CONSOLIDATED **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2019**

INFRABEL GROUP

Consolidated income statement

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Turnover	25	1,020,364,323.92	1,001,755,021.75
State funding	23	101,696,360.93	107,878,983.40
Own production	25	454,721,075.44	469,980,051.57
Other operating income	25	21,865,659.00	11,656,791.75
Operating revenues before capital grants		**1,598,647,419.29**	**1,591,270,848.47**
Purchases of raw materials, consumables and goods		-237,627,168.16	-242,330,596.51
Services and other goods	25	-1,260,353,120.96	-1,249,817,036.81
Employee benefit expenses	26	-56,283,609.40	-51,736,412.87
Other operating costs	25	19,514,606.03	-8,507,867.30
Operating charges before depreciation and impairments		**-1,534,749,292.49**	**-1,552,391,913.49**
Operating result before capital grants, depreciation and impairments		**63,898,126.80**	**38,878,934.98**
Capital grants	23	664,347,827.59	679,505,527.51
Depreciation and impairments		-695,310,857.24	-699,882,164.02
Operating result		**32,935,097.15**	**18,502,298.47**
Financial income	27	174,492,463.20	252,018,446.62
Financial costs	27	-173,847,013.33	-227,321,861.29
Share in the result of investments accounted for using the equity method	9	339,889.73	546,305.18
Result before taxes		**33,920,436.75**	**43,745,188.98**
Income taxes	28	-948,690.05	-1,188,663.19
Result of the year		**32,971,746.70**	**42,556,525.79**
Result attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Group		32,902,556.49	42,436,670.72
Minority interest		69,190.22	119,855.07

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the 'modified retrospective approach'. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The notes from 1 to 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

Consolidated statement of other comprehensive income

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Result of the year		**32,971,746.70**	**42,556,525.79**
Minority interest		*69,190.22*	*119,855.07*
Shareholders of the Group		*32,902,556.49*	*42,436,670.72*
Other comprehensive income			
Items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Actuarial changes on post employment employee benefits	19	-19,618,474.92	1,566,016.38
Part in the other comprehensive income of participations accounted for using the equity method	9	-1,682,799.98	51,865.96
Fair value adjustments to financial debts for own credit risk	4	-25,527,708.02	0.00
Subtotal of items that cannot be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		**-46,828,982.92**	**1,617,882.34**
Total of other comprehensive income		**-46,828,982.92**	**1,617,882.34**
Total comprehensive income		**-13,857,236.22**	**44,174,408.12**
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Group		-13,926,426.43	44,054,553.05
Minority interest		69,190.22	119,855.07

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the 'modified retrospective approach'. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The notes from 1 to 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

Consolidated statement of financial position

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Intangible assets	7	1,469,692,001.04	1,476,868,462.92
Property, plant and equipment	8	18,367,275,582.42	18,067,109,228.12
Land		*1,610,700,561.10*	*1,611,849,253.50*
Buildings		*608,741,954.98*	*504,426,294.49*
Railway constructions		*5,377,874,910.04*	*5,331,093,084.49*
Railway infrastructure		*8,222,605,161.09*	*7,965,253,457.01*
Rolling stock railway		*69,237,382.90*	*77,393,346.93*
Other plant & equipment		*579,370,564.16*	*581,300,802.20*
Fixed assets under construction		*1,898,745,048.15*	*1,995,792,989.50*
Investments accounted for using the equity method	9	10,867,438.52	12,323,048.76
Other financial assets	13	657,945,811.62	568,267,094.48
Amounts receivable after one year	10	1,126,831,243.18	1,171,426,580.69
Derivative financial instruments	12	15,309,518.43	423,541.91
Deferred taxes		0.00	1,576.83
Non current assets		**21,647,921,595.21**	**21,296,419,533.71**
Inventories	14	261,444,633.43	232,321,121.66
Trade and other receivalbes	10	410,615,105.10	393,806,241.67
Contract assets	11	29,001,711.44	24,750,111.77
Derivative financial instruments	12	0.00	1,144,211.77
Cash and cash equivalents	15	122,865,484.60	203,028,657.70
Current assets		**823,926,934.57**	**855,050,344.57**
Assets classified as held for sale	**16**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Total assets		**22,471,848,529.78**	**22,151,469,878.28**
Share capital	17	982,580,391.67	982,580,391.67
Share premium	17	299,317,752.80	299,317,752.80
Consolidated reserves	18	48,223,338.06	63,364,959.39
0		**1,330,121,482.53**	**1,345,263,103.86**
Non-controlling interest		3,824,555.77	3,755,363.70
Total equity		**1,333,946,038.30**	**1,349,018,467.56**
Debts from employee benefits	19	194,609,533.06	174,627,532.26
Provisions	20	29,850,586.86	38,167,971.61
Financial debts	21	2,878,448,101.20	2,589,191,612.72
Derivative financial instruments	12	158,549,775.01	158,921,434.89
Deferred taxes		0.00	0.00
Other debts	22	498,024,326.75	550,860,194.94
Contract liabilities	11	14,189,415.78	12,053,327.45
Capital grants	23	15,609,288,829.58	15,317,797,807.46
Non current liabilities		**19,382,960,568.24**	**18,841,619,881.33**
Debts from employee benefits	19	69,477,494.60	78,422,847.08
Provisions	20	51,174,514.63	63,027,398.50
Financial debts	21	244,767,165.56	340,068,900.41
Derivative financial instruments	12	759,289.07	9,521,161.94
Trade payables	22	543,334,589.36	578,410,002.02
Income tax and other taxes	22	3,448,650.83	15,184,217.28
Social debts	22	10,941,368.80	10,007,377.48
Other debts	22	156,206,341.78	176,509,291.46
Contract liabilities	11	16,300,588.04	15,868,779.58
Capital grants	23	658,531,920.57	673,811,553.69
Current liabilities		**1,754,941,923.24**	**1,960,831,529.44**
Liabilities related to assets classified as held for sale		**0.00**	**0.00**
Total equity and liabilities		**22,471,848,529.78**	**22,151,469,878.33**

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the 'modified retrospective approach'. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The notes from 1 to 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2019.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

	Share capital	Share premium	Consolidated reserves	Equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Note	17	17	18			
Balance as per 1 January 2019	**982,580,391.67**	**299,317,752.80**	**63,364,959.39**	**1,345,263,103.86**	**3,755,363.70**	**1,349,018,467.56**
Result of the year	0.00	0.00	32,902,556.49	32,902,556.49	69,190.22	32,971,746.70
Other comprehensive income	0.00	0.00	-46,828,982.92	-46,828,982.92	0.00	-46,828,982.92
Change in revaluation surpluses	0.00	0.00	-666,408.78	-666,408.78	0.00	-666,408.78
Dividends	0.00	0.00	-112,700.00	-112,700.00	0.00	-112,700.00
Other movements	0.00	0.00	-436,086.12	-436,086.12	1.86	-436,084.26
Balance as per 31 December 2019	**982,580,391.67**	**299,317,752.80**	**48,223,338.06**	**1,330,121,482.53**	**3,824,555.77**	**1,333,946,038.30**

	Share capital	Share premium	Consolidated reserves	Equity attributable to the group	Non-controlling interest	Total equity
Note	17	17	18			
Balance as per December 31, 2017	**982.580.391,67**	**299.317.752,80**	**17.935.967,50**	**1.299.834.111,97**	**3.638.378,30**	**1.303.472.490,26**
Amendments IFRS 15 Revenue form contracts with customers	0,00	0,00	-10.104.895,94	-10.104.895,94	0,00	-10.104.895,94
Amendments IFRS 9 Expected credit losses model	0,00	0,00	13.284.145,02	13.284.145,02	0,00	13.284.145,02
Balance as per January 1, 2018	**982.580.391,67**	**299.317.752,80**	**21.115.216,58**	**1.303.013.361,05**	**3.638.378,30**	**1.306.651.739,34**
Result of the year	0,00	0,00	42.436.670,72	42.436.670,72	119.855,07	42.556.525,79
Other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	1.617.882,34	1.617.882,34	0,00	1.617.882,34
Change in consolidation scope	0,00	0,00	-186.188,37	-186.188,37	-2.869,68	-189.058,05
Change in revaluation surpluses	0,00	0,00	-1.441.342,79	-1.441.342,79	0,00	-1.441.342,79
Dividends	0,00	0,00	-161.700,00	-161.700,00	0,00	-161.700,00
Other movements	0,00	0,00	-15.579,08	-15.579,08	0,00	-15.579,08
Balance as per December 31, 2018	**982.580.391,67**	**299.317.752,80**	**63.364.959,39**	**1.345.263.103,86**	**3.755.363,69**	**1.349.018.467,56**

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the 'modified retrospective approach'. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The notes 1 until 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements on 31 December 2019.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Cash flow from operating activities			
Result of the year		**32,971,746.70**	**42,556,525.78**
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and impairments on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	7 & 8	695,315,572.72	699,882,164.02
Write-down on inventories, impairment losses on trade and other receivables	10 & 14	-4,757,649.87	3,381,799.65
Provisions	20 & 25	-19,329,182.60	426,379.24
Employee benefits	19	-2,887,162.70	-7,802,319.45
Financial charges on IAS 19 debts		3,273,722.41	3,137,718.81
Losses (Gains) on disposal of fixed assets		-7,419,497.01	-5,960,567.27
Changes in fair value of derivative financial instruments	12	-11,229,599.68	56,148,319.08
Changes in fair value of and impairment losses on other financial assets and liabilities		-38,911,512.75	-127,056,841.33
Interest grants recognised in net result	23	-41,108,860.96	-43,821,433.96
Investment grants recognised in net result	23	-664,347,827.59	-679,505,527.51
Interest income and expense	27	101,625,788.84	88,700,575.52
Income taxes	28	948,690.05	1,188,663.19
Share in the result of investments accounted for using the equity method	9	-339,889.73	-546,305.17
Taxes paid		-1,609,783.65	-1,184,946.05
Change in net working capital		**-103,291,076.53**	**3,510,989.12**
Inventories	14	-26,970,365.36	4,269,787.89
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	10 & 11	40,127,197.64	-8,164,270.15
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	11 & 22	-116,447,908.81	7,405,471.38
Cash flow from operating activities		**-61,421,498.75**	**33,055,193.67**
Cash flow from investing activities			
(Acquisition)/Sale of intangible assets	7	-46,756,999.80	-46,911,777.64
(Acquisition)/Sale of property, plant and equipment	8	-867,658,908.92	-880,676,535.51
(Acquisition)/Sale of other financial assets		-814,754.43	-35,952,059.70
Interests received		4,626,432.26	8,213,740.53
Dividends received		324,976.40	0.00
Cash flow from investing activities		**-910,279,254.49**	**-955,326,632.32**

The notes 1 until 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements on 31 December 2019.

Consolidated statement of cash flows

	Note	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Cash flow from financing activities			
Net redemption/payments of derivative financial instruments	12	0.00	38,072,734.27
Increase of financial liabilities	21	360,452,142.82	40,559,921.18
Redemption of financial liabilities	21	-374,366,951.37	-93,769,264.07
Interests paid		-94,424,994.00	-97,213,039.96
Changes in the revaluation surpluses of fixed assets		-666,408.78	-1,441,342.79
Interest grants received		47,712,000.48	48,038,773.76
Changes in the capital grants	23	951,743,989.94	961,301,424.41
Cash flow from financing activities		**890,449,779.09**	**895,549,206.80**
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		-81,250,974.15	-26,722,231.85
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**203,028,657.70**	**227,966,838.92**
(Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		-81,250,974.15	-26,722,231.85
Currency translation differences		1,087,801.05	1,784,050.63
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**122,865,484.60**	**203,028,657.70**

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the 'modified retrospective approach'. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

The notes 1 until 36 form an integral part of the IFRS consolidated financial statements on 31 December 2019.

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

Note 1

Corporate information

The consolidated financial statements of Infrabel and its subsidiaries, hereinafter referred to as Infrabel Group or Group, as per 31 December 2019, were approved by the Board of Directors on 21 April 2020. Infrabel SA is a limited company under public law which registered office is located at 1060 Brussels, Place Marcel Broodthaers 2. Infrabel is registered under the company number 0869.763.267. The last amendments to its statutes were deposited in the Belgian Official Journal, dated 27 February 2018.

Infrabel is the manager of the Belgian railway infrastructure.

The legislator set the **public service missions** of the Infrabel Group as follows:

1. acquisition, design, construction, renewal, maintenance and management of the railway infrastructure;
2. management of regulation and security systems of this infrastructure;
3. provision, to railway companies, of the services defined by the Law;
4. allocation of the available railway infrastructure capacity;
5. pricing, billing and collection of fees for using the railway network and for the services referred to in 3;

Beside the public service missions, the Group delivers IT and telecommunication services.

Information about the structure of the Group can be found in note 5.

Note 2

Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation and statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of Infrabel as per 31 December 2019 have been prepared in accordance with ‘International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)’ as adopted by the European Union and that have been published till 31 December 2019, namely the standards published by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the interpretations issued by the IFRIC (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee).

All figures are expressed in euros (EUR), except if specifically indicated.

These consolidated financial statements are prepared based on the principle of the valuation:

- of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value: financial derivatives, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss;
- of certain elements of patrimony based on their present value: liabilities and receivables in excess of one year accompanied by a zero interest rate or an abnormally low interest rate as well as non-current provisions. The discount rates used are the IRS according to the duration concerned, except for liabilities related to IAS 19 where discount rates are determined by reference to market yields at the reporting date based on high quality corporate bonds, and according to their duration;
- of other balance sheet items at their historical cost except for certain revaluations previously recorded in the Belgian accounts and retained in the IFRS accounts, as well as some property, plant and equipment for which the Group has decided to apply the fair value principles at the IFRS transition date (1 January 2013) and the application of this fair value as deemed cost at this transition date.

The accounting policies listed below are the consolidation accounting policies 2019, approved by the Board of Directors on 17 December 2018 with effect from 1 January 2019. The principles applied by the Group in the consolidated financial statements for the financial year 2019 have been adapted to the requirements of the new standard IFRS 16 (see below).

Preparing the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, as adopted by the European Union, requires Infrabel Group’s management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions. These affect the application of policies and principles and consequently affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and of income and expenses.

See note 3 Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements for more detail.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2019 and were adopted within the Infrabel Group:

• Amendments from the IFRS cycle 2015 – 2017, published in December 2017 (effective date 1 January 2019)

These amendments relate to a set of small improvements on existing standards: IFRS 3 ‘Business combinations’, IFRS 11 ‘Joint arrangements’, IAS 12 ‘Income Taxes’ and IAS 23 ‘Borrowing costs’. The amendments clarify, inter alia, that an entity treats as part of general borrowings, any borrowing originally made to develop a qualifying asset when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare that asset for its intended use or sale are complete. It also clarifies that an entity must recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss whatever the origin of the tax. These amendments do not have an important impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

• IFRS 16 ‘Leases’ (effective date 1 January 2019).

IFRS 16 replaces the current IAS 17 leasing standard. The new standard contains the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, both for lessors and lessees. For lessors, the principles of IAS 17 have been largely retained. However, lessees will need to apply a single model to all their leases. For all leases with a lease term of more than one year, right-of-use assets and lease liabilities must be recognised in the statement of financial position, with a few exceptions (see below). The costs of these leases must be presented in the income statement as depreciation on right-of-use assets and as interest on the lease liabilities. Under IAS 17, these leases were classified as operating or finance leases based on their nature. Leases that transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset to the Group were classified as finance leases. These leases were recognised at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments at inception of the lease, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. For operating leases, no assets and liabilities were recognised in the balance sheet. The lease payments were recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term, with the total liability disclosed in the financial statements.

The Group applied the new standard IFRS 16 on the date of its first-time adoption (1 January 2019) using the ‘modified retrospective approach’. This means that the effect of the adoption of the new standard was recognised in the retained earnings (consolidated reserves) in the opening balance sheet on 1 January 2019. The figures of the comparative financial year 2018 have therefore not been restated and remain the same as previously reported, in application of IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.

It was decided to apply the following exceptions and practical expedients provided in the IFRS 16 standard:

- The Group has not reassessed, at the date of initial application, whether a contract was or contained a lease. IFRS 16 was applied to contracts that were previously designated as leases in accordance with IAS 17 and IFRIC 4. IFRS 16 was not applied to contracts that were not previously identified as contracts containing a lease applying IAS 17 and IFRIC 4.
- The IFRS 16 requirements were not applied to rental contracts with a remaining lease term of less than one year as at 1 January 2019. The Group continued to recognise the lease payments relating to these leases as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

• At the commencement date, the lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments outstanding at that date, discounted at the lease's implicit interest rate or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. In general, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.
• At initial application, the Infrabel Group recognised the right-of-use assets at an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for any prepaid or accrued lease payments.
• At initial application, the Group has excluded initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset.

IFRS 16 also allows a few choices in accounting policies. The Group has made the following choice:

• The IFRS 16 requirements are not applied to rental contracts where the underlying asset is of low value. The Group continues to recognise the lease payments relating to these leases as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

There is no impact on the accounting treatment of the cross-border arrangements (“concession and concession backs”) given that IFRS 16 explicitly states that such transactions entered into before the date of initial application (1 January 2019) shall not be reassessed.

Effect of the first-time adoption of the new standard IFRS 16

During the year 2018, the Group analysed the existing rental contracts. In 2019, these contracts were reviewed in detail and the necessary calculations were done.
The Group rents buildings (office and technical premises), a mobile workshop, cars, wagons and washbasins. These rental contracts have been analysed using the IFRS 16 lease definition with the exception of the rental of buildings ≤10,000 €/year, cars, wagons and washbasins. The low-value asset exemption was used for the washbasins (< 5,000 USD). The impact of the application of IFRS 16 on the rental of buildings ≤10,000 €/year, cars and wagons was considered as not having a material impact on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.
At the beginning of 2019, Infrabel took the decision not to extend the rental contract of the mobile workshop, putting the end date of the contract at the end of 2019 and hence the rental contract was not recognised on the balance sheet at the date of transition. However, in the third quarter of 2019, Infrabel decided to extend the contract by 6 months until 30 June 2020. As the remaining term as at 31 December 2019 is less than 1 year, the rental contract has not been recognised as a lease.
As at 31 December 2019, Infrabel had not yet concluded some new contracts with SNCB regarding a significant number of office and technical premises. As a result, the IFRS 16 requirements for recognition as a lease had not yet been met. It is very likely that they will be recognised as leases as soon as these contracts will have been concluded.

When the definition is met, a right-of-use asset and corresponding lease liability are recognised. If the definition is not met, the current accounting treatment is maintained.

The right-of-use assets recognised at 31 December 2019 relate to ten office buildings.

The adjustments resulting from the application of the new standard IFRS 16 that were accounted for in the opening balance sheet are:

	Note	31/12/2018	IFRS 16	01/01/2019
Right-of-use assets recognised in 'Buildings'	8 & 29	0.00	67,769,881.00	67,769,881.00
Buildings		**504,426,294.49**	**67,769,881.00**	**572,196,175.49**
Lease liabilities	21 & 29	646,152,703.84	55,422,244.56	701,574,948.40
Non current financial debts		**2,589,191,612.72**	**55,422,244.56**	**2,644,613,857.28**
Lease liabilities + 1 year due within the year	21 & 29	10,691,055.81	12,347,636.44	23,038,692.25
Current financial debts		**340,068,900.41**	**12,347,636.44**	**352,416,536.85**

The Group used its incremental borrowing rates on 1 January 2019 to measure the lease liabilities. Their weighted average was 0.24%.

The reconciliation between the commitments for future minimum lease payments related to operating leases in accordance with IAS 17 as at 31 December 2018 and the lease liabilities recognised upon first-time adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019 is as follows:

	01/01/2019
Commitments for future minimum lease payments related to operating leases as at 31 December 2018 (IAS 17)	**229,246,825.46**
Exemption from recognition for leases with a remaining term to maturity of less than one year at the date of transition	-681,548.00
Not yet recognised pending signature of new contracts	-82,940,460.23
Service cost included in IAS 17 commitments	-52,625,411.49
Effect of discounting using the incremental borrowing rate on 1 January 2019	-941,560.00
Other elements (e.g. lease term, indexation, etc.)	-24,691,664.74
Liabilities from leases at 31 December 2018	
* non-current	646,152,703.84
* current	10,691,055.81
Additional leases	403,700.00
Lease liabilities upon first-time adoption of IFRS 16 on 1 January 2019	**724,613,640.65**

Previously lease payments related to operating leases under IAS 17 were recognised as ‘Operating charges – Rental expenses’ on a straight-line basis over the lease term. As at 31 December 2019, under IAS 17, an amount of 12,929,695.33 € would have been recognised as ‘Operating charges – Rental expenses’. Under IFRS 16, the Group has recognised new right-of-use assets and liabilities for its leases of buildings >10,000 €. The Group recognises a depreciation cost for the right-of-use asset as well as an interest expense for the lease liability. At 31 December 2019 these amounted to 12,763,880.74 € and 154,366.03 € respectively. This shift from ‘Operating charges – Rental expenses’ to ‘Depreciation’ and ‘Financial costs – Interest expenses’ results in an increase of the ‘Operating result before capital grants, depreciation and impairments’ with 12,929,695.33 €. The total cost is 11,448.56 € higher as depreciation under IFRS 16 has to be recognised on a linear basis compared to the fixed periodic payments recognised under IAS 17. The underlying nature and timing of costs therefore change compared to IAS 17.

No new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, that have been published but were not yet mandatory at 1 January 2019, were early adopted by the Group.

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, which have been published by the IASB and the IFRIC, approved by the European Union, whose adoption will be mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2020 or later and from which an impact on the Infrabel Group is expected, were not early adopted by the Group:

* IAS 1 (Amendment), ‘Presentation of Financial Statements’ and IAS 8 (Amendment) ‘Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors’ (effective date 1 January 2020). The amendment clarifies that when assessing materiality, one should take into account how primary users could reasonably be expected to be influenced in making economic decisions.
The materiality assessment will depend on the nature or magnitude of information. Finally, the Infrabel Group should take into account the characteristics of those users and its own circumstances.

* IFRS 3 (Amendment) ‘Business combinations’ (effective date 1 January 2020). This amendment changes the definition of a business to help entities determine whether an acquired set of activities and assets is a business or not.

* The conceptual framework for financial reporting (effective date 1 January 2020)

2.2 Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of Infrabel include the accounts of Infrabel, a limited company under public law, the accounts of the subsidiaries, after elimination of intercompany transactions, and the investment of the Group in associated entities and joint ventures.

2.2.1 Subsidiaries

The assets, liabilities, rights and obligations, income and expenditure of Infrabel, a limited company under public law, and the subsidiaries over which it exercises control, are included in the consolidated financial statements according to the full consolidation method. Control is the power to manage the financial and operational policies of an entity so as to derive benefits from its operations. This control is deemed to exist where the Group holds more than half of the voting rights, but this presumption can be rebutted if there is material evidence to the contrary. In determining whether or not there is control, the existence of potential voting rights that can be exercised or that are immediately convertible when decisions need to be taken concerning the direction of the relevant activities, are considered.

A subsidiary is consolidated from the acquisition date, i.e. the date on which control is transferred to the acquirer party. From that time, the parent company (the acquirer) includes total comprehensive income of the subsidiary in the total consolidated comprehensive income and includes the assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired at fair value, including any goodwill resulting from the acquisition, in the consolidated statement of financial position. A subsidiary ceases to be consolidated from the time at which the Group ceases to hold control.

‘Common control’ transactions are treated according to the ‘predecessor’ accounting method. (historical cost)

For consolidation purposes, intra-group balances and transactions require to be fully eliminated. Non-realised intra-group profits and losses are adjusted.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting principles within the Group.

2.2.2 Investments in associates

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence on the financial and operational policies but which it does not control or jointly control. These investments are incorporated into the consolidated financial statements according to the equity method from the date on which the significant influence begins until the date on which the significant influence ceases.

2.2.3 Joint ventures

Joint ventures are those entities in which the Group has joint control and where such control is established by an agreement. Joint control implies that the venture's financial and operational policy is implemented with the unanimous consent of all parties which share the control. The Group's interests in joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, from the date that joint control first exists until the date it ceases.

2.2.4 Conversion of the financial statements of subsidiaries prepared in a foreign currency

All monetary and non-monetary assets and liabilities are converted in the consolidated financial statements using the closing rate method. Income and expenditure are converted using the average rate over the period under consideration.

2.2.5 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the part of results and net assets that are not held by the Group. They are recorded separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and the consolidated statement of financial position, as part of equity, in a separate section.

The Group treats transactions with non-controlling interests as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity.

2.3 Foreign currency transactions

The financial statements of each entity of the Group are presented in the currency of the economic environment in which the entity is performing its activities (the operating currency). The consolidated financial statements are expressed in the operating currency of the parent companies, being Euro, which is the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the operating currency of the entities, using the exchange rates at the time of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses from the settlement of such operations and from the conversion of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency at the foreign exchange rate at the closing date are included in net result.

2.4 Goodwill

Goodwill resulting from business combinations is recognised as an asset as from the date control is obtained (the acquisition date). The Group measures goodwill as the difference between the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration transferred at the acquisition date and the net amount of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at acquisition date. If this excess is negative, the resulting gain from the bargain purchase is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Goodwill is not amortised but is reviewed for impairment. Impairment is tested annually and more frequently if there are indications for impairment. The accounting treatment of impairments is described in more detail in these accounting principles of the consolidated financial statements under ‘Impairment’.

2.5 Intangible assets

An intangible asset is recorded in the statement of financial position when the following conditions are met:

1. the asset is identifiable, i.e. either it can be separated (if it can be individually sold, transferred or rented) or it results from contractual or legal rights;
2. it is probable that the asset will generate economic benefits;
3. the Group has control over the asset;
4. the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are measured according to the cost model, i.e. at the initial cost price less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of intangible assets:

- that **are acquired separately** includes costs directly attributable to the transaction (purchase price net of trade discounts and other rebates), excluding indirect costs;
- that **are generated internally** is equal to the sum of the expenses incurred as from the date the assets first meet the recognition criteria in accordance with IAS 38, i.e. as from the time the Group can demonstrate (1) that the project is technically feasible, (2) that there is an intention of using or selling the asset, (3) how the asset will generate future economic benefits, (4) that there exist adequate resources to complete the project and (5) that the expenditure can be measured reliably. These expenses include direct costs plus the operating costs of the operational services (except depreciation of assets financed by grants). The hourly rate is calculated taking into account all costs of short-term employee benefits, except for training costs and expenditures on safety, plus all costs of other long-term employee benefits, post-

employment benefits and termination benefits (where related to staff that is still partially employed).
Only the development costs of internally generated software are capitalised; research costs are recognised immediately in net result. The development costs only include: (a) design (functional and technical blueprint), (b) programming and configuration, (c) developing interfaces, (d) technical documentation for internal use, (e) hardware integration and (f) testing.
Expenditures subsequent to the initial recognition are recognised in net result, except if it can be demonstrated that it generates new, significant economic benefits;

- that **are acquired as part of a business combination** is the fair value on the date of acquisition.

The cost of the asset also includes borrowing costs if the intangible assets necessarily take a period of more than one year to get ready for use of sale. The capitalisation rate is either equal to that of a specific loan or equal to the weighted average borrowing costs applicable to the outstanding loans of the Group, excluding those loans that have been contracted specifically.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over their probable useful life. The amortisable amount corresponds to the acquisition cost, whereby the residual value is supposed to be equal to zero. The useful lives applied are the following:

Categories		Probable useful life
Software		
	Software	3 to 10 years
	Licences	term of the contract
	In development	Not amortised
Concession right		99 years

Amortisation starts when the asset is ready for use.

The useful life and amortisation method for intangible assets with a limited useful life are reviewed annually at balance sheet date. Changes in the estimated useful life or anticipated consumption of future economic benefits generated by the asset are accounted for by changing the useful life or amortisation method, as the case may be, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

Impairment tests are performed on intangible assets when there are indications that the carrying value would not be recovered through their use or their sale. The intangible assets that are not yet ready for use, are subject to an annual impairment test at balance sheet date.

2.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured according to the cost model, at initial cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment charges. The initial cost includes:

- any costs directly attributable to the purchase transaction, after deducting trade discounts and rebates;
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Group;
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located (obligation for which the Group incurs these costs either when the asset is acquired or is manufactured).
- The cost therefore does not include study costs and the costs of feasibility studies incurred in connection with construction projects of property, plant and equipment (railway infrastructure, etc.), the costs of management and general administration or salary costs and other operating expenses that cannot be allocated to an investment activity.

The initial cost price of property, plant and equipment that is generated internally is equal to the sum of the costs incurred from the time the assets first meet the recognition criteria set down in IAS 16, i.e. where it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the cost of the asset can be reliably determined. These costs include direct costs plus the operating costs of the operational services (except depreciation on assets financed by grants). The hourly rate is calculated taking account of all costs of short-term employee benefits, except for training costs and expenditures on safety, plus all costs of other long-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits (where related to staff that is still employed part-time). In addition, costs subsequent to the initial recognition are recognised in net result, except if it can be demonstrated that these generate new and significant economic benefits.

Costs of maintenance and repairs that merely maintain the value of property, plant and equipment without increasing it, are recognised in net result. However, costs of major maintenance and major repair works that increase the future economic benefits that generated by the asset are recognised as a separate component of the cost price. The cost price of property, plant and equipment is split among significant (sub-) components. These significant (sub-) components, which are replaced at regular intervals and therefore have a useful life that differs from that of the main asset, are depreciated over their own, specific useful life. In case of a replacement, the asset is no longer recognised in the statement of financial position and the new asset is amortised over its own useful life.

The value of the asset also includes borrowing costs if the property, plant and equipment necessarily take a period of more than one year to get ready for use or sale. The capitalisation rate is either equal to that of a specific loan or equal to the weighted average borrowing costs applicable to the outstanding loans of the Group, excluding those loans that have been contracted specifically.

Property, plant and equipment are fully depreciated over their probable useful life using the straight-line method of depreciation. The depreciable amount is usually the cost of the asset.

The useful lives applied are as follows:

Categories		Probable useful life
Land		Not depreciated
Buildings	Main structure	50 to 60 years
	Roof	15 to 30 years
	Technical components	10 to 20 years
Small constructions		15 years
Furnishing of rented buildings		15 years or term of contract when shorter
Tracks	Superstructure	25 to 50 years
	Substructure	100 years
Railway equipment, weighbridges, ...		10 to 50 years
Level crossings		10 to 30 years
Civil engineering structures		10 to 120 years
Signalling		4 to 35 years
Traction sub-stations		10 to 50 years
Power Distribution		7 to 30 years
Catenaries		20 to 80 years
Rolling stock		6 to 40 years
Telecom		4 to 50 years
Equipment and various installations		4 to 40 years
Land- and station equipment		20 to 30 years
Artworks and museum collection		Not depreciated
Property, plant and equipment under construction		Not depreciated

The useful life and depreciation method for property, plant and equipment are reviewed annually at balance sheet date. Changes in estimated useful life or anticipated consumption of future economic benefits generated by the asset are accounted for by changing the useful life or depreciation method, as the case may be, and are treated as changes in estimates.

2.6.1 Land classified as held for sale

Land classified as held for sale is measured following the revaluation model, thus at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell and potentially less impairments. Revaluations will be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the end of the reporting period. Land is transferred to ‘Assets held for sale’ when the criteria of IFRS 5 ‘Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations’ are met.

2.7 Leases

2.7.1 Leases for which the Group is the lessee

A right-of-use asset and financial liability is recorded if the definition of a lease is met. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Group does not apply lease accounting to its leases of low value assets and leases with a contract term less than one year.

At the commencement date, a right-of-use asset and lease liability is recorded. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. The cost comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs and an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. At the commencement date, the lease payments comprise fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the lessee under residual value guarantees, the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. Each time there is a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments, the lessee shall remeasure the lease liability to reflect those revised lease payments. When applying this principle, an unchanged discount rate will be used. The amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability is accounted for as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset. However, if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the lessee shall recognise any remaining amount of the remeasurement in profit or loss.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured applying the cost model. As a result it is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses and adjustments for remeasurement of the lease liability. The same depreciation rules as applied to property, plant and equipment are also applied to the right-of-use assets. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications.

The property, plant and equipment held under a lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the asset. If the lessor transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

If a contract contains a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the consideration in the contract is allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The non-lease components have been accounted for applying other applicable standards. The practical expedient foreseen in the standard that allows not to separate non-lease components from lease components, is not used.

2.7.2 Leases for which the Group is the lessor

Assets leased out under operating leases are included in property, plant and equipment in the statement of financial position. They are depreciated over their expected useful lives. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases are, for the lessor, accounted for as a sale combined with a financing. The asset is derecognised from the statement of financial position (with capital gain or loss recognised in net income) and a receivable is recognised representing the cash flows to be received relating to both principal and interests.

2.7.3 Cross-border arrangements

Three “concession and concession back” transactions were transferred to the Infrabel Group following the restructuring of the SNCB Group. The Group has elected not to reassess these sale and leaseback transactions entered into before the date of initial application of IFRS 16 and hence assessed under the former SIC 27 to determine whether the transfer of the underlying asset satisfies the requirements in IFRS 15 to be accounted for as a sale. As a result, property, plant and equipment continue to be recognised in the Group’s consolidated financial statements. The investment accounts and related payment obligations towards lenders are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position except for investment accounts contracted with a public authority with a high quality rating, or with a counterparty that is guaranteed by a State with a high quality rating, or counterparties of these arrangements.

2.8 Investment properties

An investment property is property (land or a building) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, rather than for:

- use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes; or
- sale in the ordinary course of business.

IAS 40 is only applicable to investment properties for mixed use in the case that:
- the portion held to earn rentals or to get capital gains and the portion held for own use can be sold separately;
- the portion held for own use amounts to less than 5% of the whole.

Investment properties are measured according to the cost model. All accounting principles relating to property, plant and equipment are therefore likewise applicable to investment properties.

2.9 Interests under equity method

Entities over which the Group exercises joint control together with one or more parties pursuant to a contractual arrangement with those parties, and associates, over which the Group exercises significant influence without exercising control are accounted for according to the equity method.

Impairment on interests under equity method are recorded when the carrying value is higher than the recoverable amount. Interests under equity method are subject to an impairment test as an individual asset where there is an objective ground to believe the interest has suffered an impairment loss.

2.10 Impairment losses

An impairment loss is recorded on intangible assets (including goodwill) and property, plant and equipment when the carrying value of the asset is higher than its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of:

1. its fair value less costs to sell (being the amount that the Group would receive upon sale of the asset); and
2. its value in use (being the amount that the Group would generate by continuing to use the asset).

Where possible, these tests are carried out for each individual asset. However, if the assets do not generate independent cash flows, the test needs to be done at the level of the cash-generating unit (or 'CGU') to which the asset belongs (CGU = the smallest identifiable group of assets generating cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets).

An annual impairment test should be performed if goodwill is allocated to a CGU, and if there are indications there has been an impairment loss. In the event that no goodwill is allocated to the CGU, an impairment test should only be performed if there are indications there has been an impairment loss. Goodwill acquired as part of a business combination is allocated to the acquired subsidiaries and, as the case may be, to the CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies resulting from the business combination.

When an impairment loss is identified, it is first allocated to goodwill. Any surplus must then be allocated to the other assets of the CGU in proportion to their carrying values, but only to the extent that the allocation does not bring the carrying values of the assets below their fair value less costs to sell. An impairment loss against goodwill may never be reversed in a subsequent period. Impairment losses against property, plant and equipment are reversed if this is justified in the circumstances.

It is possible to account for an impairment loss on an individual asset resulting from an indication of impairment related to that individual asset (e.g. as a result of damage suffered), regardless of whether the asset is or is not (fully or partially) financed by grants.

Impairment losses cannot be recorded on assets that are part of a CGU that is fully financed by grants. If impairment losses are determined for CGUs that are partially financed by grants, they must be allocated proportionally to the assets (and to the investment grants relating to them).

2.11 Financial assets

Financial assets include the other financial assets, the non-current and current receivables, the non-current and current derivative financial instruments and the cash and cash equivalents.

2.11.1 Initial recognition and measurement

An entity shall recognise a financial asset in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are, with the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the practical expedient[1] has been applied, initially measured at fair value. In case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs need to be added. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the practical expedient has been applied, are measured at the transaction price determined under IFRS 15.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

2.11.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

At initial recognition, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income, or at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the financial asset’s contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group’s business model for managing them.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the “Solely Payments of Principal and Interest” test and is performed at an individual instrument level.

[1] IFRS 15.63 An entity does not need to adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if the entity expects, at contract inception, that the period between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model of the Infrabel Group determines that cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows ("hold to collect") and not from selling financial assets ("hold to sell").

This leads to the following classification:

1. Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments) include the trade and other receivables, term deposits and cash and cash equivalents. The Group measures financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:
- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income: the Group currently does not have this type of financial assets.

3. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Equity instruments' fair value is determined based on the most appropriate financial criteria to each company's particular situation. Criteria generally retained are the market value or the income approach (e.g. a present value technique that takes into account the future cash flows that a market participant would expect to receive). Investments' fair value is valued using market values, interest rates curves and credit spreads of each issuer.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes equity instruments, derivatives, certain term deposits under the CCB arrangements and the back-to-back receivable from the State.

Accrued financial income related to financial assets is classified in the same way as these financial assets.

2.11.3 Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement. In this case the Group has (a) transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but transferred control of the asset.

2.11.4 Impairment of financial assets

The Group recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss, contract assets and lease receivables. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows and all the cash flows that the Group expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

IFRS 9 identifies three stages, whereby the credit quality since initial recognition, determines the stage. The calculation of the expected credit loss depends on the stage.

In stage 1 there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. In this stage impairment losses are calculated for expected credit losses that could occur over the next 12-months of the lifetime of the financial assets.

In stage 2 there have been increases in credit risk since initial recognition, but there is not yet a default. In this stage impairment losses are calculated over the lifetime of the financial assets.

In stage 3 there have been increases in credit risk since initial recognition and there is a default. In this stage impairment losses are required for the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the financial assets. If the credit quality improves, a credit exposure can return to stage 2 or stage 1 if there are no more payment delays or other indications that could point to the non-respect of future payment obligations.

In view of the very low risk on the non-current financial assets, in particular the receivables from the Belgian State, stages 1 and 2 are combined and an expected credit loss is calculated over the remaining lifetime of these financial assets.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies the simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Group does not assess changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted to include forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

The Group considers a financial asset to be in default when contractual payments are 147 days past due for trade receivables, 240 days for other receivables and 90 days for other financial assets.

However, in certain cases, the Group may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

We refer to notes 31 and 32 for more information about the other financial assets related to the cross-border arrangements and the Public-Private Partnerships.

2.12 Inventories

Inventories shall be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of replaceable inventories is determined by applying the weighted average price method. Inventories of lesser importance and whose value and composition remain stable over the period are recognised in the statement of financial position at a fixed value.

The cost of inventories includes the acquisition cost and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their first location and condition. The cost of manufactured inventories includes the direct and indirect production costs, except for finance costs and overheads that do not contribute in bringing the inventories to their first location and condition.

A write-down is recorded if the net realisable value of an item of inventory at balance sheet date is less than its carrying value. Slow-moving parts are subject to a write-down on the basis of technical and economic criteria.

2.13 Contract assets, trade and other receivables

2.13.1 Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Group transfers the goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

2.13.2 Trade and other receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

See also 2.11 Financial assets.

We refer to note 31 for more information about the receivable from the Belgian State as part of a cross-border arrangement, measured at fair value.

2.14 Derivatives

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as Interest Rate Swaps and Interest Rate Currency Swaps to hedge against possible untoward developments in interest and exchange rates. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when their fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when their fair value is negative. The Group has decided not to apply the hedge accounting principles to its derivatives.

Financial instruments' fair value is classified in 3 levels, as defined by IFRS 13 paragraph 72. Financial instruments classified as level 1 are quoted financial instruments whose fair values are determined by the quoted price at the reporting date. Unquoted financial instruments' fair value for which similar quoted instruments in terms of nature and maturities are available, is determined by those instruments. For other unquoted instruments, the fair value is determined using valuation technics such as the net asset value, the discounted cash flows or valuation models used for options. Models taking into account hypotheses based on market data are part of the level 2 of the fair value hierarchy while other models based on unobservable inputs are part of the level 3 of this hierarchy.

Derivative financial instruments' fair value is determined using valuation technics such as valuation models used for options or the discounted cash flows method. These models take into account hypotheses based on market data observed on the reporting date and are part of the level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as defined by IFRS 13 paragraphs 81 and 82.

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

This includes cash on hand and at bank, amounts in the process of collection, short-term investments (with an initial maturity of no more than three months), extremely liquid, short-term investments that are easily convertible into a known sum of money and that are hardly subject to changes in value, together with bank overdrafts. The last of these are recorded under financial liabilities on the liabilities side of the statement of financial position.

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised in the statement of financial position at their amortised cost.

See also note 2.11 Financial assets.

2.16 Non-current assets held for sale

A non-current asset (or group of assets) is classified as held for sale if its carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This means that the asset is available for an immediate sale in its current condition and that the sale is very probable (official decision to sell, active search for a buyer, very probable sale within a year).

At the moment of classification as asset held for sale, the asset is valued at the lower of carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. The non-current assets held for sale are no longer depreciated.

2.17 Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is an activity that either meets the criteria for being classified as held for sale or has been disposed of, and additionally meets the following criteria:

- the cash flows from the activity can be distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes;
- the activity is a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- it is part of a single co-ordinated sales plan or is being purchased with a view of resale.

2.18 Share capital

The ordinary shares are classified under the 'Share capital' section. The share capital comprises two categories:

- issued share capital, consisting of amounts that the shareholders have committed to paying up in full;
- uncalled share capital: the portion of the issued share capital over which the Management Board of one of the consolidated entities has not yet issued a call.

2.19 Employee benefits

2.19.1 Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service. Short-term employee benefits are recognised in expenses when the related service has been rendered by the staff members. Employee benefits that have not yet been paid out at balance sheet date are recognised under the 'Social debts' section.

2.19.2 Post-employment benefits

Post-employment benefits are employee benefits (other than short term and termination benefits) that are due after the completion of employment.

Post-employment benefits can be subdivided into two categories:

- defined contribution plans: these are plans where the Group pays contributions to a separate entity and has no legally enforceable or *de facto* obligation to pay any additional contributions. These contributions are recognised in expenses over the periods during which service has been rendered by the staff members. If contributions were paid upfront (or have not yet been paid), they are recognised on the assets (or liabilities) side of the statement of financial position;

- defined benefit plans: these are all plans that are not defined contribution plans.

Post-employment benefits that fall under the category of defined benefit schemes are measured based on an actuarial valuation. They are accounted for (after deduction of any plan assets) to the extent that the Group must bear the costs resulting from the service rendered by the staff members. This can result from Law, a contract, or “vested rights” based on past practice (constructive obligation). The actuarial method to be used is the projected unit credit method.

The discount rate used is based on the market rates on the calculation date of high quality corporate bonds with a similar duration than the liabilities. The other actuarial assumptions (mortality rates, future salary increase, inflation, etc.) are the Group's best estimates.

Since actuarial assumptions are used to measure these liabilities, actuarial gains and losses inevitably arise, resulting from changes in the actuarial assumptions from one financial year to the next and also from differences between the actuarial assumptions used and reality. Actuarial gains and losses relative to post-employment benefits are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.19.3 Other long-term employee benefits

The other long-term employee benefits are employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not expected to be settled wholly before 12 months after the end of the annual reporting period in which the employees render the related service.

The figure recognised in the statement of financial position is equal to the present value of the liabilities, less any fair value of plan assets. Calculations are made according to the projected unit credit method. The actuarial gains and losses are recognised in net result.

2.19.4 Termination benefits

Termination benefits are benefits payable as a result of the Group’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment (or of a group of employees) before the normal retirement date, or an employee’s decision (or of a group of employees) to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits.

A liability measured on an actuarial basis is recognised for these payments to the extent that the Group has an obligation. The liability is discounted if benefits are payable after 12 months.

For all these employee benefits (with the exception of short-term employee benefits), the interest cost represents the passage of time. It is accounted for under financial expenses.

2.20 Provisions

A provision is only recognised if:

1. the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) to incur expenditure further to a past event;
2. it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required; **and**
3. a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

If significant (mainly for long-term provisions), the provision has to be discounted. The effect of the time value of money on the provision is recognised in financial expenses. The discount rate is the IRS according to the duration of the future cash flows.

A provision for environmental obligations (soil clean-up, etc.) is only recognised if the Group has a legal or constructive obligation.

If the Group has an onerous contract, a provision has to be accounted for. Before a provision for onerous contract is accounted for, the Group accounts for any impairment losses on the assets that are used in executing the related contract.

Provisions for future operating losses are forbidden.

A provision for restructuring is only recognised if it can be demonstrated that the Group has a constructive obligation to restructure, and to do so no later than at balance sheet date. This obligation needs to be evidenced by:

- the existence of a detailed formal plan in which the most important features of the restructuring are identified; **and**
- the start of implementation of the plan or notification of the most important features of the plan to the relevant persons.

2.21 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities include non-current and current financial debts, non-current and current derivative financial instruments, other debts, contract liabilities and trade payables.

2.21.1 Initial recognition and measurement

An entity shall recognise a financial liability in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and, in case of loans and borrowings, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2.21.2 Classification and subsequent measurement

At initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as subsequently measured at amortised cost or at fair value through profit or loss.

This leads to the following classification:

1. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied.

This category includes the liabilities under the CCB arrangements and the derivative financial instruments. Their fair value is determined using valuation technics such as valuation models used for options or the discounted cash flows method. These models take into account hypotheses based on market data observed on the reporting date and are part of the level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as defined by IFRS 13 paragraphs 81 and 82.

See note 31 for more information about the financial liabilities related to the cross-border arrangements.

2. Loans and borrowings, except those designated by the Group upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, are after initial recognition subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.
The amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate amortisation is included as financial cost in the statement of profit or loss.

This category includes the financial debts, except those designated by the Group upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss, the other debts, the contract liabilities and the trade payables.

See note 32 for more information about the financial liabilities related to the Public-Private Partnerships.

2.21.3 Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.22 Income taxes – Deferred tax assets / liabilities

Income taxes comprise both current and deferred taxes. The current tax comprises the taxes to be paid (or recovered) on the taxable result of the past financial year, together with any adjustment to the taxes to be paid (or recovered) with regard to previous accounting years. The figure is in practice usually calculated with reference to the tax rate at balance sheet date.

The deferred tax on temporary differences between the tax base of an asset or liability and the carrying value in the consolidated IFRS financial statements is calculated according to the balance sheet liability method. The deferred tax is measured on the basis of the expected tax rate at the time the asset is realised or the liability is settled. In practice, it is usually the tax rate in force at balance sheet date that is applied.

Nonetheless, there are no deferred taxes on:

1. the initial recognition of goodwill that is not tax deductible,
2. the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (except for acquisitions of subsidiaries) that have no effect on the accounting profit or taxable profit; and
3. temporary differences related to interests in subsidiaries and joint ventures in so far as it is not probable that dividends will be distributed in the future.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that taxable profit will be available for crediting the existing deductible temporary differences in future reporting periods, for instance those resulting from recoverable tax losses. This criterion is tested on each balance sheet date.

Both current and deferred taxes are calculated at the level of each taxable entity. The (deferred) tax assets and (deferred) tax liabilities belonging to different subsidiaries may not be netted.

See also 2.21 Financial liabilities.

2.23 Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration (or for which an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group fulfils the underlying performance obligation.

See also 2.21 Financial liabilities.

2.24 Grants

Operating grants are recognised in net result under the section ‘Operating income before investment grants’.

Investment grants acquired within the framework of investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are accounted for on the liabilities side of the statement of financial position and are accounted for in operating income (‘Investment grants’ section) in proportion to the depreciation on the assets for which they were received.

Financial grants received in the context of loans are deducted from financial expenses.

2.25 Other debts

The dividends that the Group distributes to its shareholders are accounted for under “Other debts” in the financial statements during the period in which they were authorised by their shareholders. Deferred income, i.e. the portion of income that is collected ahead of time during the current financial year or during previous financial years but which relates to a subsequent financial year, is also recorded under ‘Other debts’.

See also 2.21 Financial liabilities.

2.26 Operating revenues and operating expenses

Revenue from contracts with customers is composed of different types of transactions.

The first type of transactions are the services that the Group provides to its customers. It concerns the turnover linked to the infrastructure fees, the supply of energy, ICT services, maintenance and repairs of third party railway installations etc. The revenue from these services is recorded over time since the customers consume the benefits from the services as the Group is providing them.

A second type are the sales of goods, such as the sale of materials, which are accounted for as revenue when control of the asset is transferred from the seller to the buyer. The sale is recognised at the amount to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods.

A last type are the contracts in which the Group is constructing an asset for its customer. It includes the construction of railway infrastructure for third parties, e.g. private railway connections, ICT-projects etc. For these contracts, revenue and costs are recorded respectively, by reference to the stage of completion of the contract and to the expected margin at the end of the contract. In case of a negative margin, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. The percentage of completion is determined by comparing the actual contract costs for the activities performed to date, with the estimated total cost of the project (input method).

Rentals from investment properties are included in the turnover.

Costs relating to services or to the sale of goods are included in operating charges.

2.27 Financial income and financial expenses

The income resulting from interests is recognised in net result if it is acquired using the effective interest method. Dividends are recognised in net result when the Group acquires the right to collect the payments.

Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in net result using the effective interest method. Gains and losses from exchange rate differences are recognised on a net basis.

2.28 Rights and obligations

The rights and obligations that are not recognised in the statement of financial position are listed by category if they are likely to have a material influence on the financial statements.

This concerns in particular rights and obligations resulting from orders placed or received, forward contracts, bonds, guarantees or collaterals, whether real or not, entered into by the Group in favour of third parties, or from the receipt in deposit or pledge of assets belonging to third parties.

2.29 Cash flow statement

The cash flows from operating activities are presented using the indirect method, according to which net result is adjusted for the effects of transactions without cash flows, movements in working capital and elements of income or expenses related to cash flows from investing and financing activities.

Note 3

Critical accounting estimates and significant judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS brings the Group to establish significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the valuation rules, and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and which, contain by nature a certain degree of uncertainty. Those estimates are based on experience and on assumptions that the Group considers reasonable based on the circumstances. Per definition, actual results might be and will often be different from those estimates. Revisions of the accounting estimates are recognised during the period in which the estimates are revised, and throughout subsequent concerned periods. Judgements and estimates concern mainly the following areas:

3.1 Impairment of assets

The recoverable amount of each asset or CGU is determined either as the fair value of the asset or CGU less costs to sell, or as the value in use of the asset or CGU if the latter is higher. These computations use estimates and assumptions related to discount rates, growth rates, indexes, future capital needs and future operating results.

We refer to note 7.2

3.2 Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not quoted on an active market (such as derivatives traded over the counter) is determined using valuation techniques. The Group selects the methods and retains the assumptions that seem to be appropriate, based principally on existing market conditions at reporting date.

We refer to note 4.2.c for a sensitivity analysis.

3.3 Employee benefits

Liabilities arising from employee benefits are actuarially determined, based on different financial and demographic assumptions. Any variation of these assumptions would impact the amount of the liability. An important assumption that has a major impact on the liability is the discount rate. At each closing, the Group determines this rate by reference to high quality corporate bonds with similar maturity at closing date. Other major assumptions are based on the market, or reflect the Group’s best estimate (see additional information disclosed in note 19).

A sensitivity analysis on main assumptions is presented in the note 19.5.

3.4 Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment mainly include railway infrastructure, railway constructions and land. Depreciation is computed as from the date at which the asset is ready to be used, according to the straight line method and according to a rate corresponding to the estimated useful life of the asset. This useful life has been estimated by management and corresponds to the period during which the asset is expected to be available to be used by the Group. Estimated useful life takes into consideration the expected use by the Group, expected physical wear that depends on operational factors such as the maintenance program, technical and economical obsolescence and legal limitations and other similar limitations (such as the leasing contract period). For a detail of the useful lives estimated for property, plant and equipment, we refer to note 2. However, actual useful life might differ because of numerous factors. This could result in a shorter or longer useful life. If the estimated useful life appears to be incorrect, or if there is a change in the circumstances in such manner that the estimated useful life has to be revised, this could lead to an impairment loss or an increased or decreased depreciation charge for the upcoming periods. Useful lives are examined at each closing date and prospectively adjusted if necessary.

3.5 Deferred tax: recovery of deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are only recognised for deductible temporary differences and losses carried forward if it is probable that future taxable profits will offset these losses and differences and if tax losses remain available given their origin, their period of occurrence and their compliance with the legislation relating to their recovery. The Group's ability to recover deferred tax assets is assessed through an analysis which is mainly based on business plans and the uncertainty surrounding economic conditions and uncertainties in the markets in which the Group operates. Given the various uncertainties described above, a time horizon of three years is used by the Group in its analysis. The underlying assumptions of this analysis are reviewed annually.

3.6 Allowance for expected credit losses on trade and other receivables and contract assets

The Group uses a provision matrix to calculate expected credit losses for trade and other receivables and contract assets.

The provision matrix is initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group can, when required, calibrate the matrix to adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. For instance, if forecast economic conditions (e.g. gross domestic product) are expected to deteriorate over the next year which can lead to an increased number of defaults in the sector, the historical default rates can be adjusted. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

The analysis of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and expected credit losses is a significant estimate. The amount of expected credit losses is sensitive to changes in circumstances and in forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

3.7 Revenue from contracts with customers

Based on the customer contracts the Group has made a judgement of the performance obligations present in these contracts. Where multiple performance obligations were contained in one contract, the contract often contained separate prices per performance obligation. The Group assesses that these prices reflect the stand-alone selling prices.
For one important contract, there is a flat-fee billing, disconnected from the fulfilment of the performance obligation. A theoretical margin was determined based on an estimate of the future costs of fulfilling the performance obligation. The revenue (including margin) is recognised based on the actual costs incurred for fulfilling the performance obligation.

3.8 Leases

The measurement of a right-of-use asset and the related lease liability strongly depends on the lease term. This lease term is determined as the non-cancellable period of a lease together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise this option, as periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will not exercise this option. On balance sheet date, the Group assesses the chance that these options will be exercised, but this assessment inherently contains an element of uncertainty. We refer to note 29 for more information regarding these options.

The Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as an approximation to the interest rate implicit in the current leases, given that the latter cannot be readily determined.

Note 4

Capital and financial risk management

4.1 Capital management

Infrabel's financial policy with regard to capital management consists in ensuring a financing structure that guarantees long-term financial continuity and is sufficient to maintain a good rating from the international rating agencies. With this objective Infrabel has set itself the goal of stabilising its debt position. With that aim in mind, Infrabel is keeping a close watch on its net financial debt position and that of its subsidiaries.

The Infrabel Group deems its net financial debt position to be:

1) Financial liabilities (including the derivative financial instruments),
2) Minus the other financial assets connected with these financial liabilities (including the derivative financial instruments), i.e. the financial investments made in the context of the cross-border arrangements,
3) Minus the balance of the 'Back-to-Back' transactions pursuant to the Royal Decree of 30 December 2004 - Annex 4 and
4) Minus the available cash and cash equivalents.

The column “Others” includes the elements that are not included in the net financial debt, such as the receivables on the Belgian State concerning the PPP Diabolo, the realisation of various other infrastructure works and the recovery of VAT, and the debt towards the railway operators linked to the infrastructure fee that is billed two months in advance.

Due to the adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases', the net financial debt position increased by 60,153,551.71€. This is due to the recognition of right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liabilities on 1 January 2019. The figures for fiscal year 2018 were not revised. See also note 2.

The net financial debt on 31 December 2019 is as follows:

	Net financial debt				Others	Carrying amount
	Nominal	Fair value adjustments	Accrued income	Total		
Financial assets	**736,796,353.12**	**282,713,787.55**	**21,890,936.84**	**1,041,401,077.51**	**1,075,930,803.20**	**2,117,331,880.71**
Non current financial assets	**613,930,868.52**	**282,713,787.55**	**21,890,936.84**	**918,535,592.91**	**881,550,980.32**	**1,800,086,573.23**
Other financial assets	494,922,773.25	152,217,264.66	7,775,579.51	654,915,617.42	3,030,194.20	657,945,811.62
Receivables more than 1 year	119,008,095.27	116,336,651.58	12,965,710.21	248,310,457.06	878,520,786.12	1,126,831,243.18
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	14,159,871.31	1,149,647.12	15,309,518.43	0.00	15,309,518.43
Current financial assets	**122,865,484.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**122,865,484.60**	**194,379,822.88**	**317,245,307.48**
Other receivables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	194,379,822.88	194,379,822.88
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents	122,865,484.60	0.00	0.00	122,865,484.60	0.00	122,865,484.60
Financial liabilities	**2,839,281,478.68**	**379,348,810.84**	**60,346,889.32**	**3,278,977,178.84**	**159,753,493.78**	**3,438,730,672.62**
Non current financial liabilities	**2,594,518,020.56**	**378,782,664.23**	**60,150,039.42**	**3,033,450,724.21**	**3,547,152.00**	**3,036,997,876.21**
Financial debts	2,567,809,976.76	252,225,417.42	54,865,555.02	2,874,900,949.20	3,547,152.00	2,878,448,101.20
Derivative financial instruments	26,708,043.80	126,557,246.81	5,284,484.40	158,549,775.01	0.00	158,549,775.01
Current financial liabilities	**244,763,458.12**	**566,146.61**	**196,849.90**	**245,526,454.63**	**156,206,341.78**	**401,732,796.41**
Financial debts	244,763,458.12	0.00	3,707.44	244,767,165.56	0.00	244,767,165.56
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	566,146.61	193,142.46	759,289.07	0.00	759,289.07
Other debts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156,206,341.78	156,206,341.78
Net financial debt	**2,102,485,125.56**	**96,635,023.29**	**38,455,952.48**	**2,237,576,101.33**		

The net financial debt on 31 December 2018 is as follows:

	Net financial debt				Others	Carrying amount
	Nominal	Fair value adjustments	Accrued income	Total		
Financial assets	**797.478.307,92**	**153.488.391,85**	**20.524.194,31**	**971.490.894,08**	**1.167.567.271,67**	**2.139.058.165,75**
Non current financial assets	**599.860.883,48**	**153.488.391,85**	**18.780.211,38**	**772.129.486,71**	**967.987.730,37**	**1.740.117.217,08**
Other financial assets	486.310.643,57	60.372.724,65	18.780.211,38	565.463.579,60	2.803.514,88	568.267.094,48
Receivables more than 1 year	113.550.239,91	92.692.125,29	0,00	206.242.365,20	965.184.215,49	1.171.426.580,69
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	423.541,91	0,00	423.541,91		423.541,91
Current financial assets	**197.617.424,44**	**0,00**	**1.743.982,93**	**199.361.407,37**	**199.579.541,30**	**398.940.948,67**
Other receivables	0,00	0,00	599.771,16	599.771,16	194.168.308,04	194.768.079,20
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	0,00	1.144.211,77	1.144.211,77	0,00	1.144.211,77
Cash and cash equivalents	197.617.424,44	0,00	0,00	197.617.424,44	5.411.233,26	203.028.657,70
Financial liabilities	**2.759.805.172,93**	**274.831.926,29**	**58.635.593,68**	**3.093.272.692,90**	**180.939.708,52**	**3.274.212.401,42**
Non current financial liabilities	**2.446.255.707,87**	**273.771.924,50**	**23.690.728,64**	**2.743.718.361,01**	**4.394.686,60**	**2.748.113.047,61**
Financial debts	2.408.710.928,53	149.892.391,55	26.193.606,04	2.584.796.926,12	4.394.686,60	2.589.191.612,72
Derivative financial instruments	37.544.779,34	123.879.532,95	-2.502.877,40	158.921.434,89	0,00	158.921.434,89
Current financial liabilities	**313.549.465,06**	**1.060.001,79**	**34.944.865,04**	**349.554.331,89**	**176.545.021,92**	**526.099.353,81**
Financial debts	313.549.465,06	322.871,04	26.187.696,43	340.060.032,53	8.867,88	340.068.900,41
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	737.130,75	8.784.031,19	9.521.161,94	0,00	9.521.161,94
Other debts	0,00	0,00	-26.862,58	-26.862,58	176.536.154,04	176.509.291,46
Net financial debt	**1.962.326.865,01**	**121.343.534,44**	**38.111.399,37**	**2.121.781.798,82**		

The details of the derivative financial instruments and the financial debts are presented in notes 12 and 21, and those of the receivables and other financial assets in notes 10 and 13.

4.2 Financial risk management

Infrabel applies an active risk management strategy to manage liquidity, exchange rate, interest and credit risk. A financial policy has been defined and approved by the Board of Directors, whereby risk management is strictly controlled.

Debt management

Debt management must be understood as managing not only debts recognised in the statement of financial position but also off-balance long-term financial commitments and hedging (derivatives and deposits) for interest rate, currency and liquidity risks.

Main items of debt management

Debt management requires that to the extent possible, the expected trend in future cash flows is taken into account in order to balance the incoming and outgoing cash flows:

- Any structural treasury surplus must be used, to the extent that it is financially advantageous, to reduce debt.
- Long-term net debt of the Group must be contracted for minimum 60% as fixed rate instruments and for maximum 40% as floating rate instruments.
- The repayment of the debt is spread over time, in terms of liquidity as well as in terms of interest rate risk.
- Any debt operation, even a short-term one, that generates a currency risk, must be immediately and fully hedged in EUR in order to eliminate the currency risk on the principal and on the interest.

Treasury management

Treasury management must be understood as centralised treasury management (cash flows over less than one year) of Infrabel and its subsidiaries. Payment conditions of short-term loans or borrowings to the benefit of or to be borne by the Group of all the entities considered under the centralisation perimeter are those prevailing in the market on an arm’s length basis.

Main items of treasury management

- Following the consolidation of Infrabel with the State's accounts, all available liquidity should be placed in a federal State account (account 679) with a financial institution designated by the Federal State (BPost). Foreign currency accounts may be held with other financial institutions as Bpost does not offer these accounts. These financial institutions also provide accounts in EUR for the exchange of foreign currencies. These funds are limited to payment of invoices in foreign currencies and to avoid negative balances.
- Any investment implying currency risk must be immediately and fully hedged in EUR in order to eliminate the currency risk on the principal and on the interest except if the investment (in currency) itself concerns the hedging of a currency risk in relation to a cross-border arrangement.
- In order to finance remaining cash shortages, the Group can rely on credit lines (confirmed and unconfirmed credit lines).

Management of derivatives

Infrabel uses interest rate and currency swaps in order to cover interest rate and currency risks in line with the financial policy.

Main items of management of derivatives:

- Any operation on derivatives is tested for compliance with the requirements of Infrabel's financial policy.
- Any transaction related to interest or currency rates must hedge an underlying basis transaction.
- Investments and borrowings must be aligned with each other in order to limit risks.
- For hedging transactions, at least three counterparts must be previously consulted.
- Credit risk towards counterparties for derivatives must be systematically covered by the closing of Credit Support Annexes (CSA).

4.2.1 Market risk: currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk arising from borrowing operations in foreign currencies.

Any significant borrowing operation, even a short-term one, that generates a currency risk, must be immediately and fully hedged in EUR (principal and interest) using derivatives. The hedged position can be subject to a floating or fixed interest rate. All existing commercial exchange rate risks with an equivalent value of 100,000.00 € per main currency (USD, CHF and GBP) and for all other currencies together, must be directly hedged.

Assets and liabilities relative to cross-border arrangements are in USD. The currency risk towards the USD is largely covered by swap-agreements. For a description of the cross-border arrangements, we refer to note 31.

a. Financial instruments by currency

	31/12/2019 Euro	USD	Other	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	1,537,403,419.16	42,929.12	0.00	1,537,446,348.28
Derivatives	15,309,518.43	0.00	0.00	15,309,518.43
Other financial assets	160,690,194.20	497,255,617.42	0.00	657,945,811.62
Cash and cash equivalents	115,319,445.20	7,432,091.52	113,947.88	122,865,484.60
Total financial assets	**1,828,722,576.99**	**504,730,638.06**	**113,947.88**	**2,333,567,162.93**
Financial liabilities				
Financial debts	2,327,985,288.22	795,229,978.54	0.00	3,123,215,266.76
Derivatives	216,763,728.74	-57,454,664.67	0.00	159,309,064.07
Trade and other payables	1,211,955,277.52	0.00	0.00	1,211,955,277.52
Total financial liabilities	**3,756,704,294.48**	**737,775,313.87**	**0.00**	**4,494,479,608.35**
Net exposure	**-1,927,981,717.49**	**-233,044,675.81**	**113,947.88**	**-2,160,912,445.42**

	31/12/2018 Euro	USD	Other	Total
Financial assets				
Trade and other receivables	1,564,635,183.12	597,639.24	0.00	1,565,232,822.36
Derivatives	1,567,753.68	0.00	0.00	1,567,753.68
Other financial assets	175,523,514.88	392,743,579.60	0.00	568,267,094.48
Cash and cash equivalents	197,349,048.53	5,585,960.27	93,648.90	203,028,657.70
Total financial assets	**1,939,075,500.21**	**398,927,179.11**	**93,648.90**	**2,338,096,328.22**
Financial liabilities				
Financial debts	2,426,603,212.42	502,657,300.71	0.00	2,929,260,513.13
Derivatives	246,911,624.67	-78,469,027.84	0.00	168,442,596.83
Trade and other payables	1,305,694,066.96	85,421.42	0.00	1,305,779,488.38
Total financial liabilities	**3,979,208,904.05**	**424,273,694.29**	**0.00**	**4,403,482,598.34**
Net exposure	**-2,040,133,403.84**	**-25,346,515.18**	**93,648.90**	**-2,065,386,270.12**

b. Currency-derivatives

The currency-derivatives are swap transactions concluded exclusively for assets and liabilities related to cross-border arrangements. The Group has chosen not to apply hedge accounting. The derivatives are recognised at fair value through profit or loss. We refer to note 12 Derivatives.

c. Sensitivity analysis

A sensitivity analysis has been performed at balance sheet date. For currency risk, the sensitivity analysis consists in evaluating the impact of a variation of the closing USD exchange rate relative to EUR by +/- 10%. An increase of the exchange rate of the USD of 10% relative to EUR, compared with the closing rate at 31 December 2019, has a negative impact of 3,038,450.98 € on the income statement. A decrease of 10% has a positive impact of 3,038,450.98 €.

4.2.2 Market risk: interest risk

a. Interest risk

The interest risk is measured under IFRS, more in particular the type of interest rate of the original financial instrument (payables and receivables), excluding derivatives concluded subsequently.

The part of the total debt that is financed on the basis of variable interest rates is exposed to the risk of changes in interest rates.

	Carrying amount 31/12/2019	Carrying amount 31/12/2018
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets	**956,227,535.85**	**1,003,185,070.45**
Trade and other receivables	591,080,107.36	623,883,618.61
Other financial assets	358,114,636.22	333,866,772.60
Cash and cash equivalents	7,032,792.27	45,434,679.24
Financial liabilities	**2,443,690,703.39**	**2,199,629,704.87**
Financial liabilities	2,362,667,678.70	2,126,727,782.89
Trade and other payables	81,023,024.69	72,901,921.98
Total fixed rate instruments	**-1,487,463,167.54**	**-1,196,444,634.42**
Floating rate instruments		
Financial assets	**721,470,058.10**	**826,643,921.87**
Trade and other receivables	373,873,505.17	394,421,032.18
Other financial assets	231,765,829.08	274,628,911.23
Cash and cash equivalents	115,830,723.85	157,593,978.46
Financial liabilities	**886,636,378.51**	**1,052,904,170.60**
Financial liabilities	504,775,011.27	648,041,478.69
Trade and other payables	381,861,367.24	404,862,691.91
Total floating rate instruments	**-165,166,320.41**	**-226,260,248.73**
Total	**-1,652,629,487.95**	**-1,422,704,883.15**

The carrying amounts do not reconcile everywhere with the statement of financial position due to the existence of non-interest-bearing financial instruments.

At 31 December 2019, approximately 90% of the interest-bearing debt of the Group was at fixed rate.

b. Sensitivity analysis of financial charges

A 1% rise of variable interest rates (including derivatives) would cause an increase of 1,887,800.00 € in the financial charges of the Group in 2019.

c. Fair value sensitivity analysis

Changes in market interest rates affect the fair value of non-derivative financial instruments recorded at fair value through profit or loss, and derivatives. This evolution is taken into account in the measurement of the sensitivity of net income.

The sensitivity analysis of the fair value was performed for the Group at the balance sheet date. An increase of 1% in interest rates would have a positive impact on net income of 25,720,596.87 € on 31 December 2019.

4.3 Credit risk

The Infrabel Group is exposed to credit risk on trade and other receivables, on contract assets, on debt instruments at amortized cost, in particular cash investments, on derivative instruments and on cash and cash equivalents.

Under the financial policy, any available short-term liquidity is invested with mainly BPOST and a few other financial institutions with regards to the holding of foreign currencies, for a period of maximum 12 months. This minimises the counterparty risk; the rating of each of the counterparties is also updated every two weeks.

For the derivatives, the credit risk from the counterparties must be covered systematically by a guarantee in cash, the collateral, governed by the Credit Support Annexes (CSA). For agreements of this type, a calculation is performed regularly of the net amount owed, either by Infrabel or by the counterparty, if the whole of the derivatives between the various parties were cancelled at current market value, and whereby the credit risk is limited to a maximum amount depending on the creditworthiness of the counterparty.

The Infrabel Group is in principle also exposed in the course of its normal business activities to credit risk on trade and other receivables. However, the credit risk on trade receivables and other debtors is low, because the chief debtors are the Belgian State and the railway operators.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date for trade and other receivables, contract assets, debt instruments at amortised cost, in particular cash investments, and for cash and cash equivalents using a provision matrix to measure expected credit losses. The calculation reflects the probability-weighted outcome, the time value of money and reasonable and supportable information that is available at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions. The Group considers financial assets to be in default when the contractual payments are 147 days past due for trade receivables, 240 days for other receivables and 90 days for other financial assets. The maximum exposure to credit risk on the reporting date is the carrying amount of each class of financial assets. The Group does not hold collateral and does not use letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

IFRS 9 identifies three stages, whereby the credit quality since initial recognition, determines the stage. The calculation of the expected credit loss depends on the stage.

In stage 1 there have not been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. In this stage impairment losses are calculated for expected credit losses that could occur over the next 12-months of the lifetime of the financial assets.

In stage 2 there have been increases in credit risk since initial recognition, but there is not yet a default. In this stage impairment losses are calculated over the lifetime of the financial assets.

In stage 3 there have been increases in credit risk since initial recognition and there is a default. In this stage impairment losses are required for the credit losses expected over the remaining lifetime of the financial assets.

In view of the very low risk on the non-current financial assets, in particular the receivables from the Belgian State, stages 1 and 2 are combined and an expected credit loss is calculated over the remaining lifetime of these financial assets. On current financial assets are only subject to stages 1 and 3.

The expected losses at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Other receivables non-current			
Outstanding amount	919,904,403.61	0.00	919,904,403.61
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	124,187.09	0.00	124,187.09
Trade receivables current			
Outstanding amount	151,209,068.95	6,360,480.74	157,569,549.69
Expected loss rate	0.01%	2.63%	
Expected credit loss	16,633.76	166,966.56	183,600.33
Other receivables current			
Outstanding amount	32,324,733.24	26,255,929.28	58,580,662.52
Expected loss rate	0.03%	3.28%	
Expected credit loss	108,767.99	861,139.21	969,907.20
Fixed income securities			
Outstanding amount	164,850,304.62	0.00	164,850,304.62
Expected loss rate	0.10%	0%	
Expected credit loss	157,512.35	0.00	157,512.35
Cash and cash equivalents			
Outstanding amount	115,830,723.85	0.00	115,830,723.85
Expected loss rate	0.02%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	19,235.28	0.00	19,235.28
Contract assets			
Outstanding amount	8,866,293.85	0.00	8,866,293.85
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	1,060.24	0.00	1,060.24

The expected losses at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	Stage 1	Stage 3	Total
Other receivables non-current			
Outstanding amount	976,939,405.03	0.00	976,939,405.03
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	131,886.82	0.00	131,886.82
Trade receivables current			
Outstanding amount	159,734,061.34	6,217,135.64	165,951,196.98
Expected loss rate	0.12%	4.21%	
Expected credit loss	184,469.57	261,741.41	446,210.98
Other receivables current			
Outstanding amount	44,560,963.51	21,288,890.74	65,849,854.25
Expected loss rate	2.31%	9.82%	
Expected credit loss	289,056.09	2,095,087.63	2,384,143.72
Fixed income securities			
Outstanding amount	218,304,472.75	0.00	218,304,472.75
Expected loss rate	0.07%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	149,793.51	0.00	149,793.51
Cash and cash equivalents			
Outstanding amount	157,592,596.62	0.00	157,592,596.62
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	2,214.61	0.00	2,214.61
Contract assets			
Outstanding amount	7,850,144.13	0.00	7,850,144.13
Expected loss rate	0.01%	0.00%	
Expected credit loss	566.36	0.00	566.36

Other financial assets on 31 December 2019 in which the Group has invested have the following ratings (Standard & Poor's):

Rating	Nominal Non current	Current	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income Non current	Total
	31/12/2019				
Other financial assets					
AAA	**51,501,556.30**	**0.00**	**33,684,546.87**	**2,937,211.18**	**88,123,314.35**
Financial	51,501,556.30	0.00	33,684,546.87	2,937,211.18	88,123,314.35
Aa1 (*)	**70,202,758.45**	**0.00**	**32,990,931.94**	**4,264,584.55**	**107,458,274.94**
Financial	70,202,758.45	0.00	32,990,931.94	4,264,584.55	107,458,274.94
A+	**185,902,023.42**	**0.00**	**10,557,798.44**	**573,783.78**	**197,033,605.64**
Financial	185,902,023.42	0.00	10,557,798.44	573,783.78	197,033,605.64
A	**187,316,435.08**	**0.00**	**74,983,987.41**	**0.00**	**262,300,422.49**
Financial	187,316,435.08	0.00	74,983,987.41	0.00	262,300,422.49
NR	**1,223,768.36**	**0.00**	**1,806,425.84**	**0.00**	**3,030,194.20**
Equity securities	1,166,535.48	0.00	1,806,425.84	0.00	2,972,961.32
Others	57,232.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	57,232.88
Total	**496,146,541.61**	**0.00**	**154,023,690.50**	**7,775,579.51**	**657,945,811.62**

Other financial assets on 31 December 2018 in which the Group has invested have the following ratings (Standard & Poor's):

Rating	Nominal Non current	Current	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income Non current	Total
	31/12/2018				
Other financial assets					
AAA	**47,588,416.22**	**0.00**	**22,917,669.94**	**2,714,038.92**	**73,220,125.08**
Financial	47,588,416.22	0.00	22,917,669.94	2,714,038.92	73,220,125.08
Aa1 (*)	**64,640,888.52**	**0.00**	**6,287,718.53**	**3,926,719.41**	**74,855,326.46**
Financial	64,640,888.52	0.00	6,287,718.53	3,926,719.41	74,855,326.46
A+	**111,088,615.33**	**0.00**	**7,628,292.91**	**12,139,453.05**	**130,856,361.29**
Financial	111,088,615.33	0.00	7,628,292.91	12,139,453.05	130,856,361.29
A	**262,992,723.50**	**0.00**	**23,539,043.27**	**0.00**	**286,531,766.77**
Financial	262,992,723.50	0.00	23,539,043.27	0.00	286,531,766.77
NR	**1,220,137.88**	**0.00**	**1,583,377.00**	**0.00**	**2,803,514.88**
Equity securities	1,161,820.00	0.00	1,583,377.00	0.00	2,745,197.00
Commercial paper	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	58,317.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	58,317.88
Total	**487,530,781.45**	**0.00**	**61,956,101.65**	**18,780,211.38**	**568,267,094.48**

The ratings of **cash and cash equivalents** on 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018 are as follows (Standard & Poor's):

Rating	Nominal		Fair value adjustment	Accrued income		Total
31/12/2019	Non current	Current		Non current	Current	
A+	**0.00**	**8,725,703.96**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**8,725,703.96**
Financial	0.00	8,725,703.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	8,725,703.96
A	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Financial	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
A-	**0.00**	**7,504.36**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**7,504.36**
Financial	0.00	7,504.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,504.36
NR	**0.00**	**114,132,256.28**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**114,132,256.28**
Cash at bank	0.00	114,132,256.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	114,132,256.28
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.00**	**122,865,464.60**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**122,865,464.60**

Rating	Nominal		Fair value adjustment	Accrued income		Total
31/12/2018	Non current	Current		Non current	Current	
A+	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Financial	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
A	**0,00**	**3.096.356,46**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**3.096.356,46**
Financial	0,00	3.096.356,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	3.096.356,46
AA-	**0,00**	**45.434.679,24**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**45.434.679,24**
Financial	0,00	45.434.679,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	45.434.679,24
A-	**0,00**	**694,14**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**694,14**
Financial	0,00	694,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	694,14
NR	**0,00**	**154.496.927,86**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**154.496.927,86**
Cash at bank	0,00	154.496.927,86	0,00	0,00	0,00	154.496.927,86
Cash and cash equivalents	**0,00**	**203.028.657,70**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**203.028.657,70**

Regional distribution

The financial assets held by the Group are distributed as follows by geographic region:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Belgium	1,701,863,926.13	1,795,081,561.18
Euro zone	93,649,289.54	78,457,504.01
Other Europe	420,131,129.99	378,486,137.91
United States	146,831,880.58	110,632,743.40
Other countries	92,648.13	188,493.49
Total	2,362,568,874.37	2,362,846,439.99

Exposure to credit risk on derivatives

Counterparty	Credit risk	Collateral posted	Collateral received	Net exposure 31/12/2019
1	-9,328,344.56	9,400,000.00		71,655.44
2	-58,459,780.00	58,500,000.00		40,220.00
3	16,573,119.28	0.00	-17,190,000.00	-616,880.72
4	-89,557,003.92	89,760,000.00		202,996.08
Total	**-140,772,009.20**	**157,660,000.00**	**-17,190,000.00**	**-302,009.20**

If the net exposure of the credit risk on derivatives with CSA is negative, the financial institution is exposed to a credit risk on Infrabel. When the net exposure is positive, Infrabel is exposed to a credit risk on the financial institution.

As required by the financial risk management policy, the Group has concluded bilateral Credit Support Annexes (CSA's) with its derivatives counterparties. The CSA's main purpose is to reduce bilateral counterparty risk. The Group has posted collateral with the counterparties for which the fair value of derivatives has exceeded certain previously agreed thresholds. These thresholds are defined at the level of the CSA of each counterparty and based on its creditworthiness (rating).

4.4 Liquidity risk

When debt is contracted, the expected evolution in future cash flows is taken into account, in order to balance the incoming and outgoing cash flows. Investments and borrowing must as far as possible be balanced against each other to neutralise internal risks as much as possible.
In addition, the liquidity risk is absorbed by a spread of the repayment of the debt over time.

The table below shows financial liabilities' and financial assets' maturities of future cash flows (principal and interest).

Due to the adoption of the new IFRS 16 standard, a separate line Lease liabilities has been added. Besides the additional lease liabilities that were recognised due to this standard, this line also contains the already existing lease liability with regard to the Liefkenshoek Rail Link PPP.

The contractual assets and liabilities cash flows by nature and by maturity date are the following at 31 December 2019:

31/12/2019	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 year	> 5 years
Financial assets						
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	1,566,448,059.72	1,447,573,707.93	413,565,119.28	10,962,043.70	150,041,141.34	873,005,403.61
Derivatives	15,309,518.43	15,309,518.43				15,309,518.43
Other financial assets	657,945,811.62	749,012,962.92	1,948,699.62	3,897,399.24	5,846,098.86	737,320,765.20
Total financial assets	**2,239,703,389.77**	**2,211,896,189.28**	**415,513,818.90**	**14,859,442.94**	**155,887,240.20**	**1,625,635,687.24**
Financial liabilities						
Lease liabilities	704,157,201.68	1,516,424,634.70	60,757,295.92	114,509,238.96	163,508,593.53	1,177,649,506.29
Financial debts	2,419,058,065.08	3,170,760,140.64	223,641,874.84	426,383,997.02	1,034,191,538.45	1,486,542,730.33
Derivatives	159,309,064.08	159,309,064.08	759,289.07			158,549,775.01
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	1,228,055,261.73	1,494,984,043.24	715,841,519.18	33,471,676.14	404,064,847.92	341,606,000.00
Total financial liabilities	**4,510,579,592.57**	**6,341,477,882.66**	**1,000,999,979.01**	**574,364,912.12**	**1,601,764,979.90**	**3,164,348,011.63**

The contractual assets and liabilities cash flows by nature and by maturity date were the following at 31 December 2018:

31/12/2018	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Financial assets						
Contract assets, trade and other receivables	1.589.982.934,13	1.551.081.040,62	379.654.459,93	10.644.000,00	302.039.324,75	858.743.255,94
Derivatives	423.541,91	423.541,91				423.541,91
Other financial assets	568.267.094,48	842.431.404,16	0,00	4.360.800,00	6.541.200,00	831.529.404,16
Total financial assets	**2.158.673.570,52**	**2.393.935.986,69**	**379.654.459,93**	**15.004.800,00**	**308.580.524,75**	**1.690.696.202,01**
Financial liabilities						
Financial debts	2.914.260.513,13	4.795.169.287,01	340.068.900,41	189.281.641,40	1.877.382.314,65	2.388.436.430,55
Derivatives	168.442.596,83	168.442.596,83	9.521.161,94			158.921.434,89
Contract liabilities, trade and other payables	1.333.701.595,41	1.657.188.928,36	770.788.073,07	22.789.812,62	462.237.904,82	401.373.137,85
Total financial liabilities	**4.416.404.705,37**	**6.620.800.812,20**	**1.120.378.135,42**	**212.071.454,02**	**2.339.620.219,47**	**2.948.731.003,29**

4.5 Fair value risk

4.5.1 Financial assets

An overview of the financial assets per IFRS 9 category is shown below:

Financial assets	31/12/2019 Carrying amount	31/12/2019 Fair value	31/12/2018 Carrying amount	31/12/2018 Fair value
Amounts receivable after one year	***1,126,831,243.18***	***1,126,831,243.18***	***1,171,426,580.69***	***1,171,426,580.69***
Financial assets at amortised cost	888,420,980.04	888,420,980.04	965,184,215.49	965,184,215.49
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss	238,410,263.14	238,410,263.14	206,242,365.20	206,242,365.20
Derivative financial instruments	***15,309,518.43***	***15,309,518.43***	***423,541.91***	***423,541.91***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	15,309,518.43	15,309,518.43	423,541.91	423,541.91
Other financial assets	***657,945,811.62***	***657,945,811.62***	***568,267,094.48***	***568,267,094.48***
Financial assets at amortised cost	152,767,135.92	152,767,135.92	191,558,529.26	191,558,529.26
Financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss	502,205,714.38	502,205,714.38	373,963,368.22	373,963,368.22
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	2,972,961.32	2,972,961.32	2,745,197.00	2,745,197.00
Non current assets	**1,800,086,573.23**	**1,800,086,573.23**	**1,740,117,217.08**	**1,740,117,217.08**
Trade and other receivables	***410,615,105.10***	***410,615,105.10***	***393,806,241.67***	***393,806,241.67***
Financial assets at amortised cost	410,615,105.10	410,615,105.10	393,806,241.67	393,806,241.67
Contract assets	***29,001,711.44***	***29,001,711.44***	***24,750,111.77***	***24,750,111.77***
Financial assets at amortised cost	29,001,711.44	29,001,711.44	24,750,111.77	24,750,111.77
Derivative financial instruments	***0.00***	***0.00***	***1,144,211.77***	***1,144,211.77***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	0.00	0.00	1,144,211.77	1,144,211.77
Current assets	**439,616,816.54**	**439,616,816.54**	**419,700,565.21**	**419,700,565.21**

The analysis above only applies to financial assets according to IFRS 7, excluding deferred charges, etc.

Infrabel considers the nominal value of the ‘Amounts receivable after one year’, ‘Other financial assets’, 'Trade and other receivables' and of the 'Contract assets', which are valued at amortised cost, as a reasonable approximation of their fair value. These headings consist mainly on the one hand, of non-current interest-bearing receivables on the State and on the other hand of current receivables without significant financing component.

One non-current receivable on the State was designated as at fair value through profit or loss. This receivable relates to a cross-border arrangement, on which you can find more information in note 31.

The table below details the changes in the fair value of the financial assets designated as fair value through profit or loss. The line other changes includes all changes resulting from repayments, capitalisation and, in case of foreign currency assets, the impact of translation differences. The movements in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are presented in note 12.

	31/12/2019
At 1 January	580,205,733.42
Market risk	*77,182,661.68*
Credit risk	*38,306,404.62*
Changes in fair value	115,489,066.30
Other changes	44,921,177.80
At 31 December	740,615,977.52

The ‘credit risk’ component has been isolated by comparison of the booked changes in fair value with the changes in fair value if the market parameters (i.e. discount curves and exchange rates) at 31 December 2018 would have been used.

4.5.2 Financial liabilities

An overview of the financial liabilities per IFRS 9 category is shown below:

Financial liabilities	31/12/2019 Carrying amount	31/12/2019 Fair value	31/12/2018 Carrying amount	31/12/2018 Fair value
Financial debts	***2,878,448,101.20***	***3,039,418,095.20***	***2,589,191,612.72***	***2,754,206,150.96***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	2,100,913,532.21	2,261,883,526.21	1,962,905,532.71	2,127,920,070.95
Financial liabilities designed as fair value through profit or loss	777,534,568.99	777,534,568.99	626,286,080.01	626,286,080.01
Derivative financial instruments	***158,549,775.01***	***158,549,775.01***	***158,921,434.89***	***158,921,434.89***
Financial liabilities at fair value throught profit or loss	158,549,775.01	158,549,775.01	158,921,434.89	158,921,434.89
Other debts	***498,024,326.75***	***498,024,326.75***	***550,860,194.89***	***550,860,194.89***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	498,024,326.75	498,024,326.75	550,860,194.89	550,860,194.89
Contract liabilities	***14,189,415.78***	***14,189,415.78***	***12,053,327.45***	***12,053,327.45***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	14,189,415.78	14,189,415.78	12,053,327.45	12,053,327.45
Non current liabilities	**3,549,211,618.74**	**3,710,181,612.74**	**3,311,026,569.95**	**3,476,041,108.19**
Financial debts	***244,767,165.56***	***244,767,165.56***	***340,068,900.41***	***340,068,900.41***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	244,767,165.56	244,767,165.56	340,068,900.41	340,068,900.41
Derivative financial instruments	***759,289.07***	***759,289.07***	***9,521,161.94***	***9,521,161.94***
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	759,289.07	759,289.07	9,521,161.94	9,521,161.94
Trade payables	***543,334,589.36***	***543,334,589.36***	***578,410,002.02***	***578,410,002.02***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	543,334,589.36	543,334,589.36	578,410,002.02	578,410,002.02
Other debts	***156,206,341.78***	***156,206,341.78***	***176,509,291.46***	***176,509,291.46***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	156,206,341.78	156,206,341.78	176,509,291.46	176,509,291.46
Contract liabilities	***16,300,588.04***	***16,300,588.04***	***15,868,779.58***	***15,868,779.58***
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	16,300,588.04	16,300,588.04	15,868,779.58	15,868,779.58
Current liabilities	**961,367,973.81**	**961,367,973.81**	**1,120,378,135.41**	**1,120,378,135.41**

The analysis above only applies to financial liabilities according to IFRS 7, excluding accrued income, etc.

Infrabel considers the nominal value of the 'Trade payables’, ‘Other debts’ and 'Contract liabilities', which are valued at amortised cost, as a reasonable approximation of their fair value. The ‘Other debts’ mainly contain the contractual obligation towards the private partner in the PPP Diabolo for the annual contribution due of 9.0 million € (indexed) during the term of the PPP.

This debt is recalculated annually based on inflation expectations, which leads to the amortised cost being close to the fair value. The ' Trade payables ' consist mainly of short-term liabilities without significant financing component.

The comparative fair value of the financial debts valued at amortised cost is calculated using the same models and hypotheses as used for the valuation of the debts for which the Group has opted for inclusion in the category 'Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss'.

This last category contains the financial debts linked to cross-border arrangements, on which you can find more information in note 31.

The table below details the changes in the fair value of the financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit or loss. The line other changes includes all changes resulting from repayments, capitalisation and, in case of foreign currency assets, the impact of translation differences. The movements in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments are presented in note 12.

		31/12/2019
At 1 January		626,286,080.01
	Market risk	*76,805,317.85*
	Credit risk	*25,527,708.02*
Changes in fair value		102,333,025.87
Other changes		48,915,463.11
At 31 December		777,534,568.99

The ‘credit risk’ component has been isolated by comparison of the booked changes in fair value with the changes in fair value if the market parameters (i.e. discount curves and exchange rates) at 31 December 2018 would have been used.

The table below classifies financial instruments carried at fair value by the three levels defined in the valuation hierarchy. The different levels were defined as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
Level 2: inputs, other than quoted prices of level 1, that are observable for assets or liabilities, directly (e.g. as prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy on 31 December 2019 is as follows:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss			
Fixed income securities and term accounts > 3 months	39,373,605.64	462,832,108.74	
Other amounts receivable		238,410,263.14	
Derivative financial instruments		15,309,518.43	
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Other shares (not consolidated)		2,972,961.32	
Total	**39,373,605.64**	**719,524,851.63**	**0.00**

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial debts		777,534,568.99	
Derivative financial instruments		159,309,064.08	
Total	**0.00**	**936,843,633.07**	**0.00**

The fair value hierarchy on 31 December 2018 was as follows:

Assets	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Other shares (not consolidated)		2.745.197,00	
Fixed income securities and term accounts > 3 months	35.216.908,24	338.746.459,98	
Other amounts receivable		206.242.365,20	
Derivative financial instruments		1.567.753,68	
Total	**35.216.908,24**	**549.301.775,86**	**0,00**

Liabilities	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Financial debts		626.286.080,01	
Derivative financial instruments		168.442.596,83	
Total	**0,00**	**794.728.676,84**	**0,00**

To estimate the fair value of financial assets, the assumptions and the methods used are:

- for holding interests in companies not quoted on a stock exchange: estimates based on recent sales transactions of these companies, and in the absence of this information, by means of different valuation techniques, such as the application of discounted future cash flows or the ‘multiple’ method.
- for fixed income securities and term deposits > 3 months: for listed securities, their market value. For non-listed securities, discounted future cash flows method using a

EUR or USD discount curve, whereby the credit spread is determined on the basis of outstanding liquid bonds of the counterparty.

- for the non-current other receivable on the State: Due to the fact that this receivable covers completely the paying leg of a cross-currency interest rate swap, the fair value of this leg is used.
- for derivative financial instruments: for interest rate swaps, method of discounted future cash flows using a EUR OIS discount curve. For the cross-currency interest rate swaps, method of discounted future cash flows using a EUR OIS discount curve for the EUR leg and a USD OIS discount curve for the USD leg, where a cross-currency spread USD-EUR is added to the latter.
- for trade receivables and contract assets: the amortised cost is considered a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

To estimate the fair value of financial liabilities, the assumptions and the methods used are:

- for financial debts: application of the method of discounted future cash flows using the OLO-curve as discount curve, to which the credit spread of Infrabel is added. The spread is determined based on the latest debt issuance.
- for derivative financial instruments: for interest rate swaps, method of discounted future cash flows using a EUR OIS discount curve. For the cross-currency interest rate swaps, method of discounted future cash flows using a EUR OIS discount curve for the EUR leg and a USD OIS discount curve for the USD leg, where a cross-currency spread USD-EUR is added to the latter.
- for trade payables, other debts and contract liabilities: the amortised cost is considered a reasonable approximation of the fair value.

Note 5

Consolidation scope

The fully consolidated subsidiaries of the Group are as follows:

Name	Legal form	Share of voting rights in % on December 31, 2019	2018	Registered office	VAT/Registration number
Infrabel	SA under public law	100.00%	100.00%	Brussels	BE0869.763.267
TUC RAIL	SA	100.00%	100.00%	Brussels	BE0447.914.029
Chantier de Créosotage de Bruxelles	SA	51.00%	51.00%	Brussels	BE0428.821.954
Woodprotect Belgium	NV	99.89%	99.89%	Ghent	BE0442.279.220
SPV 162	SA	100.00%	100.00%	Brussels	BE0886.279.892
SPV Brussels Port	SA	100.00%	100.00%	Brussels	BE0889.172.472
SPV Zwankendamme	NV	100.00%	100.00%	Brussels	BE0888.985.105

Compared to 31 December 2018, the consolidation scope for fully consolidated subsidiaries changed in 2019 following the merger of AlphaCloud NV with Infrabel. See note 6 Business combinations for more information.

The entities under the equity method are the following:

Name	Legal form	Share of voting rights in % at 31 December 2019	2018	Registered office	VAT/Registration number
HR Rail	SA under public law	20% (*)	20% (*)	Brussels	BE0541.591.352
Rail Facilities	SA	20.00%	20.00%	Brussels	BE0403.265.325
Corridor Rhine-Alpine	EEIG	25.00%	25.00%	Frankfurt am Main (DE)	DE261369711
Corridor North Sea-Baltic	EEIG	16.67%	16.67%	Warsaw (PL)	PL1132903811
Corridor North Sea-Mediterranean	EEIG	21.80%	21.80%	Luxemburg (LU)	LU21840285

(*) 49% of the capital, but 20% of the voting rights by shareholder agreement. The equity method takes into account the 49% ownership percentage.

Note 6

Business combinations

The merger of AlphaCloud NV with Infrabel took place on 10 January 2019. From a fiscal and accounting perspective this merger took place at 31 December 2018 at midnight. This was prompted by the opportunities for synergy between both companies, both operationally and financially. This merger also answers the federal government's request to rationalise the number of subsidiaries.

As AlphaCloud NV was already for 100% a subsidiary of Infrabel and as the merger took place at book value, the impact on the consolidated figures of the Infrabel Group is minor. Some assets with regards to property, plant and equipment were reclassified in line with the accounting policies of Infrabel. The existing provision was reclassified from legal disputes to other provisions.

Note 7

Intangible assets and goodwill

7.1 Intangible assets and goodwill

The movements in the intangible assets and goodwill as per 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Acquisition value	Software	Concession right	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets & goodwill
On january 1 2019	419,297,092.77	1,360,000,000.00	10,733,254.68	122,317,947.17	1,912,348,294.62
Change in consolidation perimeter	179,069.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	179,069.52
Acquisitions	25,227,891.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,227,891.11
Own production	21,529,108.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,529,108.69
Disposal	-9,262,681.74	0.00	-111,199.43	0.00	-9,373,881.17
Transfers	-36,277.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	-36,277.89
On 31 December 2019	456,934,202.46	1,360,000,000.00	10,622,055.25	122,317,947.17	1,949,874,204.88

Amortisation and impairments	Software	Concession right	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets & goodwill
On january 1 2019	-234,015,260.93	-192,323,232.35	-9,141,338.42	0.00	-435,479,831.70
Change in consolidation perimeter	-52,902.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	-52,902.71
Depreciation	-39,575,815.33	-13,737,373.74	-684,023.84	0.00	-53,997,212.91
Disposal	9,236,577.60	0.00	111,199.43	0.00	9,347,777.03
Transfers	0.00	0.00	-33.55	0.00	-33.55
On 31 December 2019	-264,407,401.37	-206,060,606.09	-9,714,196.38	0.00	-480,182,203.84
Net book value on 31 December 2019	192,526,801.09	1,153,939,393.91	907,858.87	122,317,947.17	1,469,692,001.04

The movements in the intangible assets and goodwill as per 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Acquisition value	Software	Concession right	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets & goodwill
On 1 January 2018	**379,025,149.33**	**1,360,000,000.00**	**16,498,005.80**	**115,164,501.25**	**1,870,687,656.38**
Change in consolidation perimeter	0.00	0.00	0.00	7,153,445.92	7,153,445.92
Acquisitions	30,796,506.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	30,796,506.27
Own production	16,115,271.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	16,115,271.37
Disposal	-6,888,824.74	0.00	-455,931.12	0.00	-7,344,755.86
Transfers	248,990.54	0.00	-5,308,820.00	0.00	-5,059,829.46
On 31 December 2018	**419,297,092.77**	**1,360,000,000.00**	**10,733,254.68**	**122,317,947.17**	**1,912,348,294.62**

Amortisation and impairments	Software	Concession right	Other intangible assets	Goodwill	Intangible assets & goodwill
On 1 January 2018	**-202,939,651.82**	**-178,585,858.61**	**-14,141,128.51**	**0.00**	**-395,666,638.94**
Depreciation	-37,998,884.29	-13,737,373.74	-764,961.03	0.00	-52,501,219.06
Disposal	6,888,824.74	0.00	455,931.12	0.00	7,344,755.86
Transfers	34,450.44	0.00	5,308,820.00	0.00	5,343,270.44
On 31 December 2018	**-234,015,260.93**	**-192,323,232.35**	**-9,141,338.42**	**0.00**	**-435,479,831.70**
Net book value on 31 December 2018	**185,281,831.84**	**1,167,676,767.65**	**1,591,916.26**	**122,317,947.17**	**1,476,868,462.92**

The goodwill is on the one hand the result of the restructuring of the SNCB Group on 1 January 2014 and on the other hand of the acquisition of the shares in AlphaCloud NV of the other shareholder on 29 June 2018. The goodwill, resulting from the restructuring of the SNCB Group, reflects the difference in the value of the transferred net assets according to IFRS or according to the Belgian accounting standards. The value of the transferred net assets according to IFRS is 115,164,501.25€ lower than according to the Belgian accounting standards, mainly because of a higher value of the financial debt, as it is valued at fair value under IFRS.

Software includes specific IT applications, such as, amongst others, SAP.
The concession right includes the right to operate the Belgian railway infrastructure, depreciated over 99 years.

The Group does not hold any intangible assets as part of leases.

The Group has no intangible assets with indefinite useful life.

7.2 Impairment losses

The tests for impairment losses on assets are performed at the level of the cash generating units (CGU) corresponding to legal entities. No impairment losses were recorded in 2019. It should be pointed out that at the CGU Infrabel, only non-subsidised assets are eligible for any impairment loss. This concerns mainly the concession right, part of the land and the goodwill.

The recoverable value of the CGU Infrabel was calculated based on 'value in use' calculations based on cash flow projections from the budget approved by the Board of Directors for 2020. The cash flow projections from this budget were extrapolated until 2092, the last year of Infrabel's current concession right.

Other important hypotheses are:

Operating margin	2.4% starting 2021
Growth rate	1% between 2021 and 2025 2% after 2025
Discount rate	0.4%

The operating margin is based on past experience. The growth rates after the first three years are mainly based on inflation forecasts published by the Federal Planning Office and the IMF. The discount rate corresponds to Infrabel's weighted average cost of capital.

If one of the following changes were to be made to the above hypotheses, the book value and the realisable value would be equal:

Operating margin	1.8% starting 2021
Growth rate	1% between 2020 and 2025 1.1% after 2025
Discount rate	1.1%

Note 8

Property, plant and equipment

8.1 Property, plant and equipment

The movements in property, plant and equipment on 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Acquisition value

	Land	Buildings	Railway constructions	Railway infrastructure	Rolling stock railway	Other plant & equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment
On 1 January 2019	1,611,849,253.50	840,230,287.64	6,278,449,903.45	14,066,874,927.27	169,008,806.74	1,497,998,645.81	1,995,792,989.50	26,460,204,813.91
Change in consolidation perimeter	0.00	-2,792,432.85	0.00	2,782,660.82	0.00	-5,937,624.53	0.00	-5,947,396.56
Change in accounting policies	0.00	67,769,881.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67,769,881.00
Acquisitions	1,767,454.60	14,325,396.83	20,584,771.25	112,273,770.25	41,117.07	11,204,996.48	286,022,103.90	446,219,610.38
Own production	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	433,191,966.75	433,191,966.75
Disposal	-1,176.45	-579,247.22	-3,137,892.29	-199,066,282.33	-1,847,625.78	-9,836,416.14	0.00	-214,468,640.21
Sales	-929,111.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4,425,169.33	-6,398,387.42	0.00	-11,752,668.21
Revaluation - impact on reserves	-666,408.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-666,408.78
Transfers	-1,319,450.31	69,560,608.93	103,618,499.84	585,438,219.92	-176,434.64	59,176,846.15	-816,262,012.00	36,277.89
On 31 December 2019	1,610,700,561.10	988,514,494.33	6,399,515,282.25	14,568,303,295.93	162,600,694.06	1,546,208,060.35	1,898,745,048.15	27,174,587,436.17

Depreciation and impairments

	Land	Buildings	Railway constructions	Railway infrastructure	Rolling stock railway	Other plant & equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment
On 1 January 2019	0.00	-335,803,993.15	-947,356,818.96	-6,101,621,470.26	-91,615,459.81	-916,697,843.61		-8,393,095,585.79
Change in consolidation perimeter	0.00	467,824.34	0.00	-533,821.82	0.00	2,896,242.91		2,830,245.43
Depreciation	0.00	-44,731,583.41	-77,348,109.93	-433,340,543.13	-7,044,051.95	-69,113,008.24		-631,577,296.66
Disposal	0.00	579,247.22	3,137,872.34	189,487,489.38	5,308,718.45	16,017,422.33		214,530,749.72
Transfers	0.00	-284,034.35	-73,315.66	310,210.99	-12,517.85	59,690.42		33.55
On 31 December 2019	0.00	-379,772,539.35	-1,021,640,372.21	-6,345,698,134.84	-93,363,311.16	-966,837,496.19		-8,807,311,853.75
Net book value on 31 December 2019	1,610,700,561.10	608,741,954.98	5,377,874,910.04	8,222,605,161.09	69,237,382.90	579,370,564.16	1,898,745,048.15	18,367,275,582.42

The “Changes in accounting policies” relate to the adoption of the new standard IFRS 16 “Leases”, whereby at 1 January 2019 right-of-use assets were recognised in the class “Buildings” for an amount of 67,769,881.00 €. The figures per 31 December 2018 have not been revised. We refer to note 2 for more information.

The carrying value of the right-of-use assets at 31 December 2019 amounts to 59,996,495.26€. We refer to note 29 for more information.

The movements in property, plant and equipment on 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Railway constructions	Railway infrastructure	Rolling stock railway	Other plant & equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Property, plant and equipment
Acquisition value								
On January 1, 2018	**1.608.365.722,90**	**789.532.212,89**	**6.087.904.879,18**	**13.424.429.791,51**	**164.796.177,93**	**1.460.875.157,64**	**2.269.489.112,22**	**25.805.393.054,27**
Change in consolidation perimeter	0,00	22.603.623,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	743.480,92	0,00	**23.347.104,16**
Acquisitions	2.042.452,21	6.869.917,95	24.795.677,80	149.092.217,55	1.814.973,57	18.205.929,23	223.990.587,00	**426.811.755,31**
Own production	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	453.864.780,20	**453.864.780,20**
Disposal	0,00	-4.648.804,22	-4.833.564,67	-204.786.919,82	-1.481.987,17	-21.408.727,23	0,00	**-237.160.003,11**
Sales	-1.349.462,00	0,00	0,00	-1.699.574,07	0,00	-8.181.487,77	0,00	**-11.230.523,84**
Transfers	3.332.380,20	25.873.337,78	170.582.911,14	699.839.412,10	3.879.642,41	47.764.293,02	-951.551.489,92	**-279.513,27**
Revaluation - impact on reserves	-541.839,81	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	**-541.839,81**
On December 31, 2018	**1.611.849.253,50**	**840.230.287,64**	**6.278.449.903,45**	**14.066.874.927,27**	**169.008.806,74**	**1.497.998.645,81**	**1.995.792.989,50**	**26.460.204.813,91**
Depreciation and impairments								
	Land	**Buildings**	**Railway constructions**	**Railway infrastructure**	**Rolling stock railway**	**Other plant & equipment**	**Fixed assets under construction**	**Property, plant and equipment**
On January 1, 2018	**0,00**	**-301.527.072,44**	**-868.187.886,47**	**-5.858.131.181,43**	**-86.269.375,30**	**-869.059.519,02**		**-7.983.175.034,66**
Change in consolidation perimeter	0,00	-7.143.456,43	0,00	0,00	0,00	-170.220,65		**-7.313.677,08**
Depreciation	0,00	-31.724.174,79	-76.851.821,06	-456.706.098,31	-6.836.749,02	-76.034.089,26		**-648.152.932,44**
Disposal	0,00	4.648.804,22	4.833.564,67	204.736.659,16	1.481.957,17	20.997.400,14		**236.698.385,36**
Sales	0,00	0,00	0,00	835.062,09	0,00	8.134.452,47		**8.969.514,56**
Transfers	0,00	-58.093,71	-7.150.676,10	7.644.088,23	8.707,34	-565.867,29		**-121.841,53**
On December 31, 2018	**0,00**	**-335.803.993,15**	**-947.356.818,96**	**-6.101.621.470,26**	**-91.615.459,81**	**-916.697.843,61**		**-8.393.095.585,79**
Net book value on December 31, 2018	**1.611.849.253,50**	**504.426.294,49**	**5.331.093.084,49**	**7.965.253.457,01**	**77.393.346,93**	**581.300.802,20**	**1.995.792.989,50**	**18.067.109.228,12**

8.2 Impairment losses

Impairment tests for assets are done at the level of the ‘cash generating units’ (CGU) that represent the legal entities. In 2019, no impairment losses were recorded. We refer to note 7.2 for further information.

Note 9

Investments accounted for using the equity method

9.1 Investments accounted for by using the equity method

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Investments in joint ventures	0.00	0.00
Investments in associates	10,867,438.52	12,323,048.76
Net carrying value	**10,867,438.52**	**12,323,048.76**

9.2 Investments in joint ventures – accounted for using the equity method

Name	Legal form	Share of voting rights in % at 31 December		Ownership percentage		Registered office	VAT/Registration number
		2019	2018	2019	2018		
Corridor Rhine-Alpine	EEIG	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	25.00%	Frankfurt am Main (DE)	DE261369711
Corridor North Sea - Baltic	EEIG	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%	16.67%	Warsaw (PL)	PL1132903811
Corridor North Sea - Mediterranean	EEIG	21.80%	21.80%	21.80%	21.80%	Luxemburg (LU)	LU21840285

Infrabel is member of three European Economic Interest Groupings (EEIG). These EEIG's have as objective to promote and develop the rail freight traffic.

The movements in investments in joint ventures are as follows:

	2019	2018
Carrying value as at 1 January	**0.00**	**578,931.58**
Change in consolidation perimeter	0.00	-563,352.51
Other movements	0.00	-15,579.08
Group's share of result	0.00	0.01
Group's share of other comprehensive income	0.00	0.00
Carrying value as at 31 December	**0.00**	**0.00**

Due to the delay in the approval of the annual financial statements of those EEIG's, no provisional figures are used in the consolidation in 2019. The final figures for 2018 of the EEIG's are taken into account in the consolidated financial statements 2019.

The key figures of the joint ventures on 31 December 2018, included in the consolidated financial statements 2019, are as follows:

	Corridor Rhine-Alpine	Corridor North Sea - Mediterranean	Corridor North Sea-Baltic	Total
Non current assets	1,047.38	0.00	0.00	1,047.38
Current assets	2,072,665.68	1,181,138.19	1,940,640.79	5,194,444.66
Of which				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,995,183.39	801,823.44	1,918,491.79	4,715,498.62
Non current liabilities	535,479.50	0.00	0.00	535,479.50
Of which				
Financial debts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current liabilities	1,538,233.56	1,181,138.19	1,940,640.79	4,660,012.54
Of which				
Debts + 1 year due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial debts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total equity	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Operating revenues	1,893,571.60	946,760.06	1,357,042.01	4,197,373.67
Operating costs before depreciation and impairments	-1,892,832.27	-946,826.26	-1,392,308.12	-4,231,966.65
Capital grants	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation and impairments	-739.33	0.00	0.00	-739.33
Financial result	0.00	66.20	35,266.11	35,332.31
Income taxes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Result of the year	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Group's share of profit	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Other comprehensive income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total comprehensive income	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Share in the other comprehensive income from investments accounted for using the equity method	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

The key figures of the joint ventures on 31 December 2017, included in the consolidated financial statements 2018, were as follows:

	Corridor Rhine-Alpine	Corridor North Sea - Mediterranean	Corridor North Sea-Baltic	Total
Non current assets	1.786,71	0,00	0,00	1.786,71
Current assets	2.540.557,69	1.831.703,34	1.131.478,66	5.503.739,69
Of which				
Cash and cash equivalents	2.432.216,66	815.837,04	748.062,25	3.996.115,95
Non current liabilities	342.600,00	2.176,77	0,00	344.776,77
Of which				
Financial debts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Current liabilities	2.199.744,40	1.829.526,57	1.131.478,66	5.160.749,63
Of which				
Debts + 1 year expiring within the year	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Financial debts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total equity	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	0,00
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Summarised statement of profit or loss				
Operating revenue	1.000.327,99	1.000.327,74	948.046,04	2.948.701,77
Operating costs before depreciation and impairments	-2.105.789,78	-1.000.393,91	-923.416,33	-4.029.600,02
Interest income	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Interest expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Capital grants	1.105.004,12	0,00	0,00	1.105.004,12
Depreciation and impairments	-739,33	0,00	0,00	-739,33
Income taxes	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Financial result	1.197,00	66,17	-24.629,71	-23.366,54
Result of the year	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	0,00
Group's share of profit	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Other comprehensive income	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Group's share of other comprehensive income	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

9.3 Investments in associates

Name	Legal form	Share of voting rights in % at 31 December 2019	2018	Ownership percentage 2019	2018	Registered office	VAT/Registration number
HR Rail	SA under public law	20% (*)	20% (*)	49.00%	49.00%	Brussels	BE0541.591.352
Rail Facilities	SA	20.00%	20.00%	49.00%	49.00%	Brussels	BE0403.265.325

HR Rail SA under public law is, according to the Royal Decree of 11 December 2013, the legal employer of all members of the staff.
Rail Facilities provides ‘procurement’-activities to the active and non-active members of the staff of Infrabel, SNCB and HR Rail, and their family members.

The movements for investments in associates are as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Carrying value as at 1 January	**12,323,048.76**	**11,886,577.62**
Share in the result from equity accounted investments	339,889.73	546,305.18
Share in the other comprehensive income from equity accounted investments	-1,682,799.98	51,865.96
Dividends	-112,700.00	-161,700.00
Carrying value as at 31 December	**10,867,438.52**	**12,323,048.76**

The key figures of the associates on 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	HR Rail	Rail Facilities	Total
Non current assets	20,020,494.05	5,903,934.77	25,924,428.82
Current assets	397,668,154.04	7,078,317.28	404,746,471.32
Of which			
Cash and cash equivalents	138,405,347.63	4,998,995.11	143,404,342.74
Non current liabilities	49,847,093.63	1,859,201.44	51,706,295.07
Of which			
Financial debts	0.00	1,859,201.44	1,859,201.44
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Current liabilities	356,432,381.81	601,670.84	357,034,052.65
Of which			
Debts + 1 year due within the year	0.00	0.00	0.00
Financial debts	0.00	0.00	0.00
Derivative financial instruments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total equity	**11,409,172.65**	**10,521,379.77**	**21,930,552.42**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**5,711,962.43**	**5,155,476.09**	**10,867,438.52**
Operating revenues	2,009,945,354.86	6,496,889.75	2,016,442,244.61
Operating costs before depreciation and impairments	-2,007,050,389.52	-6,240,389.83	-2,013,290,779.35
Capital grants	5,302,908.28	0.00	5,302,908.28
Depreciation and impairments	-6,928,965.87	0.00	-6,928,965.87
Financial result	-222,720.19	-50,657.32	-273,377.51
Income taxes	-503,180.34	-55,197.31	-558,377.65
Result of the year	**543,007.22**	**150,645.29**	**693,652.51**
Group's share of profit	**266,073.54**	**73,816.19**	**339,889.73**
Other comprehensive income	-3,434,285.67	0.00	-3,434,285.67
Total comprehensive income	**-2,891,278.45**	**150,645.29**	**-2,740,633.16**
Share in the other comprehensive income from investments accounted for using the equity method	**-1,682,799.98**	**0.00**	**-1,682,799.98**

The key figures of the associates on 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	HR Rail	Rail Facilities	Total
Non current assets	25.753.107,38	7.731.343,08	33.484.450,46
Current assets	367.351.984,35	4.930.942,32	372.282.926,67
Of which			0,00
Cash and cash equivalents	129.528.345,28	926.912,06	130.455.257,34
Non current liabilities	52.220.357,23	1.859.201,44	54.079.558,67
Of which			0,00
Financial debts	0,00	1.859.201,44	1.859.201,44
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00
Current liabilities	326.584.283,40	202.349,48	326.786.632,88
Of which			0,00
Debts + 1 year expiring within the year	0,00	0,00	0,00
Financial debts	0,00	0,00	0,00
Derivative financial instruments	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total equity	**14.300.451,10**	**10.600.734,48**	**24.901.185,58**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	**7.128.688,87**	**5.194.359,90**	**12.323.048,76**
Summarised statement of profit or loss			
Operating revenue	1.983.744.850,91	8.939.074,07	1.992.683.924,98
Operating costs before depreciation and impairments	-1.980.480.215,58	-8.528.580,81	-1.989.008.796,39
Capital grants	7.475.613,22	0,00	7.475.613,22
Depreciation and impairments	-8.859.902,68	0,00	-8.859.902,68
Income taxes	-741.686,89	-98.252,56	-839.939,45
Financial result	-257.656,66	-78.334,50	-335.991,16
Result of the year	**881.002,32**	**233.906,20**	**1.114.908,52**
Group's share of profit	**431.691,14**	**114.614,04**	**546.305,17**
Other comprehensive income	105.848,89	0,00	105.848,89
Total comprehensive income	**986.851,21**	**233.906,20**	**1.220.757,41**
Group's share of other comprehensive income	**51.865,96**	**0,00**	**51.865,96**

Note 10

Trade and other receivables

The non-current and current trade and other receivables are as follows:

Non-current

Trade and other receivables	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Trade receivables - carrying amount	0.00	0.00
Trade receivables - impairment	0.00	0.00
Trade receivables	**0.00**	**0.00**
Other receivables - carrying amount	1,010,618,778.69	1,078,866,342.22
Other amounts receivable - fair value adjustment	116,336,651.58	92,692,125.29
Other amounts receivable - impairment	-124,187.09	-131,886.82
Other amounts receivable	**1,126,831,243.18**	**1,171,426,580.69**
Trade and other receivables	**1,126,831,243.18**	**1,171,426,580.69**

Current

Trade and other receivables	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Trade receivables - carrying amount	216,418,882.55	199,484,373.45
Trade receivables - impairment	-183,600.33	-446,210.98
Trade receivables	**216,235,282.22**	**199,038,162.47**
Other receivables - carrying amount	195,349,730.08	197,152,222.92
Other receivables - impairment	-969,907.20	-2,384,143.72
Other receivables	**194,379,822.88**	**194,768,079.20**
Trade and other receivables	**410,615,105.10**	**393,806,241.67**
Total trade and other receivables	**1,537,446,348.28**	**1,565,232,822.36**

The other non-current and current receivables consist mainly of:

- The receivable on the Belgian State related to PPP Diabolo (we refer to note 32 Public-Private Partnerships);
- The receivables on the Belgian State for the realisation of various infrastructure works. (we refer to note 31 Cross-border arrangements).

The movements of the impairments on trade and other receivables are as follows:

Non-current	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Additions to impairments	0.00	131,886.82
Reversal of impairments	-7,699.73	0.00
Impairments on trade and other receivables	**-7,699.73**	**131,886.82**

Current	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Additions to impairments	0.00	5,952,150.58
Reversal of impairments	-1,676,847.17	-19,316,821.10
Impairments on trade and other receivables	**-1,676,847.17**	**-13,364,670.52**

Note 11

Contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets and liabilities	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Contract assets - carrying amount	35,463,332.15	32,463,739.20
Contract assets - impairment	-6,461,620.71	-7,713,627.43
Contract assets	29,001,711.44	24,750,111.77
Contract liabilities non current	14,189,415.78	12,053,327.45
Contract liabilities current	16,300,588.04	15,868,779.58

Contract assets are initially recognised for some operating income related to studies and assistance, since receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of the installation. This can be a railway infrastructure project for a third party, like a private railway connection of a company to the public railway network, or an IT project for a third party. Upon completion of installation and acceptance by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are billed and reclassified to trade receivables.
In 2019 6,461,620.71 € (2018: 7,713,627.43 €) was recognised as provision for "expected" losses on contract assets.
Contract liabilities include long- and short-term advances received to deliver services.

The movements of the contract liabilities are shown below:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Balance as per 1 january 2019	**27,922,107.03**	**3,328,320.36**
Received advances	43,049,223.82	37,677,269.40
Realised contract liabilities	-40,481,327.03	-13,083,482.73
Balance as per 31 December 2019	**30,490,003.82**	**27,922,107.03**

Note 12

Derivatives

Infrabel uses interest rate and currency swaps in order to cover interest rate and currency risks in line with the financial policy.

We refer to note 4 Capital and financial risk management for more information.

The table below divides the fair value of the swaps into three components:

- Nominal: the difference between the outstanding nominal amounts of the receiving leg and the paying leg converted at the closing rate;
- Fair value adjustment;
- Accrued income and expenses.

The details of the derivatives on 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Assets	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income	Total
Derivatives used for cash flow management				
	0.00	**14,159,871.31**	**1,149,647.12**	**15,309,518.43**
Interest rate swaps	0.00	14,159,871.31	1,149,647.12	15,309,518.43
Total non-current	**0.00**	**14,159,871.31**	**1,149,647.12**	**15,309,518.43**
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Interest rate swaps	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total current	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

Liabilities	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued expenses	Total
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**-26,708,043.80**	**-126,557,246.81**	**-5,284,484.40**	**-158,549,775.01**
Interest rate swaps	-23,360,103.58	-69,164,257.53	-8,117,545.24	-100,641,906.35
Currency swaps	-3,347,940.22	-57,392,989.28	2,833,060.84	-57,907,868.66
Other derivatives	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total non-current	**-26,708,043.80**	**-126,557,246.81**	**-5,284,484.40**	**-158,549,775.01**
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**0.00**	**-566,146.61**	**-193,142.46**	**-759,289.07**
Interest rate swaps	0.00	-566,146.61	-193,142.46	-759,289.07
Other derivatives	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total current	**0.00**	**-566,146.61**	**-193,142.46**	**-759,289.07**

The interest rate swaps are hedges from a variable to a fixed interest rate, or vice versa, linked to financial debts.

The currency swaps are hedges by cross-currency swaps (EUR/USD). The counterpart pays the dollars that are due by Infrabel on loans (receiving leg) and Infrabel pays the interest and capital in euros (paying leg).

The details of the derivatives on 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Assets	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income	Total
Derivatives used for cash flow management				
	0,00	**423.541,91**	**0,00**	**423.541,91**
Interest rate swaps	0,00	423.541,91	0,00	423.541,91
Total non-current	**0,00**	**423.541,91**	**0,00**	**423.541,91**
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**0,00**	**0,00**	**1.144.211,77**	**1.144.211,77**
Interest rate swaps	0,00	0,00	1.144.211,77	1.144.211,77
Total current	**0,00**	**0,00**	**1.144.211,77**	**1.144.211,77**

Liabilities	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued expenses	Total
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**-37.544.779,34**	**-123.879.532,95**	**2.502.877,40**	**-158.921.434,89**
Interest rate swaps	-31.042.885,48	-69.844.703,23	0,00	-100.887.588,71
Currency swaps	-6.501.893,86	-54.034.829,72	2.502.877,40	-58.033.846,18
Other derivatives	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
Other	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Total non-current	**-37.544.779,34**	**-123.879.532,95**	**2.502.877,40**	**-158.921.434,89**
Derivatives used for cash flow management	**0,00**	**0,00**	**-8.784.031,19**	**-8.784.031,19**
Interest rate swaps	0,00	0,00	-8.784.031,19	-8.784.031,19
Other derivatives	**0,00**	**-737.130,75**	**0,00**	**-737.130,75**
Other	0,00	-737.130,75	0,00	-737.130,75
Total current	**0,00**	**-737.130,75**	**-8.784.031,19**	**-9.521.161,94**

The other derivatives consist of a derivative embedded in a loan agreement, i.e. the option for the counterpart to extend the term of the loan.

Note 13

Other financial assets

The table below shows the movements in other financial assets in 2019 and 2018:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
On 1 January 2019	**568,267,094.48**	**678,874,423.97**
Acquisitions	38,377,695.49	65,073,457.89
Reimbursement of receivables (and equivalents)	-37,564,026.06	-141,078,830.29
Reversal of impairments	4,715.48	0.00
Fair value adjustments	92,067,588.85	-70,704,278.66
Transfers - non-current to current	0.00	20,000,000.00
Conversion differences	7,797,375.25	14,459,236.28
Accrued income	-11,004,631.87	1,643,085.29
On 31 December 2019	**657,945,811.62**	**568,267,094.48**

The other financial assets as per 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Other financial assets	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income	Total
Other shares (not consolidated)	1,166,535.48	1,806,425.84		2,972,961.32
Cash guarantees	57,232.88			57,232.88
Fixed income securities and term accounts > 3 months	494,922,773.25	152,217,264.66	7,775,579.51	654,915,617.42
Total as at 31 December 2019	**496,146,541.61**	**154,023,690.50**	**7,775,579.51**	**657,945,811.62**

The other financial assets as per 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Other financial assets	Nominal	Fair value adjustment	Accrued income	Total
Receivables on investments using equity method	-			-
Other investments (not consolidated) - acquisition value	1.161.820,00	1.583.377,00		2.745.197,00
Cash guarantees	58.317,88			58.317,88
Fixed income securities and term accounts > 3 months	486.310.643,57	60.372.724,65	18.780.211,38	565.463.579,60
Total as at 31 December 2018	**487.530.781,45**	**61.956.101,65**	**18.780.211,38**	**568.267.094,48**

The other financial assets mainly include:

- Non-current deposits and investments established to cover non-current debts. These non-current investments evolve in function of the fair value of the related debts. They are also subject to exchange rate fluctuations (EUR/USD). (see also note 31 Cross-border arrangements)

Note 14

Inventories

The carrying value of inventories can be summarised as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Raw materials	56,039.66	46,771.14
Consumables	251,147,602.65	218,632,403.97
Work in progress	6,532,144.88	5,612,261.04
Finished goods	3,672,592.63	7,909,043.85
Goods purchased for resale	36,253.61	120,641.66
Inventories	**261,444,633.43**	**232,321,121.66**

The Group has procedures in place which evaluate the obsolescence of stocks that have not rotated during a certain period and which account for impairment losses.

The carrying value of the inventories amounts to 282,793,520.18 € (2018: 255,823,154.82 €) of inventories on which 21,348,886.75 € (2018: 23,502,033.16 €) of impairment losses have been applied.

The impact on the result of the impairment on inventories is as follows:

Impairments on inventories - impact on result	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Additions to impairments	2,301,665.86	2,866,316.81
Reversal of impairments	4,153,305.58	-182,778.06
Impact on result	**-1,851,639.72**	**3,049,094.87**

Note 15

Cash and cash equivalents

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Term accounts < 90 days	7,032,792.27	45,434,679.24
Bank accounts	115,830,723.85	157,592,596.62
Other cash equivalents	1,968.48	1,381.84
Cash and cash equivalents	**122,865,484.60**	**203,028,657.70**

Short term deposits vary between 1 day and 3 months depending on the cash needs of the Group.

On 31 December 2019, the Group had 7,032,792.27 € deposits on less than 90 days (2018: 45,434,679.24 €).

On 31 December 2019 the Group had 150,000,000.00 € (2018: 1,000,0000.00 €) confirmed, unused cash credit lines.

The balance of cash and cash equivalents that is not available amounts to 17,190,000.00 € (2018: 0,00 €).

The Group's exposure to financial risks is presented in note 4.

Note 16

Non-current assets classified as held for sale

The movements in the non-current assets classified as held for sale are shown below:

	2019	2018
On 1 January 2019	**0.00**	**900,000.00**
Surplus values	0.00	-899,502.98
Sales	0.00	-497.02
On 31 December 2019	**0.00**	**0.00**

Note 17

Share capital and share premium account

In 2019, no changes occurred in the share capital and in the share premium account.

The evolution in the number of shares representing the share capital is as follows:

	Total number of shares	Number of shares A	Number of shares B
Number of shares on January 1, 2013	**16,786,654**	**1,064,746**	**15,721,908**
Number of shares on 31 December 2013	**16,786,654**	**1,064,746**	**15,721,908**
Split of shares on 1 January 2014	167,866,540	10,647,460	157,219,080
Issue of shares following the partial demerger	42,433,200	42,059,950	373,250
Cancellation of treasury shares	-157,219,080		-157,219,080
Number of shares on 31 December 2014	**53,080,660**	**52,707,410**	**373,250**
Number of shares on 31 December 2019	**53,080,660**	**52,707,410**	**373,250**

On IFRS transition date, 1 January 2013, Infrabel had issued in total 16,786,654 shares with voting rights and without nominal value of which 1,064,746 shares of category A and 15,721,908 shares of category B. Category A shares are held by the Belgian State and category B shares are held by other parties than the Belgian State.

The Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of 19 December 2013 decided to split the existing shares by ten (10) as of 1 January 2014. As a result, the share capital is represented by 167,866,540 shares.

In the same Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, and as a consequence of the approval of the partial demerger of the merged SNCB, the share capital was increased by issuing 42,059,950 shares of category A and 373,250 shares of category B. As a result of the partial demerger, Infrabel became owner of 157,219,080 treasury shares. The Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders of 19 December 2013 decided to decrease the share capital by cancellation of these 157,219,080 treasury shares.

On 31 December 2019, the share capital of the Group is represented by 53,080,600 shares with each one voting right, without nominal value, representing each 1/53,080,600 part of the share capital. All shares are fully paid.

The evolution of the share capital and share premium account is as follows:

	Issued capital	Share premium
On 1 January 2013	**1,355,061,500.00**	**299,317,752.80**
On 31 December 2013	**1,355,061,500.00**	**299,317,752.80**
Incorporation of revaluation surpluses	1,164,744,061.45	0.00
Capital increase with issue of new shares	1,675,064,517.69	0.00
Capital decrease by cancellation of treasury shares	-3,550,132,014.36	0.00
Cancellation art. 355 transfer of capital to capital grants	337,842,326.89	0.00
On 31 December 2014	**982,580,391.67**	**299,317,752.80**
On 31 December 2019	**982,580,391.67**	**299,317,752.80**

Following the partial demerger and the Extraordinary General Meetings of shareholders of 19 December 2013 and 21 May 2014, the movements hereafter became effective:

- Incorporation of revaluation surpluses for an amount of 1,164,744,061.45 € without issuing new shares but through the increase of the par value of the existing shares;
- Capital increase of 1,675,064,517.69 € by issuing 42,433,200 shares in return for the net assets received through the partial demerger of the merged SNCB;
- Capital decrease of 3,550,132,014.36 € by the cancellation of the treasury shares received in the partial demerger of the merged SNCB;
- Cancellation of the transfer from capital to capital grants in the context of art. 355 of the Law of 20 July 2006 for an amount of 337,842,326.89 € as a result of the restructuring of the SNCB Group.

At the end of December 2019, Infrabel owned no treasury shares.

Note 18

Consolidated reserves

The movements in the consolidated reserves are as follows:

	Revaluation surpluses	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2019	**56,314,172.32**	**140,197,646.61**	**-133,146,859.53**	**63,364,959.40**
Result of the year	0.00	32,902,556.49	0.00	**32,902,556.49**
Transfer of result Y-1		42,436,670.72	-42,436,670.72	**0.00**
Other comprehensive income	0.00	-19,618,474.92	-27,210,508.00	**-46,828,982.92**
Change in revaluation surpluses	-666,408.78	0.00	0.00	**-666,408.78**
Dividends	0.00	0.00	-112,700.00	**-112,700.00**
Other movements	0.00	1,304,430.45	-1,740,516.57	**-436,086.12**
Balance as at 31 December 2019	**55,647,763.54**	**197,222,829.35**	**-204,647,254.82**	**48,223,338.07**

	Revaluation surpluses	Retained earnings	Other reserves	Total
Balance as at 1 January 2018	**57.755.515,11**	**-46.411.969,62**	**6.592.422,00**	**17.935.967,50**
Result of the year	0,00	42.436.670,73	0,00	42.436.670,73
Transfer of result Y-1	0,00	142.728.031,88	-142.728.031,88	0,00
Other comprehensive income	0,00	1.566.016,38	51.865,96	1.617.882,34
Revaluation surpluses - impact on result	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Change in consolidation scope	0,00	-121.102,76	121.102,76	0,00
Change in revaluation surpluses	-1.441.342,79	0,00	0,00	-1.441.342,79
Dividends	0,00	0,00	-161.700,00	-161.700,00
Other movements	0,00	0,00	2.977.481,63	2.977.481,63
Balance as at 31 December 2018	**56.314.172,32**	**140.197.646,61**	**-133.146.859,53**	**63.364.959,40**

Note 19

Employee benefits

As a result of the restructuring of the SNCB Group, effective on 1 January 2014, and the creation of HR Rail, the employee benefits are part of the IAS 19 debts of the Infrabel Group. The contract between HR Rail and Infrabel foresees that HR Rail is the legal employer of the employees, but not the economic employer. This contract also foresees that IAS 19 employee benefits are decentralised and are recognised in the statement of financial position of the Infrabel Group.

19.1 Summary of employee benefits liabilities

The following liabilities relative to employee benefits are recognised in the statement of financial position:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Liabilities in the statement of financial position		
Post-employment benefits	187,979,231.00	168,339,717.22
Other long-term benefits	68,262,658.65	76,480,182.04
Termination benefits	7,845,138.01	8,230,480.08
Total liabilities in the statement of financial position	**264,087,027.66**	**253,050,379.34**
- of which current	69,477,494.60	78,422,847.08
- of which non-current	194,609,533.06	174,627,532.26

19.2 Description of the employee benefits

19.2.1 Post-employment benefits

The applicable post-employment benefits are the following:

Employer contributions to the Social Solidarity Fund

The retired statutory employees and their dependents (children and spouse) and dependents of deceased employees are covered by the Social Solidarity Fund. This fund is partially financed by the Group, with a contribution equal to a percentage of pensions paid.

Hospitalisation insurance

In the context of the social agreement 2008-2010 it was agreed that the Group will continue the financing of premiums to a group insurance covering the hospitalization costs in a room with two beds. This insurance applies to both active and retired statutory employees and their dependents (children and spouse), affiliated to the Fund of Social Works.

Benefits in case of a work accident

Since the statutory employees do not benefit from the legal protection in case of a work accident, a system unique to the Group was established. Based on this system, employees and their dependents are entitled to compensation in case of a work accident, both at work and on the way to work, or in case of occupational diseases. Benefits include the reimbursement of medical care, life annuities, which are dependent on the degree of disability, and annuities and allowances for dependents in case of death following a work accident.

Employer contributions to the union fund

As part of the 2016-2019 union agreement, the Group agreed with the recognised trade union organisations to pay an annual amount of 10 EUR for each affiliated retired employee.

These four types of post-employment benefits are from the type ‘defined benefit plan’ and generate a debt related to employment benefits.

Pension plans

Since 1 January 2007, the Belgian State took over the pension liabilities for the statutory employees, which were previously borne by the Group. The liability of the Group is now limited to the payment of the employer contributions to the State.

As far as the contractual employees are concerned, a defined contribution pension plan is applicable for a very limited number of employees (defined contribution plan). Since these pension plans are from the type ‘defined contribution plan’, they do not generate a debt related to employment benefits.

With the exception of the hospitalisation insurance, which is guaranteed by an insurance company, the post-employment benefits are not pre-financed in an external fund and are therefore not financed by any underlying assets or reimbursement rights.

19.2.2 Other long-term employee benefits

The following other long-term employee benefits are granted to the employees:

Jubilee premiums

Civic decorations are awarded to employees after a certain number of years of service.

Additional holidays in function of age

Additional days off are granted to the statutory employees as from the age of 45 and 50. A corresponding liability is recognised only for the employees for whom service needs to be guaranteed.

Availability leave

Under certain conditions, availability leave can be granted for a period from one to three years. Compensation will be paid to the employees concerned.

Credit days

Credit days granted to the employees may be carried over more than 12 months after the end of the closing date of the accounting year. According to IAS 19 Revised, these benefits will be classified as other long-term employee benefits.

There are no underlying assets nor reimbursement rights to cover these benefits.

19.2.3 Termination benefits

The following termination benefits are granted to the employees:

Partial career break

Statutory employees can benefit from part-time early retirement systems. These systems apply to specific categories of employees who have attained a minimum age, and provide for allowances partially offsetting the loss of working time.

Due to the application of IAS 19 Revised, only the indemnities granted to the employees who joined the scheme until 2006 (date of the scheme change) are considered as termination benefits.

Part-time work

For certain categories of employees who cannot benefit from early retirement, compensatory mechanisms of part-time work exist. These are arrangements of part-time work on a voluntary basis, whereby an additional allowance is provided which partially compensates the loss of working hours.

Due to the application of IAS 19 Revised, only the indemnities granted to the employees who joined the scheme until 2006 (date of the scheme change) are considered as termination benefits.

There are no underlying assets nor reimbursement rights to cover these benefits.

19.3 Liabilities relating to employee benefits

The following amounts are recognised in the statement of financial position relative to employee benefits:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Amount recognised in the statement of financial position								
Defined benefit obligation end of period	187,979,231.00	68,262,658.65	7,845,138.01	**264,087,027.66**	168,339,717.22	76,480,182.04	8,230,480.08	**253,050,379.34**
Fair value of plan assets end of period	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total	**187,979,231.00**	**68,262,658.65**	**7,845,138.01**	**264,087,027.66**	**168,339,717.22**	**76,480,182.04**	**8,230,480.08**	**253,050,379.34**
Of which: Net liability recognised	*187,979,231.00*	*68,262,658.65*	*7,845,138.01*	**264,087,027.66**	*168,339,717.22*	*76,480,182.04*	*8,230,480.08*	**253,050,379.34**
Of which: Net assets recognised	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	**0.00**
Of which: Unfunded plans	*187,979,231.00*	*68,262,658.65*	*7,845,138.01*	**264,087,027.66**	*168,339,717.22*	*76,480,182.04*	*8,230,480.08*	**253,050,379.34**
Of which: Funded plans	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	**0.00**	*0.00*	*0.00*	*0.00*	**0.00**

The amounts relating to defined benefit plans recognised in total comprehensive income is detailed as follows:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Defined benefit cost								
Current service cost	4,185,592.90	17,388,095.94	0.00	**21,573,688.84**	4,081,566.81	28,024,790.89	320,009.12	**32,426,366.82**
Net interest (*)	3,068,154.84	92,359.68	73,579.56	**3,234,094.08**	2,934,688.44	79,811.64	61,316.40	**3,075,816.48**
Remeasurements (other long term and termination benefits)	0.00	346,530.23	195,916.91	**542,447.14**	0.00	-215,664.40	-398,209.37	**-613,873.77**
Transfers	23,784.03	-9,410.06	101,928.53	**116,302.50**	96,622.71	-16,314.23	-12,045.47	**68,263.01**
Past service cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Total defined benefit cost	**7,277,531.77**	**17,817,575.79**	**371,425.00**	**25,466,532.56**	**7,112,886.96**	**27,872,632.90**	**-28,920.32**	**34,956,599.54**
Included in:								
Services and other goods	***4,209,376.93***	***17,725,216.11***	***297,845.44***	**22,232,438.48**	***4,178,189.52***	***27,792,812.26***	***-90,245.72***	**31,880,756.06**
Finance costs	***3,068,154.84***	***92,359.68***	***73,579.56***	**3,234,094.08**	***2,934,688.44***	***79,811.64***	***61,316.40***	**3,075,816.48**
Included in the statement of other comprehensive income (- = gain)	**19,618,474.92**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**19,618,474.92**	**-1,566,016.38**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-1,566,016.38**

(*) Of which: expected return on plan assets = 0

According to IAS 19R, actuarial gains and losses on post-employment benefits are recognised in other comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses relating to other long-term benefits and termination benefits are recognised in the result.

The total amount of premiums paid by the Group in 2019 related to defined contribution plans amounts to 3,606,633.13 € (2018: 3,928,648.54 €).

The change in discounted value of the defined benefit obligation and in fair value of plan assets during the reporting period can be summarised as follows:

Change in the discounted value of the defined benefit obligation:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Defined benefit obligation								
As at 1 January	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**	**169,978,598.53**	**80,747,378.38**	**9,084,774.50**	**259,810,751.41**
Current service cost	4,185,592.90	17,388,095.94	0.00	**21,573,688.84**	4,081,566.81	28,024,790.89	320,009.12	**32,426,366.82**
Interest cost	3,068,154.84	92,359.68	73,579.56	**3,234,094.08**	2,934,688.44	79,811.64	61,316.40	**3,075,816.48**
Actuarial (gains)/losses	19,618,474.92	346,530.23	195,916.91	**20,160,922.06**	-1,566,016.38	-215,664.40	-398,209.37	**-2,179,890.15**
Benefits paid	-7,256,492.91	-26,035,099.18	-756,767.07	**-34,048,359.16**	-6,875,485.22	-31,952,702.65	-1,322,740.36	**-40,150,928.23**
Transfers	23,784.03	-9,410.06	101,928.53	**116,302.50**	96,622.71	-16,314.23	-12,045.47	**68,263.01**
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 December	**188,289,488.67**	**68,449,776.24**	**7,347,762.75**	**264,087,027.66**	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**

The split of the discounted value of the defined benefit obligation between the active and the non-active population (pensioners and beneficiaries) is as follows:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Defined benefit obligation as at 31 December								
Liability relative to active members	52,124,061.72	68,449,776.24	7,347,762.75	**127,921,600.71**	53,449,644.50	76,667,299.63	7,733,104.82	**137,850,048.95**
Liability relative to pensioners and non-active members (beneficiaries,...)	136,165,426.95	0.00	0.00	**136,165,426.95**	115,200,330.39	0.00	0.00	**115,200,330.39**
Total defined benefit obligation as at 31 Decembe	**188,289,488.67**	**68,449,776.24**	**7,347,762.75**	**264,087,027.66**	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**

Change in fair value of plan assets:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Fair value of plan assets								
As at 1 January								
Employer contributions/benefits paid directly by employer	7,256,492.91	26,035,099.18	756,767.07	**34,048,359.16**	-6,875,485.22	-31,952,702.65	-1,322,740.36	**-40,150,928.23**
Benefits paid	-7,256,492.91	-26,035,099.18	-756,767.07	**-34,048,359.16**	6,875,485.22	31,952,702.65	1,322,740.36	**40,150,928.23**
As at 31 December	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**

The reconciliation with the statement of financial position is as follows:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Funded status								
Defined benefit obligation as at 1 January	168,649,974.89	76,667,299.63	7,733,104.82	**253,050,379.34**	169,978,598.53	80,747,378.38	9,084,774.50	**259,810,751.41**
Total	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**	**169,978,598.53**	**80,747,378.38**	**9,084,774.50**	**259,810,751.41**
Amount recognised in the statement of financial position								
As at 1 January	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**	**169,978,598.53**	**80,747,378.38**	**9,084,774.50**	**259,810,751.41**
Total expense recognised in the profit or loss statement	7,277,531.77	17,817,575.79	371,425.00	**25,466,532.56**	7,112,877.96	27,872,623.90	-28,929.32	**34,956,572.54**
Actuarial (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income	19,618,474.92	-	-	**19,618,474.92**	-1,566,016.38	-	-	**-1,566,016.38**
Employers contributions/benefits paid directly by the employer	-7,256,492.91	-26,035,099.18	-756,767.07	**-34,048,359.16**	-6,875,485.22	-31,952,702.65	-1,322,740.36	**-40,150,928.23**
As at 31 December	**188,289,488.67**	**68,449,776.24**	**7,347,762.75**	**264,087,027.66**	**168,649,974.89**	**76,667,299.63**	**7,733,104.82**	**253,050,379.34**
Cumulative actuarial gains/losses in other comprehensive income	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**-**	**-**	**0.00**

For 2020, the Group expects that the contributions and benefits paid directly will total 6.9 million € (2019: 6.9 million €) for the post-employment benefits, 28.3 million € (2018: 28.8 million €) (including credit days) for the other long-term employee benefits and 0.7 million € (2019: 0.8 million €) for termination benefits.

19.4 Split of actuarial gains and losses

The actuarial gains and losses may be split as follows:

	31/12/2019				31/12/2018			
	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total	Post employment benefits	Other long term benefits	Termination benefits	Total
Actuarial (gains)/losses								
(Gain)/loss due to changes in financial assumptions	22,765,792.67	600,259.64	386,496.01	**23,752,548.32**	14,226,352.03	394,721.65	478,805.26	**15,099,878.94**
(Gain)/loss due to changes in demographic assumptions	-327,671.52	0.00	0.00	**-327,671.52**	-231,113.99	3,322.98	0.00	**-227,791.01**
Experience (gain)/loss	-2,819,646.23	-253,729.41	-190,579.10	**-3,263,954.74**	-15,561,254.42	-613,709.03	-877,014.63	**-17,051,978.08**
Total actuarial (gains)/losses	**19,618,474.92**	**346,530.23**	**195,916.91**	**20,160,922.06**	**-1,566,016.38**	**-215,664.40**	**-398,209.37**	**-2,179,890.15**

19.5 Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity analysis

Actuarial assumptions:

The liabilities for employee benefits are calculated on an actuarial basis, based on the projected unit credit method. The main underlying parameters (financial and demographic assumptions) used in the calculation of the liability can be summarised as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Discount rate		
Post-employment benefits	1.00%	1.84%
Other long-term benefits	0%-0,68%	0%-1,42%
Termination benefits	0%-0,31%	0%-0,94%
Expected return on plan assets	0.00%	0.00%
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Medical cost increase	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality tables	MR and MR-1 (if birth date after 1950)/FR	MR and MR-1 (if birth date after 1950)/FR

As per 31 December, the discount rate used to discount the liabilities was determined by reference to the market yield at reporting date of high quality corporate bonds with similar duration as the liabilities (source: Bloomberg).

The assumption for medical costs increase (including inflation) was determined based on the current contract. All assumptions represent the best estimate.

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Post-employment benefits	15.59	15.28
Other long-term benefits (*)	12.65	12.32
Termination benefits	8.07	8.19
Weighted average duration	**15.20**	**14.86**

(*) does not take into account the liability relative to the credit days

The assumptions relating to mortality are based on the official mortality tables and on observed data.

	Employees (life expectancy at pension)	Ex-employees and family
Men	18.7	14.4
Women	21.8	10.0

Sensitivity analysis

	Impact on the discounted liability as at 31/12/2019	
	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (0,5% change)		
Post-employment benefits	-13,927,451.24	15,124,709.72
Other long-term benefits	-412,142.92	441,190.54
Termination benefits	-308,529.55	198,410.96
Medical cost increase (1% change)	6,307,562.83	-4,968,445.97
Mortality (change of life expectancy with 1 year)	13,024,398.61	-

Note 20

Provisions

The movements in provisions for the year 2019 can be summarised as follows:

	Legal disputes	Soil sanitation	Restructuring	Other	Total
On 1 January 2019	**52,435,602.59**	**32,016,691.07**	**0.00**	**16,743,076.45**	**101,195,370.11**
Of which					
Non-current	7,925,394.98	28,531,685.34	0.00	1,710,891.29	**38,167,971.61**
Current	44,510,207.61	3,485,005.73	0.00	15,032,185.16	**63,027,398.50**
Booked in total comprehensive income:					
Additions of the year	16,480,015.75	0.00	0.00	666,652.69	**17,146,668.44**
Utilisation during the year (-)	-17,351,711.45	-520,804.32	0.00	646,257.51	**-17,226,258.26**
Reversals of the year (-)	-9,901,568.27	-57,505.21	0.00	-8,497,084.93	**-18,456,158.41**
Service costs	0.00	177,395.20	0.00	0.00	**177,395.20**
Financial charges	-66,086.42	105,714.75	0.00	0.00	**39,628.33**
Effect of the change of interest rates	-303,029.68	-13,716.89	0.00	0.00	**-316,746.57**
Other movements	5,503.47	0.00	0.00	-1,540,300.72	**-1,534,797.25**
Change of consolidation perimeter	-83,325.45	0.00	0.00	83,325.45	**0.00**
On 31 December 2019	**41,215,400.54**	**31,707,774.60**	**0.00**	**8,101,926.45**	**81,025,101.59**
Of which					
Non-current	2,550,558.89	26,222,179.89	0.00	1,077,848.08	**29,850,586.86**
Current	38,664,841.65	5,485,594.71	0.00	7,024,078.37	**51,174,514.73**

The movements in provisions for the year 2018 can be summarised as follows:

	Legal disputes	Soil sanitation	Restructuring	Other	Total
As at 1 January 2018	**50.390.245,81**	**32.662.405,58**	**3.423.651,67**	**14.929.392,24**	**101.405.695,30**
Of which:					
Non-current	7.931.609,80	29.748.957,92	3.423.651,67	721.004,77	**41.825.224,16**
Current	42.458.636,01	2.913.447,66	0,00	14.208.387,47	**59.580.471,14**
Booked in total comprehensive income:					
Additions of the year for new provisions	7.207.193,99	1.462.970,72	0,00	15.032.185,16	23.702.349,87
Utilisation during the year	-3.343.483,26	-671.143,73	-3.423.651,67	-194.809,57	-7.633.088,23
Reversals of the year (-)	-2.190.019,67	-1.414.637,57	0,00	-14.208.387,47	-17.813.044,71
Financial charges	-73.065,10	134.967,43	0,00	0,00	61.902,33
Effect of the change of interest rates	419.666,26	-157.871,36	0,00	0,00	261.794,90
Other movements	-60.133,68	0,00	0,00	1.184.696,09	1.124.562,41
Change in conso scope - additions	85.198,24	0,00	0,00	0,00	85.198,24
On December 31 2018	**52.435.602,59**	**32.016.691,07**	**0,00**	**16.743.076,45**	**101.195.370,11**
Of which:					
Non-current	7.925.394,98	28.531.685,34	0,00	1.710.891,29	**38.167.971,61**
Current	44.510.207,61	3.485.005,73	0,00	15.032.185,16	**63.027.398,50**

Legal disputes

The provision for legal disputes represents the present value of the best estimate of the outflow of resources because of legal claims filed against the Group, and for which the occurrence is probable. (probability > 50%).

Contingent liabilities that represent the legal claims against the Group for which the probability of outflow of resources is low, are disclosed in note 30.

In order not to harm Infrabel Group's position in negotiations with other parties about the cause of the provision, contingent liability or contingent asset, the future or expected outflows and their timing are not disclosed.

Soil sanitation

The provision for soil sanitation represents the present value of estimated costs of work to be executed in respect of legal and constructive obligations for the depollution of land.
The variation of the provision for historic soil pollution is the consequence of new pollution that has been observed, of utilisations of these provisions and of a change in the estimates as a consequence of, for example, better methods for measuring the pollution.

Other provisions

The other provisions include a provision for tax disputes. Following a tax control at HR Rail, Infrabel has partially repaid the income related to certain exemptions from payroll withholding tax included in the payroll withholding tax declaration of 2013. Provisions have been recorded for the tax years 2014 and 2015. During the year 2016 Infrabel applied the strictest interpretation of the tax rules. Hence, no provision was created. Since 2017, this tax mechanism does no longer apply to Infrabel. As the limitation period expired in 2019, the provision for the 2014 tax year was reversed in 2019. Out of precaution, the provision created for the 2015 tax year is retained. This provision amounts to 7,024,078.37 € at 31 December 2019.

Note 21

Financial liabilities

This note provides information on the contractual terms of interest-bearing borrowings signed by the Group. For additional information on the Group's exposure to interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and liquidity risk, we refer to note 4.

The non-current financial liabilities as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

	Bank loans	Bonds	Commercial paper & collateral received	Leases	Other financial borrowings	Total	Accrued charges	Total
On 1 January 2019	**26,448,167.40**	**1,219,168,110.40**	**0**	**646,152,703.84**	**666,834,338.44**	**2,558,603,320.08**	**30,588,292.64**	**2,589,191,612.72**
Change in accounting policies	0.00	0.00	0	55,422,244.56	0.00	**55,422,244.56**		**55,422,244.56**
New debts	0.00	0.00	0	4,990,495.00	18,938.59	**5,009,433.59**		**5,009,433.59**
Capitalised interests	0.00	416,893.87	0	0.00	26,334,977.30	**26,751,871.17**		**26,751,871.17**
Transfers - non-current to current	83,551,832.60	0.00	0	-21,684,481.37	0.00	**61,867,351.23**		**61,867,351.23**
Other movements	0.00	0.00	0	-1,849,051.07	0.00	**-1,849,051.07**	27,824,414.38	**25,975,363.31**
Currency translation differences	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	11,897,198.75	**11,897,198.75**		**11,897,198.75**
Fair value adjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	102,333,025.87	**102,333,025.87**		**102,333,025.87**
On 31 December 2019	**110,000,000.00**	**1,219,585,004.27**	**0.00**	**683,031,910.96**	**807,418,478.95**	**2,820,035,394.18**	**58,412,707.02**	**2,878,448,101.20**

The change in accounting policies relates to the adoption of the new standard IFRS 16. We refer to notes 2 and 29 for more detail.
The transfer of 83,551,832.60 € within bank loans from current to non-current is the result of a counterparty exercising its option to extend by two years an existing loan of 110,000,000.00 €, partly compensated by a reclassification from non-current to current of another bank loan.

The Infrabel Group has the following non-current financial debts:

- Non-convertible bonds from the EMTN (Euro Medium Term Note) program and private placements amounting to 1,219,585,004.27 €;
- Financial debts with financial institutions amounting to 110,000,000.00 €;
- Leasing debts, amongst others the financial liabilities towards PPP Liefkenshoek Rail Link, amounting to 683,031,910.96 € (we refer to note 29 and 32 for more information);
- Other financial debts amounting to 807,418,478.95 € related to ‘concession and concession back’ contracts for certain HST (high speed train) lines (we refer to note 31 for more information).

For the derivatives and fixed income securities connected to these financial debts, we refer to notes 12 and 13.

The current financial liabilities on 31 December 2019 can be summarised as follows:

	Bank loans	Bonds	Commercial paper & collateral received	Leases	Other financial borrowings	Total	Accrued charges	Total
On 1 January 2019	**303,099,936.58**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**10,691,055.81**	**81,343.71**	**313,872,336.10**	**26,196,564.31**	**340,068,900.41**
Change in accounting policies	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,347,636.44	0.00	**12,347,636.44**		**12,347,636.44**
New debts	0.00	0.00	355,410,000.00	32,709.23	0.00	**355,442,709.23**		**355,442,709.23**
Reimbursement of debts	-192,777,065.54	0.00	-158,220,000.00	-23,288,542.12	-81,343.71	**-374,366,951.37**		**-374,366,951.37**
Transfers - non-current to current	-83,551,832.60	0.00	0.00	21,684,481.37	0.00	**-61,867,351.23**		**-61,867,351.23**
Other movements	0.00	0.00	0.00	-342,050.01	0.00	**-342,050.01**	-26,192,856.87	**-26,534,906.88**
Fair value adjustment	-322,871.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**-322,871.04**		**-322,871.04**
On 31 December 2019	**26,448,167.40**	**0.00**	**197,190,000.00**	**21,125,290.72**	**0.00**	**244,763,458.12**	**3,707.44**	**244,767,165.56**

The change in accounting policies relates to the adoption of the new standard IFRS 16. We refer to notes 2 and 29 for more detail.
The transfer within bank loans from current to non-current of 83,551,832.60 € is the result of a counterparty exercising its option to extend by two years an existing loan of 110,000,000.00 €, partly compensated by a reclassification from non-current to current of another bank loan.
There were for 192,777,065.54 € reimbursements of bank loans. An important part was financed by issuing commercial papers. The Infrabel Group has at 31 December 2019 three commercial papers outstanding in the amount of 30.000.000,00€, 75.000.000,00€ and 75.000.000,00€ with maturity dates on 31/01/2020, 20/03/2020 and 18/09/2020.
A bank placed a collateral of 17,190,000.00 € with Infrabel to cover the counterparty risk on a swap.

The non-current financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	Bank loans	Bonds	Fin.debts - current account	Leasing	Other financial borrowings	Total	Accrued charges	Total
As at 1 January 2018	**329.548.093,98**	**1.218.767.384,17**	**0,00**	**655.298.854,96**	**780.463.946,74**	**2.984.078.279,85**	**3.628.175,05**	**2.987.706.454,90**
New debts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	40.548.258,43	40.548.258,43		40.548.258,43
Reimbursement of debts	-117.055,54	0,00	0,00	-374.026,70	0,00	-491.082,24		-491.082,24
Capitalised interests	0,00	400.726,23	0,00	0,00	23.820.208,62	24.220.934,85		24.220.934,85
Transfers - non-current to current	-302.660.000,00	0,00	0,00	-8.772.124,42	0,00	-311.432.124,42		-311.432.124,42
Other movements	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	26.960.117,59	26.960.117,59
Currency translation differences	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	21.410.505,96	21.410.505,96		21.410.505,96
Fair value adjustment	-322.871,04	0,00	0,00	0,00	-199.408.581,31	-199.731.452,35		-199.731.452,35
As at 31 December 2018	**26.448.167,40**	**1.219.168.110,40**	**0,00**	**646.152.703,84**	**666.834.338,44**	**2.558.603.320,08**	**30.588.292,64**	**2.589.191.612,72**

The current financial liabilities at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

	Bank loans	Bonds	Fin.debts - current account	Leasing	Other financial borrowings	Total	Accrued charges	Total
As at 1 January 2018	**65.815.819,85**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**7.976.431,03**	**22.500.000,00**	**96.292.250,88**	**50.252.336,52**	**146.544.587,40**
New debts	980,56	0,00	0,00	10.682,19	0,00	11.662,75	0,00	11.662,75
Reimbursement of debts	-64.710.000,00	0,00	0,00	-6.068.181,83	-22.500.000,00	-93.278.181,83	0,00	-93.278.181,83
Transfers - non-current to current	302.660.000,00	0,00	0,00	8.772.124,42	0,00	311.432.124,42	0,00	311.432.124,42
Other movements	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	81.343,71	81.343,71	-24.055.772,21	-23.974.428,50
Fair value adjustment	-666.863,83	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-666.863,83	0,00	-666.863,83
As at 31 December 2018	**303.099.936,58**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**10.691.055,81**	**81.343,71**	**313.872.336,10**	**26.196.564,31**	**340.068.900,41**

The characteristics of the financial liabilities as at 31 December 2019 are as follows:

Characteristics of the financial liabilities	Currency	Coupon	Final maturity	Nominal (EUR)	Carrying amount (EUR)
Bank borrowings	EUR	Floating	< 1 year	26,448,167.40	26,428,026.08
			1 - 2 years	110,000,000.00	110,010,670.00
			2 - 5 years	0.00	0.00
Total bank borrowings				**136,448,167.40**	**136,438,696.08**
Bonds	EUR	Zero coupon	< 1 year		
			> 5 years	842,585,004.27	866,448,715.48
		Floating	< 1 year		
			> 5 years	377,000,000.00	379,605,008.20
Total bonds				**1,219,585,004.27**	**1,246,053,723.68**
Lease liabilities	EUR	Fix	< 1 year	21,125,290.72	21,125,290.72
			1 - 2 years	37,277,337.30	37,277,337.30
			2 - 5 years	48,700,739.92	48,700,739.92
			> 5 years	597,053,833.74	597,053,833.74
Total lease liabilities				**704,157,201.68**	**704,157,201.68**
Other financial liabilities	EUR	Fix	< 1 year	0.00	0.00
			2 - 5 years	8,500,000.00	8,502,719.50
			> 5 years	6,500,000.00	6,504,749.50
	USD	Fix	> 5 years	540,174,122.94	820,778,236.98
Total other financial liabilities and accrued charges				**555,174,122.94**	**835,785,705.98**
Total financial liabilities				**2,615,364,496.29**	**2,922,435,327.42**

The characteristics of the financial liabilities as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

Characteristics of the financial liabilities	Currency	Coupon	Final maturity	Nominal (EUR)	Carrying amount (EUR)
Bank borrowings	EUR	Floating	< 1 year	302.777.065,54	303.124.134,91
			1 - 2 years	26.448.167,40	26.448.167,40
			2 - 5 years	0,00	0,00
Total bank borrowings				**329.225.232,94**	**329.572.302,31**
Bonds	EUR	Zero coupon	< 1 year		
			> 5 years	842.168.110,40	866.025.372,90
		Floating	< 1 year		
			> 5 years	377.000.000,00	379.662.087,46
Total bonds				**1.219.168.110,40**	**1.245.687.460,36**
Finance lease liabilities	EUR	Fix	< 1 year	10.691.055,81	10.699.923,69
			1 - 2 years	16.233.268,73	16.233.268,73
			2 - 5 years	32.583.149,97	32.583.149,97
			> 5 years	597.336.285,14	601.297.644,67
Total finance lease liabilities				**656.843.759,65**	**660.813.987,06**
Other financial liabilities	EUR	Fix	< 1 year	81.343,71	81.343,71
			> 5 years	15.000.000,00	15.007.469,00
	USD	Fix	> 5 years	501.941.946,89	678.097.950,69
Total other financial liabilities and accrued charges				**517.023.290,60**	**693.186.763,40**
Total financial liabilities				**2.722.260.393,59**	**2.929.260.513,13**

The difference between the carrying amount and the nominal value is related to the fair value adjustments and the accrued charges.

Note 22

Trade and other payables

Non-current

Trade and other debts	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Others debts	498,024,326.75	550,860,194.89
Trade and other debts	**498,024,326.75**	**550,860,194.89**

Current

Trade and other debts	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Trade payables	543,334,589.36	578,410,002.02
Income tax and other taxes	3,448,650.83	15,184,217.28
Social debts	10,941,368.80	10,007,377.48
Other debts	156,206,341.78	176,509,291.46
Trade and other debts	**713,930,950.77**	**780,110,888.24**
Total trade and other debts	**1,211,955,277.52**	**1,330,971,083.13**

The other non-current and current payables consist of:

- The contractual obligation towards the private partner in the PPP Diabolo of the yearly contribution of 9.0 million € (indexed) during the term of the PPP; (see also note 32 Public-Private Partnerships)
- The deferred revenues in connection with the infrastructure fee invoiced to railway operators 2 months in advance;
- The deferred revenues related to receivables from the Belgian State.

Trade debts are free of interest and are normally paid within 30 days, except for trade debts related to construction contracts. Other debts are also free of interest.

Note 23

Grants

23.1 Investment grants

The movements during the year can be summarised as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
On 1 January 2019	**15,991,609,361.15**	**15,719,986,315.45**
New grants	951,743,989.94	961,301,424.41
Transfers - grants to income statement	-664,347,827.59	-679,505,527.61
Sales	-830,140.23	0.00
Transfers - other	-10,354,633.12	-10,172,851.10
On 31 December 2019	**16,267,820,750.15**	**15,991,609,361.15**
Of which		
Non-current	15,609,288,829.58	15,317,797,807.46
Current	658,531,920.57	673,811,553.69

Investment grants obtained for investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are presented as liabilities on the balance sheet and are recognised in operating result at the same rate as the depreciation of the fixed assets for which they were obtained.

23.2 Operating grants

Operating grants are recognised in result under the section ‘Operating revenues before capital grants’. Operating grants include the basic allowance granted by the State. Operating grants for 2019 amount to 101,696,360.93 € (2018: 107.878.983,40 €).

23.3 Interest grants

Interest grants received in the context of loans are deducted from financial costs. The impact of the interest grants on the financial costs at 31 December 2019 amounts to -41,108,860.96 € (2018: -43,821,433.96 €).

Note 24

Changes in liabilities from financing activities

	2018 .12	Cashflow		Non-cash movements						2019.12
		Redemption	New	Currency translation differences	Capitalised interests	Accrued financial charges	Fair value adjustment on financial debt	Transfers	Other non-cash movements	
Bank loans	26.448.167,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			83.551.832,60	0,00	110.000.000,00
Bonds	1.219.168.110,40	0,00	0,00	0,00	416.893,87			0,00	0,00	1.219.585.004,27
Leasing	646.152.703,84	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			-21.684.481,37	58.563.688,49	683.031.910,96
Other financial borrowings	666.834.338,44	0,00	18.938,59	11.897.198,75	26.334.977,30	-	102.333.025,87	0,00	0,00	807.418.478,95
Accrued charges - financial charges	30.588.292,64	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	27.824.414,38		0,00	0,00	58.412.707,02
Non-current financial debts	2.589.191.612,72	0,00	18.938,59	11.897.198,75	26.751.871,17	27.824.414,38	102.333.025,87	61.867.351,23	58.563.688,49	2.878.448.101,20
Bank loans	303.099.936,58	-192.777.065,54	0,00	0,00	0,00	-	-322.871,04	-83.551.832,60	0,00	26.448.167,40
Bonds	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	0,00
Non-subordinated debt	0,00	-158.220.000,00	355.410.000,00	0,00	0,00			0,00	0,00	197.190.000,00
Leasing	10.691.055,81	-23.288.542,12	32.709,23	0,00	0,00			21.684.481,37	12.005.586,43	21.125.290,72
Other financial borrowings	81.343,71	-81.343,71	0,00	0,00	0,00					0,00
Accrued charges - financial charges	26.196.564,31					-26.192.856,87				3.707,44
Current financial debts	340.068.900,41	-374.366.951,37	355.442.709,23	0,00	-	-26.192.856,87	-322.871,04	-61.867.351,23	12.005.586,43	244.767.165,56
Total of financial debts	2.929.260.513,13	-374.366.951,37	355.461.647,82	11.897.198,75	26.751.871,17	1.631.557,51	102.010.154,83	0,00	70.569.274,92	3.123.215.266,76
Capital grants			979.338.651,07							
Interest grants			47.712.000,48							
Interests paid		-94.424.994,00								
Derivatives - non-current liabilities	35.041.901,94			2.655.200,66		7.787.361,80			-13.491.936,20	31.992.528,20
Derivatives fair value adjustment - non-current liabilities	123.879.532,95						2.677.713,86			126.557.246,81
Derivatives - current liabilities	8.784.031,19					-8.590.888,73				193.142,46
Derivatives fair value adjustment - current liabilities	737.130,75						-170.984,14			566.146,61
Derivatives - non-current assets	0,00					1.149.647,12				1.149.647,12
Derivatives fair value adjustment - non-current assets	423.541,91						13.736.329,40			14.159.871,31
Derivatives - current assets	1.144.211,77					-1.144.211,77				0,00
Derivatives fair value adjustment - current assets	0,00						-			0,00

Note 25

Operating income and expenses

25.1 Operating income

25.1.1 Disaggregation of turnover

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Group's turnover from contracts with customers:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Type of goods or service		
Infrastructure fee	781,173,628.99	760,261,273.20
Supply of energy	112,422,459.72	115,544,502.46
ICT	46,841,986.34	43,170,901.88
Studies and assistance (except ICT)	37,801,899.72	42,837,407.73
Property management	6,246,402.06	6,378,643.40
Other sales	35,877,947.09	33,562,293.08
Total turnover from contracts with customers	**1,020,364,323.92**	**1,001,755,021.75**

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Timing of turnover recognition		
Goods transferred at a point in time	35,877,947.09	33,562,293.08
Services transferred over time	984,486,376.83	968,192,728.67
Total turnover from contracts with customers	**1,020,364,323.92**	**1,001,755,021.75**

The amount of turnover that will be recognised in subsequent periods, when the contractual obligations are realised, can be detailed as follow:

	Carrying amount	Expected realisation contract liabilities		
	31/12/2019	2020	2021	2022 and further
Contract liabilities	30,490,003.82	16,300,588.04	0.00	14,189,415.78

We refer to note 11 for more information about the contract assets and liabilities.

25.1.2 Own production

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Intangible assets	21,529,108.69	16,115,271.37
Tangible assets	433,191,966.75	453,864,780.20
Own production	**454,721,075.44**	**469,980,051.57**

The Group has its own resources, that it may use, within the framework of its economic activities, to realise intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. These sustainable assets, investments realised with own resources are referred to as ‘own production’. The charges for works carried out under the entity’s own management are neutralised by posting a corresponding income, while the investments realised are put on the balance sheet.

Infrabel has chosen not to deduct this utilisation from the operating costs but to present it as operating income as this is a very important part of the Group's operational functioning.

25.1.3 Other operating income

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Surplus values on the sale of non-current and current assets	8,662,266.94	6,311,422.23
Compensation received from third parties	9,663,613.06	597,814.40
Other operating income	3,539,779.00	4,747,555.12
Other operating income	**21,865,659.00**	**11,656,791.75**

25.2 Operating expenses

25.2.1 Services & other goods

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Employee costs	771,137,535.30	746,258,201.17
Energy supply and other supplies	107,129,929.43	107,241,253.65
Maintenance and repairs	145,971,209.33	134,629,314.57
Rental expenses	42,487,654.04	56,791,456.76
Costs related to operations	22,666,990.67	24,850,024.58
Other operational costs	170,959,802.19	180,046,786.08
Services and other goods	**1,260,353,120.96**	**1,249,817,036.81**

The employee costs cover the amounts invoiced by HR Rail with regards to the personnel put at disposal of Infrabel and the costs, excluding the financial costs, related to the IAS 19 provisions.

In 2019, HR Rail put at disposal of the Group an average of 10,106.6 FTE (2018: 10.277,4 FTE).

Due to the application of the new IFRS 16 standard there is a decrease in the rental expenses in 2019 compared to 2018. We refer to notes 2 and 29 for more detail.

25.2.2 Other operating costs

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Provisions for risks and other charges	-19,329,182.60	426,379.24
Impairments	-4,757,649.87	3,381,799.65
Losses on disposals of non current and current assets	1,363,638.09	669,140.34
Other operating costs	3,208,588.35	4,030,548.07
Other operating costs	**-19,514,606.03**	**8,507,867.30**

The other operating costs are negative in 2019 mainly because of important utilisations of provisions related to legal disputes and because of the partial reversal of a tax provision. We refer to note 20 for more detail.

Note 26

Employee benefit expenses

26.1 Employee benefit expenses

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Salaries, remuneration and other short term employee benefits	43,602,816.08	39,633,169.70
Social security contribution	10,336,465.73	9,862,162.65
Employer contribution for extra-legal insurances	2,129,811.82	2,056,031.73
Other employee charges	214,515.77	185,048.79
Employee benefit expenses	**56,283,609.40**	**51,736,412.87**

As the entire personnel of Infrabel is put at disposal by HR Rail to Infrabel, these costs are not included in the employee benefit expenses, but in note *25.2.1 Services and other goods*.

26.2 Employee headcount

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Workers	23	14
Employees	684	592
Weighted average number of personnel (in FTE)	**707**	**606**
Weighted average number of interims (in FTE)	**5**	**1**

Note 27

Financial income and costs

27.1 Financial income

Financial income	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Interest gains on:		
Non-current financial assets	324,976.40	382,656.60
Current assets	34,079,710.71	32,285,818.97
Fair value adjustment	138,142,567.66	214,468,869.99
Exchange differences	313,313.53	526,474.73
Currency translation differences	1,802.21	65,370.86
Other financial income	1,630,092.69	4,289,255.47
Financial income	**174,492,463.20**	**252,018,446.62**

27.2 Financial costs

Financial costs	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Interest expenses on:		
Lease liabilities	40,134,777.59	0.00
Other financial liabilities	40,402,252.73	77,910,989.64
Provisions	39,628.33	61,902.33
Debts related to employee benefits	3,234,094.08	3,075,816.48
Fair value adjustment	88,006,170.71	143,560,347.74
Exchange differences	99,670.40	50,666.81
Currency translation differences	1,089,603.26	1,849,421.49
Other financial costs	840,816.23	812,716.80
Financial costs	**173,847,013.33**	**227,321,861.29**

In accordance with the new IFRS 16 standard, the interest expenses on financial liabilities were divided in interest expenses on lease liabilities and those on other financial liabilities. Due to the adoption of the new standard there is an increase in interest expenses, as the figures per 31 December 2018 were not revised. We refer to notes 2 and 29 for more detail.

The decrease in financial income and costs is the consequence of the lower fair value adjustments on the USD debts.

Note 28

Income taxes

The table below shows a reconciliation between tax (expense)/income on the total comprehensive income before taxes (and without the share of the Group in the investments accounted for by using the equity method) at the Belgian statutory tax rate and tax expense/income on total comprehensive income at the effective tax rate at 31 December 2019 and 31 December 2018.

28.1 Effective tax rate

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Income before taxes (without investments accounted for by using the equity method)	33,580,547.02	43,198,883.80
Income taxes	947,113.22	1,397,695.13
Effective tax rate	**2.82%**	**3.24%**

28.2 Reconciliation between effective tax rate and applicable tax rate

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Applicable tax rate	**29.58%**	**29.58%**
Result before taxes (without investments accounted for by using the equity method)	33,580,547.02	43,198,883.80
Income taxes (based on the applicable tax rate)	**9,933,125.81**	**12,778,229.83**
Non-taxable income of Infrabel	-9,787,536.32	-13,819,680.80
Tax-free results	183,347.99	1,810,912.26
Effect of disallowed expenses	618,645.35	587,782.33
Effect of tax deduct	-10,323.39	-15,633.07
Use of fiscal losses	0.00	0.00
Other adjustments	9,853.79	56,084.57
Income taxes (excl. deferred taxes)	**947,113.22**	**1,397,695.13**

Infrabel is exempt from income taxes (CIR art. 220 – art. 180).

28.3 Income taxes in the total comprehensive income

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Tax over the reporting period	-947,113.22	-1,397,695.13
Deferred taxes	-1,576.83	209,031.94
Total income taxes	**-948,690.05**	**-1,188,663.19**

Note 29

Leases

29.1 Leases

We refer to note 2 for more information about the transition as at 1 January 2019 from IAS 17 to the new standard IFRS 16.

The Group leases buildings in particular office and technical premises. A right-of-use asset and liability will only be recorded when the rent is higher than 10,000 €/year. The application of IFRS 16 on the rental of buildings ≤ 10,000 €/year has no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. About 10 office buildings have been recorded as right-of-use assets at 31 December 2019. The payments for the leases of buildings are indexed annually. There are no variable payments. These leases do not include purchase options, but may include options for renewal and/or termination. These leases do not allow subleasing.
At 31 December 2019, Infrabel had not yet concluded some new contracts with SNCB for a significant number of office and technical premises. As a result, IFRS 16 requirements for recognition as a lease were not yet met. It is very likely that they will be recognised as leases as soon as these contracts will have been concluded.

The Group also rents cars, wagons and washbasins. The exemption for low-value assets is used for the washbasins (<5,000 USD). The application of IFRS 16 on the cars and wagons has no material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. Therefore, no right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were recorded.

We refer to note 31 for a description of the cross-border arrangements (concession-concession back contracts). We refer to note 32 for a description of the Liefkenshoek Rail Link PPP.

The Group has no leases as lessor.

29.2 Amounts recognised on the balance sheet

29.2.1 Right-of-use assets

On 31 December 2019 the Group has the following right-of-use assets, included in the total of tangible assets, as part of leases (see also note 8):

Acquisition value	Buildings	Plant, machinery & equipment	Total
Opening balance	**0.00**	**5,876,327.04**	**5,876,327.04**
Change in consolidation perimeter		-5,768,327.04	**-5,768,327.04**
Change in accounting policies	67,769,881.00	0.00	**67,769,881.00**
Acquisitions	4,990,495.00	0.00	**4,990,495.00**
Ending balance	**72,760,376.00**	**108,000.00**	**72,868,376.00**

Depreciation and impairments	Buildings	Plant, machinery & equipment	Total
Opening balance	**0.00**	**-2,885,342.72**	**-2,885,342.72**
Change in consolidation perimeter		2,777,342.72	**2,777,342.72**
Depreciation	-12,763,880.74	0.00	**-12,763,880.74**
Ending balance	**-12,763,880.74**	**-108,000.00**	**-12,871,880.74**
Net book value on 31 December 2019	**59,996,495.26**	**0.00**	**59,996,495.26**

29.2.2 Lease liabilities

We refer to note 21 for the evolution of the lease liabilities.

There are no leases to which the Group has committed itself and that have not yet started.

There are no special restrictions or covenants imposed in the lease contracts.

29.3 Amounts recognised in the income statement

Leases under IFRS 16	31/12/2019
Depreciation on the right-of-use assets	12,763,880.74
Interest on lease liabilities	40,134,777.59
Expenses relating to exemption from leases:	
Rental charges relating to short-term leases	*813,912.22*
Rental charges relating to leases of low-value assets	*129,365.46*
	53,841,936.01

We refer to note 27 'Financial income and costs'.

29.4 Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement

The total cash outflow from leases amounts to 23,288,542.12 € at 31 December 2019.

29.5 Options for renewal and termination

Some leases of buildings contain renewal or termination options that can often be exercised by the Group up to one year before the end of the non-cancellable contract term. Where possible, the Group strives to include such options in new leases to provide operational flexibility. Most of the options held are only exercisable by the Group and not by the lessors. On the commencement date, the Group assesses whether it is reasonably certain that the options will be exercised. The Group reassesses this if a significant event occurs or if there are significant changes in circumstances under the Group's control.

The Group estimates that, if all renewal options were exercised and no termination option, the potential future lease payments would result in an (undiscounted) increase in lease liabilities of 8,170,200.00 €.

Note 30

Contingent assets and liabilities

The contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2019 amount to 4,122,598.49 € (2018: 26,272,757.93 €). This amount represents legal claims against the Group for which the probability that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation is remote.

The contingent assets as at 31 December 2019 amount to 22,446,872.23 € (2018: 59,605,852.71 €).

Note 31

Cross-border arrangements

Several cross-border leasing transactions, concluded in the past, were transferred to Infrabel as a result of the restructuring of the SNCB Group (assets conceded to a Trust, and then immediately conceded back to the SNCB Group aimed at realising financial benefits shared with the Trust). The underlying property, plant and equipment of those transactions is related to railway infrastructure (high-speed lines).
The transactions do entail some restrictions on the use of the underlying assets (e.g. no sale, no sublease without prior consent of the Trust).
At the end of the initial basic term, the Group has several options based on the type of transaction including:

- Exercise the purchase option;
- Return the assets to the Trust, who will use them for its own purpose;
- Return the assets to the Trust, for whom the Group will act as a sales agent for the assets;
- Extend the arrangement by a lease or service contract beyond the initial basic term of the arrangement; or
- Find a third party who will assume the remaining obligations towards the Trust under a lease or service contract.

These so-called “Cross-border arrangements” were accounted for based on their economic substance in accordance with SIC 27, which can be summarised as meaning that in accounting terms, these transactions should be treated as not having taken place. This treatment remains under IFRS 16.
The Infrabel Group kept the property, plant and equipment on its statement of financial position and did not recognize any gain or loss from the sale transactions to the Trust.
The investment accounts (investment of a portion of the proceeds arising from the head lease) and related payment obligations towards the Trust (over the duration of the arrangement and including the buy-back option) are recognised in the Group’s consolidated statement of financial position. The investment accounts and related payment obligations towards the Trust are recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 in “Other financial assets” (see note 13) and “Financial liabilities” (see note 21).
For certain transactions, the Group used derivatives in order to hedge interest rate and foreign exchange risks. In those cases the Group applied the ‘fair value option through profit or loss’ as foreseen by IFRS 9 to account for the financial assets and liabilities. For an analysis of the use of derivatives, we refer to note 12. The analysis of the financial risk management related to the use of financial instruments, including the financial instruments related to the cross-border arrangements, is explained in note 4.
In order to avoid an accounting mismatch, the Group opted to recognise all financial instruments relating to these transactions at fair value. This means that the non-current receivable on the State, the other financial assets, the financial liabilities and the derivatives linked to these transactions are recorded at fair value through profit or loss.

Note 32

Public-Private Partnerships

At the request of its majority shareholder, Infrabel entered into 2 Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): the Diabolo PPP (Closing 28 September 2007 - Investment amount: €290 million) and the Liefkenshoek Rail Link PPP (Closing 5 November 2008 - Investment amount: €690 million).

Diabolo PPP:

This PPP concerns the rail infrastructure linking Brussels Airport station to the L26N railway line which runs in the central reservation of the E19 motorway (between Mechelen and Brussels). The concession runs until 8 June 2047 inclusive, and comprises part of Brussels Airport station and two drilled tunnel shafts including the specific rail technical equipment (tracks, overhead power lines, signalling ...).

The private partner bears the construction risk and the demand risk. For that reason it receives - in accordance with the Diabolo legislation of 30 April 2007 - in addition to a contribution from the rail infrastructure manager and from the railway undertakings that serve Brussels Airport station, a passenger contribution (the Diabolo supplement).

Infrabel's obligation towards the private partner, which retains all the rights of use of this rail infrastructure, is accounted for under other liabilities. On the other hand, Infrabel's receivable from the Belgian State completely covers the payment of this contribution.

Liefkenshoek Rail Link PPP:

This PPP concerns the rail infrastructure in the port of Antwerp connecting the left bank (Waaslandhaven) with the right bank (Antwerp North marshalling yard). The development contract runs until 21 January 2051 inclusive, and encompasses the whole bedding of the route (16.2 km), including the renovated Beveren tunnel (1.2 km) and the Antigoon tunnels (two drilled tunnel shafts each 6 km long). The PPP is limited to the civil engineering work of the line, as well as the automated smoke and heat extraction and foam fire extinction system. The classic rail technical equipment (tracks, overhead power lines, signalling, etc.) do not form part of this PPP.
The private partner bears the construction risk and the availability risk. For that reason, it receives an availability fee.
The assets connected with the Liefkenshoek Rail Link PPP are treated as owned assets, since Infrabel is the legal owner. The liabilities connected with it have the characteristics of a financial leasing liability, and were therefore treated as such.

Note 33

Rights and obligations

The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment is 1,338,728,116.13 € (2018: 1,171,638,722.03€).

The amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of services is 422,048,579.93 € (2018: 401,597,470.77 €).

The personal guarantees given by the Group for third parties amount to 43,571,033.83 € (2018: 48,732,368.94 €).

Credit lines granted to third parties by the Group amount to 10,000,000.00 € as at 31 December 2019 (2018: 10,000,000.00 €).

Guarantees given by third parties to the Group amount to 352,073,167.61 € (2018: 322,350,169.86 €) and mainly concern the personal guarantees given by contractors and guarantees on assets needed to achieve the corporate objective.

Note 34

Information on related parties

34.1 Consolidated companies

The list of subsidiaries and interests under the equity method is included in note 5.

34.2 Relations with the State

34.2.1 Holding interests

The Belgian State is the ultimate and principal shareholder of Infrabel SA under public law. The Belgian State owns directly and indirectly 99,89% of the shares of Infrabel.

34.2.2 Management contract

The Belgian State signed a management contract with Infrabel for the period from 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2012, and legally extended until a new management contract becomes effective.

The Infrabel Group is, in its role of railway infrastructure manager, an essential part of the transportation system in Belgium.

The legislator set the **public service missions** of Infrabel as follows:

1. acquisition, construction, renewal, maintenance and management of railway infrastructure;
2. management of regulation and security systems of this infrastructure;
3. provision to railway companies of the services defined by the Law;
4. allocation of available railway infrastructure capacity;
5. pricing, billing and collection of fees for using the railway network and for the services referred to in 3;

The management contract is not limited to merely defining the public service missions. It also stipulates certain tasks to be performed in order to fulfil these missions.

In order to allow Infrabel to perform the public service missions entrusted to it under the management contract, it receives grants from the Federal (i.e. National) Government and, to a lesser extent, from federated entities (Regions) for certain specific projects. For additional information, we refer to note 23 - Grants.

34.2.3 *Services to public administrations*

The Group provides services, such as but not limited to ICT services, construction and maintenance works, to the Belgian State and to various public administrations of the Belgian State. All these transactions are conducted as in a normal client/provider relationship, and under terms that are not more favourable than those offered to other clients and providers.

34.3 Figures concerning the relations with the Belgian State and the companies accounted for using the equity method

The grants obtained from the Belgian State are detailed in note 23.

Besides these grants the following transactions took place with related parties:

	31/12/2019		31/12/2018	
	Belgian State	Companies accounted for using the equity method	Belgian State	Companies accounted for using the equity method
Turnover	224,240.55	7,230,663.66	50,927.14	7,632,075.29
Services and other goods	2,403,020.97	725,888,650.57	2,413,198.26	723,914,476.89
Receivables	828,495.40	2,906,689.43	881,233.56	1,834,644.12
Debts	78,370.92	18,587,471.98	3,646.67	32,428,822.72

The transactions accounted for under services and other goods consist mainly of the relation with HR Rail.

34.4 Relations with key management

The directors and the members of the Management Board of Infrabel SA under public law are considered as key management of the Group.

The total amount of compensation provided to directors and members of the Management Committee amounts to 1,334,733.18 € in 2019 and 1,314,041.54 € in 2018.

Key management compensation consists only of salary and short-term benefits. In 2019 and 2018 there has been no payment of termination benefits, post-employment benefits or long-term benefits.

We refer to the Corporate governance chapter and the remuneration report in the statutory annual report of Infrabel for more information related to the members of the Board of Directors, members of the Management Committee, the rules of conduct and remuneration policy of the Group.

Note 35

Auditors’ fees

In 2019, the Infrabel Group recorded an amount of 428,396.00 € (2018: 429,380.33 €) relative to audit fees relating to the control of the annual accounts by the auditors of the Group. The costs related to tax advice amounted to 19,281.83 € in 2019 (2018: 31,665.00 €). In 2019, other services were provided by the auditors for an amount of 5,300.00 € (2018: 5,528.58 €).

These fees can be broken down as follows:

	31/12/2019	31/12/2018
Assignments relating to the control of the annual accounts	428,396.00	429,380.33
Assignments relating to tax advice	19,281.83	31,665.00
Other assignments	5,300.00	5,528.58
Auditors' fees	**452,977.83**	**466,573.91**

Note 36

Events after the reporting date

36.1 GO !, a gradual phasing in

With the new GO ! strategic plan, a new organisational structure of the company will gradually be phased in by 2021. Within this framework, the functions of CCO and COO came into being on 1 January 2020.

On 16 December 2019, the Board of Directors approved the appointment of Ms Ann Billiau as Chief Client Officer (CCO). Tasked with putting our customers at the centre of internal decisions, her mission is to listen to them in order to best meet their current and future expectations.

On the same day, Mr Jochen Bultinck was appointed Chief Operations Officer (COO). Initially, his task is to improve the day-to-day management of the network, in consultation with the CEO. In particular, he will contribute his expertise with a view to adapting the organisation of works and promoting synergies between the Asset Management and Traffic Management & Services Divisions. In the long run, he will have to ensure the consolidation of the Asset Management, Build and Traffic Operations activities.

With these two functions and the people who embody them, it is now possible to analyse our processes from a new angle with a view to making a series of innovative proposals for our activities, both from an operational and commercial point of view.

For one year, the CCO and COO will examine the company's situation with a view to proposing concrete measures giving us the means to give new impetus to sustainable mobility in Belgium.

36.2 Appointement of a CEO

After 15 years at the head of the mothercompany Infrabel, and with his term of office having ended in November 2019, Mr Luc Lallemand took the decision to stand down as the Chief Executive Officer of Infrabel. This decision was made public on 6 January 2020, and Mr Lallemand left the company at midnight on 29 February.

On 25 February, the Board of Directors decided to appoint Ms Ann Billiau as acting CEO. She also retains her responsibilities as Chief Client Officer.

Ms Billiau took up the post of acting CEO on 1 March 2020 and has been entrusted with this new role until the new CEO takes office, following appointment by the Federal Government. At the same time, in order to comply with the legal requirement that two French-speaking members must sit on the Management Board, Mr Eric Mercier was appointed as an acting member of this body. He also retains his existing role (Chief Digital Officer).

At the time of finalising this annual consolidated report, the Federal Government has not yet appointed a new CEO.

36.3 COVID-19 health crisis

In January 2020, China was hit by an epidemic caused by COVID-19. After affecting China, this epidemic arrived in Europe and Belgium. The public authorities, notably through the Federal Government, took measures to curb the spread of the virus amongst the population. These necessary measures will have a significant impact on the Belgian economy and on public finances.

There are considerable implications for our society, but also for Infrabel. During the crisis, the company has focused on essential work. The precise implications for our activities and the rescheduling of work, as well as for our finances, are yet to be assessed. At the time of writing this annual report, it is impossible to predict what these will be. However, it is clear that this event, which arose after the end of the financial year, will not necessitate any changes to the amounts in the consolidated financial statements for 2019, but will have an impact on the consolidated financial statements for 2020.

Furthermore, as the coronavirus situation deteriorated, the SNCB and Infrabel were faced with a sharp rise in the rate of sickness-related absenteeism amongst their employees. It reached a point where the two companies were forced to cut back their services to maintain continuity on essential lines and offer a train service of national interest, corresponding to 56.2% of the normal train service with around 75% of the number of seats usually available. At the time of writing this annual report, there has been a 12.3% decline in freight traffic and an 85.8% decline in international traffic.

Whatever the scale of this reduction in traffic demand, it will inevitably have consequences for Infrabel and its financial situation. For as long as the coronavirus crisis continues, the government may be required to take other measures which could also have implications for Infrabel.

As the Federal Government is a 99.3% shareholder in Infrabel and the law provides that it must take appropriate measures if, over a period of a maximum of five years, Infrabel's revenues do not cover the costs of the rail infrastructure, the Board of Directors of Infrabel concludes that the COVID-19 crisis does not affect the going concern status of Infrabel and that the application of the valuation rules on a going concern basis remains justified.