



Proximus NV van publiek recht / Proximus SA de droit public

Statutory report of the joint auditors to the shareholders' meeting for the year ended 31 December 2023 - Annual accounts

The original text of this report is in Dutch and French

Statutory report of the joint auditors to the shareholders' meeting of Proximus NV van publiek recht/Proximus SA de droit public for the year ended 31 December 2023 - Annual accounts

In the context of the statutory audit of the annual accounts of Proximus NV van publiek recht/Proximus SA de droit public (the "company"), we hereby submit our statutory audit report. This report includes our report on the annual accounts and the other legal and regulatory requirements. These parts should be considered as integral to the report.

As Required by law and the company's articles of association, and more specifically by article 25 of the law of 21 March 1991 reforming certain economic public corporations applicable to Proximus NV van publiek recht/Proximus SA de droit public, the statutory auditors, members of the joint auditors, were appointed in their capacity as statutory auditor by the shareholder's meeting of 20 April 2022 for a period of six years, in accordance with the proposal of the board of directors issued upon recommendation of the audit and compliance committee. Our mandate will expire on the date of the shareholders' meeting deliberating on the annual accounts for the year ending 31 December 2027. Based on article 25, §3 of the law of 21 March 1991, two members of the Belgian Court of Audit were reappointed as members of the joint auditors by the General assembly of the Belgian Court of Audit dated 3 February 2021.

Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren/Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL has performed the statutory audit of the annual accounts of Proximus NV van publiek recht/Proximus SA de droit public for 14 consecutive periods. Luc Callaert BV/SRL has performed the statutory audit for the annual accounts of Proximus NV van publiek recht/Proximus SA de droit public for 2 consecutive periods.

Report on the annual accounts

Unqualified opinion

We have audited the annual accounts of the company, which comprises the balance sheet as at 31 December 2023 and the income statement for the year then ended, as well as the explanatory notes. The annual accounts show total assets of 9 761 162 (000) EUR and the income statement shows a profit for the year ended of 134 161 (000) EUR.

In our opinion, the annual accounts give a true and fair view of the company's net equity and financial position as of 31 December 2023 and of its results for the year then ended, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Basis for the unqualified opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA), as applicable in Belgium. In addition, we have applied the International Standards on Auditing approved by the IAASB applicable to the current financial year, but not yet approved at national level. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Responsibilities of the joint auditors for the audit of the annual accounts" section of our report. We have complied with all ethical requirements relevant to the statutory audit of the annual accounts in Belgium, including those regarding independence.

We have obtained from the board of directors and the company's officials the explanations and information necessary for performing our audit.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the annual accounts of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the annual accounts as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<p>Revenue recognition on telecommunication activities</p> <p>The accuracy of revenue is an inherent risk in the telecommunications industry. This is driven by the complexity of billing systems, the magnitude of volumes of data in combination with different products on the market and price changes during the year. The correct application of revenue recognition accounting standards to the separate elements of a customer's contract is complex and requires judgement by management.</p> <p>The details on revenue recognition are included in the explanatory notes 6.19 'Valuation rules' and 6.10 'Net turnover' to the annual accounts.</p>	<p>We addressed this key audit matter by applying the following controls and substantive test procedures to the material revenue streams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the relevant key controls in place in the revenue cycle, as well as in the IT environment in which billing, rating and other relevant support systems reside, including the change control procedures in place around systems that support material revenue streams; • We performed tests of details on a sample of individual revenue transactions, tracing these back to order documentation and cash receipts; and • We performed a substantive analytical review. <p>Additionally we assessed the appropriateness of the group's accounting policies with respect to revenue recognition and assessed compliance with the applicable accounting standards.</p>

Responsibilities of the board of directors for the preparation of the annual accounts

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual accounts in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium and for such internal control as the board of directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the annual accounts that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual accounts, the board of directors is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters to be considered for going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the board of directors either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Responsibilities of the joint auditors for the audit of the annual accounts

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual accounts as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a statutory auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual accounts.

During the performance of our audit, we comply with the legal, regulatory and normative framework as applicable to the audit of annual accounts in Belgium. The scope of the audit does not comprise any assurance regarding the future viability of the company nor regarding the efficiency or effectiveness demonstrated by the board of directors in the way that the company's business has been conducted or will be conducted.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

We also provide the audit and compliance committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and we communicate with them about all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated to the audit and compliance committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the annual accounts of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our report unless law or regulation precludes any public disclosure about the matter.

Other legal and regulatory requirements

Responsibilities of the board of directors

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation and the content of the directors' report on the annual accounts, the statement of non-financial information attached to the directors' report on the annual accounts and other matters disclosed in the annual report, for the documents to be filed according to the legal and regulatory requirements, for maintaining the company's accounting records in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium, as well as for the company's compliance with the Code of companies and associations and the company's articles of association.

Responsibilities of the joint auditors

As part of our mandate and in accordance with the Belgian standard complementary to the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) as applicable in Belgium, our responsibility is to verify, in all material respects, the director's report on the annual accounts, the statement of non-financial information attached to the directors' report on the annual accounts and other matters disclosed in the annual report, those documents to be filed according to the legal and regulatory requirements and compliance with certain obligations referred to in the Code of companies and associations and the articles of association, as well as to report on these matters.

Aspects regarding the directors' report

In our opinion, after performing the specific procedures on the directors' report on the annual accounts, the directors' report on the annual accounts is consistent with the annual accounts for that same year and has been established in accordance with the requirements of article 3:5 and 3:6 of the Code of companies and associations.

In the context of our statutory audit of the annual accounts we are also responsible to consider, in particular based on information that we became aware of during the audit, if the directors' report on the annual accounts is free of material misstatement, either by information that is incorrectly stated or otherwise misleading. In the context of the procedures performed, we are not aware of such material misstatement.

The non-financial information as required by article 3:6, § 4 of the Code of companies and associations, has been disclosed in a separate report, attached to the directors' report. This statement on non-financial information includes all the information required by article 3:6, § 4 of the Code of companies and associations and is in accordance with the annual accounts for the financial year then ended. The non-financial information has been established by the company in accordance with the GRI Standards reporting principles. In accordance with article 3:75, § 1, 6° of the Code of companies and associations we do not express any opinion on the question whether this non-financial information has been established in accordance with the GRI Standards – Core Option reporting principles mentioned in the directors' report.

Statement on the social balance sheet

The social balance sheet, to be filed at the National Bank of Belgium in accordance with article 3:12, § 1, 8° of the Code of companies and associations, includes, both in form and in substance, all of the information required by this Code, including those relating to wages and training, and is free from any material inconsistencies with the information available to us in the context of our mission.

Statements regarding independence

- No services, incompatible with the statutory audit of the annual accounts as referred to by the law, have been performed and our audit firms and, if applicable, our networks of audit firms remained independent from the company during the performance of our mandate.
- The fees for the additional non-audit services compatible with the statutory audit of the annual accounts, as defined in article 3:65 of the Code of companies and associations, have been properly disclosed and disaggregated in the notes to the annual accounts.

Other statements

- Without prejudice to certain formal aspects of minor importance, the accounting records are maintained in accordance with the legal and regulatory requirements applicable in Belgium.
- The appropriation of results proposed to the general meeting is in accordance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements.
- We do not have to report any transactions undertaken or decisions taken which may be in violation of the company's articles of association or the Code of companies and associations.
- This report is consistent with our additional report to the audit and compliance committee referred to in article 11 of Regulation (EU) N° 537/2014.
- The board of directors has taken decisions which represented a conflict of interest for the CEO, Mr. G. Boutin. The board of directors has provided the shareholders, in accordance with article 7:96 of the Code of companies and associations, with information relating to the long and short-term incentives granted to the CEO for the performance evaluation of 2022 between the Company and the CEO.
- We have assessed the financial consequences for the company relating to the decision taken in respect of the conflict of interest as described in the board of directors' report.
- In the context of article 7:213 of the Code of companies and associations, an interim dividend was distributed during the financial year on which we have issued the attached report in accordance with the legal requirements.

Signed at Brussels, 14 March 2024.

The joint auditors

Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren/Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL
Represented by Koen Neijens

Luc Callaert BV/SRL
Represented by Luc Callaert

The Belgian Court of Audit
Represented by Jan Debucquoy,
Councillor

The Belgian Court of Audit
Represented by Dominique Guide,
Councillor



Proximus SA under public law

Report on the limited review of the statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023 of company Proximus SA under public law in the context of the distribution of an interim dividend

The original text of this report is in Dutch/French

Report on the limited review of the statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023 of the company Proximus SA under public law in the context of the distribution of an interim dividend

In accordance with article 7:213 of the Code of companies and associations and the articles of association of the company Proximus SA under public law (“the company”) and in the context of our appointment as statutory auditor, we hereby report to the board of directors on the limited review of the statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023.

We have conducted the limited review of the company’s enclosed statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023 which was prepared based on the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Board of directors’ responsibility for the preparation of the statement of assets and liabilities

The board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023 in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium, following the principles stipulated in article 3:1, § 1, first paragraph, of the Code of companies and associations, as well as for compliance with the conditions set by article 7:213, second paragraph, of the Code of companies and associations.

Statutory auditor’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to draw a conclusion on the statement of assets and liabilities, based on the limited review conducted by us.

We conducted our limited review in accordance with ISRE 2410, “Review of interim financial information performed by the independent auditor of the entity”. This kind of review consists of making inquiries, primarily with persons responsible for financial and administrative matters, and of applying analytical and other review procedures. A limited review is substantially less in scope than an audit performed in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA) and consequently does not enable us to obtain any assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified during the audit.

Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on this statement of assets and liabilities.

Conclusion

Based on our limited review, no facts have come to our attention that cause us to believe that the enclosed statement of assets and liabilities of Proximus SA under public law for the period ended 30 September 2023 showing total assets of 8 979 026 (000) EUR and the deferred result of 284 492 (000) EUR, has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting framework applicable in Belgium.

Restrictions on the use of our report

This report has solely been prepared in virtue of article 7:213 of the Code of companies and associations and may not be used for any other purposes.

Signed at Zaventem.

The statutory auditor

Digitally signed by

Koen Neijens

Signed By: Koen Neijens (Signature)
Signing Time: 30-okt-2023 | 16:47 CET



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C: BE
Issuer: Citizen CA

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Deloitte Bedrijfsrevisoren/Réviseurs d'Entreprises BV/SRL

Represented by Koen Neijens

Digitally signed by

Luc Callaert

Signed By: Luc Callaert (Signature)
Signing Time: 30-okt-2023 | 16:55 CET



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Issuer: Citizen CA

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Luc Callaert BV/SRL

Represented by Luc Callaert

Enclosure: Statement of assets and liabilities for the period ended 30 September 2023 and accounting principles of the company

Deloitte.

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Proximus Board
October 26, 2023

Statement of assets and liabilities
as per September 30, 2023 of
Proximus S.A. under public law
(in EUR)

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

BALANCE SHEET AFTER APPROPRIATION		01/01/23 - 30/09/23	01/01/22 - 31/12/22
ASSETS	Notes	Period	Preceding period
FORMATION EXPENSES	6.1	20	
FIXED ASSETS		21/28	7.578.881.025
Intangible fixed assets	6.2	21	2.300.451.207
Tangible fixed assets	6.3	22/27	3.264.228.814
Land and buildings		22	94.574.885
Plant, machinery and equipment		23	3.264.680.567
Furniture and vehicles		24	10.392.151
Leasing and other similar rights		25	65.887.978
Other tangible fixed assets		26	11.264.328
Assets under construction and advance payments		27	17.122.424
Financial fixed assets	6.4 / 6.5.1	28	2.014.201.004
Affiliated Companies	6.15	280/1	1.936.416.980
Participating interests		280	2.487.072.972
Amounts receivable		281	1.936.416.980
Other companies linked by participating interests	6.15	282/3	76.227.688
Participating interests		282	135.806.688
Amounts receivable		283	76.227.688
Other financial fixed assets		284/8	1.556.336
Shares		284	1.573.896
Amounts receivable and cash guarantees		285/8	1.573.896

01/01/23 - 30/09/23

01/01/22 - 31/12/22

	Notes	Codes	Period	Preceding period
CURRENT ASSETS		29/58	920.525.867	960.373.964
Amounts receivable after more than one year		29	12.468	12.468
Trade debtors		290		
Other amounts receivable		291	12.468	12.468
Stocks and contracts in progress		3	164.487.008	166.656.667
Stocks		30/36	133.086.669	147.874.856
Raw materials and consumables		30/31	55.122.266	52.354.830
Work in progress		32		
Finished goods		33		
Goods purchased for resale		34	77.964.403	95.520.026
Immovable property intended for sale		35		
Advance payments		36		
Contracts in progress		37	31.400.339	18.781.811
Amounts receivable within one year		40/41	463.663.520	409.449.739
Trade debtors		40	372.965.380	358.204.911
Other amounts receivable		41	90.698.140	51.244.828
Current investments	6.5.1 / 6.6	50/53	142.343.847	141.714.271
Own shares		50	119.258.877	140.415.153
Other investments		51/53	23.084.970	1.299.118
Cash at bank and in hand		54/58	75.291.879	189.449.599
Accruals and deferred income	6.6	490/1	74.727.145	53.091.220
TOTAL ASSETS		20/58	8.979.026.200	8.539.254.989

	Notes	Codes	01/01/23 - 30/09/23	01/01/22 - 31/12/22
			Period	Preceding period
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
		10/15	1.511.398.038	1.565.553.728
Contributions	6.7.1	10/11	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Capital		10	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Issued capital		100	1.000.000.000	1.000.000.000
Uncalled capital ⁶		101		
Beyond capital		11		
Share premium account		1100/10		
Other		1109/19		
Revaluation surpluses		12		
Reserves		13	225.674.765	247.356.855
Reserves not available		130/1	219.815.052	240.971.328
Legal reserve		130	100.000.000	100.000.000
Reserves not available statutorily		1311		
Purchase of own shares		1312	119.258.877	140.415.153
Financial support		1313		
Other		1319	556.175	556.175
Untaxed reserves		132	5.859.713	6.385.527
Available reserves		133		
Accumulated profits (losses)	(+)/(-)	14	284.491.645	317.460.884
Capital subsidies		15	1.231.628	735.989
Advance to shareholders on the distribution of net assets⁷		19		
PROVISIONS AND DEFERRED TAXES		16	475.389.879	505.594.630
Provisions for liabilities and charges		160/5	474.559.685	504.754.378
Pensions and similar obligations		160		
Taxes		161		
Major repairs and maintenance		162		
Environmental obligations		163	206.039	206.039
Other liabilities and charges	6.8	164/5	474.353.646	504.548.339
Deferred taxes		168	830.194	840.252

⁶ Amount to be deducted from the issued capital.

⁷ Amount to be deducted from the other components of equity.

		01/01/23 - 30/09/23	01/01/22 - 31/12/22
Notes	Codes	Period	Preceding period
AMOUNTS PAYABLE	17/49	<u>6.992.238.283</u>	<u>6.468.106.631</u>
Amounts payable after more than one year	6.9 17	3.195.414.049	3.349.197.263
Financial debts	170/4	2.578.898.308	2.691.750.286
Subordinated loans	170		
Unsubordinated debentures	171	2.142.796.235	2.244.051.289
Leasing and other similar obligations	172	28.093.020	34.846.143
Credit institutions	173	400.000.000	400.000.000
Other loans	174	8.009.053	12.852.854
Trade debts	175	616.515.741	657.446.977
Suppliers	1750	616.515.741	657.446.977
Bills of exchange payable	1751		
Advance payments on contracts in progress	176		
Other amounts payable	178/9		
Amounts payable within one year	6.9 42/48	3.682.093.562	3.042.766.782
Current portion of amounts payable after more than one year falling due within one year	42	734.662.527	241.492.548
Financial debts	43	1.214.157.077	1.315.041.509
Credit institutions	430/8		
Other loans	439	1.214.157.077	1.315.041.509
Trade debts	44	782.429.630	874.265.991
Suppliers	440/4	782.429.630	874.265.991
Bills of exchange payable	441		
Advance payments on contracts in progress	46	2.714.430	4.132.115
Taxes, remuneration and social security	6.9 45	372.782.693	342.376.757
Taxes	450/3	185.518.891	170.262.888
Remuneration and social security	454/9	187.263.802	172.113.869
Other amounts payable	47/48	575.347.205	265.457.862
Accruals and deferred income	6.9 492/3	114.730.672	76.142.586
TOTAL LIABILITIES	10/49	8.979.026.200	8.539.254.989

VALUATION RULES

The valuation rules comply with the terms of R.D. 29 April 2019 book 3 execution of the company and associations law and R.D. 30 January 2001 modified by R.D. Dec 18, 2015.

These rules were approved and modified by the Board of Directors on May 27, 1993, Dec 4, 1997, Oct 22, 1998, Oct 28, 1999, Oct 26, 2000, April 25, 2002, Oct 23, 2003, Dec 13, 2004, Dec 18, 2008, Feb 24, 2011, March 1, 2012, February 27, 2014 and February 28th, 2019.

In 2022, the valuation rules have been updated concerning the multi-seasonal sport broadcasting rights (see under the caption intangible assets).

BALANCE SHEET

FORMATION EXPENSES

The debt issuance costs are charged to income statement in the year in which they are incurred. Material formation expenses may be capitalised and depreciated over a 5 year period. The acquisitions of the year are depreciated pro rata temporis. Restructuring costs are expensed as incurred.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets are measured at cost; this is the purchase price, production cost or the contribution value. General expenses are not included in the cost.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortized. An impairment loss on these assets is recorded in case of a permanent loss or durable decrease of value.

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized on a straight-line basis at a fixed rate using the following plan, established on the basis of economic criteria:

- Goodwill: over the estimated useful life, if the useful life cannot be estimated reliably: 5 to 10 years
- Software: 5 years or the license period in case the latter one is shorter than 5 year
- Network licenses: over the license period
- Rights to use, football and broadcasting rights: over the contract period
- Customer bases and trademarks: 3 to 10 years

The acquisitions of the year are amortized pro rata temporis.

The goodwill resulting from the merger of early 2010 is depreciated over 15 years. This depreciation period is justified by the long-life character of the expected profitability of all the merged companies.

The goodwill resulting from the merger of Wireless Technology in 2016 is depreciated over 10 years. This depreciation period reflects the useful life over which the economic benefits from the assets in the business combination are expected to be consumed by Proximus.

The goodwill resulting from the merger of Scarlet is depreciated over 3 year.

Change in accounting policy:

In 2022, the accounting policy regarding the recognition of football broadcasting rights and all multi-seasonal sport broadcasting rights was updated to better reflect the fact that these contracts provide long-term rights and obligations to Proximus. The updated policy foresees to capitalize the football broadcasting rights and all multi-seasonal sport broadcasting rights, for the full contract duration together with the recognition of the corresponding liability (for the full contract duration) at the start of the first season. In the previous accounting policy, these rights and the corresponding liability were recognized by season, at the start of each season with the remaining seasons recognized in F-Cap 6.14 (Rights and commitments not reflected in the balance sheet). This update does not impact F-Cap 4 (Profit and Loss Account).

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Tangible assets are valued at cost; this is the purchase price, production cost or the contribution value. General expenses are not included.

Tangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not depreciated. An impairment loss on these assets is recorded in case of a permanent loss or durable decrease of value.

Tangible assets with a finite useful life are depreciated using the straight-line method (except for tangible assets acquired in 2018 and 2019). The tangible assets acquired in 2018 and 2019 are depreciated using the annual declining method meaning the double of the linear rate with a maximum of 40% of the initial purchase value.

The determination of the depreciable amount takes into account a residual value if this can be determined accurately, is material and its realization is sufficiently certain.

They are depreciated at a fixed rate using the following plan, established on the basis of economic criteria:

	Useful life (years)
Land and buildings	
- Land	indefinite
- Buildings and building equipment	22 - 33
- Facilities in buildings	3 - 10
- Leasehold improvements	3 - 10
Technical and network equipment	
- Cables and ducts	15 - 20
- Switches	8 - 10
- Transmission equipment	6 - 8
- Radio Access Network	6 - 7
- Mobile sites and site facility equipment	5 - 10
- Equipment installed at client premises	2 - 8
- Data and other network equipment	2 - 15
Furniture and vehicles	
- Furniture and office equipment	3 - 10
- Vehicles	3 - 10

Fixed assets held under leasing or other similar rights are depreciated based on the useful life of the fixed asset as defined in the contract.

Assets under construction and advance payments are depreciated over the life term of the assets to which they relate.

Fixed assets that are put out of order are valued at net book value or at their expected realisation value if lower. They are no longer depreciated.

The acquisitions of the year are depreciated prorata temporis.

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Participating interests and shares are valued at their acquisition cost, which is the purchase price or the contribution value. Only the material ancillary costs are capitalised.

A write down is recorded if a durable permanent impairment or decrease in value of these assets is observed, based on the financial situation, the profitability or the perspectives of the company in which the participating interests or shares are held, taking into account the CBN/CNC advice n° 126-8.

Receivables are recognized at their nominal value. An allowance is recorded when, at the due date, the payment is partially or entirely uncertain.

AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Amounts receivables are booked at nominal value. Amounts receivable expressed in foreign currencies are converted to EUR at the rate in force at the date of delivery and are translated at the year-end rate.

A bad debt allowance is recorded on the nominal value when at the due date, the payment is partially or entirely uncertain.

STOCKS AND CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS

Inventories of consumables and goods for resale are booked at their cost.

At the time of the annual inventory, the Weighted Average Price method is used to assess the various subdivisions in this caption.

A write down is applied when the realisable value or market value is lower than the acquisition cost or to take into consideration the risks inherent to the nature of the products.

Contracts in progress and work in process are valued at production cost or at market price (if this is lower than the production cost).

The projects of the ICT activity (contracts in progress) are taken into result based on stage of completion.

AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR

These amounts appear on the balance sheet at nominal value.

A bad debt allowance is recorded on the nominal value when at the due date, the payment is partially or entirely uncertain.

Amounts receivable expressed in foreign currencies are converted into EUR at the rate in force on the date of delivery. At balance date they are translated at closing rate.

CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Current investments are valued at nominal value when they concern funds held in financial institutions and at acquisition cost, acquisition price without ancillary costs, in the other case.

A write-down is recorded on the nominal value or on the acquisition cost when the sales value on the closing date of the balance sheet is less than the previously booked value.

For the determination of the realisable value of own shares the market value is taken into account on the one hand and the strike price of granted share options for which these shares are held on the other hand.

Current investments in foreign currencies are translated into EUR at the rate in force on the closing date of the balance sheet.

CASH AT BANK AND IN HAND

Cash at bank and in hand is valued at nominal value. A write-down is recorded on the nominal value when the realisation value on the closing date of the balance sheet is less than the previously booked value. Cash at bank and in hand in foreign currencies is translated into EUR at the rate in force on the closing date of the balance sheet.

PROVISIONS AND DEFERRED TAXES

On the closing date of the balance sheet, an inventory is made of all foreseeable liabilities and contingent losses arising during the current year or during prior years. Provisions are established based on a reliable estimate of the risk on the moment of the establishment of the annual accounts. Provisions reflect the best estimate of probable costs or, when it relates to an obligation, the best estimate of the amount necessary to settle this at year-end closing.

In the framework of the departure plans, provisions are made after approval by the Joint Committee. These provisions are determined as the present value of the benefits granted during the period of inactivity, both for current and future beneficiaries.

In the framework of post-employment benefits, a provision is made for the current and future beneficiaries of these benefits. For the current beneficiaries this provision is determined as the present value of the obligation resulting from the granted benefits. For future beneficiaries, this provision is built up gradually based on the number of years of service. As a consequence, at the pension date, the provision corresponds also to the present value of the obligation for the granted benefits.

The provision for damages concerning vehicles is built by the company as "own insurer" and is valued through an individualisation of all damages that occurred before 2014 and for which the costs will reasonably be borne by the company in future years.

Deferred taxes are booked in compliance with articles 3:54 of the R.D. of April 29, 2019.

AMOUNTS PAYABLE WITHIN ONE YEAR AND AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

Amounts payables are recognized on the balance sheet at nominal value.

Amounts payable in foreign currencies are converted into EUR as follows:

- loans in foreign currencies at the rate in force at the time the loan is concluded;
- trade debts at the exchange rate on the date of entry of the reception of the goods and services.

Trade debts and financial debts, not hedged against exchange risks, expressed in foreign currencies are translated at closing rate.

TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES

Exchange gains and losses resulting from the translation are taken in the income statement.

INCOME STATEMENT

The items in the income statement are valued at nominal value. Own construction is booked at production cost excluding indirect costs.

TURNOVER

Revenue is recorded in the period to which they refer, regardless of their payment. The turnover takes commercial and volume discounts into account.

Specific revenue streams and related recognition criteria are as follows:

- revenue from fixed line, mobile and carrier traffic is recognized on usage.
- revenue from connection fees and installation fees is recognized in income at the time of connection or installation.
- revenue from sales of communication equipment is recognized upon delivery to the third-party distributors or upon delivery by the own Proximus shops to the end-customer.
- revenue relating to the monthly rent, the monthly subscription fee and access fees in the framework of fixed and mobile telephony, internet and digital television are recognized in the period in which the services are provided.
- prepaid revenue such as revenue from pre-paid fixed and mobile phone cards is deferred and recognized based on usage of the cards.
- maintenance fees are recognized as revenue over the maintenance period on a pro-rata basis.
- revenue from the ICT activity linked to projects is recognized in the result in function of the realization percentage (stage of completion).

RIGHT AND COMMITMENTS NOT ACCRUED IN THE BALANCE SHEET

The rights and commitments not accrued in the balance sheet are mentioned in the notes, per category, at the nominal value of the commitment in the contract, or failing that, at their estimated value.