#HiToThe Future

fluxys Annual Financial Report 2024

shaping together
a bright energy
future

Annual Financial Report 2024
Fluxys

fluxys

#HiToThe Future

With Fluxys we transport today's energy while building tomorrow. As an essential infrastructure partner, we are pioneering for an efficient and reliable energy system. To shape a sustainable future, we integrate flows of renewable and low-carbon molecules and captured CO_2 streams.

With our infrastructure, we lay the foundation for the market. For consumers, producers, and suppliers. Infrastructure that helps us transition to a carbon-neutral society. Infrastructure that we develop at the pace of the market, open to as many sources as possible for the strongest possible supply security.

Our colleagues are at the heart of this transformation. They shoulder the hybrid energy future in which renewable and low-carbon molecules and electricity optimally combine with the capture and reuse or storage of CO_2.

Tirelessly, we work with our teams to write the story of tomorrow. With every project and every innovation, we proudly say #HiToTheFuture. Join us on this exciting journey and say #HiToTheFuture with us!

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Looking to the future

Making agile progress as the market develops

Pascal De Buck
Managing Director and CEO

Andries Gryffroy
Chairman of the Board of Directors

What has 2024 brought that matters for the future?

Pascal De Buck *First and foremost: with our infrastructure, we remain a key pillar when it comes to supporting Europe's security of supply. At the same time, we note that high energy prices in Europe are a crucial factor for market competitiveness. In addition, the question arises to what extent global political and geopolitical developments will impact Europe's priorities, including the energy transition. Climate neutrality remains the goal, but its pace and implementation are a subject of discussion today. So, we have a difficult road ahead of us, but we're ready for it. Together with our various partners, we have a wide range of projects on the drawing board that will allow us to respond agilely at the pace of the market.*

Andries Gryffroy *We scrutinised our strategy in light of the recent changes in the context in which we work. Our strategy definitely passed that stress test. At the same time, we remain particularly alert to new developments so that we can align the rollout of new infrastructure with the direction the market is taking.*

How does Fluxys see the hydrogen and CO_2 market developing?

Pascal De Buck *In 2024, we saw the hydrogen market picking up less rapidly than expected. At the same time, CO_2 capture and storage gained stronger recognition as an indispensable decarbonisation solution. In both areas, transmission systems are an essential link between supply and demand. They lay the foundations for the market to develop.*

Milestones 2024

Crucial role in Europe's energy supply

As in previous years, our teams throughout Europe made every effort to best contribute to security of supply. Natural gas flows in North-West Europe still predominantly flow from west to east, though this is less pronounced than in 2022-2023. In Belgium, we continued to transport large volumes to Germany, and in Germany our infrastructure carried significant volumes inland from the new floating LNG terminals. In Southern Europe, a new floating LNG terminal was commissioned to provide for both additional volumes and diversification of sources.

Fluxys Deutschland acquires 25% stake in the Ostsee Anbindungsleitung

Fluxys Deutschland has acquired a 25% stake in the Ostsee Anbindungsleitung (Baltic Sea Connection Pipeline, or OAL) operated by German system operator GASCADE. The OAL is a 50-km-long subsea pipeline in the Baltic Sea. It was laid in mid-2024.

This pipeline transports regasified LNG from the island of Rügen to Lubmin in the north of Germany, from which point flows continue through two pipelines in which Fluxys Deutschland and GASCADE are also partners, namely the North European Natural Gas Pipeline (NEL), which carries flows to eastern Germany, and the European Gas Pipeline Link (EUGAL), which carries gas to the Czech border.

These three pipelines strengthen the security of supply of Germany and Europe. In time, the OAL pipeline can be converted to carry hydrogen.

Making proactive investments so that the market keeps the option to pursue sustainability.

Pascal De Buck
Managing Director and CEO

As an infrastructure company, it is therefore an inherent part of our job to invest proactively when necessary and with an acceptable risk profile, ending the 'chicken-or-the-egg' standstill. This way, we ensure that the market keeps the option to pursue sustainability.
In Germany, the government and regulator have taken a big step towards a nationwide hydrogen network, and together with OGE we are making significant investments in its development.
In Belgium, based on the available info and a number of hypotheses, we made in the first quarter of 2025 the investment decision for the first hydrogen infrastructure with a limited scope that takes into account initial anticipated market demand. The infrastructure will be constructed in multi-purpose technology, just like the recent natural gas pipelines. We are also working on pre-investments for a multi-purpose pipeline in the Antwerp port area that can initially be used for transporting CO_2.

Taking the lead means taking risks. How far will Fluxys go?

Andries Gryffroy *Infrastructure investments required for the energy transition are significant. We are anticipating to enable the required decarbonisation solutions for the market. Although we do so carefully, that does not take away from the fact that we are taking risks. Infrastructure must be fit to carry incrementally growing volumes while we must be able to offer affordable tariffs to the first users. 2025 will be a crucial year for us to work with public authorities and regulators in Belgium to find solutions to mitigate risk in the start-up phase of the new markets. Developments in other countries, such as Germany, the Netherlands and France, show that there are sound solutions out there. The first movers on the market also need major efforts when it comes to policy. The competitiveness of businesses is under considerable pressure, and initiatives are needed to keep industry in Europe while not losing sight of decarbonisation targets. The new European Commission's Clean Industrial Deal initiative shows that this concern is at the top of the policy agenda.*

fluxys hydrogen

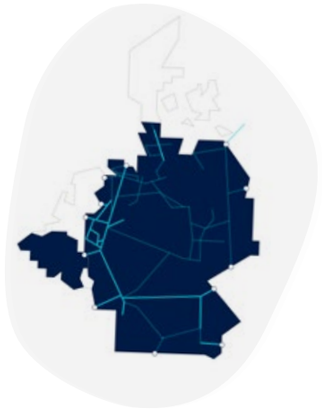
Fluxys hydrogen appointed hydrogen network operator in Belgium

On 26 April 2024, the Belgian Federal Energy Minister appointed Fluxys hydrogen, a subsidiary of Fluxys Belgium, as the operator responsible for the development and operation of the hydrogen network in Belgium.

In line with the federal hydrogen strategy, Fluxys hydrogen will be tasked with developing a hydrogen pipeline network that will be part of the future European hydrogen backbone. This will allow the necessary low-carbon energy and feedstock to be transported both for the Belgian market and neighbouring countries, as the market develops.

Green light for the construction of Germany's hydrogen backbone

The German regulator has approved the construction of a national hydrogen core network in Germany. More than 9,000 km of pipelines will be dedicated to hydrogen transport by 2032, with 60% of the network comprising repurposed existing natural gas pipelines and 40% being new pipelines.



With the rollout of its hydrogen network, Open Grid Europe will become the largest hydrogen network operator in Germany. The entire planned OGE network comprises around 2,400 km of pipelines, accounting for approximately 25% of the entire hydrogen core network.

North and south: diversifying supply streams for hydrogen

Fluxys hydrogen in Belgium has joined forces with Creos in Luxembourg and GRTgaz in France on the HY4Link project, which is intended to connect industrial clusters requiring hydrogen in France, Germany and Luxembourg with import hubs in Antwerp, Zeebrugge, Rotterdam and Dunkirk. In Switzerland, FluxSwiss and Transitgas are working with OGE and Fluxys TENP in Germany and Snam in Italy on infrastructure to supply hydrogen from North Africa.

Overhaul of TENP almost complete

With a view to shoring up security of supply, in 2024 two new pipeline sections of the TENP pipeline in Germany were commissioned. The project will be completed in 2025 following the laying of a third new pipeline

We operate from a broad geographical perspective and the infrastructure in which we are active is strategically well positioned.

Andries Gryffroy
Chairman of the Board of Directors

An increasingly complex context for climate targets that have always been ambitious. What do we need to bear in mind?

Andries Gryffroy *The climate challenge is more urgent than ever, and the redesign of the energy system is a key element. It is absolutely vital that all stakeholders adopt a holistic approach to the energy system as a whole. All decarbonisation solutions should be optimally integrated to successfully respond to the climate challenge. Collaboration throughout the energy system is paramount, with all sectors, public authorities and regulators working together towards the same goal.*

Pascal De Buck *I am particularly proud that Fluxys can contribute to this coordination and collaboration thanks to our unique simulation model for infrastructure development in the countries bordering the North Sea. The model provides a clear understanding of the key factors for an energy ecosystem that supplies energy where it is needed at the lowest possible cost at any time and with net zero emissions.*

What assets does Fluxys have to help shape that vision?

Pascal De Buck *As an industrial infrastructure group, we have a team of employees who have earned special recognition among the market, partners and our other stakeholders in the energy transition for their foresight and commitment to the transition, as well as their enthusiasm for cooperation. In 2024, we overhauled our organisational structure to allow us to be even stronger. In our new operational model, our in-house expertise and experience will have maximum impact.*

Andries Gryffroy *Our international perspective is also a key asset. We operate from a broad geographical perspective. Moreover, the infrastructure in which we are active is strategically well positioned. In Europe, we are particularly well located between the North Sea and the major industrial zones in Belgium and western Germany. We are on the path between supplies of renewable and low-carbon molecules from the North Sea and the market in one direction and, in the opposite direction, between emitters needing to remove CO_2 and the sites for safe permanent storage in the North Sea. We have excellent assets outside Europe, too. We are active in countries like Oman, for instance, that have an abundance of wind and sun, and we can further make the most of that position in light of the energy transition.*

section. Thanks to this project, capacity totalling 16.2 GWh/h will once again be available in the direction of Switzerland. The new pipeline sections are designed to also carry hydrogen and so are ready to be incorporated into the hydrogen infrastructure as soon as the market is ready for it.

North Sea Integration Model: working together towards net zero emissions

The energy landscape will change radically in the years to come. How can we design an affordable energy system and ensure that all solutions work together to achieve net zero CO_2 emissions? To answer this question, in 2024 we developed the North Sea Integration Model: a computational model that simulates all interactions between infrastructure for electricity, hydrogen, methane and CO_2 in Belgium and all other countries bordering the North Sea.

The model is a tool that, based on future consumption scenarios, shows how the entire chain from production to transport to consumption can be optimised in terms of costs, CO_2 emissions and maintenance of security of supply.

NextGrid Holding established to support Elia Group's capital needs

On 25 October 2024, Fluxys and Publi-T signed an agreement to support Elia Group's capital needs for the period 2024-2028. Publi-T, the public holding company for the Belgian grid, is investing in high-voltage infrastructure. On 10 January, Fluxys acquired a minority shareholding in NextGrid Holding, a new subsidiary of Publi-T and Fluxys.

The energy transition is a huge challenge for energy infrastructure companies and calls for an integrated approach regarding green electrons and low-carbon molecules.

154 new colleagues hired

Fluxys is growing! In 2024, no fewer than 154 new colleagues joined our ranks, meaning that 1,381 employees are working at Fluxys. 108 colleagues were given the opportunity to take on new responsibilities and other roles; such internal mobility is particularly encouraged at Fluxys.

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Fluxys in a nutshell

Who we are

100%

focus on speeding up the energy transition

independent infrastructure company

open access to our infrastructure and services

What we are doing

to help accelerate the energy transition

Transmission

CH_4 bioCH_4 H_2 CO_2

Storage

CH_4 bioCH_4 H_2

Terminalling

CH_4 bioCH_4 H_2 CO_2

Our talents

1,381

employees

20/80 ratio women/men

154 new employees

108 number of employees taking on a new role within the company

Key figures

Key financial data

(consolidated) Turnover:

1,267m

Net profit: **337m**

Balance sheet total: **9,598m**

Headquartered in Belgium, Fluxys is a fully independent infrastructure group with **1,381** employees active in gas transmission & storage and liquefied natural gas terminalling. Through its associated companies across the world, Fluxys operates **28,000** kilometres of pipeline and liquefied natural gas terminals totalling a yearly regasification capacity of **485** TWh. Among Fluxys' subsidiaries is Euronext listed Fluxys Belgium, owner and operator of the **infrastructure** for gas transmission & storage and liquefied natural gas terminalling in Belgium.

As a key infrastructure partner, we are working to realise an efficient, reliable and realistic energy system, with green and low-carbon molecules and with **CO_2 capture** as a supporting and additional solution. An energy system open to the necessary import and export flows of those molecules to and from other areas.

All for an energy system that strives for carbon neutrality and provides security of supply at the lowest possible cost.

Thanks to our infrastructure, we are building a bridge to the future. We currently transport **natural gas** which offers security of supply in the transition to a **carbon-neutral** society.

Where the market is ready to make the green transition, Fluxys is also ready to go. Ready for the transition to a hybrid energy future in which carbon-neutral molecules, renewable electricity and the capture and reuse or storage of CO_2 complement each other optimally.

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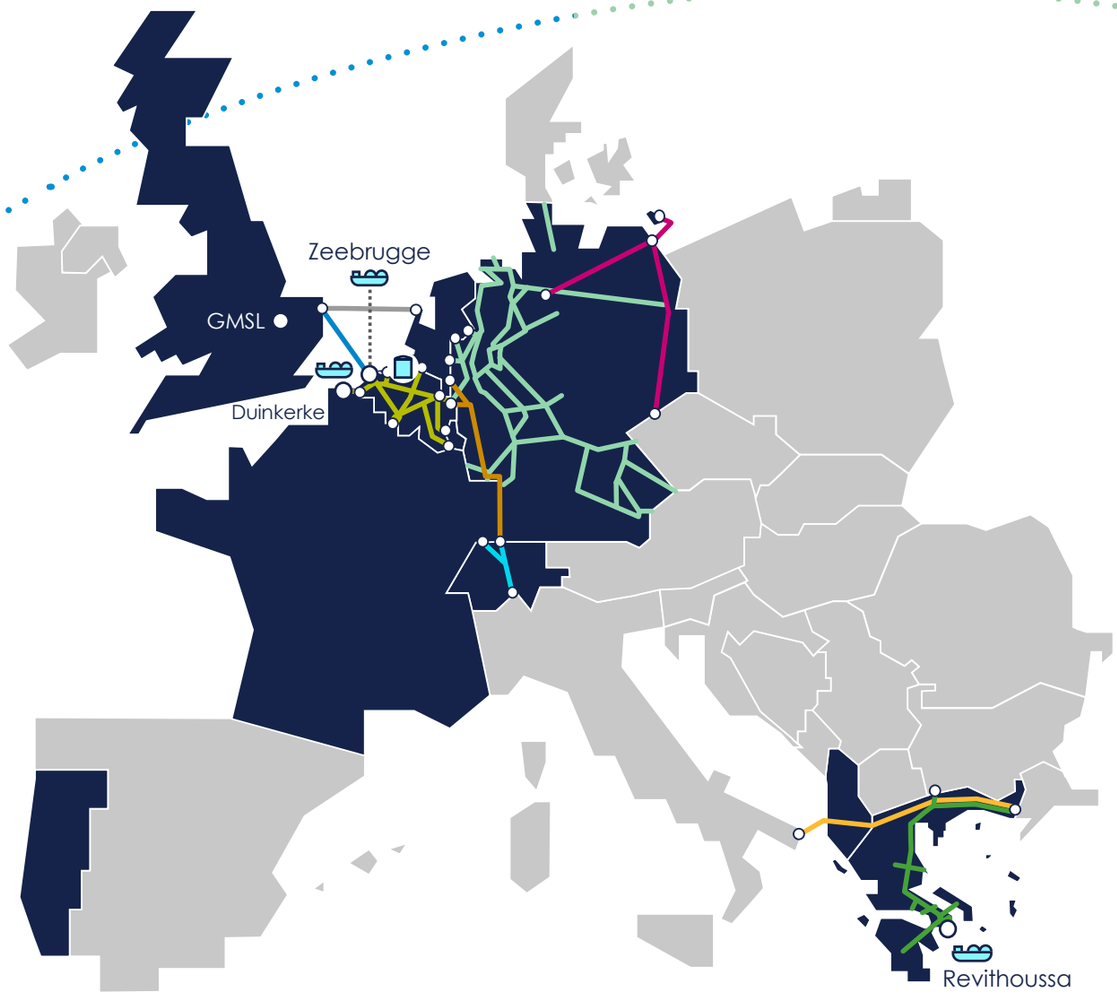
Where Fluxys is active

Europe



South America

Middle East

- Fluxys Belgium
- Fluxys Deutschland
- Fluxys TENP
- FluxSwiss
- OGE
- Interconnector
- BBL
- Desfa
- TAP
- TBG
- OQGN

LNG Terminal

Underground storage

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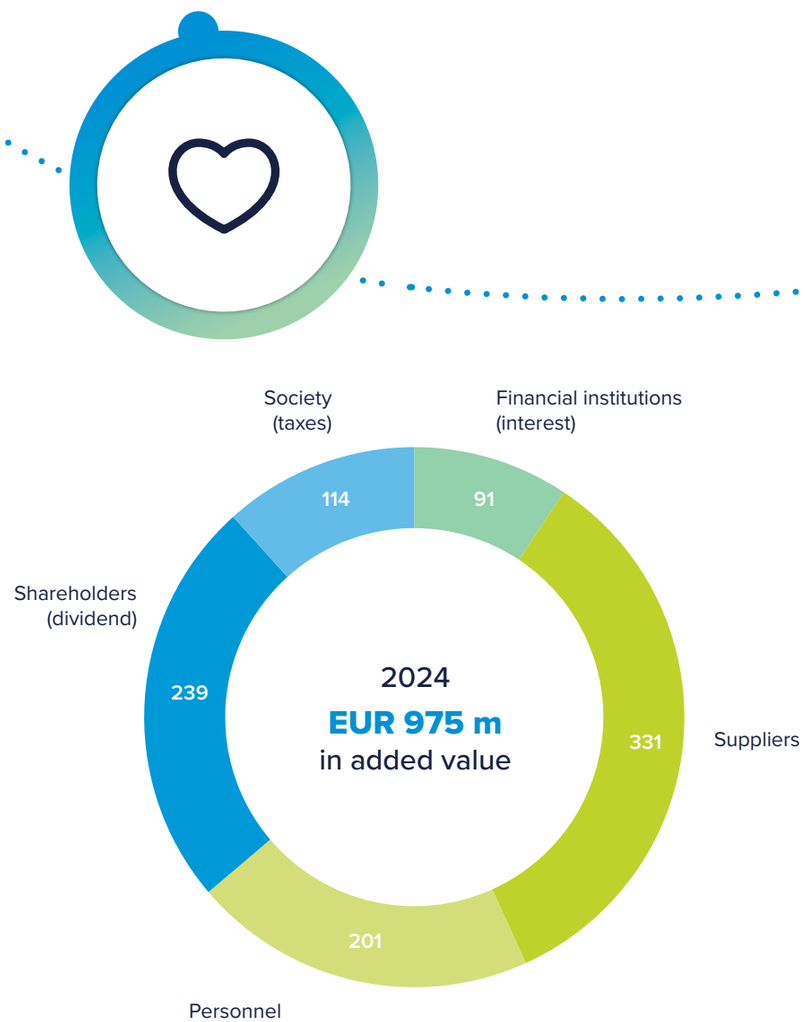
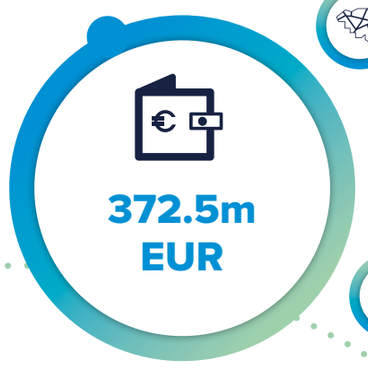
Our contribution to prosperity



Consolidated figures 2024

Our investments



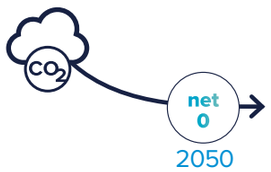
Belgium
92m euro

Germany
255m euro

Other countries
25.5m euro

Our ambition

In our own activities
Be climate neutral in **2050**



For the market

30x30x30

By **2030** provide capacity for annual transport:
30 TWh of hydrogen and **30** million tonnes of CO_2

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Our position

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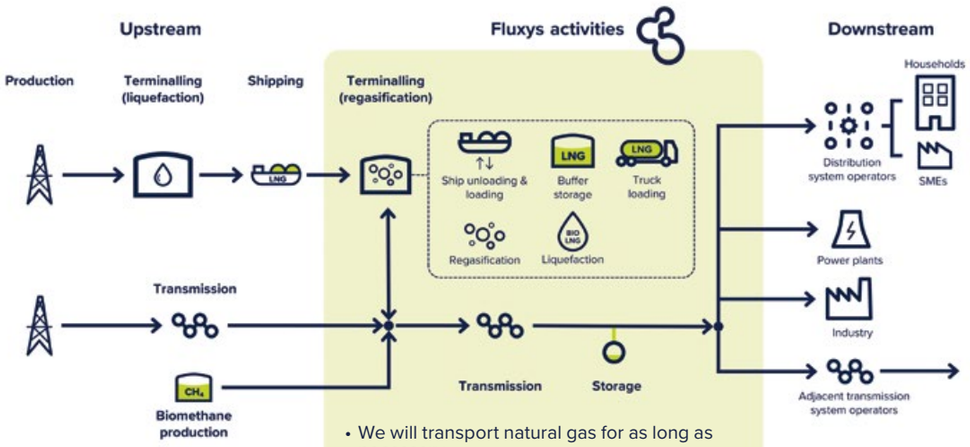
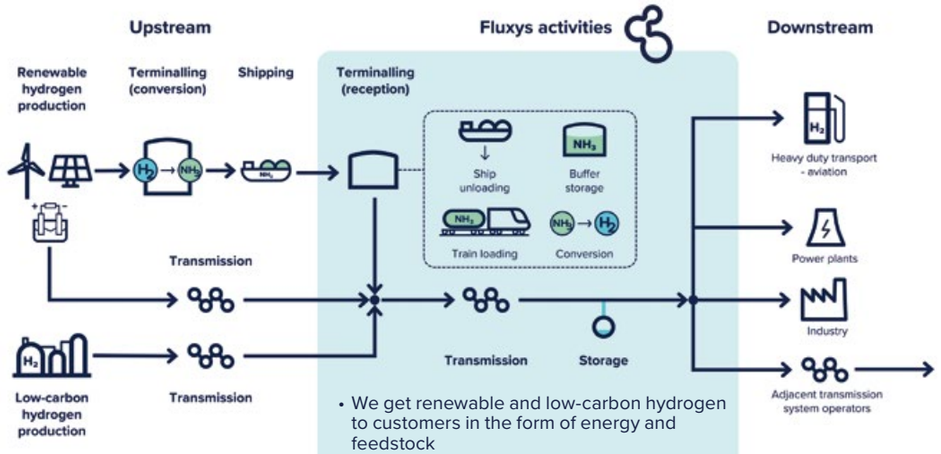
Our business model

Natural gas infrastructure services



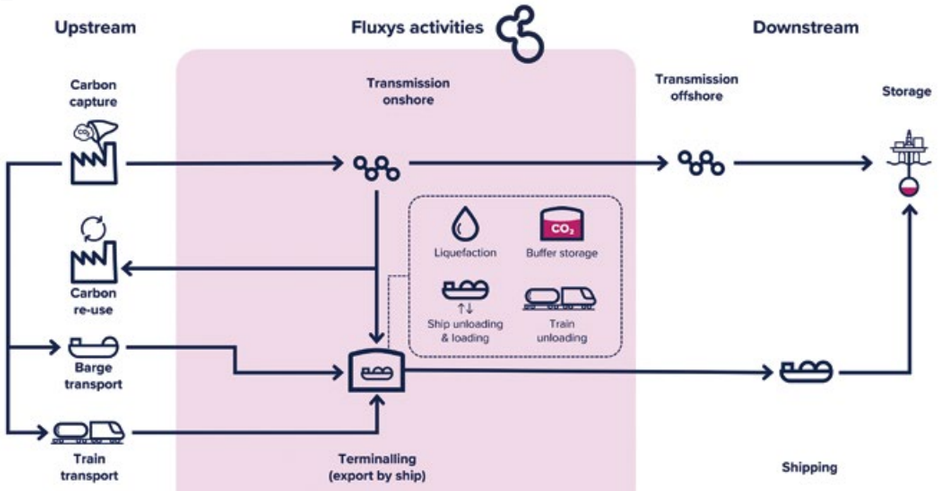
- We will transport natural gas for as long as necessary
- We provide infrastructure that offers access to as many sources as possible to support security of supply
- In this way, we help society make the transition to carbon-neutral energy and feedstock. We are already able to transport large volumes of carbon-neutral biomethane

Hydrogen infrastructure services



- We get renewable and low-carbon hydrogen to customers in the form of energy and feedstock
- We provide infrastructure that offers access to as many sources as possible to support security of supply
- In this way, we help decarbonise industry, power generation and the transport sector

CO_2 infrastructure services



- We transport CO_2 captured by industry to sites where it can be reused or exported to permanent storage
- We provide infrastructure that offers as many removal options as possible
- In this way, we help decarbonise industry that engages in carbon capture

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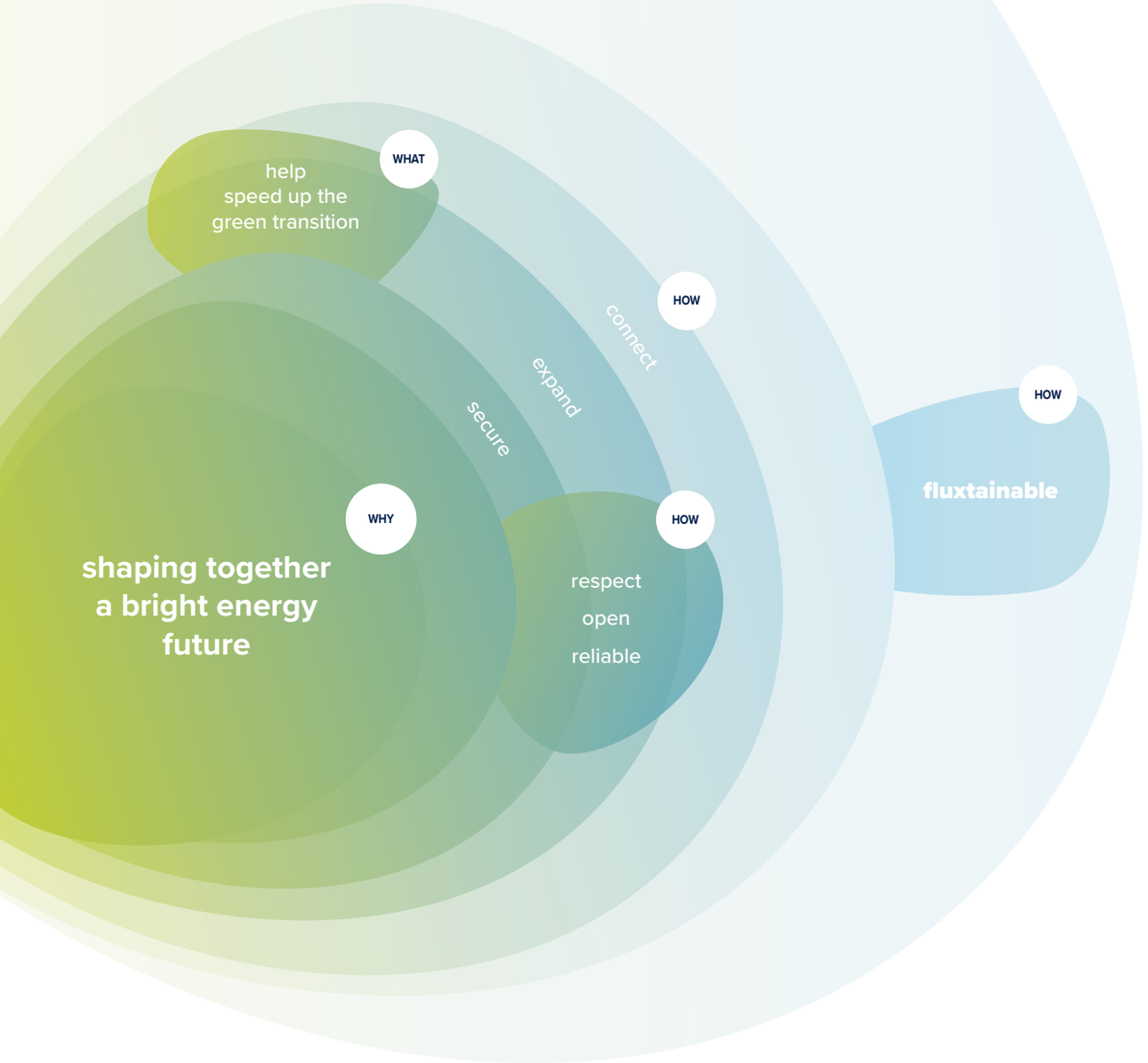
Why, what and how: our strategic framework



Our purpose: why we matter

As a key infrastructure partner, we are building a sustainable and cleaner energy future. That is our purpose. With our terminalling, transmission and storage infrastructure for different molecules, we bring energy where it is needed – today and tomorrow.

Shaping together a bright energy future

together

The energy ecosystem is complex and the demand for energy as a driver of human progress combined with a global need to make energy more sustainable is a challenge that requires everyone to get involved. Redesigning the energy system will not be easy, yet it can be done if we work together. **Together** refers to all our stakeholders: our employees, shareholders, industrial partners, customers, the general public, public authorities and all actors in the energy system. At Fluxys we firmly believe in this collaboration.

bright

bright – Our infrastructure, with its storage capacity and capacity to handle molecules for a low-carbon future such as hydrogen and CO_2, has a major role to play in the transition to a bright energy future for all.

future

The word **future** encompasses a responsibility. With our unique assets as an infrastructure company, we owe it to ourselves to contribute to a greener energy future for generations to come.

What we want to achieve: our ambition

As a key infrastructure partner, we want to help accelerate the energy transition with infrastructure for different molecules. Our ambition is to offer customers, by 2030, the capacity needed to transport 30 TWh of hydrogen and 30 million tonnes of CO_2 per year.

We roll out infrastructure in line with market demand and to the extent that the investment risk in the market start-up phase is reduced to an acceptable level of risk by government mechanisms.

30x30x30

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How we want to realise our ambition: three pillars

1 our values

respect

We value the **uniqueness** of every individual.

We look out for each other, keeping our employees **safe and well**.

We make our **decisions consciously** for the environment, communities and future generations.

open

We foster **teamwork and open communication** to create a workplace where different perspectives are embraced, and employees are empowered to shape the future.

With an **open mind**, we take action, we adapt swiftly, and we seize opportunities with a **can-do attitude** to drive the energy transition.

reliable

We are committed to earning and building trust in all our partnerships.

We go above and beyond for our **customers and partners**.

We are in it for the long term and **society** can count on us for affordable, sustainable and safe infrastructure.

2 an inspiring vision of sustainability

Fluxtainable is our environment - social - governance (ESG) strategy. How do we ensure that we develop our activities sustainably in a long-term perspective for us and for all our stakeholders? We are taking steps in five areas on our path towards sustainability.

moving

we accelerate the energy transition with multi-molecule infrastructure, today and tomorrow

green

we become a net-zero company and we preserve the natural capital

safe

we keep high safety standards in an evolving business

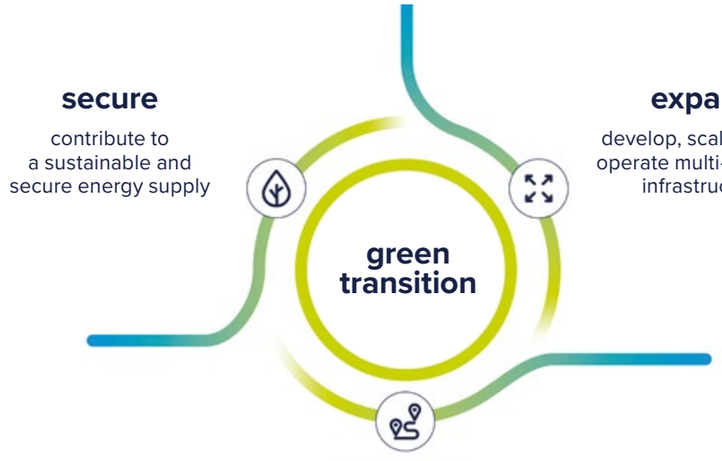
people

we encourage diversity, talent development and employee engagement

responsible

we conduct our business in a responsible way

3 a clear strategy



Key trends for our activities

Continued new configurations of natural gas import flows in Europe

- The configurations of import flows to Europe are being redrawn due to geopolitical developments.
- The sharp decline in supplies of pipeline gas from the east has resulted in the maximum deployment of LNG as an alternative source of supply.
- In response to Europe's rising need for LNG imports, several countries, including Germany and the Netherlands, rapidly built or are in the process of building floating LNG terminals.
- As a result of the additional inflow of LNG and new gas transit configurations via pipeline, greater west-east flows are significantly replacing traditional east-west flows in Europe.

What we are doing

In Belgium, we have commissioned new infrastructure to allow us to bring larger volumes inland from the west and maintain high transit flows to Germany. In Germany, our infrastructure supplies additional volumes from the new floating LNG terminals in the north, and in Greece a new floating LNG terminal is providing for both additional volumes and diversification of sources.

European industry's transition to hydrogen and CO_2 capture slows

- Decarbonisation is high on European industry's agenda, but the global economic context is forcing numerous companies to put their decarbonisation plans on hold.
- In Europe, investment in the hydrogen economy followed a declining trend overall in 2024, with a more favourable outlook in Southern Europe compared to elsewhere.
- As for CO_2 storage, investment decisions have been made or construction begun on several projects in the North Sea.
- However, at present the CO_2 emission price in the EU Emissions Trading System is still too low to leverage industry's investments in the conversion to hydrogen or CO_2 capture.

What we are doing

In various European countries, we are working with a range of stakeholders to build, in line with demand, the necessary hydrogen and CO_2 infrastructure that companies need for their decarbonisation projects. Due to its geographical location, the infrastructure in Belgium serves as a crossroads in this regard between the North Sea and major flows to and from the major industrial areas in North-West Europe. Together with industry, we are pushing for the necessary mechanisms to support hydrogen and CO_2 logistics chains during construction and to minimise risk.

Evolving European climate and energy policy

- The various geopolitical developments are increasingly having major economic implications for industry in Europe.
- At the same time, the cost of energy remains a key factor: in Europe, natural gas costs up to five times as much as it does in the United States.
- The new European Commission has set its sights on the challenge of reconciling European climate and energy policy with the economic realities of industry and creating a support framework to make that transition.
- Meanwhile, several initiatives are in the pipeline to equalise the competitiveness and decarbonisation of industry.

What we are doing

Developments in climate and energy policy, geopolitical and geoeconomic developments and many other elements render the context in which we operate complex and, to a large extent, unpredictable. The pace and manner in which Europe transitions to net zero could take various forms. As such, our strategy to help accelerate the energy transition remains solid and we are ready to respond agilely, at the pace of developments in demand, to the changing context.

How we are helping to speed up the energy transition

As a key infrastructure partner, we are working to realise an energy system with renewable and low-carbon molecules and with CO_2 capture as a supporting and additional solution. An energy system open to the necessary import and export flows of those molecules. This way, we help build an energy system that ensures carbon neutrality, security of supply and affordability.

Each region at its own pace

Thanks to our infrastructure, we are building the bridge to the future. We currently transmit natural gas which offers security of supply in the transition to a carbon-neutral society.

Where the market is ready to make the green transition, Fluxys is also ready to go. This energy transition is different in every country and every continent. The approach and pace depend to a large extent on various factors, including the specific climate, economic and industrial characteristics of each area.

We deliver key solutions for large-scale decarbonisation

The common thread in European energy and climate policy is the need for a combination of solutions to achieve climate neutrality. Energy efficiency must be greatly increased, significantly more electricity is required, which must also be renewable or low-carbon, large quantities of renewable and low-carbon molecules such as hydrogen and biomethane are also required and it must be possible to capture large quantities of CO_2 for reuse or storage.

With our infrastructure, we play a key role in the combination of solutions for the energy transition. We are doing everything we can to develop our infrastructure and gradually transform it into a multi-molecule system. In so doing, we are preparing the energy system to not only carry natural gas, biomethane and synthetic methane to consumers, but also for the influx of hydrogen and other renewable and low-carbon molecules and CO_2 expected to gradually step up at the pace of market developments.

Crucial role for renewable and low-carbon molecules

→ feedstock for industry

Numerous businesses need renewable and low-carbon molecules as feedstock for their processes. Products such as fertiliser, which is crucial for the food and agricultural industry, or plastics, for the manufacturing industry, among others, require molecules during the production process.

→ fuel for industry

Some industrial processes require very high temperatures. While electrification cannot always make these processes efficiently sustainable, the use of renewable and low-carbon molecules can, in some cases, more easily achieve this.

→ fuel for long-distance transport

Heavy goods traffic, commercial shipping and aviation are difficult to electrify. Renewable and low-carbon molecules can also play a role here, directly or as feedstock for synthetic fuels (such as e-fuels).

→ fuel for power plants

Renewable and low-carbon molecules can be used to generate electricity at any time; this is doubly important. Indeed, increasing electrification will sharply boost both base and peak consumption while there are times and periods when there is too little wind or sun to generate the necessary green electricity and imported power is also insufficient. Power plants using renewable and low-carbon molecules can be controlled flexibly and help keep the lights on.

Sectors that are difficult to decarbonise rely on CO_2 capture

In some sectors, such as the cement and lime industries, significant amounts of CO_2 are inevitably released via chemical reactions during the production process itself. CO_2 capture is the only option if those sectors are to sustainably maintain their activity and employment. CO_2 capture is an alternative for industrial processes that require high temperatures in those cases where, for example, electricity does not currently offer an alternative. With infrastructure to remove captured CO_2 industry has a way to direct CO_2 to safe storage locations or to companies that reuse CO_2 as feedstock.

In European energy and climate policy, the need for a mix of solutions to achieve climate neutrality runs as a common thread.

Our sustainability path: fluxtainable

Fluxtainable is our ESG strategy. How do we ensure that we develop our activities sustainably in a long-term perspective for us and for all our stakeholders? Fluxtainable is also our dashboard for communicating transparently about the progress we are making in our sustainability performance.

What is our impact on the environment and society? And what impact do external factors have on our company? On this basis, together with our stakeholders, we identified the material ESG topics that form the core of our path towards sustainability. We group the material ESG topics into five key domains.

moving

we accelerate the energy transition with multi-molecule infrastructure, today and tomorrow

- both today and tomorrow, our core business is building and operating infrastructure for a reliable and uninterrupted flow of molecules.
- our focus is on innovative projects and substantial investments in infrastructure for hydrogen and derivatives, CO_2 and other molecules to make the transition to a low-carbon economy.

green

we become a net-zero company and we preserve the natural capital

- for Fluxys Belgium, we aim to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions[1] by 50% by 2025, by 67% by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.
- when building new infrastructure and in our daily activities, we are committed to preserving and promoting the biodiversity of our sites.

safe

we keep high safety standards in an evolving business

- our top priority is the safety of our employees and local residents in the areas in which we operate.
- transporting, terminalling and storing molecules safely is our core business, today and tomorrow.

people

we encourage diversity, talent development and employee engagement

- well-being is our priority.
- we foster an inclusive working environment where everyone feels respected and valued.
- we encourage continuous learning and personal growth.
- our values, feedback culture, the safety of our employees, learning and engagement are all crucial drivers for a successful energy transition.

responsible

we conduct our business in a responsible way

- our Ethical Code, which we share with our stakeholders, is the basis for our daily actions.
- our commitment to meeting the needs of our customers and ensuring their satisfaction drives us to improve continuously.

In 2023, we identified our material ESG topics through our double materiality assessment, which we performed in line with the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD). The double materiality analysis we conducted and the material ESG topics we identified in the process are documented in the 2023 Annual Financial Report of Fluxys.

1. Scope 1 and Scope 2 market-based.

A forward-looking organisation

We are facing a range of exciting challenges that affect our human capital and organisational resilience. These challenges include attracting and retaining talent, fostering a culture of learning, strengthening leadership, and cultivating a forward-looking digital and artificial-intelligence-inspired environment.

Our strategy for our people and our organisation helps us respond flexibly to changing circumstances and provide buffers where needed. In this strategy we focus on three key areas:

- Our transformation journey as a group
- Developing future-proof employees
- Offering meaningful work as an attractive employer

We harness societal challenges and turn them into levers in our transition. Intergenerational collaboration, support for lifelong development and long-term employability, and the power of artificial intelligence are examples that strengthen us. Our growth is inspirational, and our positive change experience is contagious - we see this every day.

Our transformation journey as a group

Through various initiatives, we worked towards our goal in 2024.

Adjusting our operating model was an important step in our evolution. By organising ourselves as an international, integrated industrial group with four business and five functional divisions, we laid the foundation for future growth. This model makes it possible to accelerate the development of new assets for the energy transition worldwide, enhance transparency in decision-making and prepare for future developments.

During 2026, HQ staff will move back into the brand-new renovated buildings of our historic headquarters in the heart of Brussels. In the meantime, we temporarily moved to three locations in the Brussels area and introduced the concept of activity-based working under the name work@fluxys. Early signs indicate that this approach promotes connectivity and collaboration.

Our new HQ plays a crucial role in the future work experience, focusing on the diverse preferences of current and future generations. We are gradually applying these principles to other locations in Belgium and our affiliates.

Our company values (respect, open, reliable) were reviewed in 2023 and integrated into processes such as performance reviews, onboarding and team performance. From this, we launched initiatives around diversity and inclusion. These shored up our values and provided a framework in which employees feel psychologically safe and can fulfil their potential.

Transformation is our choice. The result of it will be our success.

Developing future-proof employees

Talent is scarce, and the scale of this scarcity calls for creative approaches that respond to various challenges. Moreover, to ensure our organisation's growth we need to encourage employees to develop and upskill. We need to challenge them to make choices that have the greatest impact on productivity or social interest.

Expectations and guidance for leadership

Leadership is evolving. Our leaders need to have an increasingly wide range of skills to lead and guide others more effectively. Diversity within teams and generational dynamics pose additional challenges for leaders. So we are asking three fundamental questions: what type of leadership do we need? What do we expect from our leaders? And how do we prepare them for these changes? We will guide our leadership based on the answers to these and other questions.

Lifelong learning

Moreover, in a dynamic talent landscape, we have continued to focus on continuous development, both to keep our organisation resilient and to make employees more flexible for internal mobility.

Supporting performance and development

We integrated regular feedback on how a job is being done into our (formal and informal) performance reviews. In this way, we want to integrate how individual and team performance is delivered. We will continue on this path in the coming years, with an emphasis on personal development plans in all areas. For instance, we emphasise the importance of a growth mindset and are committed to engaging employees in their career and personal development.

Understanding and incorporating artificial intelligence

It is essential that we embrace new digital technologies. Our priority is to ensure that every employee has a basic knowledge of artificial intelligence (AI). We also supported leaders and managers in the transition to AI integration, focusing on retraining and upskilling.

Competency model to drive a growth mindset

Our competency model, consisting of seven core competences, is aligned with our ambitions. The model focuses on skills such as impact, leadership and agility and was integrated into the recruitment process and training initiatives from 2024 onwards. It has helped us identify and integrate the future competences needed. As such, we are continuing on this path and are using the model to guide employees and identify the right way to direct their personal development.

Branch management seminars

In October 2024, Fluxys managing directors from around the world came together to share experiences and discuss our challenges and strategic objectives. We believe in learning from each other, inspiring each other and growing together.

Offering meaningful work as an attractive employer

A purpose-driven company that is attractive in a tight labour market

Our purpose, 'Shaping together a bright energy future', gives employees a sense of meaning and satisfaction in their work and cements our position as an attractive employer. We got to experience that again in 2024.

On a competitive labour market, authenticity remains key: our employer branding, our image as an employer, must match the real experience of our employees. With different generations having different preferences, such as green mobility and greater flexibility, we adapted our approach to recruit, retain and develop talent.

Recruiting talent

We rolled out an internal communication campaign to inform, motivate and engage our employees, focusing on the message 'Your talent makes the difference - be yourself', coupled with training on diversity and inclusion. Our experience shows how difficult it is to recruit for specific roles, so we laid the groundwork for a streamlined employer branding campaign to support our recruitment needs. We commissioned a new recruitment tool to make recruiting new employees more efficient. New employees are quickly and easily onboarded using an enhanced online system.

Improving employees' experience

Our new organisation introduced in 2024 strengthens internal career opportunities. Over the past year, we adapted our benefits to meet various needs, including those of Gen Z.

Innovation and AI projects combining learning and AI boosted our productivity and digital appeal.

> ***Together, we continue to build an organisation where people come into their own.***

Our digital ambition targets long-term value

Our digital ambition is key to creating long-term value for our company, customers and the energy system of the future.

Our four focus areas

When deploying digital solutions and AI initiatives, we prioritise the following four focus areas:

Planning and building new networks for hydrogen and CO_2. Examples include the automation of engineering workflows and the initial analysis of the optimum pipeline routes.

Simultaneous operation of the natural gas, hydrogen and CO_2 networks. Examples include digital support for our dispatching teams and our network inspections.

Digitalisation of the employee journey (i.e. the journey that employees take within our company). Examples include AI-assisted recruitment and knowledge transfer, as well as digital assistants to stay on track within the company.

Boosting our daily productivity thanks to AI and digitalisation.

Accelerator

Accelerator is our innovation lab approach to quickly and flexibly developing digital solutions for our customers, employees and other stakeholders. We always work with ad hoc cross-cutting Accelerator teams to address a very specific challenge facing our business. In 2024, Accelerator teams developed solutions for faster network simulations and to quickly adjust allocations of capacity to customers. Other teams worked on AI solutions for more efficient knowledge sharing across departments.

Relying on solid digital foundations

To fully engage in our four focus areas, we are investing in our digital foundations:

Smart Data Factory is a data analytics platform that will standardise data reporting and conduct thorough analyses. To this end, we brought together data from different sources and systems. This is just the first step in a journey to streamline data and their use.

Cloud Architecture : we make cloud applications and storage systems work together to aid our business applications. A key example is our B2B messaging system, the heart of our commercial dispatching applications, which is fully run in the cloud.

Gas Flow Evolutions : we are accelerating the further development of our gas flow management applications. This allows us to respond efficiently to legal and market changes and prepare for the introduction of H_2 and CO_2 pipelines.

Cyber Security : we are expanding our technical maturity in detecting and responding to cyber attacks. We are getting ready for the Network and Information Systems (NIS2) Directive intended to introduce cyber security measures for organisations providing services in critical sectors.

Fluxys byte it

In 2024, we established our subsidiary Fluxys byte it in Portugal as a solution in light of the tight ICT market in Belgium. Having the IT team in Lisbon means that we can be more flexible in supporting the business with digital solutions. Access to the IT labour market is smoother there, making it easier for us to scale up our IT activities.

Our financials in a nutshell

Key financial data 2024 (consolidated)

Income statement (in thousands of EUR)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Operating revenue	1,266,823	1,279,554
EBITDA*	973,770	960,196
EBIT*	531,073	484,638
Net profit	337,334	327,105
Balance sheet (in thousands of EUR)	**31.12.2024**	31.12.2023
Investments for the period in property, plant and equipment	372,499	299,901
Total property, plant and equipment	5,067,390	5,061,694
Equity	3,804,324	3,801,355
Net financial debt*	2,115,957	2,128,898
Total consolidated balance sheet	9,597,737	9,545,045

Financial ratios	2024	2023
Solvency Ratio of (i) net financial debt* and (ii) the sum of equity and net financial debt*	36%	36%
Interest coverage Ratio of (i) the sum of FFO* and interest expenses and (ii) interest expenses	7.7	13.4
Net financial debt*/extended RAB* Ratio of (i) net financial debt and (ii) extended RAB	34%	35%
FFO*/net financial debt* Ratio of (i) FFO and (ii) net financial debt	38%	57%
RCF*/net financial debt* Ratio of (i) RCF and (ii) net financial debt	27%	45%

Indicators	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Extended RAB* (in millions of EUR)	6,271.2	6,169.1
Transmission	3,196.6	2,937.6
Storage	216.3	228.0
LNG terminalling (in Belgium)	313.0	311.0
Other property, plant and equipment investments apart from RAB* (in millions of EUR)	2,545.2	2,692.5

* See glossary on page 222 in the financial statements.

Fluxys NV/SA – 2024 results (consolidated)

Consolidation scope

The main changes during financial year 2024 can be summarised as follows:

- Fluxys byte it (a consolidated subsidiary wholly owned by Fluxys Europe) was established as a subsidiary in 2024 to set up an ICT service centre in Portugal to support Fluxys Belgium in the development and maintenance of its digital solutions while making it more robust in the face of labour market pressure for digital talent.
- Acquisition of a 25% stake in Ostsee Anbindungsleitung (OAL). Fluxys Deutschland will market the associated transmission capacity independently. The approximately 50-kilometre-long OAL links the LNG terminal in the port of Mukran on the island of Rügen with Lubmin, where it connects to the pipeline network. This shareholding is consolidated up to the ownership percentage (25%).
- Dunkerque CO_2 Holding (a consolidated subsidiary wholly owned by FluxDune) was established as a subsidiary in 2024 to participate in the development of the CO_2 export terminal (through a 40% stake in Terminal CO_2 Dunkerque), thus contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

Operating revenue

Fluxys Group's operating revenue, including the change in regulatory assets and liabilities, decreased: EUR 1,266.8m in 2024 compared to EUR 1,279.5m in 2023.

This decrease is mainly linked to the change in gas transmission activities in Switzerland and the UK, but is partly offset by those in Belgium and Germany.

Turnover breaks down as follows:

- EUR 596.0m generated by transmission, storage, terminalling and other complementary activities in Belgium, i.e. 47.0% of total revenue, and
- EUR 670.8m generated by activities outside Belgium, or 53.0% of total revenue.

EBIT

Fluxys Group generated EBIT of EUR 531.1m in 2024, up EUR 46.5m compared to 2023 (EUR 484.6m).

Net profit

Fluxys Group's net profit was EUR 337.3m in 2024 compared to EUR 327.1m in 2023, an increase of EUR 10.2m.

Fluxys' share of net profit was EUR 277.7m in 2024 compared to EUR 256.4m in 2023, an increase of EUR 21.3m.

Investments in infrastructure projects

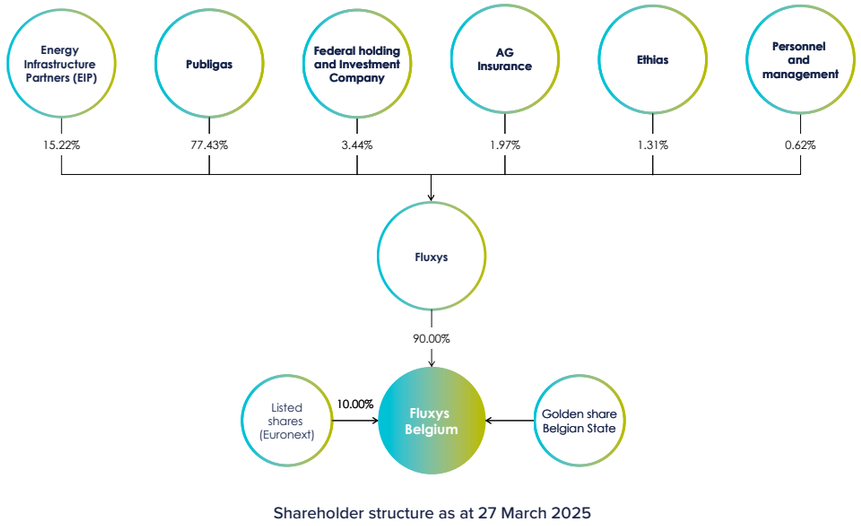
In 2024, Fluxys Group continued to invest in infrastructure in its three core businesses (transmission, storage and LNG terminalling). Investments in Belgium (EUR 92.1m) pertained mainly to the Desteldonk-Opwijk pipeline, which is ready to be used to carry hydrogen as soon as the market is ready, the connection to Les Awirs power station, the increase in regasification capacity and, in part, maintenance of installations. Investments in property, plant and equipment outside Belgium (EUR 280.4m) pertained mainly to facilities in Germany.

Fluxys NV/SA – 2024 results (under Belgian accounting standards)

Fluxys' net profit was EUR 159,965 k, compared to EUR 183,270k the previous year. The company's profit mainly consists of dividends paid by Fluxys Belgium and Fluxys Europe.

Our structure and governance

Our shareholders

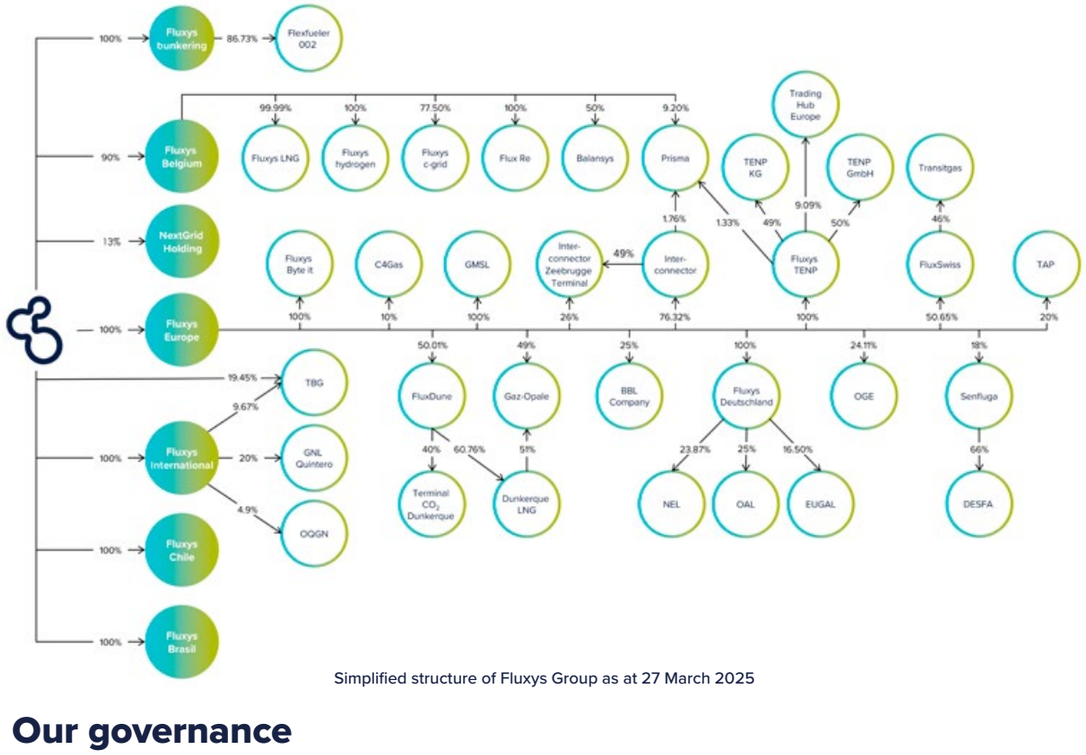


Shareholder structure as at 27 March 2025

Fluxys' shareholder structure is as follows:

- **Publigas** manages the interests of Belgian municipalities in Fluxys.
- **Energy Infrastructure Partners (EIP)**, through its Luxembourg subsidiary Neon Holding I Sàrl, is a Switzerland-based asset manager focusing on long-term investments in high-quality large-scale renewable energy projects and in system-critical energy infrastructure.
- **AG Insurance** is a Belgian insurance company that is part of the international insurance group Ageas.
- **Ethias** is a Belgian insurance group whose shareholders are the Belgian Federal State, the Walloon Region, the Flemish Region and the cooperative society EthiasCo.
- The **Federal Holding and Investment Company (SFPIM)** is a Belgian federal holding company set up to manage, on behalf of the Belgian State, shareholdings in public and private companies of strategic economic importance to Belgium.
- Since 2012, **Fluxys Group employees and management** have had multiple opportunities to become Fluxys shareholders.

Our structure



Simplified structure of Fluxys Group as at 27 March 2025

Our governance

Legal aspects

Fluxys is subject to Belgian legislation and as such applies the Corporate Governance Principles in terms of how the company works, including the appropriate handling of potential conflicts of interest, and the establishment and functioning of the Audit Committee and the Appointment and Remuneration Committee.

Commitment to sustainability

Integral part of our strategic framework

Fluxys' commitment to sustainability is an integral part of our integrated strategic framework to accelerate the energy transition as an essential infrastructure company.

In 2023, Fluxys deepened and formalised its ESG sustainability approach with its stakeholders on the basis of a double materiality assessment in line with the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive.

Creating value in a long-term perspective

In our sustainability approach, we take a long-term view, setting out the path to value creation in its various forms within the ecosystem in which we operate. Specifically with regard to the energy transition, we build on our substantial experience to develop new business activities driven by the opportunities the transition offers.

Company-wide project

The development of our sustainability approach took shape as a company-wide project in intensive interaction between the management, the departments involved, our stakeholders, the business owners of the material ESG domains, the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors, as the company's most senior management body, is responsible for the sustainability approach as an integral component of the company's strategic framework.

Ethical Code

Fluxys also has an Ethical Code setting out the principles of integrity, ethics and general conduct that are applicable to all Fluxys employees.

Changes in the composition of the Board of Directors in 2024

The composition of the Fluxys Board of Directors did not change in 2024.

Auditor

In 2024, EY received remuneration totalling €908,431 for its work as the Fluxys NV/SA Group auditor.

EY also performed other tasks worth a total of €206,217.

Composition of the corporate bodies as at 27 March 2025

Board of Directors

- **Andries Gryffroy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- **Jean-Claude Marcourt**, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors
- **Pascal De Buck**, Managing Director and CEO
- **Abdellah Achaoui**
- **Roland Dörig**
- **François Fontaine**
- **Gianni Infanti**
- **Ludo Kelchtermans**
- **Tim Marahrens**
- **Josly Piette**
- **Daniël Termont**
- **Koen Van den Heuvel**

Nicolas Daubies, Group General Counsel & Company Secretary, acts as secretary to the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

- **Gianni Infanti,** Chairman of the Audit Committee
- **Tim Marahrens**
- **Daniël Termont**
- **Pascal De Buck,** Managing Director and CEO (invited in an advisory capacity)

Julie Van de Velde, Head of Legal Corporate, acts as secretary to the Audit Committee.

Appointment and Remuneration Committee

- **Daniël Termont**, Chairman of the Appointment and Remuneration Committee
- **Roland Dörig**
- **Gianni Infanti**
- **Koen Van den Heuvel**
- **Pascal De Buck**, Managing Director and CEO (invited in an advisory capacity)

Anne Vander Schueren, Sr VP People & Organisation, acts as secretary to the Appointment and Remuneration Committee.

Executive Leadership Team

The Executive Leadership Team is responsible for the day-to-day and operational management of the company. It also makes investment proposals to the Board of Directors within the framework of the company strategy.

The Executive Leadership Team is composed as follows:

- **Pascal De Buck**, Managing Director and CEO
- **Arno Büx**, Sr VP Corporate Commercial
- **Nicolas Daubies**, Group General Counsel & Company Secretary
- **Ben De Waele**, Sr VP Belgian Operations
- **Raphaël De Winter**, Sr VP Business Development & M&A
- **Christian Leclercq**, Chief Financial Officer
- **Anne Vander Schueren**, Sr VP People & Organisation
- **Leen Vanhamme**, Sr VP Strategy & Sustainability
- **Erik Vennekens**, Sr VP Asset Delivery & Digital
- **Peter Verhaeghe**, Sr VP International Operations

Nicolas Daubies, Group General Counsel & Company Secretary, acts as secretary to the Executive Leadership Team.

Our risk management

Enterprise Risk Management

Fluxys' Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) system is based on ISO 31000 and is integrated into the company's strategy, business decisions and activities. The risk management system covers all business risks, including risks related to the material ESG domains for the company. The system maps the impact that risks can have from different perspectives in the short, medium and long term: the impact on people and the environment and the impact on Fluxys' value creation, operational performance and reputation.

The risk management system assesses the risks and opportunities arising from climate change by translating the 2030 - 2050 deadlines into three timeframes: the short term (0-1 years), the medium term (2-5 years) and the long term (5-10 years).

In this way, risks in Fluxys' own activities and in the value chain, risks related to natural disasters or adverse weather conditions and related to CO_2 emission volumes and prices, as well as reputational risks are identified and quantified.

In addition, opportunities linked to new market developments for hydrogen and CO_2 capture and storage are analysed for the impact they can have on the company's financial performance. Risks and opportunities are assessed based on a combination of the magnitude of the impact and the likelihood that the impact will materialise.

Process actors

Risk Management organises the risk management system and reports annually to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee examines the risk management system and all key risks, controls and mitigating measures every year.

All subsidiaries in which Fluxys is a controlling shareholder identify, analyse and evaluate their risks and indicate how the risks are managed. The management of these subsidiaries maps the main risks, controls and mitigating measures.

Internal control process

The *three lines of defence* model is the internal control model used to manage our risks and carry out controls.

First line

- The first line of defence: the departments themselves.
- The departments are responsible for their risks and ensure effective controls and measures.

Second line

- The second line of defence: the Risk and Compliance teams as well as, in certain cases, the Finance, Health, Safety and Environment, and ICT Security departments.
- They guide those in the first line in risk management, compliance with regulations, guidelines and internal rules, budget monitoring and the security of staff, facilities, ICT systems and information.

Third line

- The independent third line of defence: Internal Audit, which is responsible for monitoring business processes.
- Internal Audit performs risk-based audits to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and processes. The department also performs compliance audits to ensure that guidelines and processes are consistently applied.

Overview of the major risk areas

Risks	Description	Measures
Market and regulatory risks		
Declining role of natural gas in the energy mix and the impact on the value of assets	The declining role of natural gas in the future energy mix may result in some of Fluxys' infrastructure no longer being used.	Develop new activities to accelerate the energy transition Invest in upgrading the existing transmission system to a multi-molecule one Invest in the development of a hydrogen network and a CO_2 network
Development of the hydrogen and CO_2 markets is not geared to the necessary investment needs	Fluxys may fail to achieve its transition objectives. There is also a financial risk of the hydrogen and CO_2 markets not developing at the same pace as the necessary investments made.	Investments outside Europe in regions seeing sustained growth in natural gas demand and in infrastructure or projects supporting the energy transition
Geopolitical risks		
Global geopolitical developments	Geopolitical instability that could have an impact on the gas transmission sector, resulting in political, social and economic instability that could evolve into a crisis scenario.	See 'Global geopolitical developments' below
Industrial risks		
Industrial incidents at facilities	Industrial incidents can damage Fluxys' infrastructure, endanger people's safety, cause unavailability impacting service continuity, and have financial consequences.	Preventive measures in the design, construction, operation and end-of-life of infrastructure Thorough maintenance and inspection of our facilities Certified and audited Safety Management System Emergency plans and procedures Crisis drills involving the police and fire brigade Actions to ensure good neighbourly relations Health and safety training Certified information security policy
Cyber attacks on our industrial facilities	Certain cyber incidents can damage Fluxys' infrastructure, endanger people's safety, cause unavailability impacting service continuity, and have financial consequences.	Cyber security programme NIS certification Back-up facilities Barriers against cyber threats Operational monitoring and continuity Training and awareness raising
Failure to achieve our emission targets	Fluxys' activities generate greenhouse gas emissions (methane and CO_2) that exacerbate climate change. Fluxys may run financial and reputational risks if it fails to achieve its targets to cut greenhouse gas emissions (methane and CO_2).	Investment programme with projects to help reduce our own emissions
Project risks		
Project delays, budget overruns and all other risks related to acquisition and implementation projects		Risk assessment and monitoring Strict monitoring of project budgets and progress
Financial risk		
Counterparty risk (concentration risk and credit rating) Changing conditions on the capital markets (liquidity risk) Exchange rate and interest rate risks		Financial monitoring of counterparties by monitoring their claims and analysing their credit rating, liquidity, solvency and reputation Insurance Warranties from suppliers and customers Fluxys' policy to maintain its privileged access to capital through appropriate and confirmed credit lines, a strong network of banks and investors, and solid financial parameters for the company's credit position that make Fluxys a reliable counterparty for banks. Covering and monitoring of exchange rate and interest rate risks
Risks related to ethical and honest conduct and corruption		
Risks related to ethical and honest conduct and corruption	A lack of ethics or proven corruption within Fluxys and its value chain may have a negative impact on the commercial reputation and/or financial results of the company.	Ethical Code (and associated training) Procedure for reporting unethical behaviour Whistleblowing Policy (and associated training) General terms and conditions of purchase: respect for human rights in the supply chain
Human capital risks		
Human capital management: risks related to employee health, diversity, equal opportunities and talent development	The inability to attract, retain and secure future talents in a changing environment and a lack of skills and knowledge in new developments may have a negative impact on Fluxys' efficiency.	Continuous adjustments to development and training policies Alignment of competence development with the business strategy Workforce planning to map out future needs A forward-looking approach to recruitment Encouraging diversity in recruitment Fair processes In-house survey on engagement and feedback Digital inclusion through various initiatives Confidential counsellors

Risks	Description	Measures
Risk of failing to comply with regulations		
Failure to comply with regulations, underlying frameworks and standards	Increasing regulations requiring the introduction of underlying frameworks and standards can have a financial and reputational impact in the event of failure to meet these requirements.	Monitoring of legislation, drafting and adaptation of procedures, incorporation into internal processes Systematic monitoring through internal audits
Risk of damage to ecosystems and biodiversity		
Damage to the ecosystems and biodiversity in and around facilities	Some of Fluxys' activities may damage ecosystems and biodiversity. This can lead to financial risks (specifically fines) and reputational risks.	Environmental Management System Environmental studies and monitoring Internal and external audits Reducing noise pollution Handling environmental complaints

Global geopolitical developments

Since the outbreak of war in Ukraine in February 2022, various sanctions have been imposed against Russia and Belarus, as well as against Russian and Belarussian companies. In this context, Fluxys Group is not active on the Russian market and has no investments in Russian companies. Fluxys Group sees no indications of impairment losses.

In its activities, Fluxys Group conducts business with Russian companies in accordance with national, European and international legislation and operates in full compliance with the EU's sanctions regime.

Fluxys LNG (LNG terminal Zeebrugge) is the company within Fluxys Group most exposed to a Russian-controlled counterparty through long-term contracts. The LNG terminal in Zeebrugge is legally based on the principle of open access. This means that any company interested in supplying LNG can reserve capacity at the terminal. As an essential service provider, Fluxys ensures that its infrastructure is operational at all times for overall security of supply.

Dunkerque LNG (LNG terminal Dunkirk) does not have direct contracts with any counterparties controlled by Russia or Belarus, but some of its customers import LNG from Russia.

In June 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted a 14th sanctions package against Russia. The package prohibits the transshipment of LNG from Russia for export to non-EU countries from 27 March 2025.

As in the past, we continue to work in complete compliance with the applicable national, European and international regulations. In Belgium, a Royal Decree defines the terms and conditions for implementing the 14th sanctions package. The LNG terminal in Zeebrugge has adjusted its operating procedures accordingly and currently existing contracts are continuing in line with the sanctions regime.

In France, Dunkerque LNG has also established procedures for compliance with applicable regulations in case transhipment activities need to be carried out.

Legal and regulatory framework

Europe

Regulation of the natural gas and hydrogen markets

Since 3 March 2011, the European natural gas market has been regulated by the EU's Third Energy Package:

- Directive 2009/73/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and repealing Directive 2003/55/EC (Third Gas Directive);
- Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1775/2005 (Second Gas Regulation);
- Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (recast of the ACER Regulation).

In July 2024, this EU legislative package was amended through the publication of:

- Directive (EU) 2024/1788 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing the aforementioned Directive 2009/73/EC;
- Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 June 2024 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing the aforementioned Regulation (EC) No 715/2009.

These texts shall replace respectively the Third Gas Directive (following the Directive's transposition into national legislation by 4 August 2026 at the latest) and the Second Gas Regulation (from 4 February 2025) by introducing a regulated framework for the European renewable gas and hydrogen market, similar to the existing framework for natural gas. The latter will also be amended in a number of respects, more specifically with regard to the network development plan, the transparency of the authorised revenue of the system operator, and gas quality.

Regulations adopted against the backdrop of the European energy crisis

Against the backdrop of the gas market in 2022, a number of legislative texts were adopted at European Union level to ensure security of supply for the EU and its Member States:

- Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage (in this connection, it is worth noting that in late 2022, Fluxys Belgium was certified as a storage facility operator in accordance with Article 2 of this Regulation);
- Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 (whose period of application was extended to 31 December 2024 by Regulation (EU) 2023/2919) enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders;
- Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2578 of 22 December 2022 (whose period of application was extended to 31 January 2025 by Regulation (EU) 2023/2920) establishing a market correction mechanism to protect Union citizens and the economy against excessively high prices.

All of these regulations are still applicable in 2024.

One of the aims of these various EU regulations is to optimise the use of natural gas infrastructure with a view to contributing to the security of the natural gas supply. The Fluxys group supports this objective and has made the appropriate adjustments to the regulated contracts in order to transpose the various measures provided for by these regulations.

Setting tariffs

General remarks

On 16 March 2017, a network code for tariffs (TAR-NC) was adopted by Regulation (EU) No 2017/460 of the European Commission. This aims to achieve a harmonised transmission tariff design structure for gas transmission in Europe and provides a range of requirements regarding publication of data and consultation on tariffs.

Within Fluxys Group, there are entities that are regulated (Fluxys Belgium, Fluxys LNG, Fluxys hydrogen, Fluxys Deutschland & Fluxys TENP, OGE, DESFA), entities that are exempted from regulation for a certain period (Dunkerque LNG, TAP), entities operating under a merchant model (Interconnector, BBL Company) and, lastly, entities that are not regulated (FluxSwiss, GMSL and GNL Quintero). TBG in Brazil operates under a regulated system inspired by the EU model.

Principles

Revenue principle for transmission/ storage activities in regulated entities within the EU

Natural gas transmission is subject to regulated tariffs within the EU. Hydrogen transport and storage will also be subject to regulated tariffs from 2033 at the latest. Natural gas storage and LNG terminalling activities are also regulated in Belgium.

Under the main principle of regulation, revenue must be sufficient to cover the eligible costs and allow shareholders to obtain a fair return (depending on the allocated regulated equity and, usually, the government bond return). In this context, revenue must be fixed, taking into account the following:

- Operating expenses (including charges for new investments);
- Authorised depreciation (including depreciation for new investments);
- Cost of debt (including costs for new investments);
- Fair margin for shareholders (including the margin for new investments).

Explanatory note on regulated revenue

Regulation provides for regulatory periods of fixed duration (e.g. four years in Belgium and Greece, and five years in Germany). Before the regulatory period begins, the transmission system operator (TSO) submits a budget for the regulatory period or a reference year is taken into account (covering operating expenses, authorised depreciation, cost of debt and fair margin).

Annual capacity sales (Q) are estimated too. The unit tariff (T) is then calculated by dividing the sum of the budgeted revenues, taking into account any use or appropriation of the adjustment account and any 'inter-TSO compensation' (in Germany only), by the sum of estimated capacity sales for the period. The resulting tariff must be applied to all contracts for regulated services with customers over the agreed period (single tariff for each regulated service). When the demand for capacity exceeds the capacity offered to the market (congestion), auction premiums are sometimes generated on top of the tariff. These possible premiums are allocated, in accordance with the network code, in a specific adjustment account which is intended to support future investments and tariffs.

The actual figures for a financial year will differ from the amounts budgeted for the tariff calculation. A settlement is therefore made each year, whereby the actual figures are compared with the authorised figures and certain differences are transferred to/from the adjustment account (the mechanism and timing for using the adjustment account is different in the applicable regulations in each country).

For instance, if the revenue invoiced to customers (cash revenue), which is calculated as actual volume sold x applied tariff, is higher than the authorised regulated revenue (sum of the actual costs to be covered minus the aforementioned components), the surplus must be transferred from profit and loss and credited to the adjustment account (as regulatory debt). A surplus may arise for several other reasons, such as (non-exhaustive list):

- lower operational costs (in Belgium and Greece);
- items based on the quantity of gas actually transported.

Conversely, if the revenue invoiced to customers (cash revenue) is lower than the sum of the actual costs to be covered, the shortfall is booked to debit in the adjustment account (as regulatory receivables or as a reduction in regulatory debt) in IFRS.

As a result, the profit and loss will only show the regulated authorised revenue (invoice (cash) revenue plus/minus adjustment account movements) less regulated expenses.

Some regulators draw a distinction between manageable operating expenses and non-manageable operating expenses. Manageable operating expenses are those expenses that may be managed by the company, whereas non-manageable expenses are beyond the company's control.

As an incentive, part or all of the difference between the budgeted amount and the actual amount of the manageable operating expenses can be allocated to the margin and the other part appropriated to the adjustment account.

In addition, Fluxys Group buys and sells limited volumes of gas for balancing purposes.
Balancing means buying or selling gas to ensure that the system remains within safe operating limits.
This activity is fully regulated.

Revenue principle for terminalling activities in regulated entities within the EU

Regulation is applied to terminalling activities in the same way as to transmission/storage activities.

However, some investments may be remunerated via an IRR (Internal Rate of Return) model, as is the case in Belgium.

Differences between authorised and actual figures are handled using a similar approach to that described above for transmission/storage activities. All operating expenses of the terminalling activity are considered to be non-manageable costs in Belgium.

Exempted entities and regulation for interconnectors

In some countries, the regulator provides, under certain conditions, an exemption from regulation for a fixed period. These exemptions stimulate new investments in transmission/storage/terminalling infrastructure by allowing long-term contracts to be concluded with interested shippers. This is the case for TAP and Dunkerque LNG. After the exempted period, regulation is applicable as previously described.

However, entities like Interconnector and BBL Company VOF are subject to a specific form of regulation for interconnectors, such as a merchant model. This model requires compliance with all the general principles of a regulated market, but gives the entities some degree of commercial flexibility, including with regard to the revenue generated.
For instance, Interconnector's net profit is capped. If the net profit exceeds the cap, the surplus is recorded as a regulatory debt to the market for the purpose of future tariffs or to support investments. The cap is set for a specific period and may be reviewed by the regulator if the entities can prove that it does not allow them to cover operating expenses, depreciation and a fair margin for their shareholders.

Non-regulated revenue

The natural gas market in Switzerland is not currently regulated. Consequently, FluxSwiss's revenue from capacity provision for gas transmission is not subject to EU regulation.

Alongside capacity provision services, Fluxys Group also provides additional services for operational support via GMSL. These services are not regulated and their prices depend on the contracts and the market environment.

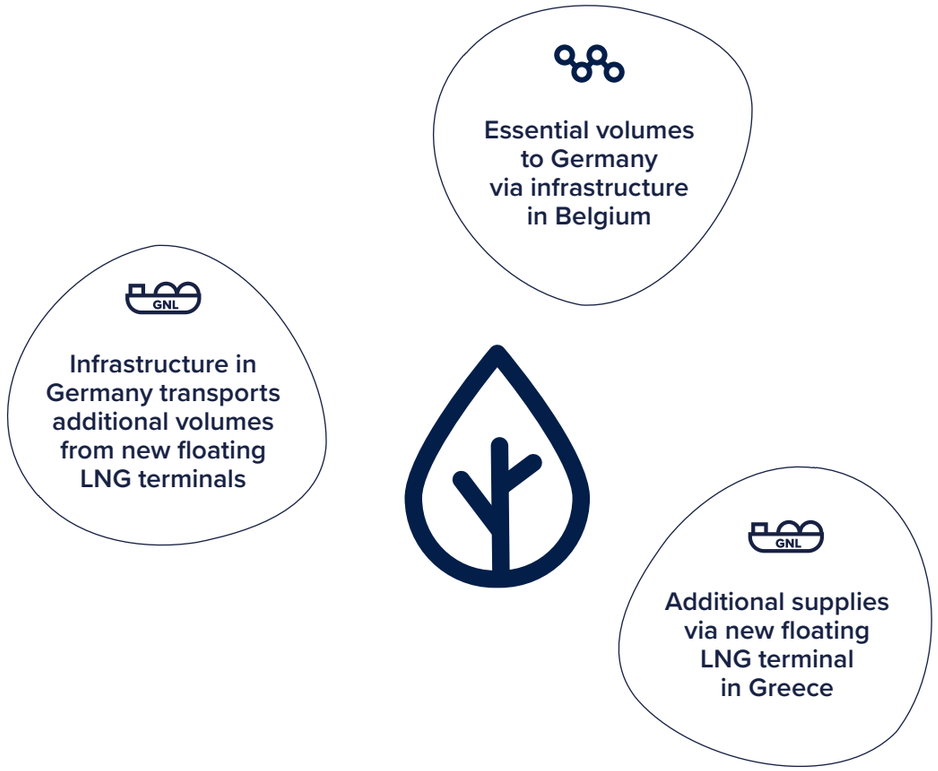
#HiToTheFuture

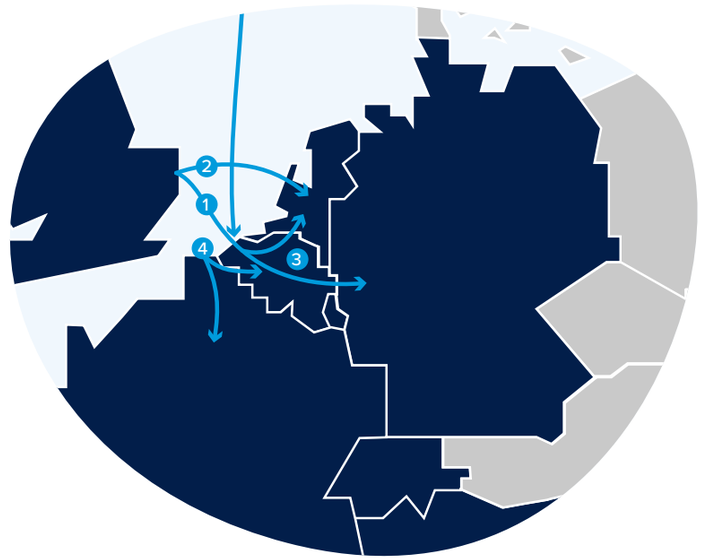
Our strategy in practice

HiToThe Future

Secure

Our transport, storage and terminalling services keep society strong. In this challenging transition to climate neutrality, we are going all out to ensure the essential inflow of energy. Both now and in the future, we are ready 24/7 to support security of supply.





1 Interconnector

Flows to Belgium normalise

- Until 2021, gas in the Interconnector pipeline flowed to the United Kingdom in winter and to Belgium in summer, averaging around 44 TWh/year.
- After two years of substantial flows to Belgium (169 TWh in 2022 and 107 TWh in 2023), a mild winter and additional LNG imports across the continent helped balance supply and demand. In 2024, 48 TWh flowed to Belgium and 2 TWh to the UK through Interconnector.

2 BBL

Flows primarily to the European mainland too

As with the Interconnector pipeline, the flow direction of the BBL pipeline has been almost exclusively from the UK to continental Europe since 2022, with a small increase in the total volume transported in 2024 (22 TWh) compared to 2023 (20 TWh).

3 Fluxys Belgium

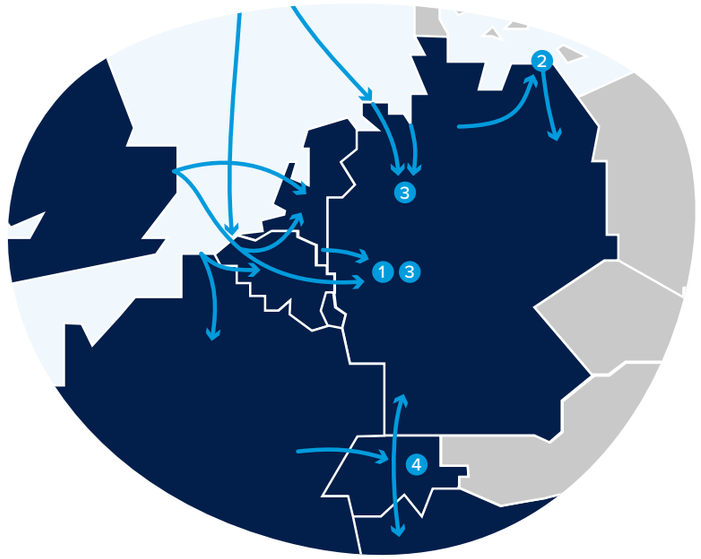
Essential volumes to Germany

- The Belgian network once again cemented its role as an energy hub, with Zeebrugge as the central crossroads. Although demand for natural gas flows from Belgium to Germany declined in 2024 (154 TWh compared to 212 TWh in 2023), it still accounted for almost 20% of our eastern neighbour's consumption. Flows to the Netherlands returned to levels seen prior to the war in Ukraine (66 TWh compared to 102 TWh in 2023).
- Thanks in part to the special flexibility built into in Fluxys Belgium's storage services, customers had already filled 100% of storage by 1 August.

4 LNG terminal in Dunkirk

Significant volumes to France and Belgium

- Flows from the terminal to France totalled 62 TWh (same as 2023) while flows to Belgium totalled 61 TWh (same as 2023).
- In 2024, all remaining available capacity at the terminal was sold until 2030.



1 Fluxys TENP

Powerhouse for security of supply in Germany

- In 2024, TENP infrastructure continued providing fundamental support for security of supply in Germany.
- From the west, TENP infrastructure brought in particularly high volumes for the third year in a row: 66 TWh from Belgium (117 TWh in 2023) and 85 TWh from the Netherlands (92 TWh in 2023).
- From the south via the Transitgas pipeline in Switzerland, TENP infrastructure made it possible to import 2 TWh into Germany (6 TWh in 2023). In the opposite direction, TENP supported Switzerland's security of supply with flows totalling 10 TWh (21 TWh in 2023).

2 Fluxys Deutschland

NEL and EUGAL pipelines carry flows from new floating LNG terminals in Mukran and Brunsbüttel

- In 2024, the NEL pipeline transported approximately 7 TWh inland, partly from the floating LNG terminal in Brunsbüttel and partly from Norwegian gas supplied by pipeline to Germany.
- The EUGAL pipeline transported approximately 15 TWh inland to eastern Germany and Czechia.
- The OAL pipeline was commissioned in 2024 and transported approximately 8 TWh inland from the floating LNG terminal in Mukran (two FSRUs) operated by Deutsche Regas since September. The total import capacity in the network is 140 TWh/year and will be increased to 175 TWh/year in 2025.

Germany: Inter-TSO compensation

Germany has 15 gas transmission system operators (TSOs) on its territory, which together provide national infrastructure capacity. The compensation for these TSOs is based on their respective investments, regardless of the capacities actually sold. The national transmission tariff is determined based on the revenue allowed by the regulator for each TSO. The so-called 'Inter-TSO compensation' system provides for the pooling and redistribution of the revenues from the sale of transmission capacities between TSOs so that each TSO receives its revenues authorised by the regulator.

3 OGE

Additional flows from the floating LNG terminal in Wilhelmshaven

- In 2024, TENP infrastructure continued providing fundamental support for Germany's security of supply (see Fluxys TENP – Fluxys and OGE are the two partners in TENP infrastructure).
- The completion of the two interconnections with Wilhelmshaven in late 2022 and 2023 provided for transmission capacity of 100 TWh/y from the two floating LNG terminals in Wilhelmshaven. A new 146-km pipeline is also being built between Etzel, Wardenburg and Drohne to supply Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia.
- In 2024, the OGE network carried 524 TWh of natural gas to supply Germany, mainly from Norway, along with 51 TWh transmitted to other countries.

4 FluxSwiss

Transitgas pipeline plays key role between north and south

Depending on the supply and demand situation in Germany and Italy, the Transitgas pipeline provided for the necessary transit flows to (mainly) the south or north in addition to supplying Switzerland. To that end, large volumes were supplied almost continuously from France.

Overhaul of the TENP almost complete

Work to replace part of TENP 1 began in 2023 with a view to shoring up security of supply. Two new pipeline sections (measuring 80 km) were commissioned in 2024 and the project will be completed in 2025 with the laying of a third pipeline section (spanning 31 km). Thanks to this project, capacity totalling 16.2 GWh/h will once again be available in the direction of Switzerland. The new pipelines have been designed as multi-molecule infrastructure capable of carrying hydrogen as soon as the market is ready for it.

Fluxys Deutschland acquires 25% stake in subsea OAL pipeline OAL

In 2024, Fluxys Deutschland acquired a 25% stake in the subsea Ostsee Anbindungsleitung (Baltic Sea Connection Pipeline, or OAL) pipeline in the Baltic Sea. German system operator GASCADE holds a 75% shareholding in this infrastructure. The OAL is a 50-km-long pipeline laid in mid-2024. From the floating LNG terminal at the port of Mukran on the island of Rügen, the OAL pipeline transports regasified LNG to the German network entry point at Lubmin in northern Germany. From Lubmin, flows then continue through two pipelines in which Fluxys Deutschland and GASCADE are also partners, namely NEL and EUGAL. In time, the OAL pipeline can be converted to carry hydrogen.

1 DESFA

Floating LNG terminal in Alexandroupolis ready

- DESFA holds a 20% stake in the floating LNG terminal in Alexandroupolis, which entered commercial use in October 2024. The terminal has a capacity totalling 62 TWh/y.
- Greece's domestic network is being expanded to supply remote Greek regions such as Western Macedonia (commissioning in 2025).
- As a regional energy hub, DESFA supports the supply of Northern Macedonia with the investment in an interconnection line (commissioning in 2026).

2 TAP

High flows to Europe continue

- The Trans Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) once again brought large flows to Europe, with flows totalling 131 TWh in 2024 (128 TWh in 2023).
- The TAP expansion project that started in late 2023 is on track to increase the capacity of the pipeline by about 14 TWh per year from 2026.
- Pursuant to the agreement between the EU and Azerbaijan concluded in 2022 to double supplies from the Caspian Sea, TAP has started a new market consultation to gauge interest in additional capacity.

3 TBG

Security of supply for regions in western and southern Brazil

- The TBG pipeline provides Brazil's main consumption centres with access to supplies from natural gas production in Bolivia and Brazil. Since 2022, TBG has also been connected to LNG supplies via the floating LNG terminal that New Fortress Energy is developing in Santa Catarina.
- TBG is fully preparing for the new gas flow patterns in its infrastructure. Via TBG's connection to the NTS network in Brazil, larger volumes of Brazilian natural gas production will flow to the south, while declining Bolivian gas production will reduce flows from the west.
- In 2024, TBG supplied about 30% of Brazil's gas market and played a pivotal role in security of supply during the major floods that hit Rio Grande do Sul in June and during the general drought season when numerous gas-fired power plants have to be switched on.

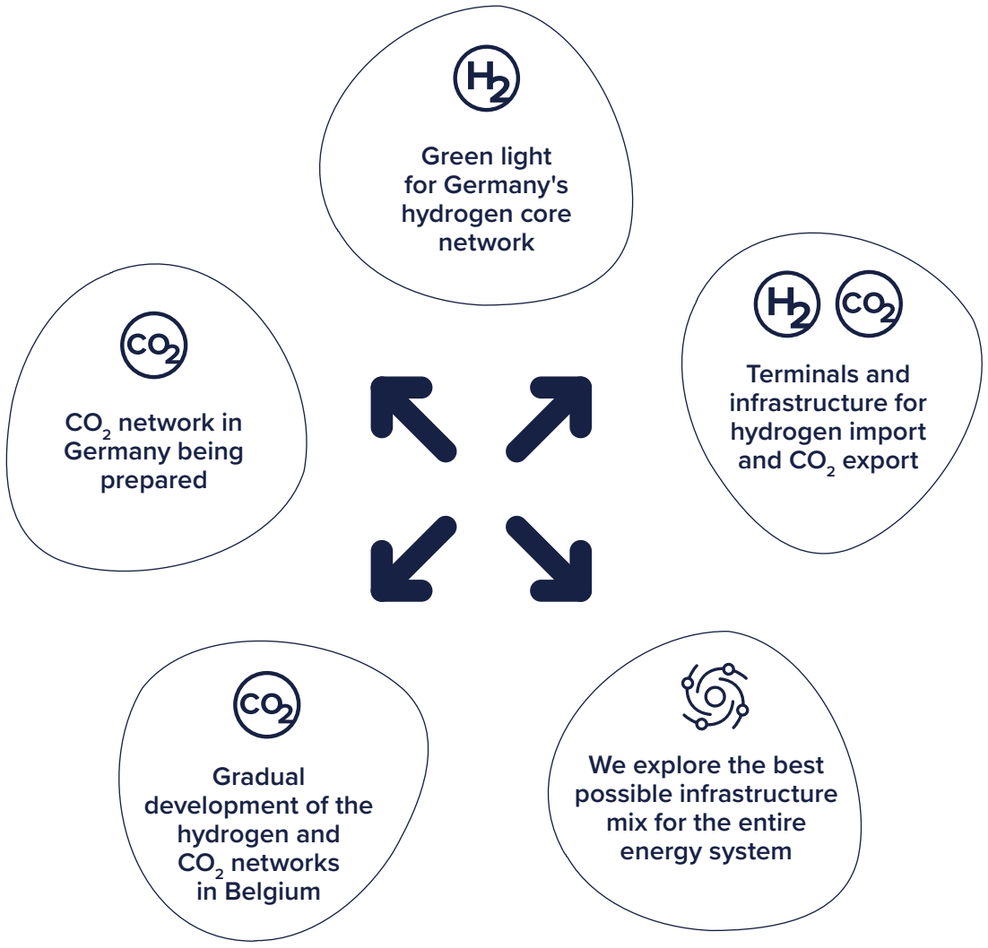
4 GNL Quintero

Key infrastructure for Central Chile's security of supply

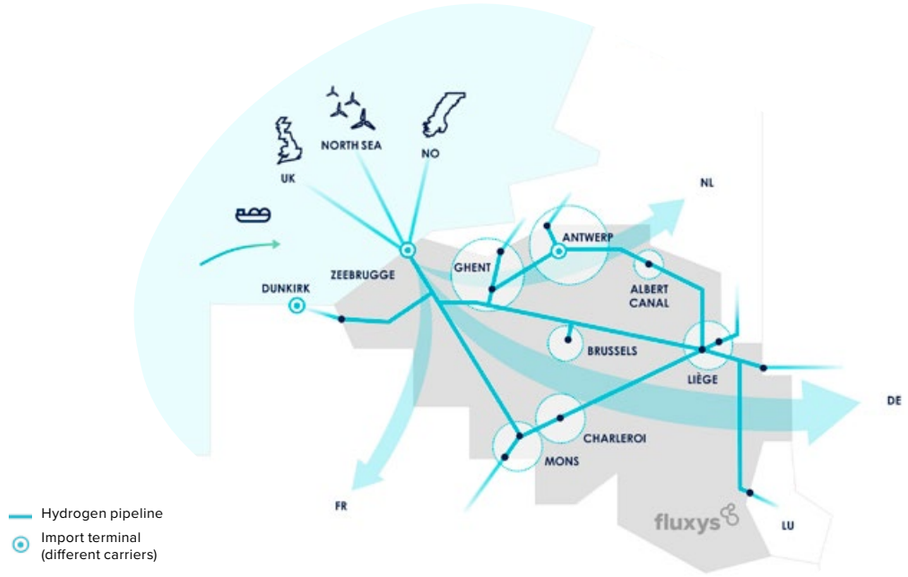
- The Quintero LNG terminal is a key factor in security of supply in Central Chile: it is the region's only gateway for natural gas in addition to pipeline supplies from Argentina. Although more natural gas was piped in from Argentina in 2024, Quintero's LNG terminal still plays a pivotal role for Chile thanks to the source diversification offered by its infrastructure.
- The terminal supports Chile's decarbonisation strategy as a necessary complement to increasing renewable electricity capacity and the phase-out of coal. This infrastructure plays a particularly important role in winter, with days when the facility is operated close to its maximum capacity.

Expand

CO_2 emissions must drop drastically. We are therefore expanding our infrastructure into a multi-molecule system with hydrogen and CO_2 highways to decarbonise the economy. This is how we make an essential contribution to the climate targets.



Hydrogen network in Belgium: long-term vision to transform infrastructure into an import and transit hub



With the gradual development of a nationwide open-access hydrogen network, we are establishing the connection between industrial zones and to neighbouring countries. In this way, we are laying the foundations to expand Belgium's role as an energy crossroads into a hydrogen hub for the economy in Belgium and North-West Europe.

Developing together

Since early 2021, we have been preparing the necessary hydrogen infrastructure in cooperation with industry, partners, the public authorities, neighbouring operators abroad, distribution system operators and other stakeholders.

New natural gas infrastructure ready for future hydrogen demand

In late 2023 and early 2024, we commissioned the new pipeline between Ghent (Desteldonk) and Brussels (Opwijk), the first phase of the reinforcement of the Zeebrugge-Brussels axis. Through this, we are creating additional capacity to simultaneously offset the loss of L-gas from the Netherlands, supply the new power plants due to be commissioned in 2025 and maintain substantial flows to Germany. The pipeline is a multi-molecule pipeline and, with the energy transition in mind, is completely future-proof. It can be used to transport hydrogen as soon as the market is ready for it, forming the first part of the national hydrogen network.

In line with needs and connected to neighbouring countries

We are planning the infrastructure for hydrogen transport in line with the needs of industrial zones in Belgium and neighbouring countries. In doing so, we are establishing connections, in line with market demand, between industrial zones and with neighbouring countries to build an interconnected system. With this in mind, we are working with operators in Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, France and the UK on cross-border hydrogen connections.

German and French markets positive about cross-border hydrogen connections

In 2024, we organised Calls for Market Interest (CMIs) among all potential users of bidirectional hydrogen connections at the border points with France in Alveringem (between GRTgaz and Fluxys hydrogen) and with Germany in Eynatten (between OGE and Fluxys hydrogen).

The aim was to gain sufficient insight into the timings and volumes to be transported for the potential users' hydrogen projects. The German and French markets responded positively and bilateral discussions are now under way to align the further development of our infrastructure with market needs.

Embedded in Europe's hydrogen backbone

Since 2020, we have worked with other energy infrastructure companies within the European Hydrogen Backbone initiative. The initiative has now grown into a joint approach for developing specific hydrogen infrastructure in 28 European countries that largely consists of repurposed infrastructure that currently carries natural gas.

Recognised as a Project of Common Interest

In 2024, the European Commission recognised Belgium's nationwide open-access hydrogen network as a Project of Common Interest (PCI). PCI status is granted to infrastructure projects that the European Commission considers essential for improving energy infrastructure within the European Union. PCIs can benefit from accelerated permit procedures and are eligible for European funding.

Support during start-up phase crucial

As an infrastructure operator, we play a facilitating role in the development of new molecules in the energy transition. As a responsible operator, we also continuously and carefully monitor market developments to determine the right time for investments. Since these are capital-intensive investments, support during the startup phase remains crucial. At the end of March 2024, the Minister of Energy formally adopted the royal decree granting support to Fluxys Belgium for the development of the first phase of the hydrogen backbone for an amount of 95 million euros under the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF). The final amount of this grant will depend on the formal signing of a grant agreement and the actual construction of the backbone by mid-2026.

Quickly achieving large volumes with low-carbon hydrogen

Belgium and Western Europe have only limited potential to quickly scale up the production of renewable hydrogen from renewable electricity. Low-carbon hydrogen is one alternative. This is hydrogen produced from natural gas, where the released CO_2 is captured and reused or stored.

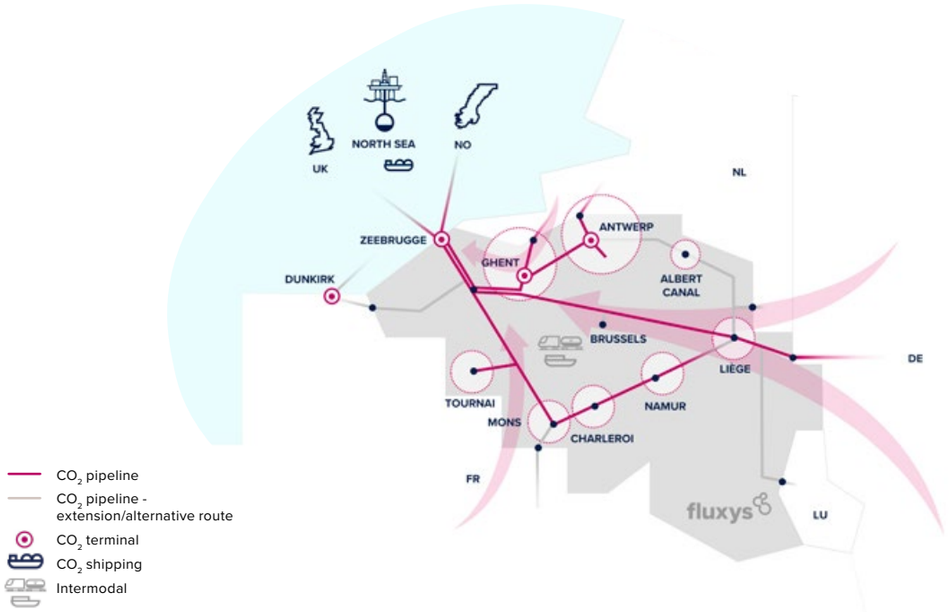
ENGIE and Equinor are developing the H2BE project in Ghent for the large-scale production of low-carbon hydrogen. The project is an important link in reliably bringing large volumes of low-carbon hydrogen to market in Belgium in line with market demand. Fluxys Belgium is working with ENGIE and Equinor to connect the project to the hydrogen and CO_2 networks in the Ghent industrial zone.

Fluxys hydrogen appointed hydrogen network operator in Belgium

On 26 April 2024, the Belgian federal Energy Minister appointed Fluxys hydrogen, a subsidiary of Fluxys Belgium, as the operator responsible for the development and operation of the hydrogen network in Belgium.
This appointment is a milestone on the path towards the energy transition. Fluxys hydrogen was established in 2023 to develop the necessary infrastructure to transport hydrogen, an essential molecule in the energy mix that will help us meet climate targets.

In line with the federal hydrogen strategy, Fluxys hydrogen will be tasked with developing a hydrogen pipeline network that will be part of the future European hydrogen backbone. This will allow the necessary low-carbon energy and feedstock to be transported both for the Belgian market and neighbouring countries, as the market develops.

CO_2 network in Belgium: long-term vision to transform infrastructure into a transit and export hub



With the gradual development of open-access CO_2 transport networks in the regions, we are establishing the connection between industrial zones and to neighbouring countries. In this way, we are laying the foundations to expand Belgium's role as an energy crossroads into a CO_2 hub for the economy in Belgium and North-West Europe.

Developing together

Since early 2021, we have been preparing the necessary CO_2 infrastructure together with industry, partners, the public authorities, neighbouring operators abroad and other stakeholders.

In line with needs and connected to neighbouring countries

We are planning the infrastructure for CO_2 transport in line with the needs of industrial zones in Belgium and neighbouring countries. As such, we are establishing connections between industrial zones and with neighbouring countries to build an interconnected system, in line with market demand. With this in mind, we are working with operators in Germany, Norway and the UK on cross-border CO_2 connections.

Emitters in Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands show particular interest in CO_2 exit points in Belgium

In 2024, we organised a Call for Market Interest (CMI) among all potential users of our CO_2 export projects in Zeebrugge, Ghent and Antwerp. The aim was to gain sufficient insight into the timings and volumes to be transported for potential users' CO_2 capture projects.

The CO_2 exit points aroused particular interest among CO_2 emitters from Belgium, Germany as well as the Netherlands and bilateral discussions are now under way to align the further development of our infrastructure with market needs.

Support during start-up phase crucial

As an infrastructure operator, we play a facilitating role in the development of new molecules in the energy transition. As a responsible operator, we also carefully monitor market developments on an ongoing basis to determine the right time to make investments. Since we are talking about capital-intensive investments, support during the start-up phase remains crucial. CEF subsidies were awarded for, respectively,
(i) works for the Antwerp export terminal project (subsidy worth up to €25.6 million) and
(ii) studies for the Ghent export terminal project (subsidy worth up to €8.9 million).

Partner in innovative circular CO_2 project Co_2ncreat

Co_2ncreat is an innovative initiative based in Hermalle aimed at capturing, transporting and reusing CO_2 to make sustainable concrete blocks for use in the construction industry. The project is a collaboration between Fluxys Belgium and three other Belgian industrial players, namely Prefer, Lhoist and Orbix, and is supported by the EU's Innovation Fund.

The project intends to produce more than 100,000 tonnes of eco-friendly masonry blocks per year while at the same time capturing and recycling around 12,000 tonnes of CO_2. Moreover, it will avoid 8,000 tonnes of CO_2 emissions annually through the use of recycled raw materials.

In this circular project, Fluxys, as infrastructure partner, is providing a two-km-long pipeline that will transport flue gases from Lhoist to Prefer's production unit to recycle and permanently store the CO_2 in these flue gases in ecological masonry blocks.

Funded by the European Union

Fluxys c-grid as potential operator of CO_2 transmission networks

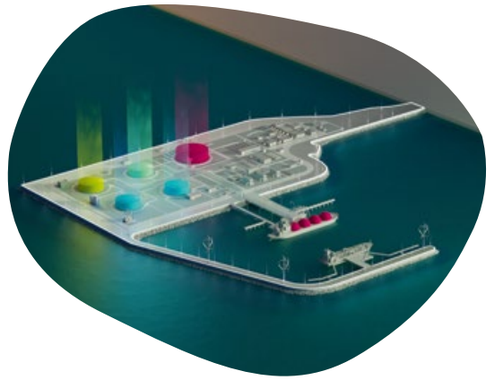
Belgium's regions are the first in Europe to devise a regulatory framework for CO_2. In March 2024, the Walloon and Flemish parliaments approved a decree on the transport of CO_2 via pipelines. In line with the decrees, in February 2025 subsidiary Fluxys c-grid applied to be the operator of the CO_2 transmission networks in the regions.

Fluxys c-grid was established in 2023 together with partners Pipelink, Socofe and SFPIM to plan, develop and manage CO_2 transmission infrastructure on Belgian territory.

Terminals and infrastructure for hydrogen import and CO_2 export

Zeebrugge multi-molecule hub: CO_2 transfer

- Open-access facilities
- Receiving captured CO_2 from the CO_2 network for transfer to the offshore pipeline for transmission to safe and permanent offshore storage (see opposite 'Offshore CO_2 pipeline in Zeebrugge)
- Status: feasibility study
- Timeframe: commissioning 2030
- Recognised as a Project of Common Interest

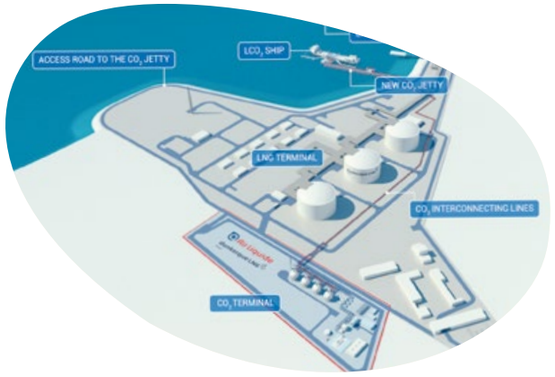


Offshore CO_2 pipeline in Zeebrugge

- Open-access pipeline
- Equinor project
- Subsea CO_2 pipeline from Zeebrugge to storage sites in Norway's North Sea waters
- Capacity of 27 million tonnes of CO_2 per year
- Status: feasibility study
- Timeframe: commissioning 2030
- Recognised as a Project of Common Interest

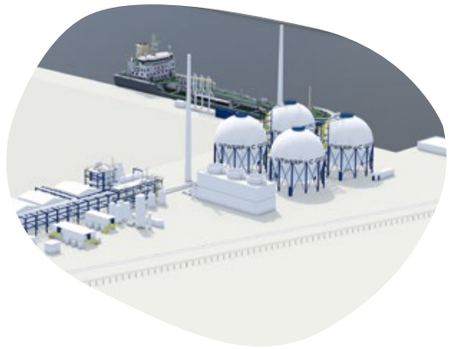
CO_2 export terminal in Dunkirk

- Dunkerque LNG–Air Liquide project
- Part of the overarching Cap Décarbonation project to capture CO_2 from the lime and cement industry in the Dunkirk region and transport and transfer it for export to permanent offshore storage facilities.
- Initial capacity of 1.5 million tonnes of CO_2 per year, with possible expansion to include CO_2 from other emitters in the Dunkirk region
- Status: permitting and design
- Timeframe: commissioning 2028



Projects of Common Interest (PCIs)

The European Commission grants PCI status to infrastructure projects it considers essential for improving energy infrastructure within the European Union. PCIs can benefit from accelerated permit procedures and are eligible for European funding.



CO_2 export terminal in Antwerp

- Open-access terminal
- Project with Air Liquide
- Multimodal terminal for receiving (via pipeline, ship or train), liquefying and temporarily storing CO_2 and loading it onto ships to be taken to permanent offshore storage
- Initial capacity of 2.5 million tonnes of CO_2 per year, with the possibility of expansion to 10 million tonnes of CO_2 per year
- Status: permitting and design
- Timeframe: commissioning 2028

Co-funded by the European Union

CO_2 export terminal in Ghent

- Open-access terminal
- Project with Arcelor Mittal Belgium and North Sea Port
- Multimodal terminal for receiving (via pipeline, ship or train), liquefying and temporarily storing CO_2 and loading it onto ships to be taken to permanent offshore storage
- Initial capacity of 2 million tonnes of CO_2 per year, with the possibility of expansion to 4 million tonnes of CO_2 per year
- Status: feasibility study
- Timeframe: commissioning 2030

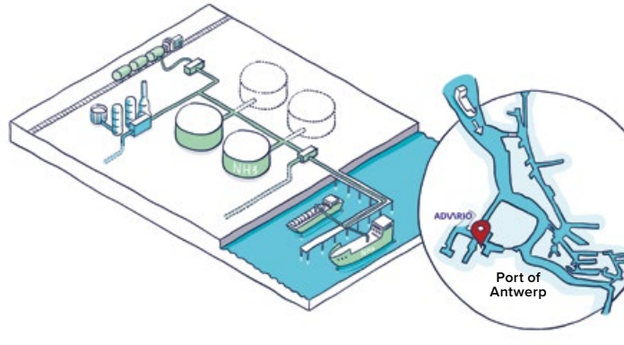
Co-funded by the European Union

Zeebrugge multi-molecule hub: hydrogen import

- Open-access facilities
- Importing hydrogen or derivatives for injection into the hydrogen network and then transmission within Belgium and to neighbouring countries
- Status: opportunity study
- Timeframe: commissioning 2030 - 2035
- Recognised as a Project of Common Interest

Import terminal for ammonia in Antwerp

- Open-access terminal
- Project of Fluxys SA with Advario
- Import terminal for ammonia as a renewable or low-carbon feedstock and fuel. Possibility to convert ammonia back to hydrogen for transport via the hydrogen network.
- Status: feasibility study
- Timeframe: commissioning 2029
- Recognised as a Project of Common Interest



Green light for Germany's hydrogen core network

In late 2023, Germany made the decision to build a hydrogen core network by 2032. The plans for the core network were developed within FNB Gas, the association of gas transmission system operators in which OGE, Fluxys TENP and Fluxys Deutschland play an active role. The financial framework for the core network was established by law in April 2024 and the core network was approved by the regulator in October. The approved core network comprises 9,040 km of pipelines, of which approximately 60% are repurposed natural gas pipelines.

Open Grid Europe to play a key role in the hydrogen core network

With the rollout of its hydrogen network, Open Grid Europe will become the largest hydrogen network operator in Germany. The entire planned OGE network comprises around 2,400 km of pipelines, accounting for approximately 25% of the entire hydrogen core network. In the approved network, OGE has made an initial commitment to lay 1,260 km by 2029 (460 km of new pipelines and 800 km of repurposed natural gas pipelines), including the connection to the Belgian border at Eynatten. The remaining parts of the network will be included in future network development plans.

Fluxys TENP and Fluxys Deutschland ready for long-term development

- On the Fluxys Deutschland side, the last 22 km of the EUGAL infrastructure will be repurposed as part of the hydrogen core network from 2031 onwards for the connection with Czechia.
- On the Fluxys TENP side, the new pipeline sections are designed to carry different molecules, including hydrogen once the market is ready. According to current forecasts, the TENP can be repurposed between 2035 and 2040 as part of the hydrogen connection with Switzerland.

Exploration in the United Kingdom

Fluxys Belgium and British transmission system operator National Gas signed an agreement in late 2023 to enhance their cooperation on the energy transition. In line with this, a project for a hydrogen connection between the UK and Belgium was submitted within the framework of the current ten-year network development plan (TYNDP) of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Gas (ENTSOG). Interconnector is investigating the possibilities of playing an active role in hydrogen and/or CO_2 transmission.

CO_2 network in Germany being prepared

- Germany announced its CO_2 management strategy in early 2024. In line with this, Open Grid Europe has advanced plans to develop an extensive CO_2 network. The aim is to develop the infrastructure for transporting CO_2 to the terminals in Wilhelmshaven and Brunsbüttel in the north of Germany, to Belgium and to the Netherlands.
- OGE and Fluxys Belgium are working closely together around cross-border infrastructure to bring CO_2 from highly industrialised Southern Germany through the CO_2 network in Belgium to permanent storage in the North Sea.

Development paths in Switzerland

- FluxSwiss and Transitgas are actively studying the key role that the Transitgas pipeline can play in transmitting hydrogen from Southern to Northern Europe and supplying Switzerland. Two routes can be used: from North Africa via Italy and from Portugal and the Iberian Peninsula via France.
- In 2024, FluxSwiss, Transitgas, OGE, Fluxys TENP and Snam signed a Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation around hydrogen infrastructure crossing the Alps, connecting Italy to Germany via Switzerland and enabling supply from North Africa.
- In late 2024, this project was submitted for Project of Mutual Interest (PMI) status, which the European Commission can grant to major cross-border infrastructure projects involving both EU and non-EU countries. Projects granted this status can apply for financial support, among other things.
- FluxSwiss and Transitgas are also investigating how to facilitate CO_2 exports: the main emitters of CO_2 are geographically concentrated in the north of the country, spread between east and west.

Forward steps in Greece

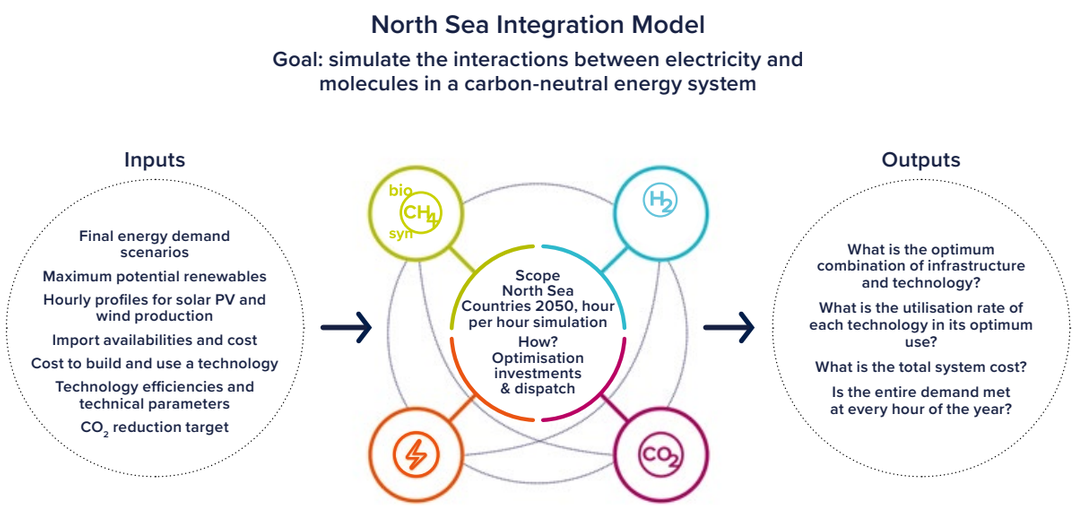
DESFA developed a proposal for hydrogen transmission infrastructure as part of the South-East corridor, one of five supply corridors identified within the European Hydrogen Backbone initiative. The next steps include initiatives to confirm market demand and further consultation with neighbouring transmission system operators.

In terms of CO_2 infrastructure, DESFA has applied for EU support for a pipeline and liquefaction terminal at Revithoussa. Both structures are part of the Apollo CO_2 project and are closely linked to the Prinos CO_2 storage project.

TAP investigates options

TAP is investigating options for transporting hydrogen mixed with natural gas via its infrastructure. Testing began in 2023 to see if onshore and offshore pipelines were ready to transport hydrogen, while the analysis of missing elements in compressor stations began in 2024. Based on that analysis, TAP will determine which elements need to be adapted for hydrogen transport.

We explore the best possible infrastructure mix for the entire energy system



North Sea Integration Model: all solutions working together towards net zero emissions

Oil, natural gas and electricity currently account for a large proportion of the energy mix. Greater energy efficiency is expected to significantly reduce the consumption of Belgian homes and businesses. At the same time, the energy mix must evolve towards a low-carbon combination of electricity, molecules and biofuels.

A low-carbon energy mix in itself is not enough. How can we develop an affordable energy system with net zero emissions? How can we ensure that the right amount of energy goes to the right place at any time? What transport and storage infrastructure is needed to keep supply and demand in balance at all times? In short: how do we ensure that all solutions best work together to achieve net zero?

This is only possible if we consider the energy system as a whole, with all the interactions between its various components. In 2024, we took an important step forward with the development of the North Sea Integration Model: a computational model that simulates all interactions between infrastructure for electricity, hydrogen, methane and CO_2 in Belgium and all other countries bordering the North Sea.

Key initial findings

The North Sea Integration Model is not a crystal ball for making predictions but rather a tool that, based on future consumption scenarios, shows how the entire chain from production to transport to consumption can be optimised in terms of costs, CO_2 emissions and maintenance of security of supply. In this way, the model also helps us better understand the key factors in the development of an integrated energy system that is carbon-neutral and provides the energy needed at any time at the lowest possible cost.

To run the simulations, the model uses a series of assumptions on technology costs, CO_2 storage potential and key technology parameters such as efficiency and flexibility, among others. Public reference data are used for all assumptions.

As consumption scenarios to run the model, we used the Global Ambition and Distributed Energy scenarios jointly developed by the networks of transmission system operators for gas and electricity in Europe as part of the European ten-year network development plan.

These are the main initial insights from the simulation of the Global Ambition and Distributed Energy scenarios using the North Sea Integration Model:

1. A net-zero energy system in the North Sea countries in 2050 is realistic and will need both electrons and molecules
2. Renewable electricity generation gets massively built
3. Electrolysers boost offshore wind deployment
4. Dispatchable power generation is needed in winter
5. CO_2 capture, transport and storage are key to achieve net-zero
6. Biomethane, biogas and biomass are also powerful allies in achieving carbon neutrality
7. Energy storage is essential to provide energy at the right time
8. Interconnection capacities optimise the energy system and ensure security of supply

Collaboration is paramount

The North Sea Integration Model naturally continues to evolve. Several further developments are under way and we are taking into account new developments in technology and energy and climate policy on an ongoing basis.

Moreover, Belgium has the advantage of having many top-level experts who have developed powerful multi-energy models, each of which has its own merits and specific features. We are sure that the complementarity of these models, together with close cooperation between stakeholders, provides a solid basis for policy and will enable public authorities to develop an energy vision that is in line with Belgium's social and economic objectives.

Solid academic preparations

The North Sea Integration Model builds on the methodologies developed by Fluxys Belgium and the University of Liège in a project to determine the best way to plan and operate, with regard to infrastructure, a multi-energy system. The project ran from 2020 to early 2024 and was supported by the Energy Transition Fund of the Belgian federal government.

The initial model for Belgium showed that by 2050, Belgium would be highly dependent on energy imports from neighbouring countries. To better simulate these imports, in 2024 we expanded the scope of the model to all countries around Belgium and bordering the North Sea. By developing the model and incorporating it into the North Sea Integration Model, we also directly take into account the commitment of the countries bordering the North Sea to make the North Sea the largest green power plant in Europe.

Connect

Openness to as many sources as possible is crucial, also in the future. Together with our partners, we are working towards the same goal: we are exploring new horizons, initiating new logistics chains and connecting our infrastructure to new sources. In this way, we are laying additional foundations for the climate-neutral future.

We work together to facilitate maximum local hydrogen from North Sea wind

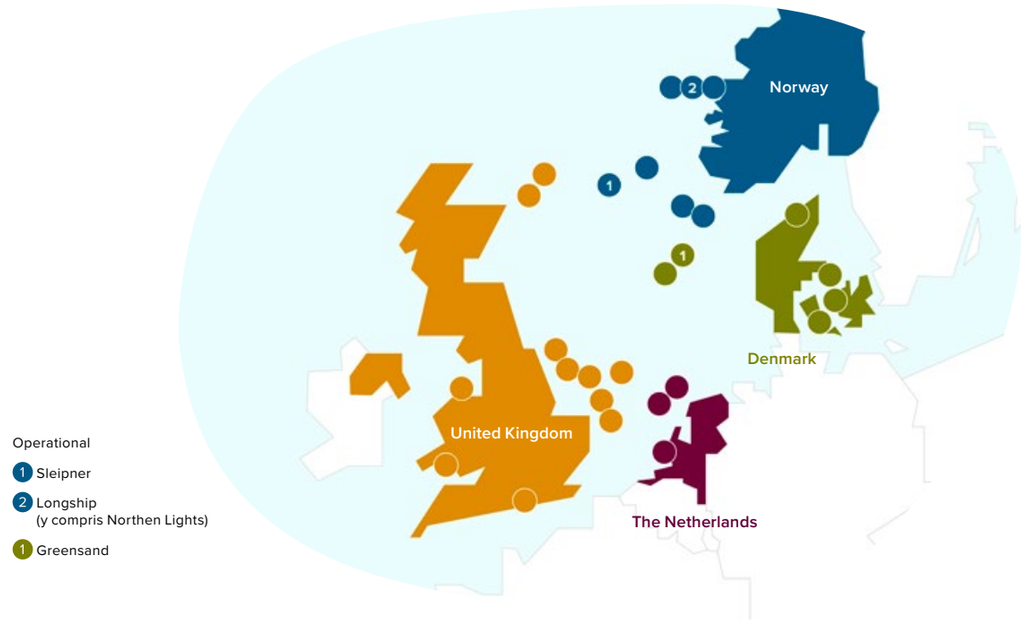
We explore logistics chains for overseas hydrogen imports

We help build the bridge to CO_2 storage in the North Sea

We help build the bridge to CO_2 storage in the North Sea

The North Sea is not only a gigantic source of renewable energy; it also offers enormous potential for CO_2 storage deep beneath the seabed.

The empty gas fields in the North Sea have the right geological structure for the safe and permanent storage of CO_2.



The projects for terminals and installations for CO_2 export that we are preparing in Belgium together with our partners are all part of a logistics chain with storage in the North Sea as the end point. In this regard, the federal government and the regional authorities have already concluded bilateral agreements with Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark to enable cross-border CO_2 transport for permanent storage in the North Sea. Similar bilateral agreements are also expected to be concluded with the United Kingdom.

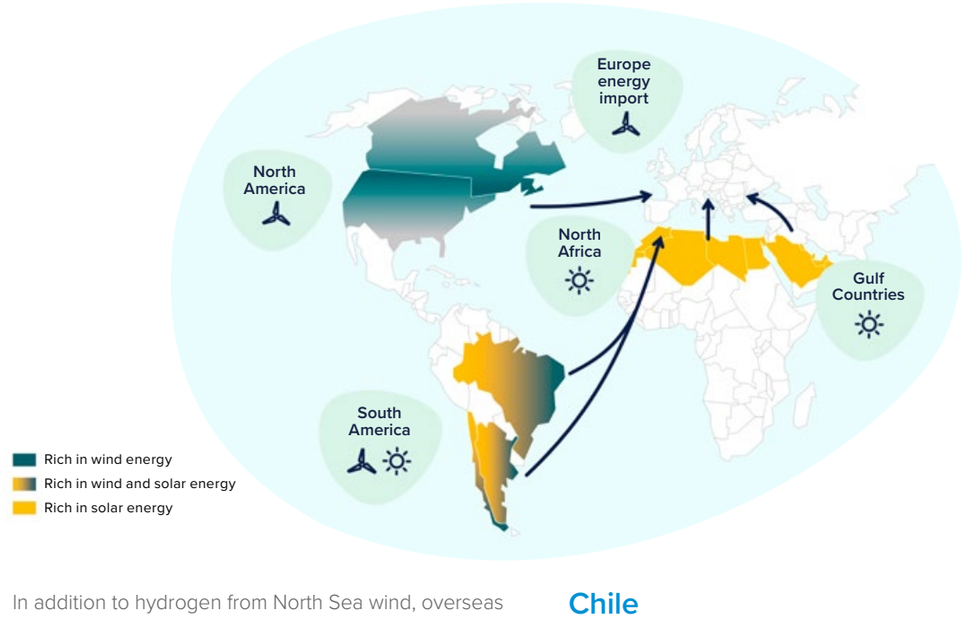
We work together to facilitate maximum local hydrogen from North Sea wind

The countries bordering the North Sea want to increase their combined offshore wind farm capacity from 33 GW to 300 GW by 2050. In this way, they want to turn the North Sea into the largest green power plant in Europe. Offshore wind farms are a source of both renewable electricity and renewable hydrogen: wind power can be converted into renewable hydrogen via electrolysis.

Through the Hydrogen Networks for the Northern Seas (HyNOS) partnership, we are joining forces with eight other gas transmission system operators to identify the role to be played by offshore hydrogen infrastructure.

This joint planning of network development for hydrogen and electricity allows us to maximise the complementarity of the different networks and to make maximum use of the energy potential of the North Sea at the lowest possible system cost. With this in mind, we have developed our simulation model for an integrated energy system into one that considers Belgium together with all other countries bordering the North Sea as a whole (see ‘North Sea Integration Model: all solutions working together towards net zero emissions’).

We explore logistics chains for overseas hydrogen imports



In addition to hydrogen from North Sea wind, overseas imports are another pillar to ensure sufficient renewable hydrogen in Europe. To help build up the logistics chains required to this end, we are exploring opportunities in areas with lots of wind and sun where large amounts of renewable hydrogen can be produced from renewable electricity. Renewable hydrogen can then be exported by ship to import terminals in Europe, for example in the form of renewable ammonia.

Oman

In 2023, Fluxys became a partner in the Omani transmission system operator OQGN, which is expected to play a key role in developing the infrastructure to turn the country into an export hub for green hydrogen. The Omani government aims to position the country as a leading global producer/exporter of renewable hydrogen by producing 1 million tonnes/year by 2030 and scaling up to 8.5 million tonnes/year by 2050.

Like Fluxys, OQGN is a pioneer in decarbonisation projects. Together we are exploring cooperation in the development of hydrogen and CO_2 infrastructure in Oman. OQGN has the potential to develop a 2,300-km-long hydrogen network in the country. Other Belgian companies such as Port of Antwerp-Bruges and DEME also already have a significant presence in the hydrogen sector in Oman and at the port of Duqm.

Chile

Chile has an abundance of sun and wind, and the country has major ambitions to produce large quantities of green hydrogen. Hydrogen hubs are being developed in the north and south of the country with a view to exporting green molecules. Fluxys Chile is closely monitoring developments regarding infrastructure.

A pilot project for a 10 MW green hydrogen production unit, intended for local industrial use, is being studied at the Quintero LNG terminal site.

Brazil

With its abundance of hydropower, sun and wind, Brazil also has the potential to become a global player in the production of green hydrogen. The country is also very well positioned for green hydrogen exports. Fluxys Brasil is focusing on opportunities in key port complexes positioning themselves as potential global hubs for green hydrogen. Those hubs can simultaneously meet the demand of industrial clusters at the ports and facilitate their overseas exports.

#HiToThe Future

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Consolidated financial statements under IFRS

General information on the company

Corporate name and registered office. The registered office of the parent entity Fluxys SA is Avenue des Arts 31, B – 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Group activities. The Fluxys group's activities are essentially split into two main clusters.

The first focuses on the transmission and storage of natural gas as well as terminalling services for liquefied natural gas (LNG) in Belgium. In addition to these activities which fall under the Gas Act[1], the Fluxys group also carries out complementary services related to the activities described above.

The second essentially covers activities outside Belgium.

Please refer to the specific chapters in the directors' report for further information on the activities of the Fluxys group.

[1] Act of 12 April 1965 concerning the transmission of gaseous and other products by pipelines as later amended.

Consolidated financial statements of the Fluxys group under IFRS:

Consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated Balance Sheet			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
I. Non-current assets		**8,086,774**	**8,149,290**
Property, plant and equipment	5.1	5,067,390	5,061,694
Intangible assets	5.2	1,004,841	1,091,803
Goodwill	5.3	131,149	131,149
Right-of-use assets	5.4	140,787	132,006
Investments in associates and joint ventures	5.5	1,347,836	1,334,794
Other financial assets	5.6/6	213,170	228,561
Finance lease receivables		6,609	7,382
Other receivables	5.7/6	73,415	110,085
Regulatory assets	5.8	77,969	39,981
Deferred tax assets		5,823	0
Other non-current assets	5.7/5.17	17,785	11,835
II. Current assets		**1,510,963**	**1,395,755**
Inventories	5.9	79,229	74,561
Other current financial assets	6	555	2,526
Finance lease receivables		774	2,516
Current tax receivables		31,803	26,057
Trade and other receivables	5.10/6	181,934	217,165
Regulatory assets	5.8	2,400	9,037
Cash investments	5.11/6	411,598	192,745
Cash and cash equivalents	5.11/6	763,647	831,786
Other current assets	5.12	39,023	39,362
Total assets		**9,597,737**	**9,545,045**

Consolidated Balance Sheet			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
I. Equity	**5.13**	**3,804,324**	**3,801,355**
Equity attributable to the parent company's shareholders		2,711,987	2,601,935
Share capital and share premiums		1,794,461	1,791,855
Retained earnings and other reserves		879,888	761,319
Translation adjustments		37,638	48,761
Non-controlling interests		1,092,337	1,199,420
II. Non-current liabilities		**5,154,174**	**5,042,582**
Interest-bearing liabilities	5.14/6	2,902,373	2,880,427
Regulatory liabilities	5.15	1,369,079	1,244,014
Provisions	5.16.2	68,822	98,998
Provisions for employee benefits	5.16.1/5.17	57,111	59,839
Other non-current financial liabilities	6	10,750	9,770
Deferred tax liabilities	5.18	746,039	749,534
III. Current liabilities		**639,239**	**701,108**
Interest-bearing liabilities	5.14/6	176,539	118,460
Regulatory liabilities	5.15	170,868	221,025
Provisions	5.16.2	0	291
Provisions for employee benefits	5.16.1/5.17	4,476	4,678
Other current financial liabilities	6	9,329	4,948
Current tax payables		16,969	32,350
Trade and other payables	5.19/6	207,298	263,384
Other current liabilities	5.20	53,760	55,972
Total liabilities and equity		**9,597,737**	**9,545,045**

Consolidated income statement

Consolidated income statement			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Operating revenue	4.1	1,266,823	1,279,554
Sales of gas related to balancing operations and operational needs		133,275	249,985
Other operating income	4.2	51,098	49,969
Consumables, merchandise and supplies used	4.3.1	-15,609	-12,320
Purchase of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs		-109,501	-245,345
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.3.2	-294,358	-310,950
Employee expenses	4.3.3	-200,525	-186,945
Other operating expenses	4.3.4	-22,776	-22,618
Depreciations	4.3.5	-446,159	-467,658
Provisions	4.3.5	-3,476	-1,169
Impairment losses	4.3.5	6,938	-6,731
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations		**365,730**	**325,772**
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	4.6	156,418	150,366
Profit/loss before financial result and tax		**522,148**	**476,138**
Change in the fair value of financial instruments	4.5.4	2,514	746
Financial income	4.4	75,643	65,659
Finance costs	4.5	-172,961	-153,240
Profit/loss before tax		**427,344**	**389,303**
Income tax expenses	4.7	-90,010	-62,198
Net profit/loss for the period	**4.8**	**337,334**	**327,105**
Fluxys share		277,719	256,354
Non-controlling interests		59,615	70,751

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income			In thousands of €
	Notes	**31-12-2024**	**31-12-2023**
Net profit/loss for the period	**4.8**	**337,334**	**327,105**
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of employee benefits	5.16.1	8,760	-19,742
Income tax expense on these variances		-2,169	4,834
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Net investments in foreign operations – Translation adjustments		-16,214	52,377
Net investments in foreign operations – Hedging instruments	6	-5,166	-2,157
Tax expenses on these foreign exchange hedging instruments		1,291	539
Cash flow hedges	6	-12,752	-14,809
Tax expenses on these cash flow hedging instruments		3,149	3,704
Other comprehensive income from investments in associates and joint ventures – Cash flow hedges		-5,442	-31,667
Other comprehensive income		**-28,543**	**-6,921**
Comprehensive income for the period		**308,791**	**320,184**
Fluxys share		258,361	236,174
Non-controlling interests		50,429	84,010

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

Consolidated statement of changes in equity				
	Share capital	**Share premium**	**Retained earnings**	**Cash flow hedges**
I. CLOSING BALANCE AS AT 01-01-2023	**1,708,824**	**82,641**	**601,409**	**73,512**
1. Net profit/loss for the period			256,354	
2. Other comprehensive income				-28,808
3. Dividends paid			-143,653	
4. Changes in the consolidation scope				
5. Capital increases/decreases	236	154		
6. Other changes				
II. CLOSING BALANCE AS AT 31-12-2023	**1,709,060**	**82,795**	**714,110**	**44,704**
1. Net profit/loss for the period			277,719	
2. Other comprehensive income				-13,769
3. Dividends paid			-150,915	
4. Changes in the consolidation scope				
5. Capital increases/decreases	1,577	1,029		
6. Other changes				
III. CLOSING BALANCE AS AT 31-12-2024	**1,710,637**	**83,824**	**840,914**	**30,935**

In thousands of €						
Net investments in foreign operations	Reserves for employee benefits	Translation adjust-ments	Other compre-hensive income	Equity attributable to the parent company's sharehol-ders	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
-7,958	**24,398**	**18,696**	**7,502**	**2,509,024**	**1,372,946**	**3,881,970**
				256,354	70,751	327,105
-12,205	-12,320	30,065	3,088	-20,180	13,259	-6,921
				-143,653	-96,230	-239,883
				390	-161,306	-160,916
-20,163	**12,078**	**48,761**	**10,590**	**2,601,935**	**1,199,420**	**3,801,355**
				277,719	59,615	337,334
630	5,759	-11,123	-855	-19,358	-9,186	-28,544
				-150,915	-88,152	-239,067
				2,606	-69,360	-66,754
-19,533	**17,837**	**37,638**	**9,735**	**2,711,987**	**1,092,337**	**3,804,324**

Consolidated statement of cash flows (indirect method)

Consolidated statement of cash flows (indirect method)		In thousands of €	
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
I. Cash and cash equivalents, opening balance	**A.**	**831,786**	**1,246,531**
II. Net cash flows from operating activities		**822,237**	**798,786**
1. Cash flows from operating activities		**771,288**	**706,568**
1.1. Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	**B.**	**365,730**	**325,772**
1.2. Adjustments		**427,623**	**787,863**
1.2.1. Depreciations	B.	446,159	467,658
1.2.2. Provisions	B.	2,566	1,169
1.2.3. Impairment losses	B.	-5,670	6,731
1.2.4. Translation adjustments		-3,323	-8,270
1.2.5. Other non-cash adjustments		3,724	-893
1.2.6. Increase (decrease) of regulatory liabilities	5.8/5.15	-15,833	321,468
1.3. Changes in working capital		**-22,064**	**-407,067**
1.3.1. Decrease (increase) of inventories	5.9	2,092	25,373
1.3.2. Decrease (increase) of tax receivables		-5,746	-13,150
1.3.3. Decrease (increase) of trade and other receivables	5.10	35,211	72,694
1.3.4. Decrease (increase) of other current assets	A.	1,000	-11,683
1.3.5. Increase (decrease) of tax payables		5,745	13,150
1.3.6. Increase (decrease) of trade and other payables	5.19	-58,154	-520,067
1.3.7. Increase (decrease) of other current liabilities	A.	-2,212	26,616
2. Cash flows relating to other operating activities		**50,949**	**92,217**
2.1. Current tax paid		-130,577	-116,364
2.2. Interests from investments, cash and cash equivalents	4.4	53,344	43,352

Consolidated statement of cash flows (indirect method)			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
2.3. Inflows related to associates and joint ventures (dividends received)	5.5	162,866	162,866
2.4. Other inflows (outflows) relating to other operating activities		2,363	2,363
III. Net cash flows relating to investment activities		**-551,540**	**-1,090,286**
1. Acquisitions		**-394,691**	**-1,245,433**
1.1. Payments to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	5.1/5.2	-388,709	-344,781
1.2. Payments to acquire subsidiaries, joint arrangements or associates	5.5	0	-796,368
1.3. Payments to acquire other financial assets	5.6	-5,983	-104,283
2. Disposals		**52,750**	**79,914**
2.1. Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets	5.1/5.2	8,950	42,701
2.2. Proceeds from disposal of other financial assets	5.6	43,800	37,213
3. Dividends received classified as investment activities	**4.4**	**8,925**	**8,500**
4. Increase (-)/ Decrease (+) of cash investments	**A.**	**-218,524**	**66,733**
IV. Net cash flows relating to financing activities		**-345,407**	**-138,367**
1. Proceeds from cash flows from financing		**223,872**	**508,659**
1.1. Proceeds from issuance of equity instruments	D.	3,394	1,178
1.2. Proceeds from finance leases		2,515	-1,097
1.3. Proceeds from issuance of other financial liabilities	5.14	217,963	508,578

Consolidated statement of cash flows (indirect method)			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
2. Repayments relating to cash flows from financing		-231,599	**-310,047**
2.1. Repayment of capital to non-controlling shareholders	D.	-70,148	-162,094
2.2. Repayment of lease liabilities	5.14	-32,322	-27,765
2.3. Repayment of other financial liabilities	5.14	-129,129	-120,188
3. Interests		-98,613	-97,096
3.1. Interest paid classified as financing		-99,711	-98,228
3.2. Interest received classified as financing		1,098	1,132
4. Dividends paid	D.	**-239,067**	**-239,883**
V. Net change in cash and cash equivalents		**-74,710**	**-429,867**
Translation adjustments in cash and cash equivalents		6,571	15,122
VI. Cash and cash equivalents, closing balance	A.	**763,647**	**831,786**

Notes

Note 1a. Shareholder structure and capital increases

As at 31 December 2024, Fluxys' shareholder structure was as follows:

- 77.43%: Publigas
- 15.22%: EIP Neon Holding I.
- 3.44%: SFPI (Federal Holding and Investment Company).
- 1.97%: AG Insurance.
- 1.32%: Ethias & EthiasCo.
- 0.62%: employees and management.

In 2024, Fluxys proceeded with a capital increase for the group's employees and management of a total of €2.6m.

Note 1b. Statement of compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the Fluxys group have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS accounting standards, as adopted by the European Union. All amounts are stated in thousands of €.

Note 1c. Judgement and use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions to determine the value of assets and liabilities, to assess the positive and negative consequences of unforeseen situations and events at the balance sheet date, and to form a judgement as to the revenues and expenses of the financial year.

Significant estimates made by the group in the preparation of the financial statements relate mainly to the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities, and remaining goodwill (see Note 5.3), the valuation of the recoverable amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, (see Notes 5.1 and 5.2), the valuation of provisions, and in particular contingent assets/liabilities (see Notes 5.16 and 7) and for pension and related liabilities (see Note 5.17).

If the use of certain assets is closely linked to market demand, the group uses a depreciation method based on the expected use of the assets concerned. Future economic benefits which these assets represent are mainly consumed by the group as a result of their use. A change in market demand could lead to a prospective revision of the depreciation profile on certain assets. A decision to proceed to a revision will be based on the group's past experience for similar assets.

The criteria used for the classification of joint arrangements are included in the accounting policies (see Note 2.4) and Note 3.2.

Due to the uncertainties inherent in all valuation processes, the group revises its estimates on the basis of regularly updated information. Future results may differ from these estimates.

Other than the use of estimates, group management also uses judgement in defining the accounting treatment for certain operations and transactions not addressed under the IFRS standards and interpretations that are currently in force.

Therefore, in the balance sheet, the group records the regulatory liabilities corresponding to the excess of regulated revenue received according to the real costs to be covered by the authorised regulated tariffs. This difference is transferred from the income statement to the balance sheet in the regulatory liabilities (non-current and current - see Note 5.15). When the received regulated revenue is lower than the actual costs to be covered by the authorised regulated tariffs, the regulatory assets are recognised in the balance sheet under the headings "regulatory assets" (non-current and current - see Note 5.8) and are booked as long as the group considers it highly probable that they will be recovered.

This accounting method (see Note 2.14) has been determined by the group as no definitive guidance on 'rate-regulated activities' has been published to date.

Note 1d. Date of authorisation for issue

The Board of Directors of Fluxys SA authorised these IFRS financial statements of the Fluxys Group on 27 March 2025.

Note 1e. Changes or additions to the accounting principles and policies

The following standards and interpretations are applicable for the annual period starting from 1 January 2024

- Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements - Classifying liabilities as current or non-current
- Amendments to IAS 7 – Statement of cash flows and IFRS 7 Financial instruments: disclosures – Supplier finance arrangements
- Amendments to IFRS 16 – Leases: Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

As of the financial year starting on 1 January 2024, Publigas, including its participation in Fluxys SA and its Belgian and foreign subsidiaries, will be subject to the 'Pillar two law' "Wet houdende de invoering van een minimumbelasting voor multinationale ondernemingen en omvangrijke binnenlandse groepen" of 19 December 2023. The law generally follows Council Directive (EU) 2022/2523 of 14 December 2022.

The law aims to ensure a global minimum level of taxation for Belgian multinational enterprise groups and large-scale Belgian groups. The law includes a set of rules that should result in the application of a minimum effective tax rate of 15% for Publigas group, being a multinational enterprise group with a consolidated revenue exceeding EUR 750 million for at least two of the four previous financial years.

Under this law, Publigas SC was identified as the ultimate parent entity of the Publigas group and Fluxys SA as an entity of the group, more specifically as a partially-owned parent entity of the ultimate parent entity.

The group strives to correctly comply with the tax obligations brought about by this new legislation, both in Belgium and in the other jurisdictions in which the group is active. For the 2024 financial year, the Publigas group's focus is on the application of the 'Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour' rules. Based on an analysis of historical data, the Publigas group expects to

be able to apply these 'Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour' rules in most of the jurisdictions in which the group operates.

Fluxys SA has applied the exception relating to the recognition and disclosure of deferred tax assets with regard to Pillar Two income taxes. The Publigas group has a reasonable expectation of being able to apply the 'Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour' rules in all the jurisdictions that are pertinent to Fluxys SA, meaning that the group does not expect any additional taxation imposed on Fluxys SA for the 2024 financial year.

The application of these amendments didn't have a significant impact on the financial statements of the group

Note 1f. Standards, amendments and interpretations applicable from 1 January 2025 and thereafter

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the standards and interpretations listed below have been issued but are not yet mandatory:

- Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: lack of exchangeability, date of entry into force: 1 January 2025
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement Requirements and IFRS 7 Disclosures, date of entry into force: 1 January 2026
- Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Nature-Dependent Electricity Contracts, date of entry into force: 1 January 2026
- Annual improvements Volume 11
- IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, date of entry into force: 1 January 2027
- IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures, date of entry into force: 1 January 2027

These standards, amendments and interpretations have not been adopted early. The application of these standards, amendments and interpretations have not had and will not have a significant impact on the financial statements of the group.

Note 2. Accounting principles and policies

The accounting principles and policies were approved at the Fluxys Board of Directors meeting of 27 March 2025.
Changes or additions compared with the previous financial year are underlined.

2.1. General principles

The financial statements fairly present the Fluxys group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
The group's financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, except for the statement of cash flows.
Assets and liabilities have not been offset against each other, except when required or allowed by an international accounting standard.
Current and non-current assets and liabilities have been presented separately in the balance sheet of the Fluxys group.

The accounting policies have been applied in a consistent manner.

2.2. Balance sheet date

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as of 31 December, i.e. the parent entity's balance sheet date.

2.3. Basis of consolidation

The Fluxys group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and in particular with IFRS 3 (Business Combinations), IFRS 10 (Consolidated Financial Statements), IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements) and IAS 28 (Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures). The entities included in the Fluxys Group's scope of consolidation are presented in note 3.

2.4. Business combinations

The group accounts for all business combinations using the acquisition method. This method is also used for business combinations under joint control in the event that the method is in line with the substance of the transaction and helps to give a true and fair view of the financial position.

The acquirer measures the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at their acquisition-date fair values. If this culminates in goodwill, it is recognised as an asset, and for the purpose of impairment tests, it is allocated to the Group's cash-generating units expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The costs connected to the acquisition are accounted for in the results when they are made.

In case of a business combination realised in stages, the group reassesses the participation it previously held in the acquired company at the acquisition-date fair value and accounts for any gain or loss in the net results.
Changes in participations in subsidiaries of the group which do not result in a loss of control are recognised as equity transactions.
When the group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss is accounted for in the net results and is calculated as the difference between:

- the total fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained participation and
- the previous book value of the subsidiary's assets (including goodwill) and liabilities.

All amounts previously recognised in other items of comprehensive income relating to the subsidiary are recognised as if the group had directly disposed of the related subsidiary's assets or liabilities. They are reclassified to net results or transferred to another category of equity in accordance with applicable IFRS.
The fair value of any participation retained in the former subsidiary at the date of loss of control must be regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent recognition

under IFRS 9 or, where applicable, as the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or joint venture.

2.5. Translation of foreign entities' financial statements

For consolidation purposes, the balance sheets of foreign entities are translated into euro using the closing rate and the income statements are translated using the average exchange rate for the period unless the exchange rate has fluctuated considerably.

2.6. Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
Intangible assets are recognised at cost in the balance sheet (cost method), less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.
Intangible assets on the asset side of the balance sheet, with a limited useful life, are amortised over their useful life.
The main amortisation periods are as follows:

- 40 years for the asset 'sole operator of the natural gas transmission network and storage facilities' in Belgium;
- 20 to 45 years for the customer portfolios;
- 20 years for the asset 'sole operator of the LNG facilities';
- 5 years for computer software.

Intangible assets 'customer portfolios' may be amortised under a declining balance method which reflects more closely the way that the Group expects to consume the future economic benefits associated with these assets.
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it generates economic benefits exceeding the initial standard of performance.
At each balance sheet date, the Group applies the procedures set out in IAS 36 to ensure that its intangible assets are recognised at a value that does not exceed their recoverable amount.
The useful life, the depreciation method, as well as the potential residual value of intangible assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and revised prospectively, if applicable.

Emission rights for greenhouse gases

Emission rights for greenhouse gases acquired at fair value are recognised as intangible assets at their acquisition cost. Rights granted free of charge are recognised as intangible assets at a nil book value.
The emission of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is recognised as an operating expense, the counterpart being a liability for the obligation to deliver allowances covering the effective emission over the period concerned in the liabilities side of the balance sheet (other payables).
This expense is measured by reference to the weighted average cost of the acquired or granted allowances.
This liability in the balance sheet (other payables) is derecognised on the delivery of allowances to the government by withdrawing emission rights from intangible assets.
In case the allowances are insufficient to cover the emission of greenhouse gases during the financial year, the group accounts for a provision. This provision is measured by reference to the market value at the balance sheet date of the allowances yet to be purchased.
The excess emission rights not sold on the market are valued at the balance sheet date by reference to the weighted average cost of the acquired or granted allowances, or at market value if lower than the weighted average cost.

2.7. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment (PPE) is recognised as an asset if it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and if the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.
Property, plant and equipment are recognised at cost in the balance sheet (cost method), less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.
Subsequent expenditure is capitalised if it generates economic benefits exceeding the initial standard of performance.
At each balance sheet date, the Group applies the procedures set out in IAS 36 to ensure that its tangible assets are recognised at a value that does not exceed their recoverable amount.

Depreciation methods

PPE is depreciated over its useful life.
Each significant component of PPE is recognised separately and depreciated over its useful life.
The depreciation method reflects the rate at which the group expects to consume the future economic benefits related to the asset, taking into account the time during which the assets may generate regulated revenue.
The regulated investments intended to increase the security of supply in Europe are depreciated under a declining balance method, which more accurately reflects the rate at which the group expects to consume the future economic benefits of these assets.
This is a specific list of regulated infrastructure investments, which are essential for gas transmission in Europe and form an integral part of the RAB (in Belgium).

The methods and durations of depreciation are as follows:

Straight-line method:

- 50 to 55 years for transmission pipelines, terminalling facilities and tanks.
    - In Belgium, investments made since 2020 in gas transmission pipelines and those made since 2024 in facilities are amortised over a period not extending beyond December 2049, in line with the current tariff methodology.
- 50 years for administrative buildings, staff housing and facilities;
- 40 years for storage facilities;
- 33 years for industrial buildings;
- 20 years for investments related to the extensions of the Zeebrugge LNG terminal;
- 10 years for equipment and furniture;
- 5 years for vehicles and site machinery;
- 4 years for computer hardware;
- 3 years for prototypes;

Declining-balance method:

- This method only applies for investments made to ensure security of supply: declining-balance over 25 years.

The useful life, the depreciation method, as well as the potential residual value of property, plant and equipment are reassessed at each balance sheet date and revised prospectively, if applicable.

2.8. Leases

Definition of 'lease'

A contract is or contains a lease if it conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration.
To determine whether a lease confers the right to control the use of a specified asset for a determined period of time, the entity must appreciate whether, throughout the period of use, it has the right to:

- obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset; and
- direct the use of the asset.

To determine the duration of the lease, any options for renewal or termination were considered required under IFRS 16, taking into account the probability of exercising the option as well as whether it is under the control of the lessee.

The group as a lessee

At the start of the lease, the lessee recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease obligation.

Right-of-use assets

The group recognises right-of-use assets on the commencement date of the contract, i.e. the date on which the asset becomes available for use. These assets are valued at the initial cost of the lease obligation minus amortisation and any depreciation, adjusted to take into account any revaluations of the lease obligation. The initial cost of the right-of-use assets includes the present value of the lease obligation, the initial costs incurred by the lessee, rent payments made on the start date or before that date, minus any incentives obtained by the lessee.

These assets are depreciated over the estimated lifetime of the underlying asset or over the duration of the contract if this period is shorter, unless the group is sufficiently certain of obtaining ownership of the asset at the end of the contract.

Right-of-use assets are presented separately from other assets as a different heading under non-current assets.

Lease obligations

The lease obligations are valued at the present value of the rent payments that have not yet been paid. The present value of the rent payments must be calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease if it is possible to determine that rate. If not, the lessee must use its incremental borrowing rate.

The incremental borrowing rate is the interest rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

Over the duration of the contract, the lessee values the lease obligation as follows:

- by increasing the book value to reflect the interest on the lease obligation;
- by reducing the book value to reflect the rent payments made;
- by revaluing the book value to reflect the new appreciation of the lease obligation or amendments to the lease.

The services included in leases do not form part of the lease debt.

Lease obligations are presented in a separate entry under current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities (see note 5.14).

Short-term leases and low-value leases

For short-term leases (duration of 12 months or less), the Fluxys group registers a lease expense.

To determine the criteria for a low-value lease, a threshold has been determined, with the exception of vehicles, which are included in the group of vehicles leased for more than one year without applying the value criteria.

The impact on the results of short-term and low-value leases is not significant.

Presentation

In the consolidated income statement, the interest charge on the lease obligation is presented separately from the depreciation charge that applies to the right-of-use asset.

In the statement of cash flows, the cash flows will be presented as follows:

- cash outflows relating to the principal of the lease obligation and the interest paid, in the financing activities;
- rent payments for short-term leases, low-value leases and variable rent payments that have not been taken into account in the valuation of the lease obligations, in the operating activities.

2.9. Financial instruments

a. Recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

Recognition

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the group becomes party to the instrument's contractual terms.

Derecognition of financial assets

The group has to derecognise a financial asset if and only if the contractual rights on the cash flows of the financial asset expire, or where it transfers almost all the risks and rewards inherent to the ownership of the financial asset to a third party.

If the group neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred asset, and retains control of the transferred asset, the group continues to recognise the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and recognises a related liability for the amount received.

If the group keeps almost all the risks and rewards inherent to the ownership of the financial asset, it continues to recognise the whole financial asset and recognises a financial liability for the consideration received.

When a financial asset measured at amortised cost is derecognised, the difference between the amortised cost and the sum of the considerations received is transferred to the income statement.

When an investment in equity instruments until now measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is derecognised, the accumulated profit/loss recognised previously in other comprehensive income is not reclassified to net income.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The entity derecognises a financial liability only if this liability is extinguished, i.e. once the obligation is fulfilled, cancelled or it expires.

The difference between the book value of an extinguished financial liability and the consideration paid, including, where applicable, the assets (non-cash) transferred and the liabilities acquired must be recognised in net income.

b. Unconsolidated instruments (such as shares and equity rights)

The Fluxys group values the unconsolidated equity instruments at fair value with changes to other comprehensive income.

However, given the materiality of certain instruments and the unavailability of recent market values, certain equity instruments are accounted for at the initial cost.

The dividends received for these equity instruments are recognised in financial income under the item 'Dividends from unconsolidated entities'.

c. Short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents

Cash investments in the form of bonds or commercial paper, having a maturity date exceeding three months, are reported as financial assets measured at amortised cost. These are shown in the balance sheet under non-current 'other financial assets' and under current 'cash investments'.

Cash and cash equivalents held are reported as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The economic model used by the Fluxys group to manage financial assets aims to hold them in order to obtain contractual cash flows. The sales of financial assets are rare and the group does not expect to proceed with such sales in the future, except in the case of an increased credit risk for the assets over and above the policy advocated by the group. A sale may also be motivated by an unexpected financing need.

Where the conditions required to be qualified as financial assets valued at amortised cost are not met, these financial assets concerned are valued at fair value through profit and loss.

d. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are stated at their face value reduced by any amounts deemed unrecoverable.

When the time value of money is significant, trade and other receivables are discounted.

Impairment losses are recognised when the book value of these items at balance sheet date exceeds their recoverable amount.

e. Expected credit losses and write-downs

Expected credit losses on financial assets accounted for at amortised cost are calculated using an individual approach, based on the credit quality of the counterparty and the maturity of the financial asset.

Expected credit losses are calculated using a probability of default over the useful life of the financial asset.

A financial asset is impaired where one or more events have occurred with a negative effect on the future estimated cash flows of this financial asset. The indications of the impairment of a financial asset encompass data that may be observed on the following events:

- defaults in payments for more than 90 days:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or debtor and
- increasing probability of bankruptcy or financial restructure of the lender.

If the economic forecast (for example gross domestic product) deteriorates over the course of next year, which could lead to an increase in the number of defaults, the historical default rates are adjusted. At each balance sheet date, the historical default rates observed are updated and the changes in the forecast estimates are analysed.

f. Interest-bearing liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities are recognised at the net amount received. Following initial recognition, interest-bearing liabilities are recorded at amortised cost. The difference between the amortised cost and the redemption value is recognised in the income statement under the effective interest rate method over the term of the liabilities.

When a financial liability measured at amortised cost is amended without this amendment entailing derecognition, the profit/loss arising therefrom is immediately transferred to the income statement. The gain or loss corresponds to the difference between the original contractual cash flows and the amended cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rates.

g. Trade payables

Trade payables are stated at face value.

When the time value of money is significant, trade payables are discounted.

h. Derivative instruments

The Fluxys group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to exchange and interest rate risks.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

The Fluxys group designates certain derivatives as hedging instruments for foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk in cash-flow hedges or hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

DESIGNATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF HEDGING

When creating a hedge relationship, the group prepares documentation describing the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item as well as its objectives as regards risk management and its strategy for conducting various hedging transactions.

Moreover, at the time of creating the hedge and regularly thereafter, the group indicates whether the hedging instrument is highly effective to compensate the variations in fair value or cash flows of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk, i.e. where the hedge relationship satisfies all of the following effectiveness constraints for the hedge:

- there is an economic link between the hedged item and the hedging instrument;
- the credit risk has no dominant effect on the variations in value that result from this economic link;
- the hedge ratio of the hedge relationship is equal to the relationship between the quantity of the hedged item that is really hedged by the group and the quantity of the hedged item that the group really uses to hedge this quantity of the hedged item.

If a hedge relationship ceases to satisfy the constraint of effectiveness of the hedge relative to the hedge ratio, but the risk management objective of this designated hedge relationship remains the same, the group must re-adjust the hedge ratio of the hedge relationship in such a way as to make it meet the criteria again (rebalancing).

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated as hedges of a net investment in an activity abroad, and which meet the associated conditions, are recognised directly in equity provided that they relate to the effective portion of the hedge and that the changes in fair value result from changes in exchange rate.

Gains or losses on hedging instruments recognised directly in equity must be recognised in the income statement when the activity abroad leaves the consolidation scope.

Changes in the fair value of financial instruments designated as cash flow hedges are recognised directly in group equity. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in the income statement. If the planned transaction is no longer likely to take place, gains or losses on the hedging instruments which were recognised directly in equity are recognised in the income statement.

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS NOT DESIGNATED AS HEDGING INSTRUMENTS

Certain financial instruments, although hedging clearly defined risks, do not meet the criteria for the application of hedge accounting under IFRS 9 (Financial instruments).

Changes in the fair value of these financial instruments are directly recognised in the income statement.

2.10. Inventories

Valuation

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.
Inventories are written down to account for:

- a reduction in net realisable value, or
- impairment losses due to unforeseen circumstances related to the nature or use of the assets.

These write-downs on inventories are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they arise.

Gas inventory

Gas inventory changes are valued under the weighted average cost method.

Supplies and consumables

Supplies and consumables are valued under the weighted average cost method.

2.11. Provisions

Provisions are recognised as a liability in the balance sheet when they meet the following criteria:

- the group has a present (legal or constructive) obligation arising from past events, and
- it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that the settlement of this obligation will lead to an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits, and
- the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

No provision is recognised if the above conditions are not met.
The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, in other words the amount the entity reasonably expects to need to pay to discharge the obligation at balance sheet date, or to transfer it to a third party at the same date.

Employee benefits

Some companies in the Fluxys group have established supplementary 'defined benefit' or 'defined contribution' pension plans. Benefits provided under these plans are based on the number of years of service and the employee's salary.
'Defined benefit' pension plans enable employees to benefit from a capital sum calculated on the basis of a formula which takes account of their annual salary at the end of their career and their seniority when they retire.
'Defined contribution' pension plans provide employees with a capital sum accumulated from personal and employer contributions based on their salary.

In Belgium, the law requires that the employer guarantees a minimum return for defined contribution, which varies based on the market rates.
The accounting method used by the group to value these 'defined contribution pension plans, with a guaranteed minimum return', is identical to the method used for 'defined benefit' plans.

In case of death before retirement, these plans provide, in Belgium, a lump sum for the surviving spouse and benefits for the orphans.

Other employee benefits

Certain group companies offer their employees post-employment benefits such as the reimbursement of medical costs and tariff reductions, and other long-term benefits (seniority premiums).

'Defined benefit' pension plans

Provisions for pensions and other collective agreements are reported in the balance sheet in accordance with IAS 19 (Employee Benefits), using the projected unit credit method (PUCM).

The current value of post-employment benefits is determined at each balance sheet date based on the projected salary estimated at the end of the employee's career, the rate of inflation, life expectancy, staff turnover and the expected age of retirement. The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined using a discount rate based on high-quality bonds with maturity dates close to the weighted average maturity of the plans concerned and which are denominated in the currency in which the benefits are to be paid.

The amount accounted for in respect of post-employment liabilities corresponds to the difference between the current value of future obligations and the fair value of assets in the plan destined to cover them. If the result of this calculation is a deficit, the commitment is entered in the liability side of the balance sheet. In the opposite case, an asset is recognised in line with the surplus of the defined benefit pension plan, capped at the current value of any future reimbursement from the plan or any reduction in future contributions to the plan.

The remeasurements of the liabilities or surplus assets in the balance sheet comprise:

- the actuarial gains or losses on the defined benefit liabilities resulting from adjustments relating to experience and/or changes in actuarial assumptions (including the effect of the change in the discount rate);
- the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest) and changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest).

These remeasurements are directly recognised in equity through the other items in comprehensive income.

'Defined contribution' pension plans

The liabilities of the group with regard to 'defined contribution' plans are limited to the employer contributions paid recorded in the results.

Actuarial gains and losses relating to other long-term employee benefits

The other long-term benefits are accounted for in the same way as the post-employment benefits, but remeasurements are fully accounted for in the financial results in the financial year in which they occur.

2.12. Revenue recognition

The group accounts for operating revenue as it meets a service obligation by supplying the customer with the promised good or service and as this latter obtains control thereof.

The Fluxys group uses a five-stage approach to determine whether a contract entered into with a customer may be accounted for and the way in which revenue should be recognised:

1. identification of the contract,
2. identification of the performance obligations,
3. determination of the transaction price,
4. allocation of the transaction price between the service obligations and
5. recognition of operating revenue where the performance obligations are met or where the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer.

Group revenues mainly come from transmission, storage and terminalling service contracts for which both the services to be provided and the price of the service are clearly identified. Revenues from these contracts are mainly recognised based on reserved capacities.

For most services, Fluxys SA and its subsidiaries transfer the control of their services progressively and in doing so meet their performance obligation and account for operating revenue progressively. Furthermore, the Fluxys group makes sales of gas that are necessary for balancing operations and its operational needs. These services, fulfilled at a specific time, are recognised in operating revenue from the time of their fulfilment.

Regulated income received by the group may generate a gain or a loss compared to the fair margins on the capital invested.

Gains are deferred and recognised as regulatory liabilities, whereas revenues acquired corresponding to a loss are included in operating revenue to offset the accounting of a regulatory asset.

The regulatory framework is explained in further detail in the chapter Legal and regulatory framework of the annual report. In note 4 - Segment income statement, the distinction is shown between the revenue invoiced and the revenue recognised. The latter includes the revenue invoiced, but also the movements in regulatory assets and liabilities.

The following table provides more detailed information on the group's main services (performance obligations), which are transmission, storage and terminalling, the types of contracts, and the way in which operating revenue is recognised. The large majority of this revenue is regulated.

Legal entity	Revenue stream	Performance obligation: nature, customer and timing of satisfaction	Contract type and price setting
Fluxys Belgium **Fluxys Deutschland** **Fluxys TENP** **Interconnector** **FluxSwiss** **BBL**	**Transmission services**	**Nature of performance obligation**: sale of capacity and related services in the pipeline infrastructure to its customers to transmit natural gas to distribution system operators, power stations and major industrial end-users or to transport natural gas to a border point for transmission to other end-user markets in Europe. **Customers**: gas shippers reserve capacity slots (short + long term contracts) **Revenue recognition**: the performance obligation consists in making these capacities available for the customers for use at the customers' discretion (cf. IFRS 15.26 (e)). Basically, the contracts determine that the latter reserve a certain capacity that can be used over a certain period, at the choice of the customer. Thus, the Entity will transfer to the customer a series of services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer (IFRS 15.22 (b)). Each service in the series provided is a performance obligation satisfied **over time**, as described by IFRS 15.35a (the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the entity's performance as the entity performs). Therefore, the reserved capacities are invoiced and recognised monthly over the period covered by the contract related to the capacities reserved (in accordance with IFRS 15.39 and IFRS 15.B15), i.e. **over time** recognition.	**Regulated Standard Transmission Agreement.**
Fluxys Belgium	**Storage capacity service**	**Nature of performance obligation**: storage services enabling customers to use buffer capacity flexibly according to their needs. The gas is stored in the underground facilities in Loenhout, Belgium. Most of the revenues are generated by the sale of standard bundled packages, composed of injection, storage and withdrawing capacity throughout the storage season in fixed proportion. Such contracts can be both long term and short term. **Customers**: As for transmission, the revenues are based on the reserved capacities. **Revenue recognition**: revenue is recognised over time as these services are performed continuously **throughout the contractual term.**	**Regulated Standard Storage Agreement** (in combination with a regulated Standard Transmission Agreement to enable injecting into and withdrawing from the gas grid – see above).

Fluxys LNG **Dunkerque LNG**	**Terminalling services**	**Nature of performance obligations:** **Unloading services** (time slots are sold in advance, the so-called 'berthing rights'), possibly combined with related services such as storage, regasification or sending out (i.e. transform the liquid gas into gas that can be injected in the grid). **Loading services** Transhipment services (only Fluxys LNG), that occur in 2 forms: • Ship-To-Ship: unloading of LNG from one LNG ship directly to another. • Ship-Storage-Ship: LNG is unloaded from an LNG ship, then stored in a tank at the terminal. It can be loaded a few days later by another LNG ship. **Customers:** Customers reserve berthing rights in advance, these can be both long term and short-term contracts. **Revenue recognition**: revenue of these berthing rights is recognised **over time** based on the reserved capacity, independently of whether the slots are used or not. For some additional services, such as storage, revenue is recognised over time as well, in accordance with IFRS 15.35(a). For other additional services, such as regasification, revenue is recognised at a point in time.	**Standard regulated LNG Terminalling Agreement,** mostly combined with a separate standard regulated LNG Service Agreement for ancillary services such as storage and sending out capacity, etc. **Regulated standard LNG Transhipment Service Agreement.**

2.13. Income taxes

Current tax is determined in accordance with local tax regulations and calculated on the income of the parent entity, subsidiaries and joint operations.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect, respectively, the future taxable and deductible temporary differences between the book value and the tax base of assets and liabilities.

2.14. Foreign currency assets, rights, borrowings and liabilities

Recognition at the date of the transaction

Foreign currency receivables and payables are measured at the exchange rate prevailing at the transaction date.

Measurement at balance sheet date

At balance sheet date, in accordance with IAS 21 (Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates), monetary assets and liabilities, as well as rights and liabilities, are valued at the closing rate.
The resulting translation adjustments are recognised in the income statement.

Note 3. Investments

3.1. Consolidation scope

The consolidation scope has evolved in the following way in 2024: stake acquired in Ostsee Anbindungsleitung Grid Europe, creation of the companies Fluxys Byte It and Dunkerque CO2 Holding.

3.1.1 Evolution of stakes

Ostsee Anbindungsleitung

Acquisition of a stake (25%) in 'Ostsee Anbindungsleitung' (OAL). Fluxys Deutschland will market the associated transport capacities independently. The approximately 50-kilometer-long OAL connects the LNG terminal in the port of Mukran on the island of Rügen with Lubmin, from where it is linked to the pipeline network. This participation is fully consolidated in line with the holding from April 2024.

Fluxys Byte It

Fluxys Byte It (consolidated subsidiary - 100% stake) was created as a subsidiary in 2024 for the establishment of an ICT service centre in Portugal to support Fluxys Belgium in the development and maintenance of its digital solutions, while at the same time making it more robust in the face of pressure from the labour market for digital talent.

Dunkerque CO2 Holding

Dunkerque CO2 Holding (consolidated subsidiary - 100% stake owned by FluxDune) was created as a subsidiary in 2024 to participate in the development of the CO2 export terminal (through a 40% stake in the 'Terminal CO2 Dunkerque' - equity method.), thereby contributing to the transition to a low-carbon economy.

3.2. Nature and extent of stakes held in joint arrangements

Transitgas and TENP KG

Transitgas is a joint arrangement in which FluxSwiss exercises a joint control with the other joint operators.
Transitgas is qualified as a joint operation for the following reasons:
The purpose of the activities of Transitgas is essentially to put the capacity of its installations at the disposal of the joint operators. This gives them the right to almost all of the economic benefits of the assets of the operation. They also incur obligations against liabilities related to the operation. Indeed, the liabilities incurred by Transitgas are paid through cash flows received from the joint operators through the considerations paid for the capacity made available.
FluxSwiss holds 90% of the capacity of the Transitgas installations. The latter are therefore integrated for 90% in the consolidated financial statements of the group. This integration percentage is not based on the investment held in this company but on the rights to the assets and liabilities incurred by the group for the liabilities.
This method better reflects the risks and rewards of the joint operators related to the capacity reserved in the installations.

TENP KG is a joint arrangement in which Fluxys TENP exercises a joint control with the other joint operators.
The approach in the framework of this joint arrangement is identical to that of Transitgas, except that this joint operation is integrated for 64.25% in the consolidated financial statements of the group in accordance with the capacity reserved in the facilities.

BBL Company VOF, NEL, EUGAL and OAL

Through Fluxys Deutschland GMBH, Fluxys is joint owner of 16.5% of the assets and liabilities of EUGAL (gas pipeline linking Lubmin in northeast Germany with Deutschneudorf on the Czech border), of 23.87% of the assets and liabilities of NEL (gas pipeline linking Lubmin with Rehden in southwest Germany) and of 25% of the assets and liabilities of OAL (gas pipeline linking the LNG terminal in the port of Mukran with Lubmin).

Through Fluxys BBL, Fluxys is joint owner of 20% of the assets and liabilities of BBL Company, which operates a gas pipeline between Balgzand in the Netherlands and Bacton in England.

3.3. Nature and scope of the restrictions related to the assets and liabilities of the group

Special rights are attached to the special share of the Belgian State in Fluxys Belgium, other than the normal rights attached to all other shares. These special rights are exercised by the Federal Minister in charge of Energy and can be summarised as follows:

- The right to oppose all transfers, any assignment as security or change of the destination of strategic assets of Fluxys Belgium of which the list is set out in an annex to the royal decree of 16 June 1994, if the Federal Minister in charge of Energy considers that this operation prejudices the national interests in the area of energy;
- The right to appoint two representatives of the federal government with a consultative vote in the Board of Directors of Fluxys Belgium.
- The right of the representatives of the federal government, within four business days, to appeal to the Federal Minister in charge of Energy on the basis of objective, non-discriminatory and transparent criteria, as defined in the Royal Decree of 5 December 2000, against any decision of the Board of Directors of Fluxys Belgium (including the investment and business plan and related budget) which they regard as contrary to the guidelines of the country's energy policy, including the government's objectives concerning the country's energy supply. The appeal is suspensive. If the Federal Minister in charge of Energy has not cancelled the decision concerned within eight business days after this appeal, it becomes final.
- A special voting right in case of deadlock in the General meeting on a matter concerning the objectives of the federal energy policy.

Other shareholders' agreements have been entered into within Fluxys group subsidiaries. These provide for pre-emptive rights at the time of transfer of securities by a shareholder, as well as certain special majorities needed for decision-making in specific matters. These do not affect the control exercised by the group over its subsidiaries or the joint control over its joint operations.

There are no other significant restrictions that could limit the ability of the group to access or use its assets and discharge its liabilities. However it must be noted that the assets of Flux Re are destined to cover the risk of the company in the scope of its reinsurance activities. The total assets in the balance sheet of Flux Re came to €184,2 million as at 31-12-2024 compared to €177.8 million as at 31-12-2023.

3.4. Information on investments

Fully consolidated entities

Name of the company	Registered office	Entity number	% owner-ship	Core business	Cur-renc y	Balance sheet date
FLUXYS BELGIUM SA	Avenue des Arts 31 B - 1040 Brussels	0402 954 628	90.00%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
FLUXYS LNG SA	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0426 047 853	90.00%	LNG terminalling	€	31 December
FLUX RE SA	Rue de Merl 74 L - 2146 Luxembourg	-	90.00%	Reinsurance entity	€	31 December
FLUXYS EUROPE SA	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0712 615 547	100.00%	International activity	€	31 December
FLUXYS C-GRID SA	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Bruxelles	1002.472.828	77,50%	CO2 transmission	€	31 December
FLUXYS HYDROGEN SA	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Bruxelles	1002.472.927	100,00%	Hydrogen transmission	€	31 December
FLUXYS BBL B.V.	Willem de Zwijgerlaan 32 NL – 5263 DG Vught	-	100.00%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
Fluxys Germany Holding GmbH	Elisabethstr. 5 D - 40217 Düsseldorf	-	100.00%	Holding	€	31 December
FLUXYS DEUTSCHLAND GmbH	Elisabethstr. 5 D - 40217 Düsseldorf	-	100.00%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
FLUXYS TENP GmbH	Elisabethstr. 5 D - 40217 Düsseldorf	-	100.00%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
FLUXSWISS SAGL	Via della Scuole 8 CH - 6900 Paradiso	-	50.65%	Gas transmission	CHF	31 December
FLUXYS UK Ltd	Eastbrook, Shaftesbury Road, GB - Cambridge CB2 8BF	-	100.00%	International activity	€	31 December
GMSL Ltd	Eastbrook, Shaftesbury Road, GB - Cambridge CB2 8BF	-	100.00%	Services	GBP	31 December
INTERCONNECTOR Ltd	4th Floor, Burdet House Buckingham Street 15-16 UK - London	-	76.32%	Gas transmission	GBP	31 December
INTERCONNECTOR ZEEBRUGGE TERMINAL SRL	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0454 318 009	63.40%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
FLUXYS BUNKERING SRL	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0645 978 824	100.00%	LNG Services	€	31 December
FLEXFUELER 002 SRL	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0716.865.434	86.73%	LNG bunkering services	€	31 December
DUNKERQUE LNG SAS	Rue l'Hermitte 30 Immeuble des 3 Ponts F - 59140 Dunkerque	-	30.39%	LNG terminalling	€	31 December
DUNKERQUE LNG Holding SAS*	10 rue Auber F-75009 Paris	-	30.39%	Holding	€	31 December
FLUXDUNE SA	Rue Guimard 4 B - 1040 Brussels	0697 786 623	50.01%	Holding	€	31 December
GAZ-OPALE SAS	Rue l'Hermitte 30 Immeuble Les 3 Ponts F - 59140 Dunkerque	-	64.50%	Services	€	31 December
FLUXYS BRASIL SA	Rua Visconde de Pirajá, No. 495, 7th floor, room 702 Ipanema, Zip Code 22410-002 Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro		100%	Services	BRL	31 December
FLUXYS INTERNATIONAL NV	Guimardstraat 4 B – 1040 Brussel	0765.763.926	100%	Holding	€	31 December
CORUMBA Holding sarl	Rue Jean Piret 1 L - 2350 Luxembourg		100%	Holding	€	31 December
BBPP Holdings Ltda.	Rua da Passa-gem, No. 83 - suite 214 (Part), Botafogo, zipcode 22290-030, Rio de Janeiro, State of Rio de Janeiro		100%	Holding	BRL	31 December
FLUXYSGER SA	Guimardstraat 4 B – 1040 Brussel	0776.517.761	100%	Holding	€	31 December
FLUXDE HOLDING GmbH	Elisabethstr. 5 D - 40217 Düsseldorf		100%	Holding	€	31 December
FLUXYS CHILE SpA	I. Goyenechea 3000 OF 2301 23 Las Condes, Santiago		100%	Services	CLP	31 December
Fluxys Byte IT	Avenida Duque D'Ávila 46, 4.ºC,		100%	Services	€	31 December

	1050-083 Lisboa, Portugal ,					
Dunkerque CO2 Holding SA	Guimardstraat 4 B – 1040 Brussel		50.01%	Holding	€	31 December

(*) Fluxys controls Dunkerque LNG through its control of FluxDune SA (50.01%), which in turn controls Dunkerque LNG Holding SAS (60.76%), the latter holding 100% of the shares of Dunkerque LNG.

Joint operations integrated based on rights on assets and obligations on liabilities

Name of the company	Registered office	Entity number	% ownership	Core business	Currency	Balance sheet date
TENP GmbH & Co KG	Gladbecker Strasse 425 D - 45329 Essen	-	49.00%	Leasing of facilities and services	€	31 December
Transitgas AG	Franklinstrasse 27 CH - 8050 Zurich	-	23.30%	Leasing of facilities and services	CHF	31 December
BBL Company VOF	Concourslaan 17 NL - 9727 KC Groningen	-	25.00%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
NEL (Nordeuropäische Erdgasleitung) Gastransport GmbH	Kölnische Strasse 108-112 D - 34119 Kassel	-	23.87%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
EUGAL (European Gas Pipeline Link)	Kölnische Strasse 108-112 D - 34119 Kassel	-	16.50%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
OAL (Ostsee Anbindungsleitung)	Kölnische Strasse 108-112 D - 34119 Kassel		25%	Gas transmission	€	31 December

Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests — **In thousands of €**

	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*
100 %	**Fluxys Belgium Group**	**Swiss Group****	**Intercon-nector**	**Dunkerque LNG**	**Other subsidiaries**	**TOTAL**
Non-current assets	2,126,556	814,588	270,265	2,232,729		
Current assets	1,303,497	65,610	271,861	134,561		
Equity	693,781	669,400	157,570	1,461,445		
Non-current liabilities	2,348,368	195,093	317,360	872,383		
Current liabilities	387,904	15,705	67,196	33,462		
Operating revenue	713,433	130,892	134,294	292,121		
Operating expenses	-588,266	-117,781	-84,374	-177,809		
Net financial result	-26,297	-3,257	-2,170	-31,373		
Income tax expenses	-23,382	-772	-10,124	-32,927		
Net profit/loss for the period	75,488	9,082	37,626	50,012		
Balance sheet - Non-controlling interests	70,024	330,349	37,753	1,006,052	-351,841	**1,092,337**
Profit/loss – Non-controlling interests	6,782	4,483	8,879	34,814	4,657	**59,615**

* Figures on an annual basis are 100% subject to approval by the companies' management bodies and general meeting

** Swiss Group corresponds to the consolidation of FluxSwiss integrating 90% of Transitgas.

Subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests						In thousands of €
	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*
100 %	Fluxys Belgium Group	Swiss Group**	Intercon-nector	Dunkerque LNG	Other subsidiaries	Total
Non-current assets	2,201,781	887,735	303,111	2,368,414		
Current assets	1,285,556	131,261	232,564	116,850		
Equity	709,955	743,266	171,670	1,483,043		
Non-current liabilities	2,329,813	209,782	283,709	965,239		
Current liabilities	447,569	65,948	80,296	36,983		
Operating revenue	773,143	219,815	151,206	289,901		
Operating expenses	-652,340	-159,036	-119,806	-204,311		
Net financial result	-32,908	-3,458	-807	-35,263		
Income tax expenses	-17,046	-9,250	-8,792	-12,055		
Net profit/loss for the period	70,849	48,071	21,801	38,272		
Balance sheet - Non-controlling interests	71,699	366,802	41,007	1,021,087	-301,175	**1,199,420**
Profit/loss – Non-controlling interests	7,085	23,724	5,167	26,643	8,132	**70,751**

* Figures on an annual basis are 100%

** Swiss Group corresponds to the consolidation of FluxSwiss integrating 90% of Transitgas.

Equity accounted investees – Joint ventures						
Name of the company	Registered office	Entity number	% ownership	Core business	Currency	Balance sheet date
TENP Verwaltungs GmbH	Gladbecker Strasse 425 D - 45329 Essen	-	50.00%	Services	€	31 December
BALANSYS SA	105 Rue de Strassen L-2555 Luxembourg	-	45.00%	Balancing operator	€	31 December

Equity accounted investees - Associates						
Name of the company	Registered office	Entity number	% ownership	Core business	Currency	Balance sheet date
TRANS ADRIATIC PIPELINE AG	Lindenstrasse 2 CH - 6340 Baar	-	20.00 %	Gas transmission	€	31 December
SENFLUGA ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE HOLDING SA	D, Soutsou street 28 GR - 11521 Athens	-	18.00%	Holding	€	31 December
DESFA S.A.	Mesogion Av, 357-359 GR - 15231 Chalandri, Athens	-	11.88%	Gas transmission	€	31 December
Transportadora Brasileira Gasoduto Bolívia-Brasil S.A. – TBG	Praia do Flamengo, 200 25º andar - Rio de Janeiro – RJ CEP: 22.210-901		29.12%	Gas transmission	BRL	31 December
Condor Energy Holdings SpA	2939 Av. Vitacura Piso 12, Las Condes Santiago		25%	Holding	USD	31 December
Condor Energy Holdings II SpA	2939 Av. Vitacura Piso 12, Las Condes Santiago		25%	Holding	USD	31 December
Condor Energy Holdings III SpA	2939 Av. Vitacura Piso 12, Las Condes Santiago		25%	Holding	USD	31 December
Condor Intermediate Holdings SpA	2939 Av. Vitacura Piso 12, Las Condes Santiago		25%	Holding	USD	31 December
GNL Quintero S.A.	532 Rosario Norte, 16th floor, Suite 1604, Metropolitan Region,		20%	LNG-Terminalling	USD	31 December
Open Grid Europe GmbH	Kallenbergstraße 5, 45141 Essen		24,11%	Gas transmission		31 December
Vier Gas Holding S.a.r.l.	15 Boulevard Friedrich Wilhelm Raiffeisen, L-2411 Luxembourg		24,11%	Holding		31 December
Vier Gas Services GmbH	Kallenbergstraße 5, 45141 Essen		24,11%	Holding		31 December
Vier Gas Transport GmbH	Kallenbergstraße 5, 45141 Essen		24,11%	Holding		31 December
Terminal CO2 Dunkerque SAS	6, rue Cognacq-Jay, F-75007 Paris		20%	CO2 terminalling	€	31 December

Financial statements of equity accounted investees								In thousands of €
	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*	31-12-2024*
100 %	Vier Gas Holding	Senfluga Energy Infrastructure Holdings**	Quintero	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	Condor	TBG	Other companies	Total
Non-current assets	7,409,628	1,244,825	2,155,057	4,495,764	3,257,419	542,768		
Current assets	1,200,683	334,842	201,197	538,189	49,120	171,114		
Equity	3,155,560	693,518	1,288,991	1,782,294	2,538,038	222,897		
Non-current liabilities	4,459,301	670,677	891,926	2,657,825	764,655	213,254		
Current liabilities	995,450	215,472	175,337	593,834	3,846	277,731		
Operating revenue	1,431,937	346,490	338,449	830,589	11,959	299,336		
Operating expenses	-1,076,156	-207,229	-121,623	-329,182	34,874	-194,413		
Net financial result	-86,837	-12,982	-20,490	-101,364	-48,276	-25,897		
Investments in associates	0	-1,332	0	-1,851	0	0		
Income tax expenses	-80,110	-29,774	-53,111	-85,291	-23,700	-26,954		
Net profit/loss for the period	188,834	95,173	143,225	312,901	-25,143	52,072		
Investments in associates & JV	760,806	73,011	257,798	356,459	-169,754	69,427	89	**1,347,836**
Result from investments in associates & JV	45,528	10,794	28,645	62,580	-6,286	15,163	-6	**156,418**

* Figures before eliminations of intra-group operations on an annual basis at 100% and subject to the approval of the management bodies and the general meeting of the companies.

** The figures concern the group Senfluga, which controls the company DESFA with a stake of 66%.

Financial statements of equity accounted investees								In thousands of €
	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*	31-12-2023*
100 %	Vier Gas Holding	Senfluga Energy Infrastructure Holdings**	Quintero	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	Condor	TBG	Other companies	Total
Non-current assets	7,264,894	1,063,750	2,076,862	4,747,001	2,971,368	727,202		
Current assets	843,301	402,760	309,725	539,527	16,251	235,377		
Equity	3,072,723	668,242	1,239,511	1,833,694	2,180,620	325,577		
Non-current liabilities	4,240,718	556,800	970,783	2,914,003	798,901	231,788		
Current liabilities	315,796	241,468	176,293	538,831	8,098	405,214		
Operating revenue	949,734	589,846	329,686	836,962	4,928	419,564		
Operating expenses	-784,434	-377,547	-121,161	-347,960	-1,609	-241,522		
Net financial result	-57,771	-13,528	-30,692	-109,225	-48,310	9,941		
Investments in associates	0	-243	0	-8,638	0	0		
Income tax expenses	-25,453	-46,270	-48,071	-60,773	1,109	-63,970		
Net profit/loss for the period	82,076	152,258	129,762	310,366	-43,882	124,013		
Investments in associates & JV	740,834	68,387	247,902	366,739	-188,491	99,327	96	**1,334,794**
Result from investments in associates & JV	19,788	17,433	25,953	62,073	-10,971	36,112	-22	**150,366**

* Figures before eliminations of intra-group operations on an annual basis at 100%.

** The figures concern the group Senfluga, which controls the company DESFA with a stake of 66%.

Main unconsolidated entities			
Name of the company	**Registered office**	**% ownership**	**Core business**
Trading Hub Europe Gmbh	Kaiserswerther Strasse 115 D-40880 Ratingen	9,09%	Conduct market area corporation
PRISMA EUROPEAN CAPACITY PLATFORM GmbH	Reichsstrasse 1-9 D – Saxony 04109 Leipzig	10,95%	Transmission capacity reservation platform
F.L. ZEEBRUGGE SA	Chaussée de Gand 1440 B - 1082 Brussels	19,08%	Finance lease company
C4GAS SAS	Rue de la Pépinière 24 F - 75008 Paris	10%	Purchasing portal
GUFU BBL B.V.	Concourslaan 17 NL - 9727 KC Groningen	25%	Gas transmission
OQ Gas Networks	P.O. Box 799, Postal Code 133, Al Khuwair, Bousher	4,90%	Gas transmission

The Fluxys group holds, through the Interconnector, 19.08% of the company FL Zeebrugge NV, a company which provides tangible assets under finance lease to the company Interconnector Zeebrugge Terminal SRL. The Interconnector group has subscribed to the bonds issued by FL Zeebrugge NV with a view to partially financing the assets provided under finance lease.

Note 4. Income statement and operating segments

Operating segments

The Fluxys group carries out activities in the following operating segments:

- The Belgium segment comprises all services subject to the Belgian Gas Act and the Belgian Hydrogen Act i.e. transmission of natural gas (or equivalents such as biomethane) and hydrogen, storage of natural gas in Loenhout, and LNG terminalling services in Zeebrugge. Other activities with a link to these services are included in this segment, whether or not subject to the Gas Act or the Hydrogen Act. They mainly comprise the operational support of the IZT and ZPT terminals[2], making facilities or persons available as well as work for third parties.
- The 'International' segment comprises the revenue generated by the transmission facilities in Germany, Switzerland, between Zeebrugge in Belgium and Bacton in the UK (Interconnector) and between Balgzand in the Netherlands and Bacton in the UK (BBL). It includes the LNG terminalling activities in Dunkerque, as well as the results of the participations in TAP TBG, Desfa, OGE and GNL Quintero.
- The 'Unallocated' column comprises the governance and financial management activities of the Fluxys group. For the time being, CO2 activities are also in this category due to their limited scope.

The segment information is based on a classification into these operating segments.

Basis of accounting relating to transactions between operating segments

Transactions between operating segments are valued either at the current regulated tariff or on the basis of the contractual prices in accordance with market conditions and therefore on the basis of same tariffs as for external clients.

Information relating to the main customers

- The group's main customers are users of natural gas transmission and storage services and LNG terminalling services. Among them, two generate revenue exceeding 10% each of total revenue (€214 million and €132 million), which is spread over the segments Fluxys Belgium and Fluxys International.

[2] Interconnector Zeebrugge Terminal (IZT): Fluxys Belgium takes care of certain operational support and maintenance services. The cooperation with IZT is based on contracts (no participation by Fluxys Belgium).

Zeepipe Terminal (ZPT): Fluxys Belgium participates in the costs and revenues of the operations of the ZPT reception terminal on a contractual basis (no participation).

Segment income statement at 31-12-2024					In thousands of €
	Fluxys Belgium	Fluxys International	Unallocated	Elimination between segments	Total
Operating revenue	**608,791**	**673,145**	**8,143**	**-23,256**	**1,266,823**
Sales and services to external customers	557,525	672,467	1,756	0	1,231,748
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	36,714	-1,639	0	0	35,075
Transactions with other segments	14,552	2,317	6,387	-23,256	0
Sales of gas related to balancing operations and operational needs	**84,152**	**49,123**	**0**	**0**	**133,275**
Sales of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs	131,940	49,123	0	0	181,063
Sales of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs – Regulatory changes	-47,788	0	0	0	-47,788
Other operating income	20,279	37,308	1,732	-8,221	51,098
Consumables, merchandise and supplies used	-13,012	-2,597	0	0	-15,609
Purchase of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs	-71,635	-37,866	0	0	-109,501
Miscellaneous goods and services	-178,899	-126,368	-19,155	30,064	-294,358
Employee expenses	-142,489	-48,356	-11,094	1,414	-200,525
Other operating expenses	-5,593	-16,653	-530	0	-22,776
Depreciation and amortisation	-186,298	-259,539	-322	0	-446,159
Provisions for risks and charges	2,958	-6,434	0	0	-3,476
Impairment losses	6,223	713	2	0	6,938
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	**124,477**	**262,476**	**-21,224**	**1**	**365,730**
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	15,163	141,255	0	0	156,418
Profit/loss before financial result and tax	**139,640**	**403,731**	**-21,224**	**1**	**522,148**
Change in the fair value of financial instruments					2,514
Financial income					75,643
Finance costs					-172,961
Profit/loss before taxes					**427,344**
Income tax expenses					-90,010
Net profit/loss for the period					**337,334**
Investments in tangible fixed assets in during the period	92,122	280,377			**372,499**

Segment income statement at 31-12-2023					In thousands of €
	Fluxys Belgium	Fluxys International	Unallocated	Elimination between segments	Total
Operating revenue	**592,788**	**701,368**	**6,139**	**-20,741**	**1,279,554**
Sales and services to external customers	899,964	742,627	890	0	1,643,481
Changes in regulatory assets and liabilities	-320,594	-43,333	0	0	-363,927
Transactions with other segments	13,418	2,074	5,249	-20,741	0
Sales of gas related to balancing operations and operational needs	**160,761**	**89,224**	**0**	**0**	**249,985**
Sales of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs	183,597	89,223	0	0	272,820
Sales of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs – Regulatory changes	-22,835	0	0	0	-22,835
Other operating income	19,594	36,394	6,917	-12,936	49,969
Consumables, merchandise and supplies used	-8,895	-3,425	0	0	-12,320
Purchase of gas related to balancing of operations and operational needs	-157,389	-87,956	0	0	-245,345
Miscellaneous goods and services	-179,845	-141,973	-21,272	32,140	-310,950
Employee expenses	-135,240	-43,430	-9,812	1,537	-186,945
Other operating expenses	-5,965	-16,181	-472	0	-22,618
Depreciation and amortisation	-175,659	-291,725	-274	0	-467,658
Provisions for risks and charges	-745	-424	0	0	-1,169
Impairment losses	11,400	-18,144	13	0	-6,731
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	**120,805**	**223,728**	**-18,761**	**0**	**325,772**
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	36,112	114,254	0	0	150,366
Profit/loss before financial result and tax	**156,917**	**337,982**	**-18,761**	**0**	**476,138**
Change in the fair value of financial instruments					746
Financial income					65,659
Finance costs					-153,240
Profit/loss before taxes					**389,303**
Income tax expenses					-62,198
Net profit/loss for the period					**327,105**
Investments in tangible fixed assets in during the period	167,654	132,247			**299,901**

Note 4.1. Operating revenue

Breakdown of operating revenue by type:

Operating revenue				In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Fluxys Belgium	4.1.1	594,239	579,371	14,868
Fluxys International and corporate	4.1.2	672,584	700,183	-27,599
Total		**1,266,823**	**1,279,554**	**-12,731**

Operating revenue for 2024 was €1,266,823 thousand compared with €1,279,554 thousand in 2023. The split per country is as follows:

Operating revenue by country under IFRS as at 31-12-2024									In thousands of €
	Belgium	Germany	England	Netherlands	Switzerland	France	Brazil	Chile	Total
Regulated	594,239	152,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	746,389
Non-regulated	0	0	16,705	0	98,916	0	0	0	115,621
Exempted & interconnections	0	0	113,829	24,840	0	264,434	-71	6	403,038
Others	1,756	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	1,775
Total	**595,995**	**152,150**	**130,534**	**24,859**	**98,916**	**264,434**	**-71**	**6**	**1,266,823**

Operating revenue by country under IFRS as at 31-12-2023									In thousands of €
	Belgium	Germany	England	Netherlands	Switzerland	France	Brazil	Chile	Total
Regulated	579,370	119,649	0	0	0	0	0	0	699,019
Non-regulated	0	0	15,552	0	150,699	0	0	0	166,251
Exempted & interconnections	0	0	130,043	27,199	0	256,037	-77	22	413,224
Others	890	0	0	170	0	0	0	0	1,060
Total	**580,260**	**119,649**	**145,595**	**27,369**	**150,699**	**256,037**	**-77**	**22**	**1,279,554**

4.1.1. The 'Fluxys Belgium' segment comprises transmission, storage and terminalling services in Belgium subject to the Gas Act as well as hydrogen-related activities.

Revenue from these services aims to ensure an authorised return on capital invested and to cover the operating expenses related to these services, while integrating the productivity efforts to be accomplished by the network operator, as well as permitted depreciation.

The bulk of the increase in sales and regulated services relates to transmission services (€19,505 thousand). This increase mainly results from the increase in costs observed for this activity. Amounts invoiced in 2024 have fallen compared to the exceptional levels in 2023.

Revenue invoiced for storage services is down in 2024 compared to the exceptional levels in 2023. However, this fall is offset by a lower allocation to regulatory liabilities in accordance with the tariff proposal.

Terminalling revenue has experienced a decline, mainly due to lower spot slot prices achieved at auction. Moreover, the contribution to regulatory liabilities has been higher because of the difference in costs. Other operating revenue relates mainly to work and services rendered to third parties and the provision of facilities.

4.1.2. The 'Fluxys International' segment comprises mainly revenues generated by transmission facilities in Switzerland, Germany, between Bacton in the United Kingdom and Zeebrugge in Belgium (Interconnector) and between Balgzand in the Netherlands and Bacton in the United Kingdom (BBL), by terminalling facilities in Dunkerque in France, and gas flow monitoring services on behalf of third parties.

The 'Fluxys International' segment has also seen a decline, especially due to revenues from FluxSwiss (-€51,783 thousand) and Interconnector (-€15,061 thousand), as a result of a decline in demand and, specifically for regulated entities, in order to cover lower energy costs. Dunkerque LNG has experienced a rise (+€8,397 thousand) following the sale of all the capacity and the indexation of tariffs. Activity in Germany has also risen (+€32,501 thousand) in order to cover the finance costs, the regulated authorised rate of return and the depreciation of investments.

Sales of gas related to operational needs

Gas sales and purchases for operational needs fluctuate in line with activity and gas prices. The decrease in 2024 as compared with 2023 corresponds with less activity and lower prices. However, the result of these operations is neutralised via the movement of regulatory obligations, in accordance with the regulatory frameworks of the different countries.

Note 4.2. Other operating income

Other operating income			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Other operating income	51,098	49,969	1,129

Other operating income mainly comprises various recoveries from insurance companies and other debtors and income earned from CO2 certificates, supplying property or people and reinvoicing of costs.

The increase can largely be explained in Germany (Fluxys TENP and Fluxys Deutschland) (+€4,864 thousand) by sales of scrap metal, in Interconnector (+€1,433 thousand) and in the Belgium segment (+€1,008 thousand), partially offset in Dunkerque LNG (-€6,170 thousand), by the re-invoicing of electricity costs and taxes.

Note 4.3. Operating expenses

Operating expenses excluding depreciations, impairment losses and provisions			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Consumables, merchandise and supplies used	4.3.1	-15,609	-12,320
Miscellaneous goods and services	4.3.2	-294,358	-310,950
Employee expenses	4.3.3	-200,525	-186,945
Other operating expenses	4.3.4	-22,776	-22,618
Total operating expenses		**-533,268**	**-532,833**

4.3.1. Consumables, merchandise and supplies used

This item mainly includes costs for transport material taken out of inventory for maintenance and repair projects and costs for work carried out on behalf of third parties.

4.3.2. Miscellaneous goods and services

Miscellaneous goods and services are mainly composed of:

		In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Purchase of equipment	-13,252	-15,519
Rent and rental charges (1)	-14,604	-10,314
Maintenance and repair expenses	-68,907	-64,195
Goods and services supplied to the group	-31,331	-47,391
Third-party remuneration	-79,585	-79,812
Royalties and contributions	-53,638	-61,306
Non-personnel related insurance costs	-17,313	-17,283
Other miscellaneous goods and services	-15,728	-15,130
Total	**-294,358**	**-310,950**

(1) These amounts relate mainly to services that do not meet the definition of a lease under IFRS 16.

Services and other goods are down in 2024 (-€16,592 thousand). Goods and services supplied to the group went down because of electricity costs in Dunkerque LNG, and in the Fluxys Belgium segment because of the fall in energy costs compared to 2023 as a result of the decrease in prices and consumption. Royalties and contributions are down, mainly in Interconnector with lower CO2 certificate costs and costs of pressure from adjacent operators, partially offset by an increase in the Fluxys Belgium segment because of an increase in external consultancy and a royalty for harvesting water at the terminal. Finally, third-party remuneration (legal, IT and studies) remained stable.

4.3.3. Employee expenses

Employee expenses are up €13,580 thousand. This change can be explained, inter alia, by inflation and by the increase in the average headcount.

The group's average headcount was 1,399 in 2024 compared with 1,360 in 2023. Expressed in FTE (full-time equivalents), these figures convert to 1,366.6 in 2024 compared to 1,326.4 in 2023.

Workforce

	Financial year		Preceding financial year	
	Total number of staff	Total in FTE	Total number of staff	Total in FTE
Average number of employees	**1,399**	**1,366.6**	**1.360**	**1.326.4**
Belgium (multi-employers adjusted)	**1,028**	**999.3**	**1.005**	**976**
Fluxys	55	45.7	**53**	**43.3**
Executives	48	39.0	46	36.1
Employees	7	6.8	7	7.2
Fluxys Belgium	**924**	**894.7**	**908**	**878.2**
Executives	352	343.8	338	329.5
Employees	572	550.9	571	548.7
Fluxys LNG	**50**	**48.6**	**47**	**46.3**
Executives	7	6.9	3	2.5
Employees	43	41.7	45	43.8
Fluxys Hydrogen	**1**	**0.5**	**0**	**0**
Executives	1	0.5	0	0
Flux Re	**1**	**0.5**	**1**	**0.5**
Fluxys Europe	**15**	**9.9**	**13**	**8.2**
FluxSwiss	**8**	**7.7**	**7**	**7.0**
Fluxys TENP	**13**	**13.4**	**15**	**15.0**
Fluxys Deutschland	**6**	**6.0**	**6**	**5.8**
GMSL	**114**	**113.7**	**112**	**111.0**
Fluxys BBL	**1**	**0.1**	**1**	**0.1**
Transitgas	**51**	**48.1**	**51**	**47.7**
Tenp KG	**2**	**1.6**	**2**	**1.6**
Interconnector	**84**	**82.8**	**77**	**75.8**
Gaz-Opale	**63**	**63.1**	**62**	**61.2**
Dunkerque LNG	**24**	**25.2**	**20**	**20.3**
Fluxys Brasil	**4**	**4.0**	**3**	**3.4**
Fluxys Chile	**1**	**1.0**	**1**	**1.0**
Fluxys Byte IT	**0**	**0.2**	**0**	**0**

Workforce

	Financial year		Preceding financial year	
	Total number of staff	Total in FTE	Total number of staff	Total in FTE
Headcount at balance sheet date	**1,411**	**1,379.5**	**1.382**	**1.349.4**
Belgium (multi-employers adjusted)	**1,038**	**1,011.4**	**1.018**	**989.8**
Fluxys	**55**	**46.7**	**54**	**44.2**
Executives	48	39.7	47	37.2
Employees	7	7.0	7	7.0
Fluxys Belgium	**926**	**898.9**	**920**	**890.7**
Executives	360	352.6	344	335.5
Employees	566	546.3	576	555.2
Fluxys LNG	**52**	**51.0**	**47**	**46.0**
Executives	8	8.0	3	2.9
Employees	44	43.0	44	43.1
Fluxys Hydrogen	**3.0**	**3.0**	**0**	**0**
Executives	3.0	3.0	0	0
Flux Re	**1**	**0.5**	**1**	**0.5**
Fluxys Europe	**15**	**11.8**	**14**	**9.0**
FluxSwiss	**7**	**7.0**	**7**	**7.0**
Fluxys TENP	**12**	**12.0**	**15**	**15.0**
Fluxys Deutschland	**6**	**6.0**	**6**	**6.0**
GMSL	**115**	**114.8**	**113**	**112.4**
Fluxys BBL	**1**	**0.1**	**1**	**0.1**
Transitgas	**51**	**47.7**	**52**	**49.1**
Tenp KG	**2**	**1.6**	**2**	**1.6**
Interconnector	**86**	**84.6**	**81**	**80.3**
Gaz-Opale	**64**	**63.8**	**62**	**61.6**
Dunkerque LNG	**24**	**24.0**	**21**	**21.0**
Fluxys Brasil	**4**	**4.0**	**4**	**4.0**
Fluxys Chile	**1**	**1.0**	**1**	**1.0**
Fluxys Byte IT	**1**	**1.0**	**0**	**0**

4.3.4. Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses include property taxes, local taxes, and losses on disposals or retirements of property, plant and equipment.

4.3.5. Depreciation, impairment losses and provisions

Depreciations, impairment losses and provisions			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Depreciations	**4.3.5.1**	**-446,159**	**-467,658**
Intangible assets		-106,557	-135,621
Property, plant and equipment		-325,248	-319,580
Right-of-use assets		-14,354	-12,457
Impairment losses	**4.3.5.2**	**6,938**	**-6,731**
Shares		0	0
Property, plant and equipment		0	0
Intangible assets		325	-17,280
Inventories		6,760	10,527
Trade receivables		-147	22
Provisions for risks and charges	**4.3.5.3**	**-3,476**	**-1,169**
Total depreciations, impairment losses and provisions		**-442,697**	**-475,558**

4.3.5.1. Depreciations and amortisations

The intangible assets resulting from the business combinations have been amortised in accordance with the accounting methods, namely predominantly over 40 years for the fixed asset 'sole operator of the natural gas transmission network and storage facilities' in Belgium, over 20 years for the fixed asset 'sole operator of the LNG facilities' and between 20 and 45 years for the acquired customer portfolios.

The decrease in depreciation of property, plant and equipment can be explained by the lower depreciations at Interconnector, FluxSwiss and Dunkerque LNG.

Discounting of the estimated future dividends, based on the 'Dividend Discount Model', supports the book value of the property, plant and equipment which, at the end of 2024 comes to €203.4 million for Interconnector and €1,197.0 million for Dunkerque LNG.

The value in use of these facilities is highly sensitive to the assumptions made, especially with regard to capacity sales. Since 2022, we saw the return of multi-year contracts. The assumptions have been established by the group based on best estimates of future market demand, necessary maintenance investments and the estimated change in operating expenses. The group reviews these assumptions every year.

4.3.5.2. Impairment losses

In 2024, lower impairment losses were accounted for (-€5,177 thousand) in the Fluxys Belgium segment in order to align the average price of gas in stock to the market price. The year 2023 was impacted by a reduction in value at Interconnector (+€18,593 thousand) on the stock of CO2 certificates, valued at fair value.

4.3.5.3. Provisions for risks and charges

The provisions for risks and charges are up €3,476 thousand in 2024. This increase is mainly down to litigation.

Note 4.4. Financial income

Financial income			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Dividends from unconsolidated entities	4.4.1	8,925	8,500
Financial income from leasing contracts	4.4.2	1,098	1,132
Interest income on investments and cash equivalents	4.4.3	36,115	29,844
Other interest income	4.4.4	17,229	13,508
Unwinding of discounts on provisions		0	0
Other financial income	4.4.5	12,276	12,675
Total		75,643	65,659

4.4.1 Dividends from unconsolidated entities are the dividends received from GUFU BBL and OQGN.

4.4.2. Financial income from leasing contracts come mainly from Flexfueler 002.

4.4.3. Interest on investments and cash equivalents mainly come from investments recognised at depreciated cost in accordance with IFRS 9. Their increase comes from a higher cash position and the increase in interest rates.

4.4.4. Other interest concerns revenue generated by the loan granted to Condor Holding (Chile), the interest rate swap and the revenue from Flux Re.

4.4.5. Other financial income mainly reflects the inclusion of the loss recorded on Hyoffwind and the exchange rate differences realised as part of our operations in currencies.

Note 4.5. Finance costs and change in the fair value of financial instruments

Finance costs			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Borrowing interest costs	4.5.1	-146,805	-130,601
Unwinding of discounts on provisions	4.5.2	-4,166	-5,847
Interest on lease liabilities		-6,221	-6,480
Other finance costs	4.5.3	-15,769	-10,312
Total		**-172,961**	**-153,240**

4.5.1 Borrowing interest costs mainly include interest on loans from the EIB (European Investment Bank), on bonds, bank loans, on subsidiary loans in foreign currencies, on regulatory liabilities, and short- and medium-term financing in place to cover the group's financial needs. These costs have increased in 2024 because of the loans taken out for activity in Germany, an entire year of the loan for the investment in OGE and the interest on the regulatory accounts, partly compensated by the repayment of loans in the Fluxys Belgium group and FluxSwiss.

4.5.2. The effects of discounting provisions (primarily for pensions and dismantling of certain facilities) are recognised in the accounting as a financial cost (see Notes 5.16 and 5.17).

4.5.3. Other finance costs mainly include the exchange rate differences realised and not realised as part of our currency transactions.

4.5.4. Change in the fair value of financial instruments

Change in the fair value of financial instruments			In thousands of €
	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Use and change in the fair value of financial instruments		2,514	746
Total		**2,514**	**746**

This item shows the result related to the use of financial instruments. The evolution of these financial instruments is detailed in Note 6.

Note 4.6. Earnings from associates and joint ventures

The result from investments accounted for using the equity method is €156.418 thousand in 2024 compared to €150,366 thousand in 2023. This increase is attributable to the contribution from OGE (full year in 2024 compared to starting in March 2023), partially offset by a lower contribution from TBG and Senfluga. Movements in equity accounted investments are detailed in Note 5.5.

Note 4.7. Income tax expenses

Income tax expense is analysed as follows:

Income tax expenses				In thousands of €
	Note	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Difference
Current tax	4.7.1	-109,451	-97,322	-12,129
Deferred tax	4.7.2	19,441	35,124	-15,683
Total	**4.7.3**	**-90,010**	**-62,198**	**-27,812**

The income tax expense came to €90,010 thousand in 2024 compared with €62,198 thousand in 2023.

Income tax expenses are down €12,129 thousand as compared with the preceding financial year. This change can essentially be explained by the following factors:

- The increase in tax payable because of the increase in the result before taxes from consolidated entities;
- An increase in the amount of the deduction for revenues from innovation (€10,201 thousand compared to €9,203 thousand estimated in 2023). This increase was partly compensated by a lower deduction for energy-saving investment obtained by Fluxys LNG. The amount of this deduction for the year 2024 is estimated at €310 thousand (compared to €3,362 thousand in 2023).
- A decrease in deferred taxes for Dunkerque LNG (€11,857 thousand) because of revised rates.

Income tax expenses are broken down as follows:

4.7.1. Current tax			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Income taxes on the result of the current period	**-113,225**	**-100,691**	**-12,534**
Adjustments to previous years' current taxes	**3,774**	**3,369**	**405**
Total	**-109,451**	**-97,322**	**-12,129**

4.7.2. Deferred tax			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Relating to origination or reversal of temporary differences	**19,441**	**35,124**	**-15,683**
Differences arising from the valuation of property, plant and equipment	46,213	52,017	-5,804
Changes in provisions	-10,162	-8,186	-1,976
Other differences	-16,610	-8,707	-7,903
Relating to tax rate changes or to new taxes	**0**	**0**	**0**
Relating to changes in accounting policies and errors	**0**	**0**	**0**
Relating to changes in fiscal status of entity or shareholders	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total	**19,441**	**35,124**	**-15,683**

Deferred tax is primarily influenced by the difference between the book value and the tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

4.7.3. Reconciliation of expected income tax rate and effective average income tax rate			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Income tax as per effective average tax rate – Financial year	**-67,732**	**-59,734**	**-7,998**
Profit/loss before taxes	427,344	389,303	38,041
Earnings from associates and joint ventures (-)	-156,418	-150,366	-6,052
Earnings before tax	**270,926**	**238,937**	**31,989**
Applicable tax rate	25,00%	25,00%	
Impacts to justify transition to the effective average tax rate	**-24,601**	**-5,819**	**-18,782**
Income tax rate differences between jurisdictions	-5,084	5,151	-10,235
Changes in tax rates	-11,066	7	-11,613
Tax-exempt income	10,255	9,617	638
Non-deductible expenses	-5,096	-4,271	-825
Other	-13,070	-16,323	3,253
Income tax as per effective average tax rate – Financial year	**-92,333**	**-65,553**	**-26,780**
Earnings before tax	270,926	238,937	31,989
Average effective tax rate	34,08%	27,44%	6,64%
Taxation of exempt reserves	**38**	**0**	**38**
Adjustments to previous years' current taxes	**2,285**	**3,355**	**-1,070**
Total income tax expense	**-90,010**	**-62,198**	**-27,812**

Note 4.8. Net profit/loss for the period

Net profit/loss for the period			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Change
Non-controlling interests	59,615	70,751	-11,136
Group share	277,719	256,354	21,365
Total profit/loss for the period	**337,334**	**327,105**	**10,229**

Fluxys group's net profit in 2024 comes to €337,334 thousand compared to €327,105 thousand in 2023, an increase of €10,229 thousand.

Note 5. Balance sheet information

Note 5.1. Property, plant and equipment

Movements in property, plant and equipment					In thousands of €
	Land	Buildings	Gas transmission networks	Gas storage	LNG Terminal
Gross book value					
As at 31-12-2022	**57,233**	**415,053**	**6,782,456**	**387,120**	**2,767,078**
Investments	222	693	52,415	966	39.728
Disposals and retirements	-1,585	-253	-15,071	0	-5.569
Internal transfers	0	0	1,454	0	781
Translation adjustments	231	0	118,275	0	0
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2023	**56,101**	**415,493**	**6,939,529**	**388,086**	**2.802.018**
Investments	3,527	1,319	314,370	2,145	3,408
Disposals and retirements	-132	-23	-15,249	0	-71
Internal transfers	0	2,473	144,490	0	22,196
Translation adjustments	296	0	20,785	0	0
Reclassification and other movements	0	0	-36,381[3]	0	0
As at 31-12-2024	**59,792**	**419,262**	**7,367,544**	**390,231**	**2,827,551**

Other installations and machinery	Furniture, equipment & vehicles	Assets under construction & instalments paid	Total
45,207	**66,409**	**129,735**	**10,650,291**
0	15.031	190.846	299.901
-27.019	-9.416	0	-58.913
0	0	-2.235	0
238	84	0	118.828
0	0	0	0
18.426	**72.108**	**318.346**	**11.010.107**
1,331	14,171	32,228	372,499
-516	-4,996	-181	-21,168
	422	-169,581	0
47	86	236	21,450
0	0	0	-36,381
19,288	**81,791**	**181,048**	**11,346,507**

[3] See 5.16.2

Movements in property, plant and equipment

In thousands of €

	Land	Buildings	Gas transmission networks	Gas storage	LNG Terminal	Other installations and machinery	Furniture, equipment & vehicles	Assets under construction & instalments paid	Total
Depreciation and impairment losses									
As at 31-12-2022	**0**	**-146,537**	**-3,950,337**	**-268,883**	**-1,162,256**	**-43,869**	**-42,376**	**0**	**-5,614,258**
Depreciation	0	-10,643	-207,684	-7,912	-85,794		-7,547	0	-319,580
Disposals and retirements	0	253	13,852	0	3,607	26,252	9,296	0	53,260
Internal transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Translation adjustments	0	0	-67,835	0	0	0	0	0	-67,835
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2023	**0**	**-156,927**	**-4,212,004**	**-276,795**	**-1,244,443**	**-17,617**	**-40,627**	**0**	**-5,948,413**
Depreciation	0	-9,713	-248,912	-7,938	-49,914	-84	-8,687	0	-325,248
Disposals and retirements	0	0	12,122	0	5	490	4,783	0	17,400
Internal transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Translation adjustments	0	118	-22,932	0	0	-17	-25	0	-22,856
Reclassification and other movements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2024	**0**	**-166,522**	**-4,471,726**	**-284,733**	**-1,294,352**	**-17,228**	**-44,556**	**0**	**-6,279,117**
Net book values as at 31-12-2024	**59,792**	**252,740**	**2,895,818**	**105,498**	**1,533,199**	**2,060**	**37,235**	**181,048**	**5,067,390**
Net book values as at 31-12-2023	**56,101**	**258,566**	**2,727,525**	**111,291**	**1,557,575**	**809**	**31,481**	**318,346**	**5,061,694**

Movements in property, plant and equipment					In thousands of €
	Land	Buildings	Gas transmission networks	Gas storage	LNG Terminal
Net book values as at 31-12-2024 of which:	**59,792**	**252,740**	**2,895,818**	**105,498**	**1,533,199**
At cost	59,792	252,740	2,895,818	105,498	**1,533,199**
At revaluation	0	0	0	0	0
Net book value of assets temporarily retired from active use	110	0	0	0	0

Other installations and machinery	Furniture, equipment & vehicles	Assets under construction & instalments paid	Total
2,060	**37,235**	**181,048**	**5,067,390**
2,060	**37,235**	**181,048**	**5,067,390**
0	0	0	**0**
0	0	0	110

Property, plant and equipment mainly comprises the group's transmission, storage (Loenhout) and LNG terminalling (Zeebrugge and Dunkirk).

In 2024 the Fluxys group made investments of €372.5 million. The main investments concern the 'TENP' transmission facilities (replacement of certain sections currently out of service, in order to increase capacity), and OAL (connection with the LNG terminal) in Germany (€255.2 million) and €92.1 million for various projects in Belgium: €4.6 million in LNG infrastructure projects and €85.9 million in projects linked to transmission activity, the main investment for which is the Desteldonk-Opwijk pipeline.

The depreciation charge for the period amounts to €325.2 million and reflects the consumption of economic benefits of the property, plant and equipment in this same period.

The assets that are used within the regulated market are depreciated over their useful life, as stated in point 7 of the accounting principles (Note 2), without taking into account a residual value, given the specificity of the sector's activities.

Other property, plant and equipment is depreciated over its useful life as estimated by the group, taking into account actual and potential contracts, and considering reasonable market assumptions, based on the principle of matching of revenues and costs. No residual value is recorded for these facilities given the specificity of the sector's activity.

At the balance sheet date, the group has identified no indication or event which would lead any item of property, plant and equipment to be considered impaired (see Note 4.3.5).

Note 5.2. Intangible assets

Movements in the book value of intangible assets					In thousands of €
	Software	Emission rights	'Sole operator of the network' assets	'Client portfolios' assets and other intangible assets (*)	Total
Gross book value					
As at 31-12-2022	**42,663**	**28,184**	**244,600**	**1,801,015**	**2,116,462**
Investments	18,331	29,066	0	182	47,579
Disposals and retirements	-2,877	-37,248	0	0	-40,125
Translation adjustments	75	914	0	43,765	44,754
Changes in the consolidation scope	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2023	**58,192**	**20,916**	**244,600**	**1,844,962**	**2,168,670**
Investments	13,842	4,073	0	363	18,278
Disposals and retirements	-1,022	-6,677	0	-61,780	-69,479
Translation adjustments	375	1,073	0	11,905	13,353
Changes in the consolidation scope	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	11,040	11,040
As at 31-12-2024	**71,387**	**19,385**	**244,600**	**1,806,490**	**2,141,862**

(*) The other intangible assets are not material.

Movements in the book value of intangible assets					In thousands of €
	Software	Emission rights	'Sole operator of the network' assets	'Client portfolios' assets and other intangible assets (*)	Total
Depreciation and impairment losses					
As at 31-12-2022	**-19,125**	**-361**	**-107,109**	**-785,254**	**-911,849**
Depreciation	-13,556	0	-8,766	-113,299	-135,621
Impairment losses	0	-54	0	0	-54
Disposals and retirements	2,867	0	0	0	2,867
Translation adjustments	-84	0	0	-32,126	-32,210
Changes in the consolidation scope	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2023	**-29,898**	**-415**	**-115,875**	**-930,679**	**-1,076,867**
Depreciation	-11,989	0	-8,766	-85,802	-106,557
Impairment losses	0	-1,268	0	0	-1,268
Disposals and retirements	1,022	364	0	61,777	63,163
Translation adjustments	-260	0	0	-15,232	-15,492
Changes in the consolidation scope	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0
As at 31-12-2024	**-41,125**	**-1,319**	**-124,641**	**-969,936**	**-1,137,021**

(*) The other intangible assets are not material.

Movements in the book value of intangible assets					In thousands of €
	Software	Emission rights	'Sole operator of the network' assets	'Client portfolios' assets and other intangible assets (*)	Total
Net book value as at 31-12-2024	**30,262**	**18,066**	**119,959**	**836,554**	**1,004,841**
Net book value as at 31-12-2023	**28,294**	**20,501**	**128,725**	**914,283**	**1,091,803**

(*) The other intangible assets are not material.

Intangible assets comprise the net book value of software and of emission rights, the value to the Fluxys group of the nomination of Fluxys Belgium and Fluxys LNG as sole network operators as well as the value of client portfolios acquired.

The software included in intangible assets is software developed or purchased by the group which bears characteristics of an investment. This software is depreciated on a straight-line basis. Major investments during the financial year concern software developed in relation to gas flow and asset management and related administrative tools.

Business combinations in Fluxys have been realised using the acquisition method. As part of the fair value accounting of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, the group has accounted for intangible assets which represent the value for the group of the nomination of Fluxys Belgium as the sole operator of the natural gas transmission network and storage facilities and that of Fluxys LNG as sole operator of the LNG facilities. Fluxys has also accounted for the value of client portfolios of FluxSwiss, Fluxys TENP, Interconnector, GMSL, Dunkerque LNG and Hub activities. The principal depreciation periods used for these assets are described in the accounting methods (see Note 2.6). It should be noted that the intangible asset relating to FluxSwiss will be fully depreciated in 2033, and the Dunkerque LNG asset for the most part in 2037, with the balance in 2061.

The decrease in the category of emission rights is due to the use and the impairment losses of certificates for the year 2024 in the Fluxys Belgium group (mainly for storage activity) and Interconnector, partially offset by the purchase of emission rights by Interconnector.

There were no new changes in the consolidation scope with impact on intangible assets in 2024.

At the balance sheet date, the group has identified no indication or event which would lead any intangible asset to be considered impaired.

Note 5.3. Goodwill

Goodwill		In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Fluxys Belgium SA	1,924	1,924
Dunkerque	129,225	129,225
Total	**131,149**	**131,149**

A goodwill of €1,924 thousand for Fluxys Belgium SA arose from the business combination transaction realised in September 2010, the date on which Publigas contributed its investment in Fluxys Belgium SA to Fluxys. The amount corresponds to the excess of the cost of the business combination with respect to the fair value of the assets, liabilities and any potential liabilities that could be identified as at 10 September 2010. It is allocated to the cash-generating unit 'regulated activities in Belgium' for the impairment test.

The final price allocation exercise following the acquisition of a controlling interest in Dunkerque LNG by Fluxys in 2018 results in goodwill of €129,225 thousand. This goodwill is the acquisition cost surplus on the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of Dunkerque LNG on 31 October 2018 established by virtue of IFRS.

This excess corresponds in part to the value of acquisition of a controlling interest in Dunkerque LNG and in part to the value of the future synergies thanks to the group's expertise in terminalling services. In addition, the acquisition of a controlling interest in Dunkerque LNG will reinforce the development of LNG activities that Fluxys pursues and contributes to the importance of Fluxys on the LNG market in northwest Europe. This goodwill is not tax deductible.

This goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating unit of Dunkerque LNG (segment Fluxys International) for the impairment test.

The impairment test verifies whether the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is higher than its book value. The recoverable amount is determined based on its value in use. These calculations are based on cash flow projections, derived from the financial data that corresponds to the multi-year plan approved by management. These projections are then discounted at a weighted average cost of capital reflecting current market estimates of the time value of money.

As at 31 December 2024, the fundamental assumptions in the multi-year plan with time horizon 2061(multi-year plan until the end of estimated life, taking into account capacities sold until 2036 and the regulatory nature thereafter) have not changed significantly in a negative way as compared with the preceding year's plan.

Given the nature of the activities, the assumptions concerning the future cash flows remain similar:

- long-term contracts in place for the major part of the capacity of the tanker terminal;
- additional sales of available capacities in line with market forecasts and with tariffs consistent with the existing agreements;
- the application of the regulation once long-term contracts reach maturity.

All sales figures and costs considered are generated in euros.

Since the cash flows integrated in the value in use calculation are after tax, for the sake of coherence, the discount rate used is also after tax. This discount rate is based on market rates as at 31/12/2024. This results in a weighted average cost of capital before tax situated between 5% and 6%.

The impairment test has not identified any reduction in the value of goodwill as at 31/12/2024.

Note 5.4. Right-of-use assets

Evolution of right-of-use assets				In thousands of €
	Land and Buildings	Technical facilities	Vehicles	Total
As at 31-12-2023	**89,732**	**36,775**	**5,499**	**132,006**
Additional rights	12,099	5,023	5,181	22,303
Depreciation	-6,235	-5,674	-2,444	-14,353
Disposals	508	-325	-1,283	-1,100
Other changes	261	1,670	0	1,931
As at 31-12-2024	**96,365**	**37,469**	**6,953**	**140,787**

The right of use assets are mainly linked to concession rights for land in the ports of Zeebrugge and Dunkerque (LNG terminals) as well as the Interconnector facilities in the port of Zeebrugge. The additional rights include both the new rental contracts and the adjustments following the indexing of current contracts.

There are no significant extension or termination options in these lease contracts. The rent is not variable, except for some contracts that have a clause for yearly indexation.

Other changes mainly concern the difference in exchange rates.

Note 5.5. Investments accounted for using the equity method

At the end of 2024, the Fluxys group has the following investments in associates and joint ventures:

- TENP GMBH (50%),
- TAP (20%) with an additional stake since 2023,
- Balansys (50%),
- Senfluga Energy Infrastructure Holdings (18%), and its 66% stake in Desfa,
- TBG (29.12%),
- Condor Energy Holdings III (25%), and its 80% stake in GNL Quintero
- Vier Gas Holding (24.11%), and its 100% stake in Open Grid Europe.

Movements in equity accounted investees		In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Equity accounted investees – opening balance	**1,334,794**	**585,031**
Investments	0	796,368
Depreciation		0
Share in the total comprehensive result	151,830	115,611
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	*156,418*	*150,366*
Other comprehensive income items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	*-4,588*	*-34,755*
Dividends paid	-131,675	-162,866
Changes in the consolidation scope	0	-2,371
Translation adjustments	-7,112	3,021
Capital increases	0	0
Capital reductions	0	0
Equity accounted investees – closing balance	**1,347,836**	**1,334,794**

The result of stakes accounted for using the equity method, which comes to €156,418 thousand, is commented in Note 4.6.

Other comprehensive income items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss come to -€4,588 thousand and are mainly linked to the valuation of interest-rate swaps on TAP's financing.

Dividends paid come mainly from TAP, TBG, and Vier Gas Holding.

Note 5.6. Other financial assets

Other financial assets			In thousands of €
	Notes	**31-12-2024**	**31-12-2023**
Shares at fair value	5.6.1	94,481	95,394
Investment securities at amortised cost	5.6.2/6	58,886	66,016
Other investments at amortised cost	5.6.2/6	47,065	41,083
Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	6	3,631	5,131
Financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	5.6.3/6	8,793	20,624
Other financial assets at cost		314	313
Total		**213,170**	**228,561**

5.6.1 The shares in these companies, which have activity that is of interest to the Fluxys group are held with the intention of keeping them for the long term without being able to exercise significant control or influence. The decrease is explained by the change in the stock prices for OQ Gas Networks.

5.6.2. These items include cash investments with a maturity longer than one year. They are mainly from Flux Re of which the cash is destined to cover the risk of the entity in the scope of its reinsurance business. The maturity of these investments is between 2026 and 2034.

The assets held by Flux Re are significantly higher than the minimum Solvency II capital requirements (€17.9 million).

5.6.3. As at 31-12-2024, the fair value financial instruments with changes to other comprehensive income mainly concern the derivative instruments (SWAPs) entered into with a view to hedging the interest-rate risk incurred by the group with respect to the financing of Dunkerque LNG and Fluxys SA (see Note 6). The variation can chiefly be explained by the fall in Dunkerque LNG (-€9,422 thousand).

Note 5.7. Other receivables and other non-current assets

Other receivables			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Non-current assets	5.7.1	2,058	21,266
Calls for funds and others	5.7.2	71,357	88,819
Total		**73,415**	**110,085**

5.7.1. Interconnector has subscribed to the bonds of F L Zeebrugge, the final maturity of which is November 2025. These euro bonds have a fixed interest rate.

5.7.2. This item mainly includes subsidies for operations to be received (€18,547 thousand), and loans to related companies (€52,666 thousand repayable in 2033).

Maturity of non-current receivables at 31-12-2024			In thousands of €
	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Non-current assets	2,058	0	2,058
Calls for funds and others	18,691	52,666	71,357
Total	**20,749**	**52,666**	**73,415**

Maturity of non-current receivables at 31-12-2023			In thousands of €
	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Non-current assets	21,266	0	21,266
Calls for funds and others	21,496	67,323	88,819
Total	**42,762**	**67,323**	**110,085**

Other non-current assets			In thousands of €
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Plan asset surpluses 'IAS 19 Employee benefits'	5.17	17,785	11,835
Total		**17,785**	**11,835**

Note 5.8. Regulatory assets

As explained in Note 1g, the regulatory assets are from now on presented separately.

Regulatory assets			In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023	Difference
Presented in the balance sheet as:			
Non-current regulatory assets	77,969	39,981	37,988
Current regulatory assets	2,400	9,037	-6,637
Total regulatory assets	**80,369**	**49,018**	**31,351**

The regulatory assets correspond to the items to recoup from future tariffs (2025-2029) and concern the German entities. Following the reduction in sales, the assets have increased and will be recouped from future tariffs.

Movements on the regulatory assets	In thousands of €
Long term & short term	**Total**
Balance as at 01.01.2024	**49,018**
Use	0
Additions	29,738
Interest	1,613
Balance as at 31.12.2024	**80,369**

For the reconciliation of use and additions of regulatory assets and liabilities with Note 4, (segment information), please refer to Note 5.15.

Note 5.9. Inventories

Book value of inventories	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Supplies	**53,757**	**51,763**
Gross book value	58,405	55,920
Impairment losses	-4,648	-4,157
Goods held for resale (gas)	**24,725**	**22,554**
Gross book value	24,725	29,805
Impairment losses	0	-7,251
Work in progress	**747**	**244**
Gross book value	747	244
Impairment losses	0	0
Total	**79,229**	**74,561**

Inventories of materials connected to the transmission network are at their normal levels. The decrease in the gross book value of goods held for resale can primarily be explained by a reduction in average gas prices. See 4.3.5.2 for the evolution of impairment losses on gas stocks.

Impact of movements on net profit/loss	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Inventories – purchased or used	-2,092	-25,373
Impairment losses	6,760	10,527
Total	**4,668**	**-14,846**

Note 5.10. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables		In thousands of €	
	Notes	**31-12-2024**	**31-12-2023**
Gross trade receivables		117,298	131,527
Impairment losses		-1,597	-1,577
Net trade receivables	**5.10.1**	115,701	**129,950**
Other receivables	**5.10.2**	66,233	87,215
Total		**181,934**	**217,165**

5.10.1. The Fluxys group reduces its exposure to credit risk, both in terms of default and concentration of risk, by requiring short payment terms from its customers, a strict policy for the follow-up of trade receivables, and a systematic evaluation of its counterparties' financial position (see Note 6).

The decrease in trade receivables is in line with a fall in sales and services to external clients and shows a return to a more regular sales situation.

The credit losses expected and accounted for in trade and other receivables are not very material for the Fluxys group and in addition are often covered by the regulatory system.

Trade receivables can be broken down as follows according to their ageing:

Net trade receivables according to ageing	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Receivables not past due	114,832	127,851
Receivables < 3 months	470	1,966
Receivables 3 - 6 months	20	25
Receivables > 6 months	0	17
Receivables in litigation or doubtful	379	91
Total	**115,701**	**129,950**

Disputed or doubtful receivables mainly concern grid users. Those deemed irrecoverable have been subject to impairment losses of 100%.

5.10.2. This amount mainly includes short-term receivables from affiliated companies and VAT receivables.

Note 5.11. Short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents

Short-term investments are investments with a maturity of more than three months and maximum one year in bonds, commercial paper and bank deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents are mainly investments in commercial paper that mature within a maximum of three months after the date of acquisition, term deposits at credit institutions, current account bank balances and cash in hand.

Short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Short-term investments	**411,598**	**192,745**
Cash and cash equivalents	**763,647**	**831,786**
Cash equivalents	0	0
Short-term deposits	343,558	427,173
Bank balances	420,050	404,581
Cash in hand	39	32
Total	**1,175,245**	**1,024,531**

The credit losses expected and accounted for in investments, cash and cash equivalents are not very material for the Fluxys group.

Note 5.12. Other current assets

Other current assets		In thousands of €	
	Notes	**31-12-2024**	**31-12-2023**
Prepaid expenses		29,060	28,139
Accrued income		7,987	9,908
Other current assets	5.12.1	1,976	1,315
Total		**39,023**	**39,362**

Other current assets mainly comprise accrued income of €7,987 thousand and prepaid expenses of €29,060 thousand (insurance, rent etc.).

5.12.1. Other current assets for their part include the short-term share of the plan asset surpluses compared with the actuarial debt relating to the group's pension liabilities (see Notes 5.7 and 5.17).

Note 5.13. Equity

Publigas established the public limited company Fluxys on 12 July 2010, into which it transferred its stake in Fluxys Belgium SA on 10 September 2010.

On 30 March 2011, Fluxys carried out a capital increase of €150.0 million. On 28 November 2011, a second capital increase was carried out of €300.0 million.

Other capital increases have allowed the Société Fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement (SFPI) to enter the capital of Fluxys as well as, from 2012, the employees and management of the group. In 2023 and 2024, this represents €0.4 million and €2.6 million in capital increases respectively.

These capital increases fall within the group's objective to maintain a solvency ratio of at least a third of equity.

As at 31 December 2024, Fluxys' shareholder structure was as follows:

- 77.43%: Publigas
- 15.22%: EIP Neon Holding I.
- 3.44%: SFPI (Federal Holding and Investment Company).
- 1.97%: AG Insurance.
- 1.32%: Ethias & EthiasCo.
- 0.62%: employees and management.

Non-controlling interests amount to €1,092 million, representing mainly the 10.00% stake held by minority shareholders in Fluxys Belgium SA and its subsidiaries (€70.0 million); 49.35% in FluxSwiss (€330.3 million); 23.68% in Interconnector (€37.9 million) and 69.61% in Dunkerque LNG (€653.7 million), with the balance represented by Flexfueler (€0.6 million).

The movement in minority interests is explained by the year's result, the dividends distributed and the capital reductions, mainly in the entities linked to Dunkerque LNG.

Note on parent entity shareholding	Ordinary shares	Preferential shares	Total
I. Movements in number of shares			
1. Number of shares, opening balance	87,189,092	0	**87,189,092**
2. Number of shares issued	78,845	0	**78,845**
3. Number of ordinary shares cancelled or reduced (-)	0	0	**0**
4. Number of preference shares cancelled or reduced (-)	0	0	**0**
5. Other increase (decrease)	0	0	**0**
6. Number of shares, closing balance	87,267,937	0	**87,267,937**
II. Other information			
1. Face value of shares	No face value mentioned		
2. Number of shares owned by the company	0	0	**0**
3. Interim dividends during the financial year	0	0	**0**

Note 5.14. Interest-bearing liabilities

Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	Notes	31-12-2024	In thousands of € 31-12-2023
Leases	5.14.1	113,193	128,540
Bonds	5.14.2	1,262,566	1,261,756
Bank loans	5.14.3	1,450,366	1,398,591
Other borrowings		32,542	32,964
Joint arrangements	5.14.4	43,706	58,576
Total		**2,902,373**	**2,880,427**
Of which debts guaranteed by the public authorities or by actual sureties		0	0

Current interest-bearing liabilities	Notes	31-12-2024	In thousands of € 31-12-2023
Leases	5.14.1	26,938	21,866
Bonds	5.14.2	3,476	3,468
Bank loans	5.14.3	140,207	75,898
Other borrowings		5,918	17,228
Total		**176,539**	**118,460**
Of which debts guaranteed by the public authorities or by actual sureties		0	0

5.14.1. Interconnector entered into a fixed-rate euro financial lease which matures in 2025. This contract concerns the Zeebrugge compression facilities. The repayment of part of the capital under this contract in 2024, as anticipated in the repayment plan, explains the decrease in the lease liabilities.

The lease liabilities were accounted for in accordance with IFRS 16. They are limited to obligations that are contractually enforceable, even if the group expects that some of these contracts may be renewed in the future, but the option for renewal is not included in the current contract.

5.14.2. In November 2014 and October 2017, Fluxys Belgium issued bonds for a total of €700,000 thousand. These bonds offer a gross annual coupon of 1.75% and 3.25% respectively. They will mature between 2027 and 2034.

Fluxys completed bond issues in the form of European Private Placements over the course of the months of December 2015 and January 2016 for a total of €250 million. An amount of

€150 million was issued for a duration of 30 years and the balance was issued for a duration of 20 years. These bonds offer a gross annual coupon of 2.75% and 3.08% respectively.

These transactions have notably enabled Fluxys to diversify the duration of its financing under advantageous conditions.

5.14.3. Bank loans included as at 31-12-2024 include:

- Bank loans taken out by Dunkerque LNG, for €500 million, of which €400 million is repayable by 30-03-2028 and €100 million repayable on a straight-line basis from 2027 until 31-12-2036. SWAP instruments were acquired by the group to limit the risk incurred with variable interest rates (see Note 6).
- 25-year loans (the balance of which is €186.0 million as at the end of December 2024 after partial repayment of €20 million in 2024) at a fixed rate contracted with the European Investment Bank in 2008 and 2009 to finance investments in development the gas transmission network.
- Bank loans obtained by Fluxys in 2021 for a total of €100 million maturing in 2025, loans taken out in 2023 to finance the acquisition of OGE, for a total of €500 million, with €200 million maturing in 2026 and the balance in 2028, as well as the €30 million obtained in 2018, with final maturity in 2028.
- Loans taken out by TENP KG the balance of which was €276.0 million as at 31-12-2024.
- Short-term and medium-term loans and pro rata interest for the balance.

5.14.4 These amounts correspond to contributions into the joint operations Transitgas and TENP KG by the joint operators. They arise from the fact that the integration percentages of these joint operations are not based on participations in these companies but are based on the rights attached to the assets and obligations for the liabilities incurred by the group in accordance with the capacity reserved in the installations (see Note 3.2).

	31-12-2023	Cash flow	Other movements	
			New leases	Reclass non-current/ current
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	**2,880,427**	**176,689**	**19,675**	**-177,838**
Leases	128,540	-4,737	19,675	-31,685
Bonds	1,261,756	-60	0	0
Other liabilities	1,398,591	195,963	0	-145,731
Bank loans	32,964	0	0	-422
Joint arrangements	58,576	-14,477	0	0
Current interest-bearing liabilities	**118,460**	**-120,177**	**0**	**177,838**
Leases	21,866	-27,585	0	31,685
Bonds	3,468	0	0	0
Bank loans	75,898	-81,169	0	145,731
Other borrowings	17,228	-11,423	0	422
Total	**2,998,887**	**56,512**	**19,675**	**0**

Other movements (continued)			Balance at 31.12.2024
Variation in accrued interests payable	Amortisation of issuance costs	Exchange rate differences	
0	**2,413**	**1,007**	**2,902,373**
0	0	1,400	113,193
0	870	0	1,262,566
0	1,543	0	1,450,366
0	0	0	32,542
0	0	-393	43,706
-587	**838**	**167**	**176,539**
0	0	972	26,938
8	0	0	3,476
-595	838	-496	140,207
0	0	-309	5,918
-587	**3,251**	**1,174**	**3,078,912**

Cash flows for interest-bearing liabilities are included in points IV.1.3 and IV 2.2 and IV 2.3 of the consolidated statement of cash flows.

The variation in interest to be paid and issuance costs (€2,664 thousand in total) corresponds to the difference between:

- the interests paid, including leases (see note IV.3.1 of the statement of cash flows: -€99,711 thousand) and
- the sum of borrowing interest costs and interests on lease liabilities (see Note 4.5: €153,026 thousand) minus the interest on regulatory liabilities of €50,651 thousand = €102,375 thousand.

Maturity of interest-bearing liabilities at 31-12-2024 undiscounted				In thousands of €
	Up to one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Leases	31,019	33,230	151,075	215,324
Bonds	36,892	753,578	756,094	1,546,564
Bank loans	189,245	1,326,231	237,827	1,753,303
Other borrowings	6,738	4,628	32,975	44,341
Joint arrangements	0	43,706	0	43,706
Total	**263,894**	**2,161,373**	**1,177,971**	**3,603,238**

Maturity of interest-bearing liabilities at 31-12-2023 undiscounted				In thousands of €
	Up to one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Leases	25,527	68,028	130,095	223,650
Bonds	36,617	475,681	1,064,824	1,577,122
Bank loans	122,967	1,288,399	274,180	1,685,546
Other borrowings	17,228	1,700	31,264	50,192
Joint arrangements	0	58,576	0	58,576
Total	**202,339**	**1,892,384**	**1,500,363**	**3,595,086**

Note 5.15. Regulatory liabilities

As explained in note 1c, regulatory liabilities are shown separately.

Regulatory liabilities				In thousands of €
	Note	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Difference
Other financing – non-current		858,922	888,754	-29,832
Other financing – current		161,347	203,249	-41,902
Total of other financing (A)	**5.15.1**	**1,020,269**	**1,092,003**	**-71,734**
Other liabilities – non-current		510,157	355,260	154,897
Other liabilities – current		9,521	17,776	-8,255
Total of other liabilities (B)	**5.15.2**	**519,678**	**373,036**	**146,642**
Total of regulatory liabilities (A+B = C)		**1,539,947**	**1,465,039**	**74,908**
Presented in the balance sheet as:				
Regulatory liabilities – non-current		1,369,079	1,244,014	125,065
Regulatory liabilities – current		170,868	221,025	-50,157
Total of regulatory liabilities (C)		**1,539,947**	**1,465,039**	**74,908**

5.15.1 **Other financing** corresponds to the specific allocations of regulatory liabilities at the group's disposal firstly to finance specific investments, notably in the second jetty at Zeebrugge, and the cost associated with the conversion of part of the gas transmission network. Part of these amounts bears interest at a 10-year OLO rate and the remainder at the average 1-year Euribor rate. Auction premiums of EUR 40.1 million were realised in 2024 in Belgium; this amount was recorded under 'Other financing – long-term'. This presentation is justified by the different regulatory treatment applied in Belgium to auction premiums in accordance with the European network code.

5.15.2 The other regulatory liabilities included in '**other liabilities**' include the positive differences between the invoiced and the allowed regulated tariffs. These amounts bear interest at the average 1-year Euribor rate. This category also includes the regulatory liabilities accounted for in Interconnector.

The regulatory assets and liabilities are reconciled with the segment reporting and the statement of cash flows as follows:

Regulatory liabilities			In thousands of €
Non-current + current	Other financing (A)	Other liabilities (B)	Total
Opening balance at 01.01.2024	**1,092,003**	**373,036**	**1,465,039**
Use	-104,022	-74,732	-178,754
Additions	47,928	144,731	192,659
Interests	30,981	19,670	50,651
Transfers	-46,620	46.620	0
Others (CTA)	0	10,352	10,352
Closing balance at 31.12.2024	**1,020,270**	**519,677**	**1,539,947**

The sum of use and additions of regulatory assets and liabilities amounts to €13,905 thousand (above) and -€29,738 thousand (Note 5.8) respectively. This sum also contains a use of €28,546 thousand to finance investments, in agreement with the regulator. As this specific use had no impact on the profit/loss, it is not included in the movement of regulatory assets and liabilities provided in Note 4 (-€35,075 thousand + €47,788 thousand). This net increase in regulatory assets and liabilities also corresponds with the change in net regulatory liabilities included in item 1.2.6 of the statement of cash flows.
The €50,651 thousand interest charge on regulatory liabilities was accounted for in the finance costs.

Note 5.16. Provisions

5.16.1. Provisions for employee benefits

Provisions for employee benefits	In thousands of €
Provisions at 31-12-2023	**64,517**
Additions	12,838
Use	-13,748
Release	0
Unwinding of the discount	8,257
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in the profit/loss (seniority bonuses)	-1,267
Expected return on plan assets	-6,830
Actuarial gains/losses recognised in equity	-8,760
Reclassification to the assets	6,611
Foreign exchange effect	-31
Provisions at 31-12-2024, of which:	**61,587**
Non-current provisions	57,111
Current provisions	4,476

The change in provisions for employee benefits is largely linked to

- The increase in obligations, due mainly to the cost of services and of interest, which are higher than the pension settlements.
- The increase in plan assets mainly due to the healthy returns and to the increase in defined benefit plan contribution payments.

(see Note 5.17).

5.16.2. Other provisions

Provisions for:				In thousands of €
	Litigation and claims	Environment and site restoration	Other	Total other provisions
Provisions at 31-12-2023	**3,009**	**96,181**	**99**	**99,289**
Additions	6,621	0	0	6,621
Use	-2,665	-381	-99	-3,145
Release	0	0	0	0
Unwinding of the discount	0	2,739	0	2,739
Foreign exchange effect	83	-383	0	-300
Other changes	0	-36,382	0	-36,382
Provisions at 31-12-2024, of which:	**7,048**	**61,774**	**0**	**68,822**
Non-current provisions	7,048	61,774	0	68,822
Current provisions	0	0	0	0

Provisions for litigation and claims

The provisions for litigation concerning the construction of the Zeebrugge LNG Terminal (1983) were reversed in 2024 following the resolution of the disputes.

Provisions for the environment and site restoration

These provisions essentially cover the costs of decommissioning, safety, clean-up and restoration of sites subject to closure.

In Belgium, these provisions come under the regional environmental legislative framework and the Gas Act. These works require action plans and numerous studies in cooperation with the various public authorities and the institutions established for this purpose.

The other variations in these provisions concern the change in the assumption relating to the discount rates used for the provision for decommissioning linked to the Dunkerque LNG tanker terminal facilities with an expected timing by 2060 (as a counterparty to the decommissioning asset in line with IFRIC 1).

5.16.3. Movements in the income statement and maturity of provisions

Movements in the income statement and maturity of provisions can be detailed as follows:

Impact			In thousands of €
	Additions	Use and reversals	Total
Operating results	19,459	-18,160	1,299
Financial profit (loss)	10,996	-6,830	4,166
Total	**30,455**	**-24,990**	**5,465**

Maturity of provisions at 31-12-2024				In thousands of €
	Up to one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Litigation and claims	0	7,047	1	7,048
Environment and site restoration	0	138	61,636	61,774
Other	0	0	0	0
Subtotal	**0**	**7,185**	**61,637**	**68,822**
Employee benefits	4,476	24,942	32,169	61,587
Total	**4,476**	**32,127**	**93,806**	**130,409**

Maturity of provisions at 31-12-2023				In thousands of €
	Up to one year	Between one and five years	More than five years	Total
Litigation and claims	0	360	2,649	3,009
Environment and site restoration	192	1,601	94,388	96,181
Other	99	0	0	99
Subtotal	**291**	**1,961**	**97,037**	**99,289**
Employee benefits	4,678	25,689	34,150	64,517
Total	**4,969**	**27,650**	**131,187**	**163,806**

Note 5.17. Provisions for employee benefits

Description of the principal retirement schemes and related benefits

In Belgium collective agreements regulate the rights of entity employees in the electricity and gas industries.

Defined benefit pension plans

These agreements, applicable in Belgium cover 'salary scale' personnel recruited before 1 June 2002 and management personnel recruited before 1 May 1999 allowing affiliates to benefit from a capital calculated based on a formula that takes account of their final annual salary and the number of years of service when they leave or retire, These are called 'defined benefit pension plans'.

Obligations under these defined contribution pension plans are funded through a number of pension funds for the electricity and gas industries and through insurance companies.

Employees and employers contribute to these pension plans. The employer's contribution is determined annually on the basis of an actuarial report. This is to ensure that the minimum legal funding requirements have been met and that the long-term funding of the benefits is assured.

Description of the main actuarial risks

The group is exposed, in connection with its defined benefit pension plans, to risks related to actuarial assumptions concerning investments, interest rates, life expectancy and salary development.

The present value of defined benefit obligations is determined using a discount rate based on high-quality bonds.

Each year, the discount rate used to calculate obligations for financing pension liabilities and minimum financing requirements is compared with the expected return on plan assets. The latter is obtained from the risk-free rate observed on the financial markets at the balance sheet date, the risk premiums for each category of assets in the portfolio and their corresponding volatility. If the expected return is lower than the discount rate, the latter is reduced.

The assumptions concerning salary increases, inflation, personnel movements and expected average retirement age are defined based on historic entity statistics. The mortality tables used as those published by the IABE (Institute of Actuaries in Belgium).

At 2024 year-end, the defined benefit pension plans have surplus plan assets of €19,761 thousand (2023: €13,150 thousand) compared with the actuarial estimated liabilities of the group. The amount was therefore transferred to the assets in the balance sheet under 'Other non-current assets' (Note 5.7) and 'Other current assets' (Note 5.12.1).

The financing policy was amended in 2018 to ensure that surpluses are recovered over the duration of the pension plans.

Defined contribution pension plans with guaranteed minimum return

In Belgium, 'Salary scale' personnel recruited after 1 June 2002 and management staff recruited after 1 May 1999 as well as the members of the management benefit from defined contribution pension plans.

The pension plans are financed by contributions from employees and employers, the latter corresponding to a multiple of the contributions from employees. In Belgium, obligations under these defined contribution pension plans are funded through a number of pension funds for the electricity and gas industries and through insurance companies.

The assets of the pension funds are allocated among the various categories of the following risks:

- Low risk: bonds in the euro zone and/or high-quality bonds.
- Medium risk: risk diversification between bonds, convertible bonds, real estate and equity instruments.
- High risk: equity instruments, real estate, etc.
- Dynamic Asset Allocation: rapid adjustment of the portfolio structure in case specific events in order to limit losses in periods of stress.

Belgian law requires that the employer guarantee a minimum return for defined contribution, which varies based on the market rates.

Specifications relating to minimum returns guaranteed by the employer:

- For contributions paid since 01-01-2016, the minimum return is variable based on OLO rates, with a minimum of 1.75% and a maximum of 3.75%. Given the current rates, this minimum guaranteed return has been set at 1.75%.
- For contributions paid from 01-01-2025, the minimum guaranteed return went from 1.75% to 2.5%.

The accounting method used by the group to value these 'defined contribution pension plans, with a guaranteed minimum return', is identical to the method used for 'defined benefit plans' (see Note 2.11).

For certain defined contribution schemes, the contributions increase depending on the seniority in the Group (referred to as 'backloaded'). For these schemes, the contributions are distributed uniformly over time.

Description of the main risks

Defined contribution plans expose the employer to the risk of a minimum return on pension fund assets that do not offer a sufficient guaranteed return.

Other long-term employee benefits

Fluxys group also has other pension benefits, early pension schemes, other post-employment benefits such as reimbursement of medical expenses and price subsidies, as well as other long-term benefits (seniority payments). Not all of these benefits are funded.

Financial status of the employee benefits

In thousands of €	Pensions *		Other **	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Present value of funded obligations	-254,084	-243,859	-36,161	-37,668
Fair value of plan assets	252,226	232,695	0	0
Funded status of plans	**-1,858**	**-11,164**	**-36,161**	**-37,668**
Effect of the asset ceiling	-3807	-2,535	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Net employee benefit liability	**-5,665**	**-13,699**	**-36,161**	**-37,668**
Of which assets	19,761	13,150	0	0
Of which liabilities	-25,426	-26,849	-36,161	-37,668

* Pensions also include non-prefinanced early-retirement obligations. They also include, since 2018, contributions paid to cover pension schemes with a profile that takes into account seniority.

** The item 'Other' includes seniority bonuses paid over the course of the career as well as other post-employment benefits (reimbursement of medical expenses and tariff reductions (discounted energy prices)).

Movements in the present value of obligations

In thousands of €	Pensions		Other	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
At the start of the period	**-243,859**	**-214,370**	**-37,668**	**-33,141**
Service costs	-11,204	-10,193	-819	-785
Early retirement costs	0	-222	0	0
Financial loss (-) / profit (+)	-7,111	-7,992	-1,146	-1,294
Participant's contributions	-1,432	-1,274	0	0
Change in demographic assumptions	667	-379	570	-24
Change in financial assumptions	-1,118	-9,632	139	-2,478
Change from experience adjustments	508	-9,172	924	-2,107
Past service costs	0	0	0	0
Benefits paid	9,318	10,437	1,839	2,161
Change in the consolidation scope	0	0	0	0
Reclassifications	-118	0	0	0
Other	265	-1,062	0	0
At the end of the period	**-254,084**	**-243,859**	**-36,161**	**-37,668**

Movements in the fair value of plan assets

In thousands of €	Pensions		Other	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
At the start of the period	**230,160**	**221,102**	**0**	**0**
Interest income	6,830	7,798	0	0
Return on plan assets (excluding net interest income)	10,820	9,368	0	0
Employer's contributions	11,094	6,658	1,839	2,161
Participants' contributions	1,432	1,274	0	0
Benefits paid by participants	-9,318	-10,437	-1,839	-2,161
Change in financial assumptions	-1,296	-4,051	0	0
Other	-31	-1,552	0	0
At the end of the period	**249,691**	**230,160**	**0**	**0**
Actual return on plan assets	**17,650**	**17,166**	**0**	**0**

The return on pension plan assets in 2024 remains at levels similar to those of 2023 thanks to favourable conditions on the financial markets.

Costs recognised in profit or loss

In thousands of €	Pensions		Other	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Cost				
Service costs	-11,204	-10,193	-819	-785
Early retirement costs	0	-222	0	0
Past service costs	0	0	0	0
Actuarial gains/(losses) on other long-term benefits	1,267	-1,268	0	0
Net interest on net liabilities/(assets)				
Interest expense on obligations	-7,111	-7,992	-1,146	-1,294
Interest income on plan assets	6,830	7,798	0	0
Costs recognised in profit or loss	**-10,218**	**-11,877**	**-1,965**	**-2,079**

Actuarial losses (gains) recognised in other comprehensive income

In thousands of €	Pensions		Other	
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Change in demographic assumptions	667	-379	570	-24
Change in financial assumptions	-3,681	-12,415	139	-2,478
Change from experience adjustments	508	-9,172	924	-2,107
Effect of the asset ceiling	-1,187	-2,535	0	0
Return on plan assets (excluding net interest income)	10,820	9,368	0	0
Actuarial gains (losses) recognised in other comprehensive income	**7,127**	**-15,133**	**1,633**	**-4,609**

Allocation of obligation by type of participant to the plan

In thousands of €	2024	2023
Active plan participants	-238,224	-232,272
Non-active participants with deferred benefits	-28,455	-24,872
Retirees and beneficiaries	-23,566	-24,383
Total	**-290,245**	**-281,527**

Allocation of obligation by type of benefit

In thousands of €	2024	2023
Retirement and death benefits	-254,084	-243,859
Other post-employment benefits (medical expenses and tariff reductions)	-27,726	-28,813
Seniority bonuses	-8,435	-8,855
Total	**-290,245**	**-281,527**

Main actuarial assumptions used

	2024	2023
Discount rate between 10 to 12 years	2.99%	3.03%
Discount rate between 13 to 19 years	3.23%	3.24%
Discount rate over 19 years	3.26%	3.25%
Expected average salary increase	2.24%	2.04%
Expected inflation	2.00%	2.03%
Expected increase in health expenses	3.00%	3.03%
Expected increase of tariff advantages	2.00%	2.03%
Average assumed retirement age	63(BAR) / 65(CAD)	63(BAR) / 65(CAD)
Mortality tables	IABE prospective	IABE prospective
Life expectancy in years:		
For a person aged 65 at the balance sheet date:		
- Male	21	20
- Female	24	24
For a person aged 65 in 20 years:		
- Male	23	22
- Female	26	26

The discount rate used depends on the estimated average duration of the plans.

The fair value of plan assets per major category

	2024	2023
Listed investments	**92.24%**	**94.63%**
Shares – eurozone	12.05%	8.30%
Shares - outside eurozone	13.10%	19.78%
Government bonds - eurozone	5.06%	1.99%
Other bonds - eurozone	33.09%	29.30%
Other bonds - outside eurozone	28.93%	35.26%
Non-listed investments	**7.76%**	**5.37%**
Insurance contracts	0.00%	0.00%
Real estate	1.82%	1.63%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.25%	2.47%
Other	5.70%	1.27%
Total (in %)	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
Total (in thousands of €)	**252,226**	**232,695**

Sensitivity analysis

Impact on obligation	**In thousands of €**
	Increase (-) / Decrease (+)
Increase in discount rate (0.50%)	5,239
Average salary increase - Excluding inflation (0.1%)	-1,465
Increase in inflation rate (0.25%)	-3,524
Increase in healthcare benefits (0.1%)	-28
Increase in tariff benefits (0.5%)	-88
Increase in life expectancy of retirees (1 year)	-1,097

Average weighted duration of obligations

	2024	2023
Average weighted duration of defined benefit obligations	7	8
Average weighted duration of other obligations	16	15

Expected contribution to pay for employee benefits relating to extra-statutory pensions

	In thousands of €
Expected contribution for the next financial year (for all pension and other obligations, listed above)	11.817

The contributions to be paid are based on changes in the payroll of the population concerned.

Note 5.18. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset within each taxable entity.

Deferred tax liabilities can be apportioned as follows, depending on their origin:

Deferred tax liabilities accounted for on the balance sheet	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Valuation of assets	577,448	607,751
Accrued income	-976	-611
Fair value of financial instruments	6,052	6,679
Provisions for employee benefits or provisions not accepted under IFRS	142,815	128,193
Other normative differences	20,700	7,522
Total	**746,039**	**749,534**

Deferred tax is primarily influenced by the difference between the book value and the tax base of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. This difference comes essentially from the fair value accounting of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets within the scope of business combination transactions (IFRS 3). Subsequently, these differences reduce gradually over time in line with the depreciations on these assets.

Provisions made in accordance with IAS 19 (Employee benefits) and provisions recognised under local GAAP but not recognised under IFRS are another major source of deferred tax.

Finally, the valuation at fair value of financial instruments also generates the recognition of deferred taxes. These instruments are primarily composed of instruments to hedge the interest rate risk and currency forwards. Reference is made to the Note 6 on financial instruments for more information on this subject.

Movement of the period		In thousand €
	Notes	Deferred taxes
Total deferred taxes as at 31-12-2023		**749,534**
Of which deferred tax assets		0
Of which deferred tax liabilities		749,534
Evolution of deferred taxes during the year:		
Deferred taxes – Income statement	4.7.2	-19,441
Deferred taxes – other comprehensive income		-2,271
Translation adjustments		-460
Other		12,854
Changes in consolidation scope		0
Total deferred taxes at 31-12-2024		**740,216**
Of which deferred tax assets		5,823
Of which deferred tax liabilities		746,039

As at 31 December 2024, the deferred taxes of €50.1 million were not accounted for on a series of tax attributes. The total amount of tax attributes not accounted for comes to €187,9 million and include reported tax losses and deductions carried forward from dividends received. Most of these tax attributes do not in principle have an expiry date, with the remainder having an expiry date of more than 10 years. Deferred tax assets were not accounted for on these items given the uncertainty relating to the use of these latter to offset sufficient future taxable profits.

Note 5.19. Current trade and other payables

Trade and other payables	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Trade payables	94,758	108,152
Payroll and related items	51,740	56,800
Other payables	60,800	98,432
Total	**207,298**	**263,384**

The decrease in other payables is chiefly linked to repayment of the guarantees received in cash from clients.

Note 5.20. Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities		In thousands of €	
	Notes	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Accrued charges		7,220	7,599
Deferred income	5.20.1	46,540	48,373
Total		**53,760**	**55,972**

5.20.1 The deferred income is mainly composed of grants, the use of which is deferred.

Note 6. Financial instruments

Principles for managing financial risks

The Fluxys group is exposed to several financial risks arising from its underlying operations and its business financing operations. These financial risks consist of market risks (including currency risks, interest rate risks and price risks), credit risks and liquidity risks.

The Fluxys group policy as regards financial risk management is based on the principles of prudence and excludes seeking any speculative gain. It aims to cover, in the best possible way, the group's exposures to financial risk. All hedging strategies are put in place by way of a competitive process with a suitable number of counterparties based on the type of transaction and the value of the amount to be hedged.

The group's administrative organisation, controlling and financial reports ensure that these risks are constantly monitored and managed.

Cash management policy

The Fluxys group's cash is managed as part of a general financial policy that was approved by the Board of Directors.

The objective of this policy is to optimise the group's cash positions. Transactions are entered into at market terms and conditions.

In case of need, the group can borrow on a short- medium- or long-term basis to respond to its cash needs.

Cash surpluses are largely allocated to the operational needs and to development projects of the Fluxys group's companies. These investments are subject to constant monitoring and risk analysis on a case-by-case basis.

Cash surpluses other than those referred to above are kept either at first class financial institutions or invested in financial instruments issued by entities with a high credit rating or in financial instruments of issuers which are covered by a guarantee from a European Member State or whose share capital is predominantly controlled by state-owned entities. Cash surpluses are invested following a competitive bidding award, and in instruments that are sufficiently diversified to limit counterparty risk concentration.

At 31-12-2024, current and non-current investments, cash and cash equivalents amounted to €1,281 million, compared with €1,132 million at 31-12-2023.

Credit and counterparty risks

The group systematically assesses its counterparties' financial capacity and systematically monitors receivables. Group policy regarding counterparty risks requires that the group submits potential customers and suppliers to a detailed preliminary financial analysis (liquidity, solvency, profitability, reputation and risks). The group uses internal and external information sources, such as official analysis performed by rating agencies (Moody's, Standard & Poor's and Fitch). These rating agencies assess entities in relation to risk and award them a credit score. The group also uses databases containing general, financial and market information to complement its own evaluation of potential customers and suppliers.

In addition, for most of its activities the group is allowed to contractually require guarantees (either bank guarantees or cash deposits) from counterparties. The group thereby reduces its exposure to credit risk both in terms of default and concentration of customers.

In view of the concentration risk it must be noted that two clients contribute respectively 17% and 10% of the operating revenue. Their contributions are mainly in transmission and terminalling activities.

Foreign exchange risk

The currency used by the group is the euro.

Because of its international activity, the Fluxys group is exposed to foreign exchange risk. Group policy requires that all positions in currencies considered safe be hedged with an appropriate instrument. Foreign exchange exposures linked to net foreign investments may be hedged either by directly borrowing in foreign currencies and establishing a repayment schedule based on the income expected in foreign currency, or by buying the acquisition price amount in foreign currency and simultaneously selling it on maturity with a payment schedule based on the estimated income flows from the acquisition plan. In establishing its hedging strategy, the group ensures it uses 'plain vanilla' liquid instruments with sound counterparties.

The group is exposed to CHF/€ currency fluctuation risks primarily because of its stake in FluxSwiss (capital invested, group share of €339 million). This net investment in an activity in Switzerland has been hedged through currency forward contracts. These financial instruments are qualified as hedging instruments. The variation in value of these latter has a direct impact on equity.

Intragroup loans to our subsidiaries are covered either through cross currency interest rate swaps or currency forward contracts. These instruments are a natural hedge for the risk incurred by the group currency fluctuations. The variation in value of these latter instruments is accounted for in the profit/loss for the period.

In 2021, the group acquired a new participation in Brazil, the dividends of which are in BRL. Exposure to EUR/BRL foreign exchange risk is covered through a non-deliverable forward contract (NDF) when dividend projections are assessed as certain and in line with the group's policies. As at 31 December 2024, there is no BRL currency hedge, except for a residual amount of the coverage realised in 2024, which is immaterial.

In 2022, the group acquired a new stake in Chile, the dividends of which are in USD. The exposure to EUR/USD foreign exchange risk is hedged by forward contracts in USD based on the acquisition business plan.

The group was exposed to SEK/€ currency fluctuation risks because of its holding in Swedegas until the sale of the stake in November 2018. The effects of the currency forward contracts were neutralised by new opposite contracts, definitively ending the group's

exposure to SEK/€ risks. These contracts appear in the balance sheet at their market value. The variations in value of these latter are expected to compensate each other.

The fair value of these instruments is detailed in Notes 6.3 and 6.4. The maturity of these instruments is between 2025 and 2026.

In 2024, the Fluxys group has not identified any inefficiency in its hedging.

Sensitivity analysis:

Outside hedging instruments, a 10% variation in the CHF exchange rate would have an impact of €33.4 million on equity, a 10% variation in the GBP exchange rate would have an impact of €13.5 million on equity, a variation of 10% in the BRL exchange rate would have an impact of €6.2 million and a variation of 10% in the USD exchange rate would have an impact of €3.3 million attributable to the shareholders of the parent company in 2024. This impact is determined based on the net assets of the companies concerned on the balance sheet date.

Interest rate risk

As a general rule, given that the group's assets are long-term, loan contracts are, as long as the market permits, for a term close to the estimated economic life of the assets concerned.

These loans may be fixed rate or variable.

The Fluxys group manages its interest rate risk based on an in-depth assessment of its assets and liabilities. The variable-rate debts are only maintained if they are covered by assets subject to a comparable risk.

Most of the other variable-rate debts are hedged using suitable financial instruments that can either convert the variable rates into fixed rates, or provide a cap for the variable interest rates, In establishing its hedging strategy, the group ensures it uses 'plain vanilla' liquid instruments with sound counterparties.

The group's debt is €4,619 million as at 31-12-2024 compared with €4,464 million as at 31-12-2023. It mainly consists of loans which mature between 2025 and 2045 (see Note 5.14) and the regulatory liabilities (see Note 5.15).

Part of the loans taken out by TENP KG (for €146.0 million), part of the Fluxys SA loans (€500.0 million) and part of the €400 million loan of Dunkerque LNG are financed with variable rates.

In order to manage exposure to this risk, interest rate caps and/or swaps are put in place to set a maximum rate or exchange this variable rate for a fixed rate. These financial instruments are qualified as hedging instruments. The variation in value of these latter has a direct impact on equity insofar as it concerns the effective part of the hedge.

The fair value of these instruments is detailed in Notes 6.3 and 6.4. The maturity of these investments is between 2025 and 2027.

In 2024, the Fluxys group has not identified any inefficiency in this hedging.

In addition, the group's liabilities include liabilities to be used within the regulatory framework. These latter bear interest. The group does not incur any interest rate risks related to this.

Sensitivity analysis:

Outside hedging instruments, a variation of 100 base points in interest rates on financing would have an impact on financial results in 2024 of:

- €5.0 million for Fluxys SA, identical to the previous year, and
- €0.9 million for TENP KG, €0.1 million the previous year, and
- €4.0 million for Dunkerque LNG Holding, identical to the previous year.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk management is one of Fluxys group's main objectives. The amounts invested and the investment period reflect the short- and long-term planning of cash needs as closely as possible, taking into account operational risks.

The Fluxys group was granted loans by the European Investment Bank (EIB). They contain contractual financial covenants which were fulfilled by the group as at 31-12-2024. These contractual clauses provided for ratios to be adhered to of the type 'Net Finance Charges to EBITDA ratio', 'Net Debt to EBITDA ratio' and 'Bond and other loan to EBITDA ratio' (see Note 7.7).

The maturity of interest-bearing liabilities is reported in Note 5.14.

Cash facilities

The group has cash facilities for an amount of €507.5 million as at 31-12-2024, in line with last year.

6.1 Summary of financial instruments at 31-12-2024				In thousands of €
	Category	Book value	Fair value	Level
I. Non-current assets				
Other financial assets at amortised cost	A	200,746	202,188	1 & 2
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B*	3,631	3,631	2
Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	8,793	8,793	2
Finance lease receivables	A	6,609	6,609	2
Other receivables	A	73,415	74,196	2
II. Current assets				
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B*	313	313	2
Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	242	242	2
Finance lease receivables	A	774	774	2
Trade and other receivables	A	181,934	181,934	2
Cash investments	A	411,598	411,598	1 & 2
Cash and cash equivalents	A	763,647	763,647	1 & 2
Total financial instruments – assets		**1,651,702**	**1,653,925**	
I. Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing liabilities	A	2,902,373	2,866,056	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	B*	0	0	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	10,750	10,750	2
II. Current liabilities				
Interest-bearing liabilities	A	176,539	176,539	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	B*	3,131	3,131	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	6,198	6,198	2
Trade and other payables	A	207,298	207,298	2
Other current liabilities		53,760	53,760	
Total financial instruments - liabilities		**3,360,049**	**3,323,732**	

* The detail of these financial instruments is provided in Table 6.3.

The categories correspond to the following financial instruments:

- Financial assets or financial liabilities at amortised cost.
- Assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.
- Assets or liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income.

6.2 Summary of financial instruments at 31-12-2023				In thousands of €
	Category	Book value	Fair value	Level
I. Non-current assets				
Other financial assets at amortised cost	A	202,806	203,741	1 & 2
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B*	5,131	5,131	2
Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	20,624	20,624	2
Finance lease receivables	A	7,382	7,382	2
Other receivables	A	110,085	131,718	2
II. Current assets				
Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	B*	1,998	1,998	2
Other financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	528	528	2
Finance lease receivables	A	2,516	2,516	2
Trade and other receivables	A	217,165	217,165	2
Cash investments	A	192,745	192,745	1 & 2
Cash and cash equivalents	A	831,786	831,786	1 & 2
Total financial instruments – assets		**1,592,766**	**1,615,334**	
I. Non-current liabilities				
Interest-bearing liabilities	A	2,880,427	2,815,718	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	B*	0	0	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	9,770	9,770	2
II. Current liabilities				
Interest-bearing liabilities	A	118,460	118,460	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	B*	2,845	2,845	2
Other financial liabilities at fair value through other comprehensive income	C*	2,103	2,103	2
Trade and other payables	A	263,384	263,384	2
Total financial instruments - liabilities		**3,276,989**	**3,212,280**	

* The detail of these financial instruments is provided in Table 6.4.

6.3 Summary of derivate instruments at 31-12-2024					In thousands of €
	Qualification	Notional amounts covered	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments		Notes
		(in thousands)	Assets in thousands	Liabilities In thousands	
I. Non-current assets and liabilities			**12,424**	**10,750**	**5.6 & 6**
A. Net investment hedge			**0**	**2,383**	**5.6 & 6**
USD	**hedging instruments**	KUSD 61,743	**0**	1,450	
One to five years		KUSD 61,743	0	1,450	
More than five years		KUSD 0	0	0	
CHF	**hedging instruments**	KCHF 9,677	0	933	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years		KCHF 9,677	0	933	
More than five years		KCHF 0	0	0	
B. Cash Flow Hedge			**8,793**	**4,736**	**5.6 & 6**
IRS	**hedging instruments**	K€400,000	8,793	0	**6**
One to five years		K€400,000	8,793	0	
More than five years		K€0	0	0	
IRS	**hedging instruments**	K€300,000	0	4,736	**6**
One to five years		K€300,000	0	4,736	
More than five years		K€0	0	0	
C. Other financial instruments	**Not designated as hedging instruments**		**3,631**	**3,631**	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years			3,631	3,631	
More than five years			0	0	
II. Current assets and liabilities			**555**	**9,329**	**5.6 & 6**
A. Net Investment Hedge			**242**	**5,512**	**5.6 & 6**
CHF	Hedging instrument	KCHF 15,499	0	1,400	**5.6 & 6**
USD	Hedging instrument	KUSD 55,715	0	3,436	**5.6 & 6**
GBP	Hedging instrument	KGBP 30,528	0	676	
BRL	Hedging instrument	KBRL 52,000	242	0	
B. Cash Flow Hedge			**0**	**686**	**6**
C. Natural Hedge			**313**	**3,131**	**5.6 & 6**
SEK	Not designated as hedging instruments	KSEK 80,278	874	0	5.6 & 6
SEK	Not designated as hedging instruments	-KSEK 80,278	-561	0	5.6 & 6
EUR	Not designated as hedging instruments	K€1,400	0	57	6
Loan USD	Hedging instrument	KUSD 54,714	0	3,074	**6**

6.4 Summary of derivate instruments at 31-12-2023					In thousands of €
	Qualification	Notional amounts covered	Carrying amount of the hedging instruments		Notes
		(in thousands)	Assets in thousands	Liabilities In thousands	
I. Non-current assets and liabilities			**25,755**	**9,770**	**5.6 & 6**
A. Net investment hedge			**2,409**	**3,088**	**5.6 & 6**
USD	**hedging instruments**	**KUSD 118,337**	**2,409**	**0**	
One to five years		KUSD 118,337	2,409	**0**	
More than five years		KUSD 0	**0**	**0**	
CHF	**hedging instruments**	**KCHF 25,176**	**0**	**3,088**	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years		KCHF 25,176	**0**	3,088	
More than five years		KCHF 0	0	0	
B. Cash Flow Hedge			**18,215**	**2,236**	**5.6 & 6**
IRS	**hedging instruments**	**K€400,000**	**18,215**	**0**	**6**
One to five years		K€400,000	18,215	0	
More than five years			0	0	
IRS	**hedging instruments**	**K€500,000**	**0**	**2,236**	**6**
One to five years		K€500,000	0	2,236	
More than five years			0	0	
C. Natural Hedge			**685**	**0**	**5.6 & 6**
Loan USD	**Not designated as hedging instruments**	**KUSD 40,198**	**381**	**0**	**6**
One to five years		KUSD 40,198	381	0	
More than five years			0	0	
SEK	**Not designated as hedging instruments**	**KSEK 80,278**	**646**	**0**	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years		KSEK 80,278	646	0	
One to five years			0	0	
SEK	**Not designated as hedging instruments**	**-KSEK 80,278**	**-342**	**0**	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years		-KSEK 80,278	-342	0	
One to five years			0	0	
D. Other financial instruments	**Not designated as hedging instruments**		**4,446**	**4,446**	**5.6 & 6**
One to five years			4,446	4,446	
More than five years			0	0	
II. Current assets and liabilities			**2,526**	**4,948**	**5.6 & 6**
A. Net Investment Hedge			**294**	**2,103**	**5.6 & 6**
CHF	Hedging instrument	KCHF 17,176	**0**	2,103	**5.6 & 6**
USD	Hedging instrument	KUSD 7,760	294	**0**	**5.6 & 6**
B. Cash Flow Hedge			**415**	**0**	**6**
IRS	Hedging instrument	**K€ 12.500**	**234**	**0**	**6**
CAP	Hedging instrument	**KCHF 19.825**	**181**	**0**	**6**
C. Natural Hedge			**1,817**	**2,845**	**5.6 & 6**
SEK	Not designated as hedging instruments	KSEK 16,249	153	0	5.6 & 6
SEK	Not designated as hedging instruments	-KSEK 16,249	-80	0	5.6 & 6
CHF	Not designated as hedging instruments	KCHF 1,494	0	42	6
USD	Not designated as hedging instruments	KUSD 1,876	173	0	6
Loan USD	**Hedging instrument**	**KUSD 34,109**	**1,560**	0	**6**

All of the group's financial instruments fall within Levels 1 and 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Their fair value is measured on a recurring basis.

Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy includes short-term investments and cash equivalents whose fair value is based on quoted prices. They consist mainly of bonds.

Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy includes other financial assets and liabilities whose fair value is based on other inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

The techniques for measuring the fair value of Level 2 financial instruments are as follows:

- The items 'Interest-bearing liabilities' include the fixed-rate bonds whose fair value is determined based on active market rates, usually provided by financial institutions.
- The items 'Other financial assets' and 'Other financial liabilities' include derivative instruments whose fair value is determined based on active market rates, usually provided by financial institutions.
- The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities categorised under level 2 is largely identical to their book value:
    - either because they have a short-term maturity (such as trade receivables and payables), or
    - because they bear interest at the market rate at the closing date of the financial statements.

Note 7. Contingent assets and liabilities – group's rights and commitments

7.1. Litigation

Ghislenghien

As announced in 2011, Fluxys Belgium has undertaken, in agreement with insurers and other responsible parties, to proceed with the final compensation of private victims of the accident at Ghislenghien in 2004. All the victims who have presented themselves to date and who were entitled to compensation have since been compensated.

Claim relating to the 'Open Rack Vaporiser' investment

A compensation claim for additional works was introduced by a supplier in the scope of the investment 'Open Rack Vaporiser' made by Fluxys LNG. The latter disputes this claim and an expert was appointed to assess the case. No reliable estimate can be made at this stage as the inquiry is still underway. No provision has therefore been recognised as at 31-12-2024.

Other procedures

Other claims arising from the operation of our facilities are in progress but their potential impact is immaterial and/or procedures are being put on hold.

7.2. Assets and items held for third parties, in their name, but at the risk and for the benefit of entities included in the consolidation scope

In the ordinary course of business, the group holds gas belonging to its customers in the pipelines, at its storage sites in Loenhout, and in the tanks at the LNG terminals in Zeebrugge and Dunkerque.

7.3. Guarantees received

Bank securities for the benefit of the group comprise guarantees received from contractors in respect of construction contracts as well as bank guarantees received from customers. The credit losses expected on guarantees received are not very material for the Fluxys group.

7.4. Guarantees provided by third parties on behalf of the entity

Rental guarantees and other sureties have been issued for owners of assets leased by the group. However, these are not significant for the Fluxys group.

7.5. Commitments as part of the leases for Transitgas, TENP and Interconnector

As part of the leases for Transitgas and TENP, FluxSwiss and Fluxys TENP have committed to pay royalties dues for the provision of 90% and 64.25% respectively of the capacity of these facilities. The end date of these leases is 2026 and 2031 respectively, with the option to extend.

Interconnector has committed, as part of a lease entered into with FL Zeebrugge, to pay the royalties due for the provision of the facilities. This lease requires maintenance of a

minimum cash level in Interconnector, a clause which was adhered to as at 31-12-2024. The maturity of this lease is in 2025.

7.6. Commitments under terminalling service contracts

Regasification services

The Capacity Subscription Agreements (CSA) entered into with the terminal users of the Zeebrugge LNG terminal provide for 110 slots to be available per contractual year until 2023 and 88 mooring slots per contractual year until 2027.

In 2019, in addition to the aforementioned contracts, a new long-term contract was entered into with Qatar Petroleum (now Qatar Energy), subsidiary of Qatar Terminal Limited (QTL), for the remaining unloading slots until 2039 with extension option until 2044.

Following an optimisation of short-term slot planning since 2022, and market demand for long-term capacity, Fluxys has offered 24 slots per year from April 2027 (pro rata) until 2044. Two shippers obtain 12 slots per year each for the entire duration.

As a consequence, the capacity of 134 slots is distributed to 3 different shippers up until 2044.

During the binding window of the Open Season held at the end of 2020 for additional regasification capacity at the Zeebrugge LNG terminal, the full 6 million tonnes per year offered (or close to 10.5 GWh/h) was subscribed to. On this basis, Fluxys LNG took the final investment decision in February 2021 to build the additional necessary infrastructure at the Zeebrugge LNG terminal.

The additional regasification capacity will be provided in two steps:

- as of early 2024, a total of 4.7 million tonnes have been supplied.
- as of early 2025 (contractually subscribed to from January 2026), the full additional capacity of 6 million tonnes per year was commissioned

The sum of the capacities, slots and regasification, is now equivalent to a total regasification capacity of 17 billion cubic metres per year.

Transshipment services

In 2019, along with the commissioning of the fifth tank at the Zeebrugge tanker terminal and of a second jetty, Fluxys offered a transshipment service relating to 214 berthing rights and 180,000 m³ of storage rights. This contract is for 20 years (2039) and was entered into with Yamal Trade (100% subsidiary of Yamal LNG).

7.7. Commitments in relation to loans and to the European Investment Bank (EIB)

The Fluxys Belgium group was granted loans by the European Investment Bank (EIB). They contain contractual financial covenants which are fulfilled by the group at 31 December 2024. Like bonds, these loans also contain a pari passu clause.

Dunkerque LNG obtained €800 million of funding, €400 million of which at a variable rate (hedged by a swap to convert the interest rate into a fixed rate) repayable in March 2028 and with €400 million at a fixed rate repayable on a straight-line basis until the end of 2036 – and with a grace period of 5 years. This loan provides for a contractual clause (financial covenant) of 'Net Debt to EBITDA ratio', and 'Debt service cover ratio', clauses fulfilled by the group as at 31-12-2024.

External financing was granted to TAP from December 2018. Following the completion of the works in November 2020, a limited guarantee remains in place in the case of non-payment or force majeure. Fluxys' share in the guarantee represents 20% of the amount drawn. The credit losses expected on guarantees given are not very material for the Fluxys group.

Finally, certain guarantees have been issued as part of financing agreements. They are primarily in the form of guarantees on revenue generated by the activity concerned, on trade receivables and on shares held.

7.8. Commitments with regard to projects under construction

The Fluxys group also finances the investments provided for in the EUGAL project. Our total stake is estimated at €400 million, almost €394 million of which has already been invested on 31-12-2024. The Fluxys group also finances the investments provided for in the OAL project, with a stake estimated at €158 million, €138 million of which has already been invested on the balance sheet date. Additionally, the Fluxys group participates in the investments in TENP, estimated at €450 million, of which €400 million was invested on the balance sheet date.

7.9. Other commitments

Other liabilities have been made and received by the Fluxys group, but their potential impact is immaterial.

7.10. Latent regulatory assets

As part of the development of hydrogen transmission activity, the Fluxys Belgium group has incurred a series of expenses in 2024. Although the entity Fluxys hydrogen is designated as the operator of the future hydrogen network, the regulatory framework has neither been defined nor approved as yet on the balance sheet date. However, it is expected that once the regulatory framework defined enters into play, the expenses in question will be recovered through the authorised revenue. As a consequence, the Fluxys Belgium group considers itself to have latent regulatory assets estimated at €6,600 thousand as at 31-12.2024.

7.11. Latent liabilities

Interconnector has potential obligations, pursuant to British and Belgian legislation, to decommission the pipelines and terminals that have come to the end of their useful life. In view of the timespan for these costs to be incurred, there is great uncertainty around the nature of the regulations that will prevail at the time and the cost of the necessary resources. The current estimated value of this obligation varies between €8.0 million and €33.5 million if the Belgian part also needs to be removed.

Note 8. Related parties

The Fluxys group is controlled by Publigas.

In 2024, the Fluxys group executed transactions with the joint operations, Tenp KG and Transitgas, and with associates, i.e. TAP, Condor Holding and Balansys (mainly financing).

Transactions with shareholders of the parent entity concern Publigas, SFPI and EIP, mainly for financing.

Other related parties include transactions with FluxSwiss' shareholders (financing) as well as relations with directors and members of the management team, the latter being charged with the management of the company and decisions on investments.

Related parties					In thousands of €
	31-12-2024				
	Parent company shareholders	Joint arrange-ments	Associates and joint ventures	Other Related parties	Total
I. Assets with related parties	**5,844**	**0**	**67,890**	**0**	**73,734**
1. Other financial assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1.1. Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0
1.2. Other receivables	0	0	0	0	0
2. Other non-current assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.1. Finance leases	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. Other non-current receivables	0	0	0	0	0
3. Trade and other receivables	**5,844**	**0**	**67,788**	**0**	**73,632**
3.1. Clients	0	0	122	0	122
3.2. Finance leases	0	0	0	0	0
3.3. Other receivables	5,844	0	67,666	0	73,510
4. Cash and cash equivalents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
5. Other current assets	**0**	**0**	**102**	**0**	**102**
II. Liabilities with related parties	**30,000**	**43,706**	**0**	**0**	**73,706**
1. Interest-bearing liabilities (current and non-current)	**30,000**	**43,706**	**0**	**0**	**73,706**
1.1. Bank borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
1.2. Leases	0	0	0	0	0
1.3. Bank overdrafts	0	0	0	0	0
1.4. Other borrowings	30,000	43,706	0	0	73,706
2. Trade and other payables	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.1. Trade payables	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. Other payables	0	0	0	0	0
3. Other current liabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Related parties					In thousands of €
	31-12-2024				
	Parent company shareholders	Joint arrangements	Associates and joint ventures	Other Related parties	Total
III. Transactions with related parties	**-730**	**-2.954**	**-2.954**	**3,956**	**3,306**
1. Sale of non-current assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Purchase of non-current assets (-)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3. Services rendered and goods delivered	**0**	**0**	**2,469**	**0**	**2,469**
4. Services received (-)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
5. Net financial result	**-730**	**-2.954**	**565**	**-612**	**-3,731**
6. Directors' and senior executives' remuneration				**4,568**	**4,568**
of which short-term employee benefits				3,879	3,879
of which post-employment benefits				689	689

Related parties					In thousands of €
	31-12-2023				
	Parent company shareholders	Joint arrange-ments	Associates and joint ventures	Other Related parties	Total
I. Assets with related parties	**21,439**	**0**	**13,000**	**0**	**34,439**
1. Other financial assets	**20,800**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**	**23,800**
1.1. Securities other than shares	0	0	0	0	0
1.2. Other receivables	20,800	0	3,000	0	23,800
2. Other non-current assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.1. Finance leases	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. Other non-current receivables	0	0	0	0	0
3. Trade and other receivables	**639**	**0**	**10,000**	**0**	**10,639**
3.1. Clients	0	0	10,000	0	10,000
3.2. Finance leases	0	0	0	0	0
3.3. Other receivables	639	0	0		639
4. Cash and cash equivalents	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
5. Other current assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
II. Liabilities with related parties	**30,000**	**58,576**	**0**	**18,531**	**107,107**
1. Interest-bearing liabilities (current and non-current)	**30,000**	**58,576**	**0**	**18,531**	**107,107**
1.1. Bank borrowings	0	0	0	0	0
1.2. Leases	0	0	0	0	0
1.3. Bank overdrafts	0	0	0	0	0
1.4. Other borrowings	30,000	58,576	0	18,531	107,107
2. Trade and other payables	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2.1. Trade payables	0	0	0	0	0
2.2. Other payables	0	0	0	0	0
3. Other current liabilities	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

Related parties					In thousands of €
	31-12-2023				
	Parent company shareholders	Joint arrangements	Associates and joint ventures	Other Related parties	Total
III. Transactions with related parties	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
1. Sale of non-current assets	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2. Purchase of non-current assets (-)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
3. Services rendered and goods delivered	**0**	**0**	**1,763**	**0**	**1,763**
4. Services received (-)	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
5. Net financial result	**-732**	**-4,011**	**0**	**-1,020**	**-5,763**
6. Directors' and senior executives' remuneration				**4,646**	**4,646**
of which short-term employee benefits				3,986	3,986
of which post-employment benefits				660	660

Note 9. Directors' and senior executives' remuneration

Pursuant to Article 14 of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors of Fluxys SA comprises no more than 12 members, who can be natural persons or legal entities, shareholders or not, and appointed for six years as a maximum by the General Meeting of Shareholders

The Fluxys group has not granted any loans to administrators and the administrators have moreover not executed any unusual transactions with the group.

Reference is made to Note 8 for more information on this subject.

Note 10. Events after the balance sheet date

No events after the balance sheet date had a material impact on the 2024 financial statements of the group. The significant event after the balance sheet date (but with no material impact on the 2024 financial statements of the group) is the acquisition through NextGrid Holding, the joint venture between Pubi-T and Fluxys, of a stake in Elia Group.

Statutory accounts of Fluxys SA under Belgian GAAP

Given that Fluxys SA is essentially a holding company, holding the stakes at their book value, the unconsolidated annual accounts only give a limited view of the company's financial situation. As a result, the Board of Directors has deemed it appropriate to, in application of Article 3:17 of the Code of companies and associations, only publish an abridged version of the unconsolidated annual accounts as at 31 December 2024.

The statutory auditor has issued a report with an unqualified opinion on the statutory annual accounts of Fluxys SA.

These documents have been filed with the National Bank of Belgium.

They are available free of charge upon request at the following address:

Fluxys SA

Communication Department

Avenue des Arts 31, 1040 Brussels

1. Balance Sheet

Assets	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Formation expenses	**2,529**	**3,082**
Fixed assets	**2,718,776**	**2,818,873**
Intangible assets	0	0
Property, plant and equipment	312	403
Financial fixed assets	2,718,464	2,818,470
Current assets	**1,958,638**	**1,767,149**
Amounts receivable after more than one year	692,162	776,320
Stock and contracts in progress	0	0
Amounts receivable within one year	459,713	401,159
Cash investments	690,950	494,249
Cash at bank and in hand	86,287	67,873
Deferred charges and accrued income	29,527	27,547
Total	**4,679,943**	**4,589,104**

Liabilities	In thousands of €	
	31-12-2024	31-12-2023
Equity	**1,929,304**	**1,917,727**
Capital	1,710,637	1,709,060
Share premium account	83,824	82,795
Revaluation surpluses	0	0
Reserves	106,798	98,800
Accumulated profits (losses)	28,045	27,072
Capital subsidies	0	0
Provisions and deferred taxes	**92**	**0**
Provisions for liabilities and charges	92	0
Deferred tax	0	0
Amounts payable	**2,750,547**	**2,671,377**
Amounts payable after more than one year	808,781	908,681
Amounts payable within one year	1,921,371	1,743,998
Accrued charges and deferred income	20,395	18,698
Total	**4,679,943**	**4,589,104**

2. Income statement

Income statement		In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Operating income	18,831	15,603
Operating charges	31,222	31,663
Operating profit	**-12,391**	**-16,060**
Financial income	299,054	321,779
Finance costs	117,158	119,583
Net financial income	**181,896**	**202,196**
Earnings before taxes	**169,505**	**186,136**
Transfer from deferred taxes	**0**	**0**
Income tax expenses	**9,539**	**2,865**
Net profit/loss for the period	**159,965**	**183,270**
Transfer to untaxed reserves	**0**	**0**
Profit for the period available for appropriation	**159,965**	**183,270**

Fluxys' net profit was €159,965 thousand compared to €183,270 thousand the previous year. The profit for the financial year mainly consists of the dividends paid by Fluxys Belgium, Fluxys Europe and Corumba Holding.

3. Appropriation account

Appropriation account		In thousands of €
	31-12-2024	**31-12-2023**
Profit to be appropriated	**187,038**	**187,151**
Profit for the period available for appropriation	159,965	183,270
Profit carried forward from the previous period	27,073	3,881
Transfer from equity	**0**	**0**
From reserves	0	0
Transfer to equity	**7,998**	**9,164**
To the legal reserve	7,998	9,164
To the other reserves	0	0
Result to be carried forward	**28,045**	**27,072**
Profit to be carried forward	28,045	27,072
Profit to be distributed	**150,995**	**150,915**
Dividends	150,995	150,915

4. Capital at the end of the period

Capital at the end of the period			In thousands of €
			31-12-2024
Subscribed capital			
At the end of the previous period			1,743,782
At the end of the period			1,745,359
Capital represented by			
Registered shares			87,267,937
Dematerialised shares			0
Bearer shares			0
Shareholders' structure :			
Shareholders	***Type***	***Number of voting rights declared***	***%***
Publigas	Shares without nominal value	67,567,847	77.43
EIP Neon Holding I	Shares without nominal value	13,285,348	15.22
Société Fédérale de Participations et d'Investissement	Shares without nominal value	3,000,442	3.44
AG Insurance	Shares without nominal value	1,722,884	1.97
Ethias	Shares without nominal value	1,033,731	1.19
Ethias Co	Shares without nominal value	114,859	0.13
Membres du personnel et du management	Shares without nominal value	542,826	0.62

5. Income taxes

Income taxes	In thousands of €
	31-12-2024
Breakdown of heading 670/3	
Income taxes on the result of the current period	349
Taxes and withholding taxes due or paid	14,767
Excess of income tax prepayments	-14,418
Estimated additional taxes	
Income taxes on previous periods	9,190
Additional taxes due or paid	
Additional taxes (estimated or provided for)	9,190
Reconciliation between profit before taxes and estimated taxable profit	
Profit before taxes	**169,505**
Permanent differences:	
Definitively taxed income	-206,941
Non-deductible expenses	450
Tariff advantage	-3
Gain on sale of shares	-1,581
Intra-group transfer	-9,182
Estimated profit before tax	**-47,752**

6. Workforce

6.1. Headcount

A. Employees recorded in the personnel register

1a During the current period	Total	Men	Women
Average number of employees			
Full time	40.4	21.8	18.7
Part-time	14.7	10.7	4.0
Total in full-time equivalents (FTE)	45.7	25.4	20.3
Number of hours actually worked			
Full time	62,703	35,492	27,211
Part-time	8,189	5,727	2,462
Total	70,892	41,219	29,673
Employee expenses			
Full time	8,058,615 €	4,348,765 €	3,709,850 €
Part-time	2,927,804 €	2,133,222 €	794,582 €
Total	10,986,419 €	6,481,987 €	4,504,432 €
Advantages in addition to wages	**38,241 €**	**22,562 €**	**15,679 €**

1b. During the previous period	Total	Men	Women
Average number of employees (FTE)	43.4	24.9	18.5
Number of hours actually worked	66,998	40,060	26,938
Employee expenses	9,510,031 €	5,706,019 €	3,804,012 €
Advantages in addition to wages	65,650 €	39,390 €	26,260 €

2. At the closing of the period			
	Full time	**Part-time**	**Total FTE***
a. Employees recorded in the personnel register	**42**	**13**	**46.5**
b. By nature of the employment contract			
Contract for an indefinite period	42	13	46.5
Contract for a definite period	0	0	0.0
Contract for execution of specifically assigned work	0	0	0.0
Replacement contract	0	0	0.0
c. According to gender and study level			
Men	23	9	25.9
Primary education	0	0	0.0
Secondary education	1	0	1.0
Higher non-university education	2	0	2.0
University education	20	9	22.9
Women	19	4	20.6
Primary education	0	0	0.0
Secondary education	0	0	0.0
Higher non-university education	5	1	5.3
University education	14	3	15.3
d. By professional category			
Management	35	13	39.5
Employees	7	0	7.0
Workers	0	0	0.0
Other	0	0	0.0

* full-time equivalent

B. Hired temporary staff and personnel placed at the enterprise's disposal

During the current period	Hired temporary staff	Personnel placed at the enterprise's disposal
Average number of persons employed	0.7	0.0
Number of hours actually worked	1,310	0.0
Costs for the enterprise	104,282 €	0.0 €

6.2. Table of movements in personnel during the period

	Full time	Part-time	Total FTE*
Entries			
a. Employees recorded in the personnel register	**9**	**0**	**9.0**
b. By nature of the employment contract			
Contract for an indefinite period	9	0	9.0
Contract for a definite period	0	0	0
Contract for execution of specifically assigned work	0	0	0.0
Replacement contract	0	0	0.0
Exits			
a. Employees whose contract end-date has been recorded in the personnel register in this financial year	**8**	**0**	**8.0**
b. By nature of the employment contract			
Contract for an indefinite period	8	0	8.0
Contract for a definite period	0	0	0.0
Contract for execution of specifically assigned work	0	0	0.0
Replacement contract	0	0	0.0
c. By reason of termination of contract			
Retirement	0	0	0.0
Early retirement	0	0	0.0
Dismissal	4	0	4.0
Other reason	4	0	4.0
Of which: the number of persons who continue to render services to the company at least part-time on a self-employed basis	0	0	0.0

* full-time equivalent

6.3. Information on training provided to employees during the period

	Men	Women
Initiatives in formal continued professional development at the expense of the employer		
Number of employees involved	32	22
Number of actual training hours	710	522
Net costs for the enterprise	191,950 €	148,259 €
Of which gross costs directly linked to training	191,950 €	148,259 €
Of which fees paid and payments to collective funds	0 €	0 €
Of which subsidies and other financial advantages received (to deduct)	0 €	0 €
Total of initiatives of less formal or informal professional training at the expense of the employer		
Number of employees involved	30	22
Number of actual training hours	994	736
Net costs for the enterprise	116,471 €	76,708 €
Total of initiatives of initial professional training at the expense of the employer		
Number of employees involved	0	0
Number of actual training hours	0	0
Net costs for the enterprise	0 €	0 €

Independent auditor's report and declaration by responsible persons

Independent auditor's report to the general meeting of Fluxys SA for the year ended 31 December 2024

In the context of the statutory audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements) of Fluxys NV (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (together the "Group"), we report to you as statutory auditor. This report includes our opinion on the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2024 and the disclosures including material accounting policy information (all elements together the "Consolidated Financial Statements") as well as our report on other legal and regulatory requirements. These two reports are considered one report and are inseparable.

We have been appointed as statutory auditor by the shareholders' meeting of 10 May 2022, in accordance with the proposition by the Board of Directors following recommendation of the Audit Committee. Our mandate expires at the shareholders' meeting that will deliberate on the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ending 31 December 2024. We performed the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group during 6 consecutive years.

Report on the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Unqualified opinion

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements of Fluxys NV, that comprise of the consolidated balance sheet on 31 December 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows of the year and the disclosures including, material accounting policy information, which show a consolidated balance sheet total of € 9.597,7 million and of which the consolidated income statement shows a profit for the year of € 337,3 million.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated net equity and financial position as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated results for the year then ended, prepared in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards as adopted by the European Union and with applicable legal and regulatory requirements in Belgium.

Basis for the unqualified opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISA's") applicable in Belgium. In addition, we have applied the ISA's approved by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board ("IAASB") that apply at the current year-end date and have not yet been approved at national level. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Our responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report.

We have complied with all ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Belgium, including those with respect to independence.

We have obtained from the Board of Directors and the officials of the Company the explanations and information necessary for the performance of our audit and we believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards and with applicable legal and regulatory requirements in Belgium and for such internal controls relevant to the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and provide, if applicable, information on matters impacting going concern, The Board of Directors should prepare the financial statements using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease business operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance whether the Consolidated Financial Statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to express an opinion on these Consolidated Financial Statements based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the ISA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

In performing our audit, we comply with the legal, regulatory and normative framework that applies to the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Belgium. However, a statutory audit does not provide assurance about the future viability of the Company and the Group, nor about the efficiency or effectiveness with which the board of directors has taken or will undertake the Company's and the Group's business operations. Our responsibilities with regards to the going concern assumption used by the board of directors are described below.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA's, we exercise professional judgment and we maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also perform the following tasks:

- identification and assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, the planning and execution of audit procedures to respond to these risks and obtain audit evidence which is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements resulting from fraud is higher than when such misstatements result from errors, since fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- obtaining insight in the system of internal controls that are relevant for the audit and with the objective to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluating the selected and applied accounting policies, and evaluating the reasonability of the accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board of Directors as well as the underlying information given by the Board of Directors;
- conclude on the appropriateness of the Board of Directors' use of the going-concern basis of accounting, and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether or not a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's or Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Consolidated Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on audit evidence obtained up to the date of the auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going-concern;
- evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial Statements, and evaluating whether the Consolidated Financial Statements reflect a true and fair view of the underlying transactions and events.

We communicate with the Audit Committee within the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Because we are ultimately responsible for the opinion, we are also responsible for directing, supervising and performing the audits of the subsidiaries. In this respect we have determined the nature and extent of the audit procedures to be carried out for group entities.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and the content of the Board of Directors' report on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Responsibilities of the auditor

In the context of our mandate and in accordance with the additional standard to the ISA's applicable in Belgium, it is our responsibility to verify, in all material respects, the Board of Directors' report on the Consolidated Financial Statements, as well as to report on these matters.

Aspects relating to Board of Directors' report

In our opinion, after carrying out specific procedures on the Board of Directors' report, the Board of Directors' report is consistent with the Consolidated Financial Statements and has been prepared in accordance with article 3:32 of the Code of companies and associations. In the context of our audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements, we are also responsible to consider whether, based on the information that we became aware of during the performance of our audit, the Board of Directors' report contains any material inconsistencies or contains information that is inaccurate or otherwise misleading. In light of the work performed, there are no material inconsistencies to be reported..

Independence matters

Our audit firm and our network have not performed any services that are not compatible with the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements and have remained independent of the Company during the course of our mandate.

The fees related to additional services which are compatible with the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements as referred to in article 3:65 of the Code of companies and associations were duly itemized and valued in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Diegem, 11 April 2025

EY Bedrijfsrevisoren BV
Statutory auditor
Represented by

Wim Van Gasse *
Partner
*Acting on behalf of a BV/SRL

25WVG0074

Declaration by responsible persons

Declaration regarding the financial year ended 31 December 2024

We hereby attest that to our knowledge:

- Fluxys' financial statements, drawn up in accordance with the applicable accounting standards, give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss as well as those of the companies included in the consolidation scope;
- the annual report gives a true and fair view of the development and performance of the business and of the position of the company itself and of the companies included in the consolidation scope, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face.

Brussels, 27 March 2025

Christian Leclercq
Chief Financial Officer

Pascal De Buck
Managing Director and
Chief Executive Officer

Glossary

Pertinence of published financial ratios

The Fluxys group continually evaluates its financial solidity, in particular using the following financial ratios:

- **Solvency:** The ratio between net financial debt and the sum of equity and net financial debt indicates the solidity of the Fluxys group's financial structure.
- **Interest coverage:** The ratio between the FFO, before interest expenses, and interest expenses represents the group's capacity to cover its interest expenses thanks to its operating activities.
- **Net financial debt/extended RAB:** This ratio expresses the share of the extended RAB financed by external debt.
- **FFO/Net financial debt:** This ratio is to determine the group's capacity to pay off its debts based on cash generated by its operating activities.
- **RCF/Net financial debt:** This ratio is to determine the group's capacity to pay off its debts based on cash generated by its operating activities after payment of dividends.

Definition of indicators

Other property, plant and equipment investments outside the RAB
Average combined investments in property, plant and equipment linked to the extensions to the Zeebrugge LNG terminal and in unregulated activities.

Net finance costs
Interest charges less financial income from lease contracts, interest on investments and cash equivalents and other interest received, excluding interest on regulatory assets and liabilities.

Interest expenses
Interest expenses on debts (including interest charges on leasing debts), less interest on regulatory liabilities.

EBIT
Earnings Before Interests and Taxes, or operating profit/loss from continuing operations plus the result of investments accounted for using the equity method and the dividends received from non-consolidated entities. EBIT is used to monitor the operational performance of the group over time.

EBITDA
Earnings Before Interests, taxes, depreciation and amortisation, or operating profit/loss from continuing operations plus the result of investments accounted for using the equity method and the dividends received from non-consolidated entities. EBITDA is used to monitor the operational performance of the group over time, without considering non-cash expenses.

Net financial debt

Interest-bearing liabilities (including leases and guarantees granted), less regulatory liabilities, non-current loans linked to debts, cash linked to early refinancing transactions and 75% of the balance of cash, cash equivalents and short- and long-term cash investments (the other 25% is considered as reserve for operational needs and therefore not available for investments). This indicator gives an idea about the amount of interest-bearing debt that would remain if all available cash would be used to reimburse loans. In order to more faithfully reflect reality, the exceptional solidarity contribution of 300 million euros was withdrawn from cash when calculating the net financial debt. This debt was accounted for on 31 December, whereas the payment was made in January 2023, which has a significant impact on the calculation.

FFO

Funds from Operations or operating profit/loss from continuing operations, excluding changes in regulatory assets and liabilities, before depreciation, amortization, impairment and provisions, to which dividends received from associates and joint ventures and unconsolidated entities are added, and from which net financial expenses and current tax are deducted. This ratio indicates the cash generated by operational activities and thus the capacity of the group to reimburse its debts, invest but also pay dividends.

RAB

Average Regulatory Asset Base, or average value of the regulated asset base for the year. The RAB is a regulatory concept which contains the assets on which a regulatory return is granted, as regulated by the CREG (or foreign regulators).

Extended RAB

Total of the RAB and other property, plant and equipment investments outside the RAB.

RCF

Retained Cash-Flow or FFO, less dividends paid. This ratio indicates the cash generated by operational activities, but after payments of the dividends and thus shows the remaining net capacity of the group to reimburse its debts and invest.

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	365,730	325,772	4
Depreciations	446,159	467,658	4.3.5
Provisions	3,476	1,169	4.3.5
Impairment losses	-6,938	6,731	4.3.5
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	156,418	150,366	4.6
Dividends from unconsolidated entities	8,925	8,500	4.4.2
EBITDA (in thousands of €)	**973,770**	**960,196**	

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	365,730	325,772	4
Earnings from associates and joint ventures	156,418	150,366	4.6
Dividends from unconsolidated entities	8,925	8,500	4.4.2
EBIT (in thousands of €)	**531,073**	**484,638**	

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Financial income from lease contracts	1,098	1,132	4.4
Interest income on investments, cash and cash equivalents at fair value through profit and loss	36,115	29,844	4.4
Other interest income	17,229	13,508	4.4
Borrowing interest costs	-146,805	-130,601	4.5
Borrowing interest cost on leasing	-6,221	-6,480	4.5
Interest on regulatory assets and liabilities	48,002	38,801	
Net financial expenses (in thousands of €)	**-50,582**	**-53,796**	

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Borrowing interest costs	-146,805	-130,601	4.5
Borrowing interest costs on leasing	-6,221	-6,480	4.5
Interest on regulatory liabilities	48,520	39,840	
Interest expenses (in thousands of €)	**-104,506**	**-97,241**	

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Operating profit/loss from continuing operations	365,730	325,772	4
Operating revenue - Movements in regulatory assets and liabilities	12,713	386,762	4
Depreciation	446,159	467,658	4.3.5
Provisions	3,476	1,169	4.3.5
Impairment losses	-6,938	6,731	4.3.5
Inflows related to associates and joint ventures	131,675	162,866	E
Dividends from unconsolidated entities	8,925	8,500	4.4.2
Net financial expenses	-50,582	-53,796	
Current tax	-109,451	-97,322	4.7
FFO (in thousands of €)	**801,707**	**1,208,340**	

Fluxys SA consolidated income statement (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
FFO	801,707	1,208,340	E
Dividends paid	-239,067	-239,883	
RCF	**562,640**	**968,457**	

Fluxys SA consolidated balance sheet (in thousands of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023	Notes
Non-current interest-bearing liabilities	2,902,373	2,880,427	5.14
Current interest-bearing liabilities	176,539	118,460	5.14
Granted guarantees	0	0	7.7
Non-current loan	-2,058	-21,266	5.7
Cash investments (75%)	-308,699	-144,559	5.11
Cash and cash equivalents (75%)	-572,735	-623,840	5.11
Other financial assets (75%)	-79,463	-80,324	5.6.2
Net financial debt (in thousands of €)	**2,115,957**	**2,128,898**	

Fluxys SA consolidated balance sheet (in millions of €)	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Transmission	3,196.6	2,937.6
Transmission - Fluxys Belgium	2,044.3	2,046.6
Transmission - Fluxys TENP/TENP	487.4	329.0
Transmission - Fluxys Deutschland	664.9	562.0
Storage	216.3	228.0
LNG terminalling	313.0	311.0
RAB (in millions of €)	**3,725.9**	**3,476.6**
Other tangible investments outside RAB	2,545.2	2,692.5
Extended RAB (in millions of €)	**6,271.1**	**6,169.1**

In Belgium, the Regulated Asset Base (RAB) is determined based on the average book value of the fixed assets for the period, plus essentially the accounting amortisations accumulated on the revaluation surpluses. The calculation is in line with the tariff methodology published by the CREG.

Questions about accounting data
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