Aurizon Network Pty Ltd
ABN 78 132 181 116

Annual Financial Report
for the year ended 30 June 2018

The Directors of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd (Network or the Company) present their Directors' Report together with the Financial Report of the Company and its controlled entities (collectively the consolidated entity or Group) for the financial year ended 30 June 2018 and the Independent Auditor's Report thereon.

Directors
The following people are Directors of the Company, or were Directors of the Company during the reporting period:

M Fraser (Chairman)	
M Bastos	Appointed 22 November 2017
J Cooper	
A Harding	
S Lewis	Resigned 22 November 2017
M Riches	Appointed 26 July 2017
K Vidgen	

Principal activities
The nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities during the year were:

(i) provision of access to, and operation and management of, the Central Queensland Coal Network (CQCN); and
(ii) the provision of design, construction, overhaul, maintenance and management services to Aurizon Holdings Limited and its subsidiary entities (the Aurizon Group) as well as external below rail customers.

Review of Operations
Business summary
Aurizon Network operates the 2,670 kilometre CQCN. The CQCN open access network is the largest coal rail network in Australia connecting multiple below rail customers from more than 40 mines to three ports. The CQCN includes four major coal systems: Moura; Blackwater; Goonyella; and Newlands, and an interconnecting system Goonyella Abbot Point Expansion (GAPE).

Performance overview
Network contributed full year revenue of $1,218.6 million (2017: $1,262.1 million) to the Aurizon Group. Regulatory access revenue for the year ended 30 June 2018 is based on transitional tariffs pending approval of the UT5 Access Undertaking. This is lower than the Allowable Revenue for the year ended 30 June 2017 which included $89 million of regulatory revenue pertaining to the UT4 true-up for the years ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015. In addition, the prior year also included non-recurring true-ups in relation to GAPE (non-regulated revenue) and AFD rebates totalling $11.4 million. Volumes this year were higher than the Cyclone Debbie impacted 2017 financial year, resulting in approximately $53 million additional revenue. This year includes higher electricity revenue of $30.1 million and flood costs recovery of $18.4 million mainly relating to Cyclone Debbie, partially offset by a $21.6 million negative revenue cap adjustment amount relating to the year ended 30 June 2016. Other revenue decreased $10.7 million mainly due to the recognition of the Bandanna Group's bank guarantee and a $6.0 million insurance claim recovery in the prior year, partly offset by the recognition of the Caledon WIRP Deed bank guarantee held as security this year.

Profit before tax for the year of $326.0 million is higher than the prior year of $324.9 million as lower revenue has been compensated by overall lower expenses. Lower consumables costs (primarily due to the prior year including $26 million UT4 true-up of corporate costs from FY2014 and FY2015 and recovery works undertaken following Tropical Cyclone Debbie) and other expenses (primarily due to the prior year including $8 million asset impairments, inventory obsolescence and $5 million lower loss on disposal of assets) have been incurred during the year ended 30 June 2018. There has been a reallocation of costs between labour and consumables costs in relation to operating activities performed by the Infrastructure Delivery and Infrastructure Engineering divisions who were restructured into Aurizon Network effective 1 July 2017 and previously provided services via an intercompany charge.

Capital expenditure on tangible (primarily asset renewals) and intangible assets for the year totalled $332.0 million (2017: $280.0 million).

The Network business delivered record railings of 229.6mt for the year, with five of the twelve months recording monthly records including the highest ever volume of 20.6mt in June 2018.

Dividends
Details of dividends provided for or paid are set out in note 12 to the financial report.

State of affairs
In the opinion of the Directors there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Company that occurred during the financial year under review.

Events since the end of the financial year
The Directors are not aware of any other events or developments which are not set out in this report that have, or would have, a significant effect on the Group's state of affairs, its operations or its expected results in future years.

Likely developments
Over the next two years the focus will continue to be on productivity improvements. The Company will continue to collaborate with our customers on supply chain solutions across our business; notably for coal infrastructure assets in Queensland. There will be a continued focus on costs and maximising the capacity of the network.

Some of the risks facing the Company during this time will be the global demand of coal volumes and the finalisation of the Company's 2017 Draft Access Undertaking (UT5) which was initially submitted to the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) in November 2016 (with a further draft being submitted to the QCA in March 2017 after consultation with industry) and will set revenue for the 2017/18 to 2020/21 financial years once approved. Transitional tariffs have been approved for the first half of 2018/19 and UT4 has been extended to the earlier of 31 December 2018 or the date a replacement Undertaking takes effect.

In the opinion of the Directors, disclosure of any further information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Environmental regulation and performance
The Company is committed to managing its operational activities and services in an environmentally responsible manner to meet legal, social and moral obligations. In order to deliver on this commitment, the Company seeks to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.

As part of commitments made to the Queensland Department of Environment and Science (the Queensland Government's environment regulator) associated with legal requirements in the *Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)*, the Company has implemented the requirements outlined in the Central Queensland Coal Dust Management Plan (CDMP). This includes the Company being responsible for the operation, maintenance and reporting associated with the coal dust opacity monitoring system and the cascade of relevant requirements in the CDMP into Access Agreements with above rail operators and into Transfer Facilities Licences with mines e.g. veneering requirements at the loading point.

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (Cth) (NGER) requires the Company to report its annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. The Company has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required and is registered under the NGER Act.

The *National Pollutant Inventory* (NPI) requires the Company to report its emissions of different chemical substances to air, land and water. The Company has implemented systems and processes for the collection and calculation of the data required.

Environmental prosecutions
There have been no environmental prosecutions during this financial year.

Indemnification and insurance of officers
The Company's constitution provides that it may indemnify any person who is, or has been, an officer of the Company, including the Directors and Company Secretary, against liabilities incurred whilst acting as such officers to the extent permitted by law. The Company's holding company, Aurizon Holdings Limited, has entered into a Deed of Access, Indemnity and Insurance with each of the Directors common to both Aurizon Holdings Limited and the Company. No Director or officer of the Company has received benefits under an indemnity from the Company during or since the end of the year.

The Company's holding company, Aurizon Holdings Limited, has paid a premium for insurance for officers of the Group. This insurance is against a liability for costs and expenses incurred by officers in defending civil or criminal proceedings involving them as such officers, with some exceptions. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability insured against and the amount of the premium paid.

Rounding of amounts

The Group is within the class specified in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 relating to the rounding off of amounts in the Directors' Report and the Financial Report. Amounts in the Directors' Report and Financial Report have been rounded off to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, except where stated otherwise.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

A copy of the Auditor's Independence Declaration, as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act, is set out on page 5. The Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Company.

M Fraser
Chairman

12 August 2018

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Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd and the entities it controlled during the period.

Tim Allman
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Brisbane
12 August 2018

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Aurizon Network Pty Ltd

ABN 78 132 181 116

Financial report for the year ended 30 June 2018

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These financial statements are the consolidated financial statements of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd and its controlled entities (collectively the consolidated entity or the Group). Aurizon Network Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Aurizon Operations Limited (Aurizon Operations). The ultimate parent entity is Aurizon Holdings Limited (Aurizon Holdings). Aurizon Holdings and its subsidiaries together are referred to as the Aurizon Group.

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars.

Aurizon Network Pty Ltd is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia. Its registered office is:

Level 8
900 Ann Street
FORTITUDE VALLEY QLD 4006

A description of the nature of the Group's operations and its principal activities are included in the review of operations and activities in the directors' report, which is not part of these financial statements.

	Notes	2018 $m	2017 $m
Revenue from continuing operations	1	**1,218.6**	1,262.1
Other income		**0.1**	-
Total revenue and other income		**1,218.7**	1,262.1
Employee benefits	2	**(141.1)**	(121.9)
Energy and fuel		**(143.3)**	(140.9)
Consumables	2	**(146.7)**	(196.2)
Depreciation and amortisation	2	**(295.0)**	(287.4)
Other expenses		**(12.0)**	(30.0)
Operating profit		**480.6**	485.7
Finance income		**0.2**	1.1
Finance expenses	2	**(154.8)**	(161.9)
Net finance costs		**(154.6)**	(160.8)
Profit before income tax expense		**326.0**	324.9
Income tax expense	3	**(98.0)**	(98.5)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd		**228.0**	226.4

The above consolidated income statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	2018 $m	2017 $m
Profit for the year		**228.0**	226.4
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	13(d)	**(12.7)**	41.8
Income tax relating to these items	3(c)	**3.8**	(12.5)
Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the year, net of tax		**(8.9)**	29.3
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd		**219.1**	255.7

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	2018 $m	2017 $m
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**2.2**	21.0
Trade and other receivables	4	**225.2**	238.0
Inventories	5	**29.9**	35.3
Derivative financial instruments	16	**0.6**	0.1
Other assets		**1.3**	0.5
Assets classified as held for sale	6	**-**	0.6
Total current assets		**259.2**	295.5
Non-current assets			
Inventories	5	**6.7**	8.9
Derivative financial instruments	16	**108.8**	70.3
Property, plant and equipment	6	**5,407.8**	5,390.1
Intangible assets	7	**95.1**	80.7
Total non-current assets		**5,618.4**	5,550.0
Total assets		**5,877.6**	5,845.5
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	**115.5**	122.4
Borrowings	14	**51.0**	5.0
Provisions	9	**54.6**	41.7
Other liabilities	10	**49.5**	42.9
Total current liabilities		**270.6**	212.0
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**3,302.5**	2,923.5
Derivative financial instruments	16	**21.3**	70.7
Deferred tax liabilities	3(f)	**637.1**	600.2
Provisions	9	**4.1**	3.3
Other liabilities	10	**183.0**	203.3
Total non-current liabilities		**4,148.0**	3,801.0
Total liabilities		**4,418.6**	4,013.0
Net assets		**1,459.0**	1,832.5
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	13(b)	**3.6**	3.9
Convertible notes	13(c)	**1,200.0**	1,200.0
Reserves	13(d)	**(13.2)**	(4.3)
Retained earnings		**268.6**	632.9
Total equity		**1,459.0**	1,832.5

The above consolidated balance sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

		Attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd				
	Notes	Contributed equity $m	Convertible notes $m	Reserves $m	Retained earnings $m	Total equity $m
Balance at 1 July 2016		2.5	1,200.0	(33.6)	623.0	1,791.9
Profit for the year		-	-	-	226.4	226.4
Other comprehensive income		-	-	29.3	-	29.3
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	29.3	226.4	255.7
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends provided for or paid	12(a)	-	-	-	(216.5)	(216.5)
Deferred tax relating to share-based payments	13(b)	1.5	-	-	-	1.5
Capital distribution to the parent for share-based payments		(0.1)	-	-	-	(0.1)
		1.4	-	-	(216.5)	(215.1)
Balance at 30 June 2017		3.9	1,200.0	(4.3)	632.9	1,832.5
Profit for the year		-	-	-	**228.0**	**228.0**
Other comprehensive expense		-	-	**(8.9)**	-	**(8.9)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	**(8.9)**	**228.0**	**219.1**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends provided for or paid	12(a)	-	-	-	**(592.3)**	**(592.3)**
Deferred tax relating to share-based payments	13(b)	**(0.5)**	-	-	-	**(0.5)**
Capital contribution to the parent for share-based payments		**0.2**	-	-	-	**0.2**
		(0.3)	-	-	**(592.3)**	**(592.6)**
Balance at 30 June 2018		**3.6**	**1,200.0**	**(13.2)**	**268.6**	**1,459.0**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

	Notes	2018 $m	2017 $m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**1,394.3**	1,409.8
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(612.3)**	(635.2)
Interest received		**0.2**	1.1
Income taxes paid		**(46.1)**	(90.0)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	**736.1**	685.7
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of assets		**0.3**	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(306.5)**	(262.3)
Payments for intangible assets		**(23.1)**	(16.6)
Interest paid on qualifying assets		**(2.5)**	(3.0)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(331.8)**	(281.9)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from external borrowings		**336.0**	422.0
Repayment of external borrowings		**(20.0)**	(426.0)
Payments of transaction costs related to borrowings		**(3.9)**	(0.5)
Capital distribution to parent		**(0.1)**	(0.6)
Finance lease payments		**-**	(9.6)
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders	12(a)	**(592.3)**	(216.5)
Interest paid		**(143.1)**	(154.7)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(423.4)**	(385.9)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(19.1)**	17.9
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**0.3**	(0.2)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**21.0**	3.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		**2.2**	21.0

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

About this report

Aurizon Network Pty Ltd (Aurizon Network) is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia and is a for-profit entity for the purpose of preparing financial statements. Aurizon Network is a subsidiary of Aurizon Operations Limited (Aurizon Operations). The ultimate parent entity is Aurizon Holdings Limited (Aurizon Holdings). The financial statements are for the consolidated entity consisting of Aurizon Network and its subsidiaries and together are referred to as the consolidated entity or the Group.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Directors on 12 August 2018. The Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which:

- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value;
- are presented in Australian dollars with all amounts in the financial report being rounded off in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191 to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated;
- where necessary, comparative information has been restated to conform with changes in presentation in the current year; and
- adopt all new and amended Accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the AASB that are relevant to the operations of the Group and effective for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2017.

The notes to the financial statements

The notes include information which is required to understand the financial statements and is material and relevant to the operations, financial position and performance of the Group. Information is considered material and relevant if, for example:

- the amount in question is significant because of its size or nature;
- it is important for understanding the results of the Group;
- it helps to explain the impact of significant changes in the Group’s business - for example, acquisitions and impairment write downs; or
- it relates to an aspect of the Group’s operations that is important to its future performance.

Significant and other accounting policies that summarise the measurement basis used and are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements.

Keeping it simple ….

The “Keeping it simple” explanations are designed to provide a high level overview of the accounting treatment of the more complex sections of the financial statements. Disclosures in the notes to the financial statements provide information required by the Accounting Standards. The notes provide explanations and additional disclosure to assist readers' understanding and interpretation of the financial statements.

Significant estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Group’s accounting policies, management has made a number of judgements and applied estimates of future events. Details of the following judgements and estimates which are material to the financial statements can be found in the following notes:

	Note
Revenue	1
Depreciation	6
Impairment	6

Key events and transactions for reporting period

The financial position and performance of the Group was particularly affected by the following events and transactions during the reporting period.

Access Undertaking (UT5)

On 15 December 2017, the Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) issued a draft decision pertaining to the Company's 2017 Draft Access Undertaking (UT5). The draft decision has proposed that the Company's overall Maximum Allowable Revenue (MAR) for the regulatory period (FY18 to FY21) of the Undertaking is $3.893 billion, including a weighted average cost of capital of 5.41%.

In May 2018, the QCA approved transitional tariffs for the year ended 30 June 2018, set transitional tariffs for the period 1 July 2018 to 31 December 2018 and extended the 2016 Access Undertaking (UT4) to the earlier of 31 December 2018 or the date a replacement Undertaking takes effect.

Access revenue recognised in these financial statements is based on the transitional tariffs applying from 1 July 2017. Allowable revenue for the year ended 30 June 2018 on which the transitional tariffs were based may be different than the final approved UT5 revenue and will impact future year's revenue. The true-up of revenues is expected to be dealt with as part of the final approval of UT5 and is dependent on future railings.

Revenue recognised for the year ended 30 June 2017 was based on the approved UT4 Undertaking tariffs, applied to actual volumes railed and included $89 million prior years UT4 regulatory access true-ups (net of revenue cap of $31 million relating to the year ended 30 June 2015).

Debt refinancing

In November 2017, the Company replaced $525 million of its revolving bank debt facility with a 5 year $500 million revolving bank debt facility extending the maturity date to 20 October 2022.

Results for the year

In this section …
Results for the year provides a breakdown of individual line items in the consolidated income statement that the directors consider most relevant, including a summary of the accounting policies, judgements and estimates relevant to understanding these line items.

1 Revenue

Aurizon Network recognises revenue from the provision of access to the CQCN and other incidental services. Revenue is derived from the following major sources:

- Track access revenue comprises: Provision of access to, and operation and management of the CQCN.
- Other revenue comprises: Revenue from minor operations including access facilitation charges, revenue from telecommunications and items of a corporate nature.

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Revenue from continuing operations		
Services revenue		
Track access	**1,167.1**	1,199.9
Other revenue	**51.5**	62.2
	1,218.6	1,262.1

Significant judgements

Take or Pay revenue

The calculation of access take or pay revenue is based on an assessment of access charges from contracted railings that have not been achieved, subject to an adjustment for Aurizon Network (below rail) cause and force majeure events. The estimate of take or pay revenue is based on management's judgement of below rail cause versus above rail operator or mine cancellations and is recognised in the year in which the contractual railings have not been achieved.

Take or pay revenue of $27.1 million has been recognised at 30 June 2018. Take or pay revenue of $42.3 million was recognised at 30 June 2017.

Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities as described below. The Group bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and the specifics of each arrangement.

Track access

Track access revenue includes revenue from regulated rail access services and non-regulated services.

Access revenue generated from the regulated rail network, CQCN, is recognised as services are provided, and is calculated on a number of operating parameters, including the volume hauled and regulator approved tariffs. The tariffs are determined by the total allowable revenue, applied to the regulatory approved annual volume forecast for each system.

Where actual volumes railed are less than the regulatory forecast, take or pay may trigger. Take or pay is recognised in the year that the contractual railings were not achieved.

The majority of access revenue is subject to a revenue cap mechanism that serves to ensure Aurizon Network recovers its regulatory system allowable revenue over the regulatory period. A revenue cap event results in the under or over recovery of regulatory access revenues (net of take or pay revenue) for a financial year being recognised in the accounting revenues in the second financial year following the event.

During the transitional period, revenue is determined based on the most relevant and reliable information available. The basis of revenue recognition for 30 June 2018 is disclosed within the *Key events and transactions for reporting period* section.

2 Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Employee benefits		
Defined benefit superannuation	**2.9**	2.8
Defined contribution superannuation	**13.2**	9.1
Redundancies	**1.4**	4.8
Salaries, wages and allowances including oncosts	**123.6**	105.2
	141.1	121.9
Consumables		
Repairs and maintenance	**62.5**	96.6
Other	**84.2**	99.6
	146.7	196.2

Included within Other Consumables costs for the year ended 30 June 2017 is a true-up for corporate costs of $26 million from the alignment of the corporate cost allocation to the UT4 Final Decision for the years ended 30 June 2014 and 30 June 2015.

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation	**286.2**	280.4
Amortisation of intangibles	**8.8**	7.0
	295.0	287.4
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	**147.5**	155.6
Amortisation of capitalised borrowing transaction costs	**2.3**	6.3
Counterparty credit risk adjustments	**7.5**	3.0
Total finance costs	**157.3**	164.9
Amount capitalised to qualifying assets	**(2.5)**	(3.0)
Finance costs expensed	**154.8**	161.9

Significant judgements
The significant judgements in relation to depreciation and impairment have been explained on page 25 of this report.

3 Income tax

Keeping it simple...
This note provides an analysis of the Group's income tax expense/benefit (including a reconciliation of income tax expense to accounting profit), deferred tax balances and income tax recognised directly in equity.

Differences between tax law and accounting standards result in non-temporary (permanent) and temporary (timing) differences between tax and accounting income. Income tax expense is equal to net profit before tax multiplied by the applicable tax rate, adjusted for non-temporary differences. Temporary differences do not adjust income tax expense as they reverse over time. Until they reverse, a deferred tax asset or liability must be recognised on the balance sheet. This note also includes details of income tax recognised directly in equity.

The Group recognises a significant net deferred tax liability and a current cash tax position significantly lower than the applicable tax rate. This is primarily due to accelerated fixed asset tax depreciation and is common for entities operating in a capital intensive environment.

(a) Income tax expense

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current tax	**52.1**	43.9
Deferred tax	**45.8**	53.5
Current tax relating to prior periods	**5.7**	(2.1)
Deferred tax relating to prior periods	**(5.6)**	3.2
	98.0	98.5
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	**98.0**	98.5
	98.0	98.5
Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets (e)	**(18.7)**	(3.5)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (f)	**58.9**	60.2
	40.2	56.7

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Profit before income tax expense	**326.0**	324.9
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2017: 30%)	**97.8**	97.5
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Research and development	**(0.4)**	(0.4)
Other	**0.5**	0.3
Adjustments for tax of prior periods	**0.1**	1.1
Total income tax expense	**98.0**	98.5

(c) Tax expense relating to items of other comprehensive income

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Cash flow hedges	**(3.8)**	12.5

3 Income tax (continued)

(d) Tax expense/(benefit) relating to items of equity

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Aggregate deferred tax arising in the reporting period and directly credited to equity	**0.5**	(1.5)

(e) Deferred tax assets

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Total deferred tax assets	**63.4**	41.4
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (f)	**(63.4)**	(41.4)
Net deferred tax assets	**-**	-

The table below outlines the temporary differences and movements in those temporary differences that comprise the deferred tax assets:

	Provisions/ accruals $m	Unearned revenue $m	Financial instruments $m	Other $m	Total $m
Movements					
At 1 July 2016	9.0	-	37.9	2.0	48.9
(Charged)/credited					
- to profit or loss	7.2	-	(1.4)	(2.3)	3.5
- to other comprehensive income	-	-	(12.5)	-	(12.5)
- to equity	-	-	-	1.5	1.5
At 30 June 2017	16.2	-	24.0	1.2	41.4
At 1 July 2017	**16.2**	**-**	**24.0**	**1.2**	**41.4**
(Charged)/credited					
- to profit or loss	**0.6**	**0.6**	**14.0**	**-**	**15.2**
- to other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**3.8**	**-**	**3.8**
- to equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.5)**	**(0.5)**
- transfer from entity within Aurizon Group	**3.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.5**
At 30 June 2018	**20.3**	**0.6**	**41.8**	**0.7**	**63.4**

(f) Deferred tax liabilities

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Total deferred tax liabilities	**700.5**	641.6
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions (e)	**(63.4)**	(41.4)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**637.1**	600.2

3 Income tax (continued)

(f) Deferred tax liabilities (continued)

The table below outlines the temporary differences and movements in those temporary differences that comprise the deferred tax liabilities:

Movements	Non-current assets $m	Accrued income $m	Financial instruments $m	Total $m
At 1 July 2016	557.8	0.5	23.1	581.4
Charged/(credited)				
- to profit or loss	60.1	2.0	(1.9)	60.2
At 30 June 2017	617.9	2.5	21.2	641.6
At 1 July 2017	**617.9**	**2.5**	**21.2**	**641.6**
Charged/(credited)				
- to profit or loss	**47.7**	**(0.5)**	**11.7**	**58.9**
At 30 June 2018	**665.6**	**2.0**	**32.9**	**700.5**

Recognition and measurement
The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction, adjusted for the changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

To the extent that an item is recognised in other comprehensive income or equity, the deferred tax is also recognised directly in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Operating assets and liabilities

In this section …
Operating assets and liabilities provides information about the working capital of the Group and major balance sheet items, including the accounting policies, judgements and estimates relevant to understanding these items.

4 Trade and other receivables

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Trade receivables	**146.3**	130.5
Provision for impairment of receivables	**(0.1)**	(0.3)
Net trade receivables	**146.2**	130.2
Other receivables	**79.0**	107.8
	225.2	238.0

Other receivables include revenue for services performed but not yet invoiced under contracts including external construction contracts, take or pay and annual GAPE fees.

Past due but not impaired

These trade receivables relate to a number of customers for whom there is no recent history of default and there is no expectation that they will default. The ageing of past due but not impaired trade receivables is as follows:

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Up to three months	**1.4**	0.4

Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables generally have credit terms ranging from seven to 31 days. They are presented as current assets, unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by AASB 9, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. Trade receivables have not had a significant increase in credit risk since they were originated.

5 Inventories

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Raw materials and stores - at cost	**29.9**	35.3
	29.9	35.3
Non-current		
Raw materials and stores - at cost	**15.5**	17.3
Provision for inventory obsolescence	**(8.8)**	(8.4)
	6.7	8.9

Recognition and measurement

Inventories include infrastructure items held in centralised stores, workshops and depots. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using an average cost or standard cost basis.

Items expected to be consumed after more than one year are classified as non-current.

The provision for inventory obsolescence is based on assessments by management of particular inventory classes and relates specifically to infrastructure maintenance items. The amount of the provision is based on a proportion of the value of damaged stock, slow moving stock and stock that has become obsolete during the reporting period.

6 Property, plant and equipment

	Assets under construction $m	Land $m	Buildings $m	Plant and equipment $m	Rollingstock $m	Infrastructure $m	Total $m
2018							
Opening net book amount	66.5	24.3	14.8	144.9	9.0	5,130.6	5,390.1
Additions	286.1	-	0.2	22.1	-	0.4	308.8
Transfers between asset classes	(264.6)	-	(5.8)	4.8	18.7	246.9	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.1)	-	(5.4)	(5.5)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	-	(1.2)	(15.4)	(1.1)	(268.5)	(286.2)
Transfer from assets held for sale	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	0.6
Closing net book amount	88.0	24.9	8.0	156.3	26.6	5,104.0	5,407.8
Cost	88.0	24.9	14.0	204.9	28.5	6,866.0	7,226.3
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	-	-	(6.0)	(48.6)	(1.9)	(1,762.0)	(1,818.5)
Net book amount	88.0	24.9	8.0	156.3	26.6	5,104.0	5,407.8
Owned	88.0	1.1	-	156.3	26.6	612.3	884.3
Leased	-	23.8	8.0	-	-	4,491.7	4,523.5
	88.0	24.9	8.0	156.3	26.6	5,104.0	5,407.8

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Assets under construction $m	Land $m	Buildings $m	Plant and equipment $m	Rollingstock $m	Infrastructure $m	Total $m
2017							
Opening net book amount	107.1	20.4	10.1	109.4	0.4	5,184.7	5,432.1
Additions	237.1	-	-	12.6	7.6	-	257.3
Transfers between asset classes	(271.9)	4.5	6.0	39.8	1.7	219.9	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1.0)	0.1	(9.0)	(9.9)
Depreciation/amortisation expense	-	-	(1.3)	(15.9)	(0.8)	(262.4)	(280.4)
Impairment losses	(5.8)	-	-	-	-	(2.6)	(8.4)
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	(0.6)	-	-	-	-	(0.6)
Closing net book amount	66.5	24.3	14.8	144.9	9.0	5,130.6	5,390.1
Cost	66.5	24.3	19.6	178.2	9.8	6,656.0	6,954.4
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	-	-	(4.8)	(33.3)	(0.8)	(1,525.4)	(1,564.3)
Net book amount	66.5	24.3	14.8	144.9	9.0	5,130.6	5,390.1
Owned	66.5	0.5	5.7	144.9	9.0	588.3	814.9
Leased	-	23.8	9.1	-	-	4,542.3	4,575.2
	66.5	24.3	14.8	144.9	9.0	5,130.6	5,390.1

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Significant judgements
(i) Depreciation
The Group estimates the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment based on the expected period of time over which economic benefits from use of the asset will be derived. The Group reviews useful life assumptions on an annual basis having given consideration to variables including historical and forecast usage rates, technological advancements and changes in legal and economic conditions. Any change in the useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment is accounted for prospectively.

(ii) Impairment
The Group considers annually whether there have been any indicators of impairment and then tests whether non-current assets have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in this note. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units have been determined based on value in use calculations or fair value less costs of disposal. The value in use is calculated based on a four year board approved corporate plan.

Recognition and measurement

(i) Initial recognition and measurement
Land, buildings, plant and equipment, rollingstock and assets under construction
Buildings, plant and equipment and rollingstock are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Non-corridor land owned by the Group and assets under construction are carried at cost. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction. Costs attributable to assets under construction are only capitalised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment, and capitalised interest.

Corridor land owned by the State is leased to the Company at a rental of $1.00 per year if demanded. The leases expire on 30 June 2109.

Leased coal infrastructure
Coal infrastructure assets are owned by (a) the State of Queensland, with respect to the CQCN and (b) Queensland Rail, with respect to the North Coast Line (each referred to as the Infrastructure Lessor). Under each infrastructure lease the infrastructure is leased to the Company. The term of each of the leases is 99 years (at a rate of $1.00 per year), unless the Infrastructure Lessor exercises an option to extend its lease for a further 99 years. The notice period for the Infrastructure Lessor to renew or allow expiry of the lease is not less than 20 years prior to the end of the 99-year term. This has been accounted for as a finance lease.

(ii) Subsequent costs
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the consolidated income statement during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation
Assets are depreciated or amortised from the date of acquisition, or, in respect of internally constructed or manufactured assets, from the time an asset is completed and held ready for use.

Buildings, infrastructure, rollingstock and plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method to allocate their costs, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Motor vehicles are depreciated using the diminishing value method (percentages range from 13.6% to 35.0%). Land and assets under construction are not depreciated.

The Group builds mine-specific infrastructure for customers and provides access to those clients under access facilitation deeds. Infrastructure controlled by the Group under these deeds is depreciated over the term of the deed, except where economic benefits are expected to flow to the Group after the end of the term of the deed.

The depreciation and amortisation rates used during the year were based on the following range of useful lives:

- Owned and leased infrastructure	7–100 years
- Buildings	10–40 years
- Rollingstock	8–35 years
- Plant and equipment	3–20 years
- Leased property	3–40 years

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation (continued)
The depreciation and amortisation rates are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

(iv) Derecogntion
An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when it is disposed of or no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the income statement.

(v) Impairment of assets
Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset’s carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets or groups of assets (CGUs).

The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset’s fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

Impairment losses are recognised in the consolidated income statement. After the recognition of an impairment loss, the depreciation (amortisation) charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset’s revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. Impairment losses, if any, recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then, to reduce the carrying amount of other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of impairment at each reporting period.

7 Intangible assets

	Software $m	Software under development $m	Total $m
2018			
Opening net book amount	**61.1**	**19.6**	**80.7**
Additions	**-**	**23.2**	**23.2**
Transfer between asset classes	**4.9**	**(4.9)**	**-**
Amortisation expense	**(8.8)**	**-**	**(8.8)**
Closing net book amount	**57.2**	**37.9**	**95.1**
Cost	**75.8**	**37.9**	**113.7**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	**(18.6)**	**-**	**(18.6)**
Net book amount	**57.2**	**37.9**	**95.1**
2017			
Opening net book amount	18.2	46.8	65.0
Additions	-	22.7	22.7
Transfer between asset classes	49.9	(49.9)	-
Amortisation expense	(7.0)	-	(7.0)
Closing net book amount	61.1	19.6	80.7
Cost	71.0	19.6	90.6
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	(9.9)	-	(9.9)
Net book amount	61.1	19.6	80.7

Recognition and measurement

(i) Software and software under development

Costs incurred in developing products or systems and costs incurred in acquiring software and licenses that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software and systems. Costs capitalised include external direct costs of materials and service, employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Software under development costs include only those costs directly attributable to the development phase and are only recognised following completion of technical feasibility and where the group has an intention and ability to use the asset.

Software has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life which varies from three to eleven years.

(ii) Research and development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will, after considering its commercial and technical feasibility, be completed and generate future economic benefits and its costs can be measured reliably. The expenditure capitalised comprises all directly attributable costs, including costs of materials, services and direct labour. Other development costs that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

8 Trade and other payables

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Trade payables	**111.1**	119.8
Other payables	**4.4**	2.6
	115.5	122.4

Recognition and measurement
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 45 days or within the terms set agreed with the supplier.

9 Provisions

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Employee benefits (a)	**54.1**	40.1
Land rehabilitation	**0.5**	1.6
	54.6	41.7
Non-current		
Employee benefits (a)	**3.5**	2.7
Land rehabilitation	**0.6**	0.6
	4.1	3.3
Total provisions	**58.7**	45.0

(a) Employee benefits

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Annual Leave	**11.2**	8.3
Long service leave	**32.6**	26.2
Other*	**13.8**	8.3
	57.6	42.8

*Included in other employee benefits are bonuses, retirement allowances, termination benefits and payroll tax on leave.

The current provision for employee benefits includes accrued annual leave, leave loading, retirement allowances, long service leave, bonuses and redundancy provision. Included in long service leave are all unconditional entitlements where employees have completed the required period of service and also a provision for the probability that employees will reach the required period of service. Based on past experience, the Group does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

Details of employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating annual leave and leave loading that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The short-term employee benefit obligations are recognised in the provision for employee benefits.

9 Provisions (continued)

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations
The liabilities for retirement allowance, long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service, are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least 12 months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Bonus plans
The Group recognises a liability for bonuses based on a formula that takes into consideration the Group and individual key performance indicators. The Group recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(iv) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when the Group decides to terminate employment, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Group recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Group can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits, and (b) when the Group recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves the payment of termination benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefit falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(v) Superannuation
The Group pays an employer subsidy to the Government Superannuation Office in respect of employees who are contributors to the Public Sector Superannuation (QSuper) scheme.

Employer contributions to the QSuper Defined Benefit Fund are determined by the State of Queensland Treasurer having regard to advice from the State Actuary. The primary obligation to fund the defined benefits obligations are that of the State. However, the Treasurer has the discretion to request contributions from employers that contribute to the defined benefit category of QSuper. No liability is recognised for accruing superannuation benefits as this liability is held on a whole of Government basis and reported in the whole of Government financial statements. The State Actuary performs a full actuarial valuation of the assets and liabilities of the fund at least every three years. The latest valuation was completed as at 30 June 2017 and the State Actuary found the fund was in surplus from a whole of Government perspective. In addition, from late 2007, the Defined Benefit Fund was closed to new members so any potential future deficit would be diluted as membership decreases. Accordingly, no liability/asset is recognised for the Group's share of any potential deficit/surplus of the QSuper Defined Benefit Fund. The State of Queensland has provided Aurizon with an indemnity if the Treasurer requires Aurizon to pay any amounts required to meet the potential deficit/surplus. The indemnity is subject to Aurizon not taking any unilateral action, other than with the approval of the State that causes a significant increase in unfunded liabilities.

The Group also makes superannuation guarantee payments into the QSuper Accumulation Fund (Non-Contributory) and QSuper Accumulation Fund (Contributory) administered by the Government Superannuation Office and to other complying superannuation funds designated by employees nominating Choice of Fund.

Recognition and measurement
Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. The weighted average pre-tax discount rates for employee benefits are based on Australian corporate bond rates and range between 2.5% and 3.9% (2017: 2.3% and 3.1%).

To measure the estimated costs to remediate contaminated land an inflation rate of 2.1% (2017: 2.0%) has been applied, based on remediation dates of five years. A discount rate of 2.5% (2017: 2.5%) has been used in determining present value, based on the interest rate which reflects the maturity profile of the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

10 Other liabilities

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Income received in advance	**29.9**	36.5
Tax loan payable to ultimate parent entity	**19.6**	6.4
	49.5	42.9
Non-current		
Income received in advance	**183.0**	203.3
	183.0	203.3

Income received in advance primarily represents amounts received from customers as prepayment of future rentals under agreements for customer specific infrastructure. These amounts are deferred and earned over the term of the agreements.

Capital and financial risk management

In this section …
Capital and financial risk management provides information about the capital management practices of the Group and shareholder returns for the year and discusses the Group's exposure to various financial risks, explains how these affect the Group's financial position and performance and what the Group does to manage these risks.

11 Capital risk management

Keeping it simple …
The Group's objective is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.

The Group and the Company monitor its capital structure by reference to its gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is total equity plus net debt. There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital and financial risk management during the year. Refer to note 15 for further details.

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Total borrowings (note 14)	**3,353.5**	2,928.5
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(2.2)**	(21.0)
Net debt	**3,351.3**	2,907.5
Total equity	**1,459.0**	1,832.5
Total capital	**4,810.3**	4,740.0
Gearing ratio	**69.7%**	61.3%

The Gearing ratio excludes the impact of financial derivative assets and liabilities (refer note 16).

12 Dividends

(a) Ordinary shares

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2017 of $3,510,000 (2016: $145,000) per share, paid September 2017 (unfranked)	**351.0**	14.5
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 of $1,318,000 (2017: nil) per share, paid November 2017 (unfranked)	**131.8**	-
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 of $368,000 (2017: $964,000) per share, paid March 2018 (unfranked)	**36.8**	96.4
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 of $727,000 (2017: $1,056,000) per share, paid April 2018 (unfranked)	**72.7**	105.6
	592.3	216.5

(b) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Since 30 June 2018, the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of $230,000 (2017: $3,510,000) per fully paid ordinary share, unfranked. The aggregate amount of the dividend to be paid on 20 September 2018 out of retained earnings, but not recognised as a liability at year end is:	**23.0**	351.0

13 Equity and reserves

Keeping it simple …
Issued capital represents the amount of consideration received for securities issued by Aurizon Network.

The grant by Aurizon Holdings of rights over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiary companies in the Aurizon Group is treated as a capital contribution to that subsidiary company. The fair value of employee services received, measured by reference to the grant date fair value, is recognised over the vesting period in the Company as an expense with a corresponding credit to equity.

(a) Issued capital

	2018 Shares	2017 Shares	2018 $	2017 $
Ordinary shares				
Fully paid	**100**	100	**100.0**	100.0

Ordinary shares have no par value and the Company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital. Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of and amounts paid on the shares held.

(b) Other contributed equity

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Capital contribution from the parent for share-based payments	**2.6**	2.4
Deferred tax on related share-based payments	**1.0**	1.5
Total contributed equity	**3.6**	3.9

(c) Convertible notes

	2018 $m	2017 $m
10 $120,000,000 convertible notes	**1,200.0**	1,200.0
	1,200.0	1,200.0

On 5 June 2013, the Company issued Convertible Notes to its parent, Aurizon Operations, in the discharge of an obligation to repay an intercompany loan to them. The non-interest bearing notes have a term of 30 years, at which time the Company will be entitled to convert the notes into ordinary shares. The convertible notes may be redeemed or converted into a fixed number of ordinary shares at the option of the Company. The notes do not carry a right to vote or any dividend rights.

The convertible notes represent an equity interest in the Company as the notes are not mandatorily convertible or redeemable and any such conversion is within the control of the Company. The Company is not obliged to issue a variable number of ordinary shares on conversion.

(d) Reserves

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Cash flow hedges		
Balance 1 July	**(4.3)**	(33.6)
Fair value (losses)/gains taken to equity	**(12.7)**	42.0
Fair value losses transferred to property, plant and equipment	**-**	(0.2)
Deferred tax	**3.8**	(12.5)
Balance 30 June	**(13.2)**	(4.3)

13 Equity and reserves (continued)

(d) Reserves (continued)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Cash flow hedges
The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on hedging instruments that are designated cash flow hedges and are recognised in other comprehensive income, as described in note 16(i). Amounts are recognised in the consolidated income statement when the associated hedged transaction affects the consolidated income statement.

14 Borrowings

Keeping it simple …
The Group borrows money through bank debt facilities and through the issuance of debt securities in capital markets, as well as advances from its parent from time to time.

The carrying amount of the Group's borrowings is as follows:

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current		
Unsecured		
Working capital facility	**51.0**	5.0
	51.0	5.0
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Medium-term notes	**2,552.1**	2,441.7
Syndicated facilities	**760.0**	490.0
Capitalised borrowing costs	**(9.6)**	(8.2)
	3,302.5	2,923.5
Total borrowings	**3,353.5**	2,928.5

The Group's unsecured syndicated facilities contain financial covenants. Both the syndicated facilities and medium-term notes contain general undertakings including negative pledge clauses which restrict the amount of security that the Company can provide over its assets in certain circumstances. The Company has complied with all required covenants and undertakings throughout the reporting period.

The Group manages its exposure to interest rate risk as set out in note 15(a). Risk is managed in accordance with a Board approved Treasury Policy.

In November 2017, the Company replaced $525 million of its revolving bank debt facility with a 5 year $500 million revolving bank debt facility extending the maturity date to 20 October 2022.

Details of the Company's financing arrangements and exposure to risks arising from current and non-current borrowings are set out in note 15(c).

14 Borrowings (continued)

Recognition and measurement
(i) Borrowings
Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest costs are calculated using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. Interest is accrued monthly and paid on maturity.

Establishment costs have been capitalised and are amortised over the life of the related borrowing less one year, with the expectation that borrowings will be refinanced within the year prior to maturity.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting date. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

(ii) Borrowing costs
Borrowing costs which are directly attributable to the construction of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete the asset for its intended use. The capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs to be capitalised is the weighted average interest rate applicable to the Group's outstanding borrowings, excluding working capital facilities and loans from related parties, during the year of 4.60% (2017: 5.41%).

15 Financial risk management

Keeping it simple …
Exposure to market risk (including foreign currency risk and interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. A central treasury department oversees financial risk under Board-approved policies that cover specific areas related to these exposures, as well as the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments.

Compliance with the board-approved policies is monitored on an ongoing basis, including regular reporting to the Board. Trading for speculation is prohibited.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that adverse movements in foreign exchange and/or interest rates will affect the Group's financial performance or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Group monitors and measures market risk relative to risk limits established in the Treasury Policy. The objective of risk management is to manage the market risks inherent in the business to protect profitability and return on assets.

(i) Foreign exchange risk
Exposure to foreign exchange risk
Foreign exchange risk arises from commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities that are denominated in or related to a currency that is not the Group's functional currency. The Group's foreign exchange exposure relates largely to the Euro (€) denominated medium-term note borrowings issued in September 2014 (EMTN 1) and May 2016 (EMTN 2). The Group also has exposure to movements in foreign currency exchange rate through anticipated purchases of parts and equipment.

Risk management
Cross currency interest rate swap agreements
To mitigate the risk of adverse movements in foreign exchange and interest rates in relation to borrowings denominated in foreign currency, the Group enters into cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) agreements through which it replaces the foreign currency principal and interest liability payments with Australian dollar principal and interest payments. These cross currency interest rate swap agreements are designated into cash flow and fair value hedge relationships.

Foreign exchange contracts
The Group uses forward contracts to manage its foreign exchange risk arising from anticipated purchases of parts and equipment. These contracts are hedging highly probable forecast foreign currency exposures and are denominated in the same currency as the highly probable future purchases. The forward contracts are designated as cash flow hedges and are timed to mature when payments for major shipments of component parts are scheduled to be made. Realised gains or losses on these contracts arise due to differences between the spot rates on settlement and the forward rates of the derivative contracts.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

As at the reporting date, the Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk after taking into consideration hedges of foreign currency borrowings and forecast foreign currency transactions is not considered material.

(ii) Interest rate risk
Exposure to interest rate risk
The Group holds both interest bearing assets and interest bearing liabilities, and therefore the Group's income and operating cash flows are subject to changes in market interest rates.

The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings which expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk.

At the reporting date, the Group has exposure to the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swaps:

	30 June 2018		30 June 2017	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance $m	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance $m
Variable rate exposure	**4.6**	**2,299.8**	4.1	1,983.8
Interest rate swaps (notional principal amount)	**4.4**	**(1,775.0)**	5.3	(1,775.0)
Net exposure to interest rate risk		**524.8**		208.8

Risk management
The Group manages cash flow interest rate risk by using interest rate swaps. CCIRS have been put in place to remove any exposure to Euro interest rates and associated foreign exchange from the EMTN issuances which in effect convert the debt to variable AUD.

Interest rate swaps currently in place cover approximately 77% (2017: 89%) of the variable rate exposure. The weighted average maturity of the outstanding swaps is approximately 3.0 years (2017: 4.0 years).

The International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreements held with counterparties allow for the netting of payments and receipts with respect to settlements for our interest rate swap transactions.

During the year, the net realised loss arising from interest rate hedging activities for the Group was $5.0 million (2017: $27.4 million) as a result of market interest rates closing lower than the average hedged rate. The total realised loss represents the effective portion of the hedges which have been recognised in interest expense.

(iii) Sensitivity on interest rate risk
The following table summarises the gain/(loss) impact of interest rate changes, relating to existing borrowings and financial instruments, on net profit and equity before tax. The effect on equity is based on the financial instruments notional principal. For the purpose of this disclosure, sensitivity analysis is isolated to a 100 basis point increase/decrease in interest rates, assuming hedge designations and effectiveness and all other variables remain constant.

	Effect on Profit (before tax)		Effect on Equity (before tax)	
	2018 $m	2017 $m	2018 $m	2017 $m
100 bps movement in interest rates				
100 bps decrease in interest rates	**5.2**	2.1	**(41.0)**	(57.0)
100 bps increase in interest rates	**(5.2)**	(2.1)	**39.7**	54.4

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iv) Effects of hedge accounting on the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement

The impact of hedging instruments designated in hedging relationships on the consolidated balance sheet of the Group is as follows:

	Notional amount		Carrying amount assets/(liability) refer to Note 16		Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	
	2018 m	**2017 m**	**2018 $m**	**2017 $m**	**2018 $m**	**2017 $m**
Cash flow hedges						
Foreign exchange risk						
Forward contracts	**USD 7.0**	-	**0.6**	-	**0.6**	-
Forward contracts	**EUR 0.4**	EUR 2.9	**-**	0.1	**(0.1)**	0.1
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swaps	**AUD 1,775.0**	AUD 1,725.0	**2.7**	8.1	**(5.4)**	8.0
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks						
CCIRS – EMTN 1	**EUR 500.0**	EUR 500.0	**1.2**	(1.2)	**2.4**	(0.9)
CCIRS – EMTN 2	**EUR 500.0**	EUR 500.0	**(3.8)**	(13.0)	**9.2**	(1.9)
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swaps	**AUD 425.0**	-	**3.3**	-	**3.4**	-
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks						
CCIRS – EMTN 1	**EUR 500.0**	EUR 500.0	**101.0**	63.1	**49.4**	(25.9)
CCIRS – EMTN 2	**EUR 500.0**	EUR 500.0	**(16.9)**	(57.4)	**54.2**	(26.4)

The impact of hedged items designated in hedging relationships on the consolidated balance sheet is as follows:

Cash flow hedges (before tax)	Cash flow hedge reserve*		Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	
	2018 $m	**2017 $m**	**2018 $m**	**2017 $m**
Foreign exchange risk				
Firm commitments	**(0.6)**	(0.1)	**(0.5)**	(0.1)
Interest rate risk				
Forecast floating interest payments	**(2.7)**	(8.0)	**5.3**	(8.0)
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks				
EMTN 1	**6.5**	(0.2)	**(2.4)**	0.9
EMTN 2	**15.6**	14.4	**(9.2)**	1.9

* Cash flow hedge reserve includes the cumulative impact of cross currency basis in relation to EMTN 1 and EMTN 2 of $23.5 million for the year ended 30 June 2018 (2017: $1.4 million).

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iv) Effects of hedge accounting on the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated income statement (continued)

Fair value hedges (before tax)	Carrying amount *		Accumulated fair value adjustment		Change in fair value used for measuring ineffectiveness for the year	
	2018 $m	2017 $m	2018 $m	2017 $m	2018 $m	2017 $m
Interest rate risk						
AMTN 2	**(429.0)**	-	**(4.0)**	-	**(4.0)**	-
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk						
EMTN 1	**(826.6)**	(777.2)	**(116.0)**	(66.6)	**(49.4)**	25.9
EMTN 2	**(784.6)**	(730.4)	**(6.4)**	47.8	**(54.2)**	26.4

* Carrying amount excludes the effects of discounts.

The above hedging relationships affected other comprehensive income as follows:

Cash flow hedges (before tax)	Hedging gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	
	2018 $m	2017 $m
Foreign exchange risk		
Forward contracts	**0.4**	0.1
Interest rate risk		
Interest rate swaps	**(5.2)**	35.3
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk		
CCIRS	**(7.9)**	6.4
	(12.7)	41.8

There was no material ineffectiveness related to cash flow hedges and fair value hedges recognised in the consolidated income statement during the year.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments, deposits with financial institutions and receivables from customers.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements. Credit risk further arises in relation to financial guarantees received from certain parties.

Historically, there has been no significant change in customers' credit risk. The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout the reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. The following indicators are considered:

- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower's ability to meet its obligations
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- the financial position of customers, past experience and other factors (macroeconomic information)

Apart from balances due from the Aurizon Group, the Group does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single receivable or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Group. For some trade receivables the Group may also obtain security in the form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letters of credit which can be called upon if the counterparty is in default under the terms of the agreement. Refer to note (d) for further details.

The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are only made to customers with an appropriate credit profile or where appropriate security is held. If customers are independently rated, these ratings are used. Otherwise, if there is no independent rating, the credit quality of the customer is assessed, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors.

Credit risk on cash transactions and derivative contracts is managed through the Board approved Treasury Policy which restrict the Group’s exposure to financial institutions by credit rating band. The Treasury Policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. The Group's net exposures and the credit ratings of its counterparties are regularly monitored.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulties in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Group’s approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, sufficient liquidity is available to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group’s reputation.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financing arrangements
The Group has access to the following external arrangements at the end of the reporting period:

	Security	Maturity	Utilised *		Facility limit	
			2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
			$m	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Working capital facility	Unsecured	Jun-19	**52.1**	6.7	**100.0**	100.0
Syndicated facility	Unsecured	Jul-21	**490.0**	490.0	**490.0**	490.0
Syndicated facility	Unsecured	Oct-22	**270.0**	-	**500.0**	525.0
AMTN 1	Unsecured	Oct-20	**525.0**	525.0	**525.0**	525.0
AMTN 2 **	Unsecured	Jun-24	**425.0**	425.0	**425.0**	425.0
EMTN 1 ***	Unsecured	Sep-24	**710.6**	710.6	**710.6**	710.6
EMTN 2 ***	Unsecured	Jun-26	**778.2**	778.2	**778.2**	778.2
Total external Group financing arrangements			**3,250.9**	2,935.5	**3,528.8**	3,553.8

* Amount utilised includes bank guarantees of $1.1 million (2017: $1.7 million) but excludes capitalised borrowing costs of $9.6 million (2017: $8.2 million) and discounts on medium-term notes of $13.1 million (2017: $16.0 million).

** Amount utilised excludes accumulated fair value adjustments of $4.0 million (2017: $nil) relating to changes in the interest rate due to the fair value hedging relationship.

*** Amount utilised also excludes accumulated fair value adjustments of $116.0 million (2017: $66.6 million) for EMTN 1 and $6.4 million (2017: ($47.8) million) for EMTN 2.

Within the working capital facilities, the Group has access to financial accommodation arrangements totalling $100 million (2017: $100 million) which may be utilised in the form of short-term working capital funding and the issuance of bank guarantees. At the end of the reporting period, the Group utilised $1.1 million (2017: $1.7 million) for financial bank guarantees.

Under limited circumstances, the Company may also draw upon funds from its parent pursuant to the Intra Group Loan Agreement (refer note 20(c)).

The Group has complied with externally imposed debt covenants during the 2018 and 2017 reporting periods.

The following table summarises the contractual timing of undiscounted cash flows, including estimated interest payments, of financial liabilities and derivative instruments, expressed in AUD. The contractual amount assumes current interest rates and foreign exchange rates estimated using forward curves applicable at the end of the reporting period.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk (continued)

2018	Less than 1 year $m	Between 1 and 5 years $m	Over 5 years $m	Total contractual cash flows $m	Carrying amount (assets)/ liabilities $m
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables	**115.5**	-	-	**115.5**	**115.5**
Other liabilities	**19.6**	-	-	**19.6**	**19.6**
Borrowings*	**197.5**	**1,783.4**	**2,135.3**	**4,116.2**	**3,272.0**
Financial guarantees	**1.1**	-	-	**1.1**	-
	333.7	**1,783.4**	**2,135.3**	**4,252.4**	**3,407.1**
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps	**1.5**	**(7.8)**	**(0.6)**	**(6.9)**	**(6.0)**
Foreign exchange contracts					
- (inflow)	**(0.6)**	-	-	**(0.6)**	**(0.6)**
- outflow	-	-	-	-	
	0.9	**(7.8)**	**(0.6)**	**(7.5)**	**(6.6)**
2017					
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables	122.4	-	-	122.4	122.4
Other liabilities	6.4	-	-	6.4	6.4
Borrowings*	136.8	1,533.3	2,246.3	3,916.4	2,937.0
Financial guarantees	1.7	-	-	1.7	-
	267.3	1,533.3	2,246.3	4,046.9	3,065.8
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps	5.4	(14.1)	-	(8.7)	(8.1)
Foreign exchange contracts					
- (inflow)	(4.2)	-	-	(4.2)	(0.1)
- outflow	4.1	-	-	4.1	
	5.3	(14.1)	-	(8.8)	(8.2)

* Borrowings includes the effect of CCIRS derivatives which have a carrying amount of $102.2 million (non-current asset) and $20.7 million (non-current liability) (2017: $61.9 million non-current asset and $70.4 million non-current liability).

(d) Fair value measurements

The fair value of cash, cash equivalents and non-interest bearing financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying value due to their short maturity. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) are determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurements (continued)

The Group measures and recognises the following assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Forward foreign exchange contracts
- Interest rate swaps
- CCIRS.

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts has been determined as the unrealised gain/loss at balance date by reference to market rates. The fair value of interest rate swaps has been determined as the net present value of contracted cash flows.

These values have been adjusted to reflect the credit risk of the Group and relevant counterparties, depending on whether the instrument is a financial asset or a financial liability. The existing exposure method, which discounts estimated future cash flows to present value using credit adjusted discount factors after counterparty netting arrangements, has been adopted for both forward foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps.

The fair value of CCIRS has been determined as the net present value of contracted cash flows. The future probable exposure method is applied to the estimated future cash flows to reflect the credit risk of the Group and relevant counterparties.

The fair value of non-current borrowings is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates that are available to Aurizon for similar financial instruments. For the period ended 30 June 2018, the borrowing rates were determined to be between 2.7% and 4.5%, depending on the type of borrowing (2017: 2.6% to 4.8%).

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2018	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
	$m	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Financial assets carried at fair value				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (note 16)	**0.6**	0.1	**0.6**	0.1
Interest rate swaps (note 16)	**6.6**	8.4	**6.6**	8.4
CCIRS - EMTN 1 (note 16)	**102.2**	61.9	**102.2**	61.9
	109.4	70.4	**109.4**	70.4
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	**2.2**	21.0	**2.2**	21.0
Trade and other receivables (note 4)	**225.2**	238.0	**225.2**	238.0
	227.4	259.0	**227.4**	259.0
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Interest rate swaps (note 16)	**(0.6)**	(0.3)	**(0.6)**	(0.3)
CCIRS - EMTN 2 (note 16)	**(20.7)**	(70.4)	**(20.7)**	(70.4)
	(21.3)	(70.7)	**(21.3)**	(70.7)
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables (note 8)	**(115.5)**	(122.4)	**(115.5)**	(122.4)
Borrowings (note 14)	**(3,353.5)**	(2,928.5)	**(3,490.7)**	(3,096.3)
Other liabilities (note 10)	**(19.6)**	(6.4)	**(19.6)**	(6.4)
	(3,488.6)	(3,057.3)	**(3,625.8)**	(3,225.1)
Off-balance sheet				
Unrecognised financial assets				
Third party guarantees	-	-	**19.1**	19.6
Bank guarantees	-	-	**123.8**	136.5
Insurance company guarantees	-	-	**2.3**	5.7
Unrecognised financial liabilities				
Bank guarantees	-	-	**(1.1)**	(1.7)
	-	-	**144.1**	160.1

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(d) Fair value measurements (continued)

Fair value hierarchy
Financial instruments carried at fair value may be grouped into 3 valuation categories:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

All of the Group's financial instruments are categorised as Level 2. There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 fair value hierarchies in any year.

16 Derivative financial instruments

Keeping it simple ...
A derivative is a type of financial instrument typically used to manage risk. A derivative's value changes over time in response to underlying variables such as exchange rates or interest rates and is entered into for a fixed period. The Group holds derivative financial instruments to economically hedge its foreign currency and interest rate exposures in accordance with the Group's financial risk management policy (refer to note 15).

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Current assets		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	**0.6**	0.1
Non-current assets		
Interest rate swaps	**6.6**	8.4
CCIRS - EMTN 1	**102.2**	61.9
Total derivative financial instrument assets	**109.4**	70.4
Non-current liabilities		
CCIRS - EMTN 2	**20.7**	70.4
Interest rate swaps	**0.6**	0.3
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	**21.3**	70.7

Offsetting derivative financial instruments
The following table presents the recognised financial instruments that are offset, or subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and other similar agreements but not offset, as at 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017. The column 'net amount' shows the impact on the group's balance sheet if all set-off rights were exercised.

16 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Offsetting derivative financial instruments (continued)

	Effects of offsetting on the balance sheet		Related amounts not offset	
2018	**Gross amounts $m**	**Net amounts presented in the balance sheet $m**	**Amounts subject to master netting arrangements $m**	**Net amount* $m**
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	**109.4**	**109.4**	**(4.5)**	**104.9**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	**(21.3)**	**(21.3)**	**4.5**	**(16.8)**
2017				
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	70.4	70.4	(14.0)	56.4
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	(70.7)	(70.7)	14.0	(56.7)

* No financial instrument collateral.

Master netting arrangement
Derivative transactions are administered under ISDA Master Agreements. Under the terms of these agreements, where certain credit events occur (such as default), the net position owing/receivable to a single counterparty in the same currency will be taken as owing and all the relevant arrangements terminated. As the Group does not presently have a legally enforceable right of set-off between transaction types, these amounts have not been offset in the balance sheet, but have been presented separately in the table above.

Recognition and measurement
Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

The Group designates certain derivatives as either hedges of the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges). The Group has established a 100% hedge relationship against the identified exposure, therefore the hedge ratio is 1:1.

At inception, the Group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, the risk management objective and the strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group, at inception and on an ongoing basis, documents its assessment of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been, and will continue to be, highly effective in offsetting future cash flows of hedged items. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship, and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Group enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match exactly with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative assessment of effectiveness is performed. If changes in circumstances affect the terms of the hedged item such that the critical terms no longer match exactly with the critical terms of the hedging instrument, the Group uses the hypothetical derivative method to assess effectiveness.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in this section. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is more than 12 months. It is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the hedged item is less than 12 months.

16 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

(i) Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves in equity limited to the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item on a present value basis from the inception of the hedge. Ineffectiveness is recognised on a cash flow hedge where the cumulative change in the designated component value of the hedging instrument exceeds on an absolute basis the change in value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk. Ineffectiveness may arise where the timing of the transaction changes from what was originally estimated or differences arise between credit risk inherent within the hedge item and the hedging instrument. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit or loss within other income or other expense.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss. However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are reclassified from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost or carrying amount of the asset.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately reclassified to profit or loss.

If the hedge ratio for risk management purposes is no longer optimal but the risk management objective remains unchanged and the hedge continues to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedge relationship will be rebalanced by adjusting either the volume of the hedging instrument or the volume of the hedged item so that the hedge ratio aligns with the ratio used for risk management purposes. Any hedge ineffectiveness is calculated and accounted for at the time of the hedge relationship rebalancing.

(ii) Fair value hedge
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The gain or loss relating to the effective portion of interest rate swaps hedging fixed rate borrowings is recognised in profit or loss within finance costs, together with changes in the fair value of the hedged fixed rate borrowings attributable to interest rate risk. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the profit or loss within other income or other expenses. If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item for which the effective interest method is used is amortised to the profit or loss over the period to maturity using a recalculated effective interest rate.

Group structure

In this section …
Group structure provides information about particular subsidiaries and associates and how changes have affected the financial position and performance of the Group.

17 Subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries that were controlled during the year and prior years are set out below:

			Equity holding	
			2018	**2017**
Name of Entity	**Country of incorporation**	**Class of shares**	**%**	**%**
Aurizon Surat Basin Pty Ltd	Australia	Ordinary	**100**	100

Principles of consolidation
The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of the Group as at reporting date and the results of all subsidiaries for the year.

Subsidiaries are all entities (including structured entities) over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. Transactions between continuing and discontinued operations are treated as external from the date that the operation was discontinued.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated on consolidation.

18 Parent disclosures

The parent and ultimate parent entity within the Group is Aurizon Network Pty Ltd.

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts below.

	2018	**2017**
	$m	**$m**
Current assets	**259.2**	295.5
Non-current assets	**5,618.4**	5,550.0
Total assets	**5,877.6**	5,845.5
Current liabilities	**(270.6)**	(211.8)
Non-current liabilities	**(4,148.0)**	(3,801.2)
Total liabilities	**(4,418.6)**	(4,013.0)
Net assets	**1,459.0**	1,832.5
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	**3.6**	3.9
Convertible notes	**1,200.0**	1,200.0
Reserves	**(13.2)**	(4.3)
Retained earnings	**268.6**	632.9
Total equity	**1,459.0**	1,832.5
Total profit for the year	**228.0**	226.4
Other comprehensive income	**(8.9)**	29.3
Total comprehensive income	**219.1**	255.7

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

Financial guarantees given by the parent entity are disclosed in note 15(d).

18 Parent disclosures (continued)

(c) Contingent liabilities of the parent entity

Contingent liabilities of the parent entity are the same as those disclosed in note 24.

(d) Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment

Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment of the parent entity are as disclosed in note 25.

Recognition and measurement
The financial information for the parent entity, Aurizon Network Pty Ltd, has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

(i) Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities
Investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture entities are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of the Company.

(ii) Tax consolidation legislation
Aurizon Network Pty Ltd is a member of a tax consolidated group of which Aurizon Holdings Limited is the head entity and which has implemented tax consolidation legislation as of 22 November 2010.

Aurizon Network Pty Ltd accounts for its own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if Aurizon Network Pty Ltd continues to be a stand-alone taxpayer in its own right. However, the current tax liability and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits are subsequently assumed by Aurizon Holdings Limited, as the head entity of the tax consolidation group.

The members of the tax consolidated group have also entered into tax funding and tax sharing agreements which set out the funding obligations of members in respect of income tax amounts. The tax funding agreement allocates tax liabilities using the standalone taxpayer approach. These tax funding arrangements result in Aurizon Network recognising a current inter-entity receivable/payable equal in amount to the tax liability/asset assumed by the head entity on behalf of the Aurizon Network. The tax sharing agreement limits the joint and several liability of Aurizon Network in the case of a default by the head entity.

Other information

In this section …
Other information provides information on other items which require disclosure to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other regulatory pronouncements, however are not considered critical in understanding the financial performance or position of the Group.

19 Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

a) Reconciliation of profit after income tax to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Profit for the year	**228.0**	226.4
Depreciation and amortisation	**295.0**	287.4
Impairment of non-current assets and other write offs	**0.4**	8.4
Interest expense	**154.8**	161.9
Non-cash employee benefits expense - share-based payments	**0.4**	0.7
Net loss on sale of non-current assets	**5.3**	10.3
Derivative financial instruments - unrealised	**-**	0.2
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade debtors	**12.8**	3.1
Decrease in inventories	**7.6**	14.4
(Increase)/decrease in other operating assets	**(0.8)**	0.2
(Decrease) in trade and other payables	**(7.6)**	(34.9)
(Decrease) in other operating liabilities	**(13.7)**	(71.2)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	**40.2**	56.7
Increase in other provisions	**13.7**	22.1
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**736.1**	685.7

b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities to financing cash flows

2018	Current borrowings $m	Non-current borrowings $m	Liabilities held to hedge borrowings* $m	Assets held to hedge borrowings* $m	Total $m
Balance as at 1 July 2017	(5.0)	(2,923.5)	(70.7)	70.3	(2,928.9)
Financing cash flows**	(46.0)	(266.1)	-	-	(312.1)
Changes in fair values:					
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-	(90.6)	45.3	45.3	-
Other changes in fair values	-	(20.0)	4.1	(6.8)	(22.7)
Other non-cash movements	-	(2.3)	-	-	(2.3)
Balance as at 30 June 2018	**(51.0)**	**(3,302.5)**	**(21.3)**	**108.8**	**(3,266.0)**

* Assets and liabilities held to hedge borrowings exclude foreign exchange forward contracts included in note 16.

** Financing cash flows consists of the net amount of proceeds from borrowings, repayment of borrowings and payments of transaction costs related to borrowings in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

20 Related party transactions

(a) Transactions with Directors and Key Management Personnel

There were no Key Management Personnel related party transactions during the year.

(b) Transactions with other related parties

The following transactions occurred and balances are recognised with related parties:

	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Trade and other receivables from:		
- Ultimate parent	-	1,836
- Parent	**60,458**	72,616
- Other related parties	**482**	460
Trade and other payables to:		
- Ultimate parent	-	3,306
- Parent	**26,189**	34,816
- Other related parties	**216**	785
Tax loan payable to:		
- Ultimate parent	**19,582**	6,432
Access revenue received from:		
- Parent	**581,333**	621,144
- Other related parties	**4,185**	4,725
Other revenue received from:		
- Parent	**6,500**	3,435
- Other related parties	**73**	-
Interest revenue received from:		
- Parent	**13**	119
Expenses paid to:		
- Parent	**169,569**	263,399
Interest expense paid to:		
- Parent	**585**	140

Expenses paid to the parent entity include maintenance, facilities charges and general corporate overhead. Expenses paid to the parent entity also include $77.8 million (2017: $112.7 million) of costs that have subsequently been capitalised to the Balance Sheet in Assets under construction.

For details on dividends paid and equity from the parent, refer to notes 12 and 13 respectively.

(c) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties other than Key Management Personnel or entities related to them and intragroup transactions

In June 2013, a number of service agreements were executed between the Company and other entities within the Aurizon Group for the provision of services. These costs include shared services such as payroll, IT, accounts payable and HR operations. All other transactions are made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

The Company enters into unsecured loans and advances with the parent entity at floating rates of interest pursuant to 9 year Intra Group Loan Agreements executed in August 2015 which allows up to $100 million to be advanced or loaned subject to certain limited conditions. Hence, the company incurs interest expense and earns interest income on these loans and advances.

For details of lease arrangements between the Company and Aurizon Operations, refer to note 25(b). For details on tax loans, refer to note 3.

(d) Economic dependency

Aurizon Network is dependent on Aurizon Operations for approximately 49% (2017: 50%) of the access revenue derived.

21 Key management personnel compensation

	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	**5,765**	5,036
Post-employment benefits	**185**	157
Long-term benefits	**29**	(64)
Termination benefits	**-**	3,110
Share-based payments	**1,559**	2,130
	7,538	10,369

Aurizon Operations has determined the compensation of key management personnel (KMP) in accordance with their roles within the entire Aurizon Group. Employee contracts do not include any compensation, including bonuses, specifically related to the role of KMP of the Group and to allocate a figure may in fact be misleading. As there is no reasonable basis for allocating a KMP compensation amount to the Group, the entire compensation of the KMPs has been disclosed above.

KMP compensation is provided by the Company, the parent entity (Aurizon Operations) and the ultimate parent entity (Aurizon Holdings).

Short-term employee benefits include cash salary, at risk performance incentives and fees, non-monetary benefits and other short-term benefits. Non-monetary benefits represent the value of Reportable Fringe Benefits for the respective Fringe Benefits Tax year ending 31 March, the estimated value of car parking provided, motor vehicle lease payments and annual leave accrued or utilised during the financial year. Other short-term benefits include sign-on bonus and relocation assistance.

22 Remuneration of auditors

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity and its related practices.

	2018 $'000	2017 $'000
PwC Australia		
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	**302**	302
Other assurance services	**17**	13
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**319**	315

23 Summary of other significant accounting policies

Other significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. Where necessary, comparative information has been restated to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Group
Certain new accounting standards and amendments to standards have been published that are mandatory for 30 June 2018 reporting periods. The Group has assessed these new standards and amendments and they do not materially impact amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect any future periods. The Group has not early adopted any amendments, standards or interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective in the current year except for AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* which was early adopted in the year ended 30 June 2015.

(ii) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2018 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by the Group, other than AASB 9 as outlined above. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (mandatory for the financial year beginning 1 July 2018)

Nature of change:
The AASB has issued a new standard for the recognition of revenue. This will replace AASB 118 which covers revenue arising from the sale of goods and the rendering of services, and AASB 111 which covers construction contracts. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer. The standard permits either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach for the adoption.

Impact:
The Group has reviewed sales contracts that together account for 98% of the Group's sales revenue to identify the potential changes in: timing of revenue recognition, measurement of the amount of revenue and note disclosure between the current standard AASB 118 and AASB 15.

Revenue is currently derived from the provision of access to, and operation and management of, the Central Queensland Coal Network; and other services including access facilitation charges, revenue from telecommunications and items of a corporate nature.

Access revenue is currently recognised under AASB 118 once the individual service has been provided and is calculated based on a number of operating parameters, including the volume hauled and regulator approved tariffs.

On adoption of AASB 15, timing of recognition and measurement of revenue for access revenue will be consistent with the current treatment. Under AASB 15, individual services are considered separate performance obligations and access revenue will continue to be recognised once the service has been provided.

Other revenue earned by the Group includes payments in relation to Access Facilitation Deeds (AFD) for mine specific infrastructure which is currently recognised under AASB 118 over the term of the contract as services are provided. Similarly as above, on adoption of AASB 15, there will be no change in the timing of recognition and measurement of other revenue.

Based on the completed assessment, there will be no impact on adoption of AASB 15.

The Group will adopt the modified transitional approach to implementation where any transitional adjustment is recognised in retained earnings at 1 July 2018 without adjustment of comparatives and the new standard will only be applied to contracts that remain in force at that date.

23 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)
(ii) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

AASB 16 Leases (mandatory for financial year beginning 1 July 2019)

Nature of change:
AASB 16 was issued in February 2016 and replaces AASB 117 Leases. It will result in almost all leases being recognised on the balance sheet as the distinction between operating and finance leases is removed. Under the new standard, an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals are recognised. The only exceptions are short-term and low-value leases. The accounting by lessors, however, will not significantly change.

Impact:
Management is currently assessing the effects of applying the new standard on the Group's financial statements. AASB 16 will result in higher assets and liabilities on the balance sheet. Information on the undiscounted amount of the Group's non-cancellable operating lease commitments defined under AASB 117 as at 30 June 2018 is disclosed in note 25. The present value of the Group's operating lease payments as defined under the new standard will be recognised as lease liabilities on the balance sheet and included in net debt.

To date, work has focused on the identification and understanding of the provisions of the standard which will most impact the Group, establishing the population of lease contracts which will extend beyond 1 July 2019, the provision of training, impact analysis, discount rate determination and the review of system requirements. In FY19, work on these issues and their resolution will continue. A significant proportion by value of the Group's current operating lease commitments relate to property and effort to date has focused on this area.

The recognition of depreciation and interest expense instead of operating lease payments in the Consolidated Income Statement, will result in an increase in EBITDA, depreciation and interest.

This standard must be implemented retrospectively, either with the restatement of comparatives or with the cumulative impact of application recognised as at 1 July 2019 under the modified retrospective approach. The Group currently expects to use the modified retrospective approach.

Under the modified retrospective approach, the right of use asset may be deemed to be equivalent to the liability at transition or calculated retrospectively as at inception of the lease, on a lease-by-lease basis.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Aurizon Network operates in only one business and geographical segment (Queensland, Australia).

The nature of the Group's business is that it enters into long-term contracts with key customers. Access contracts with Aurizon Operations, as disclosed in note 20, represent a significant component of the Group's revenue. Two other customers each contribute more than 10% of the Group's total revenue as detailed below:

	2018 $m	**2017 $m**	**2018 Credit rating**	**2017 Credit rating**
Customer 1	**231.2**	211.8	BBB-	BBB-
Customer 2	**177.4**	177.4	A	A
	408.6	389.2		

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held 'at call' with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

23 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Foreign currency and commodity transactions

(i) Functional and presentation currency
Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances
Where the Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and market interest rates, it enters into financial arrangements to reduce these exposures. While the value of these financial instruments is subject to risk that market rates/prices may change subsequent to acquisition, such changes will generally be offset by opposite effects on the items being hedged.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges or are attributable to part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss.

(e) Leases

(i) Leases on property, plant and equipment
Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in other short-term and long-term borrowings. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group, as lessee, are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Rental revenue from operating leases where the Group is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Where a sale and lease back transaction has occurred, the lease is classified as either a finance lease or operating lease, based on whether the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred or not.

23 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets
The Group initially recognises financial assets on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. If the financial asset is not subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or origination. On initial recognition, the Group classifies its financial assets as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

(ii) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost, using effective interest method and net of any impairment loss, if:

- The asset is held within the business model whose objective is to hold 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.

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset (or group of financial assets) is impaired. For trade receivables, the Group applies the simplified approach permitted by AASB 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

(iii) Non-derivative liabilities
The Group initially recognises loans and debt securities issued on the date when they are originated. Other financial liabilities are initially recognised on the trade date. The Group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly distributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(g) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In this case, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amount of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the ATO, are presented as operating cash flows.

The Aurizon Group is grouped for GST purposes. Therefore, any inter-company transactions within the Group do not attract GST.

Unrecognised items

In this section …

Unrecognised items provide information about items that are not recognised in the financial statements but could potentially have a significant impact on the Group's financial position and performance.

24 Contingencies

Keeping it simple ...
Contingencies relate to the outcome of future events and may result in an asset or liability, but due to current uncertainty, do not qualify for recognition.

(a) Contingent liabilities

Issues relating to common law claims and product warranties are dealt with as they arise. There were no material contingent liabilities requiring disclosure in the financial statements, other than as set out below.

Guarantees and letters of credit
For information about guarantees and letters of credit given by the Group, refer to note 15(d).

(b) Contingent assets

Guarantees and letters of credit
For information about guarantees given to the Group, refer to note 15(d).

25 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Property, plant and equipment		
Within one year	**21.7**	57.2

There are no capital commitments beyond one year.

(b) Lease commitments

	2018 $m	2017 $m
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases (excluding GST) are payable as follows:		
Within one year	**6.1**	4.3
Later than one year but not later than five years	**24.2**	0.3
	30.3	4.6

Premises Licences
The Company entered into licence agreements with Aurizon Group companies on 24 June 2013 for access to and use of properties currently occupied by the Company.

Licence fees payable under the Premises Licence for the office premises are aligned to the commercial rent and outgoings being paid by the lessor (Aurizon Operations) and the term of that lease which expires on 30 September 2018. Licence fees payable under the Premises Licence for the use of land are also on commercial terms. The term of that agreement was 5 years but has been extended for 5 years with an option for a further 5 years.

26 Events occurring after the reporting period

No other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which have significantly affected, or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group.

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of the Company, I state that:

In the opinion of the Directors of the Company:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 6 to 59 are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including:
   (i) complying with Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements as detailed above, and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
   (ii) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date, and
(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Page 13 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

M Fraser
Chairman

Brisbane QLD
12 August 2018

Independent auditor's report

To the members of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd

Report on the audit of the financial report

Our opinion

In our opinion:

The accompanying financial report of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd (the Company) and its controlled entities (together the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year then ended

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The Group financial report comprises:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2018
- the consolidated income statement for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, which include a summary of other significant accounting policies
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

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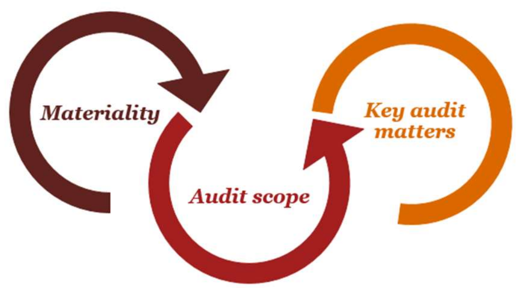
Our audit approach

An audit is designed to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They are considered material if individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial report.

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial report as a whole, taking into account the geographic and management structure of the Group, its accounting processes and controls and the industry in which it operates.



Materiality	***Audit scope***	***Key audit matters***
• For the purpose of our audit we used overall Group materiality of $15 million, which represents approximately 5% of the Group's profit before tax. • We applied this threshold, together with qualitative considerations, to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements on the financial report as a whole. • We chose Group profit before tax because, in our view, it is the benchmark against which the performance of the Group is most commonly measured. • We utilised a 5% threshold based on our professional judgement, noting it is within the range of commonly acceptable thresholds.	• Our audit focused on where the Group made subjective judgements; for example, significant accounting estimates involving assumptions and inherently uncertain future events. • The Group owns and operates the Central Queensland Coal Network (CQCN) which is a multi-user track network that comprises of four major coal systems and one connecting system serving Queensland's Bowen Basin coal region. • The Group has a centralised accounting function in Brisbane at its corporate head office where our audit procedures were predominantly performed. We also visited the Mackay and Rockhampton depots to perform audit procedures on inventory.	• Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matter to the Audit and Risk Committee: - Track access revenue recognition This is further described in the *Key audit matters* section of our report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report for the current period. The key audit matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Further, any commentary on the outcomes of a particular audit procedure is made in that context.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Track access revenue recognition During the year ended 30 June 2018 (FY2018), the Group recorded revenue of $1,218.6m ($1,167.1m from track access revenue and $51.5m from other revenue). Track access revenue generated from the CQCN track systems is recognised as haulage services are provided to customers and is based on a number of operating parameters, including the volume hauled and regulator (Queensland Competition Authority (QCA)) approved pricing tariffs. The tariffs are determined by the total allowable revenue, applied to the regulatory approved annual volume forecast for each system. *Transitional Tariffs* In FY2018, track access revenue was recognised based on regulator approved transitional tariffs. Upon finalisation of UT5, revised tariffs will be put in place for the remainder of the regulatory period. Any true-up to revenue recognised is expected to be dealt with as part of the final approval of UT5. *Take or Pay and revenue cap mechanisms* Where annual actual volumes railed are less than the regulatory forecast, annual take or pay may become payable. Access Take or Pay revenue is recognised based on an assessment of the contracted railings that have not been achieved subject to an adjustment for the Group (below rail) cause and force majeure events. The estimate of take-or-pay revenue is based on the Group's judgement of below rail cause versus above rail operator/mine cancellations and is recognised in the year in which the contractual railings have not been achieved. Any remaining shortfall in allowable revenue after deducting the take or pay is recovered through the revenue cap mechanism through increased tariffs in two financial years' time.	The following procedures, amongst others, were performed in relation to track access revenue recognition: • Agreed on a sample basis that the QCA approved transitional tariffs were applied to actual volumes hauled during FY2018. • Obtained the Group's take or pay models for each of the CQCN track systems (the models) and assessed the mathematical accuracy of the models. • Agreed a sample of key operational inputs used in the models (including tonnages hauled, train paths used, locomotive and wagon combinations used and kilometres travelled) to source data and relevant customer contracts. • Compared a sample of the regulator approved haulage volumes and tariffs to actual volumes and revenue invoiced by the Group during FY2018 and re-performed the mathematical accuracy of the calculations over the resulting shortfalls. • Tested a sample of service cancellations that occurred during the year and evaluated whether the cancellations were caused by the Group or by a third party. In doing so, we inspected supporting documentation (including closure/cancellation letters) either provided by the Group to a customer or provided by a customer to the Group in accordance with the requirements of the UT.

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
Likewise any over recovery in allowable revenue is returned through the revenue cap mechanism as a reduction to tariffs in two financial years' time. This is a key audit matter due to the judgement and complexity required by the Group in: • accounting for the take or pay mechanisms and in particular, which haulage volumes should be captured under take or pay mechanisms or revenue cap mechanisms; and • determining when to recognise the shortfall in track access revenue: · in the current year (through take or pay); or · in the year ending 30 June 2020 (being two financial years from 30 June 2018 (revenue cap)). *Refer to key events and transactions for the reporting period on page 14 and note 1 in the annual financial report.*	

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2018, including the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar1.pdf.

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

Tim Allman
Partner

Brisbane
12 August 2018