Aurizon Network Pty Ltd

ABN 78 132 181 116

Annual Financial Report for the year ended 30 June 2019

Directors' Report

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 2019 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
J Cooper (resigned 29 May 2019)
A Harding
M Riches
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
Network operates the 2,670 kilometre CQCN. The open access network is the largest coal rail network in Australia and one of the country's most complex, connecting multiple customers from more than 40 mines to five export terminals located at three ports. The CQCN includes four major coal systems (Moura, Blackwater, Goonyella and Newlands) and a connecting link (Goonyella to Abbot Point Expansion (GAPE)).

Performance overview
Operating profit declined $87.6m (18%) to $393.0m in the year ended 30 June 2019. Reductions in costs of $13.4m were offset by decreased revenue of $101.2m, mainly due to the QCA's Final Decision on Network's UT5 proposal which was issued on 6 December 2018 (UT5 Final Decision).

Network contributed full year revenue of $1,117.7 million (2018: $1,218.7 million) to the Aurizon Group. Regulatory access revenue in 2019 was based on the Reference Tariff Variation Draft Amending Access Undertaking (Reference Tariff Variation DAAU) approved by the QCA on 24 June 2019. Track access revenue decreased by $96.8m (8%), impacted by the UT5 Final Decision allowable revenue for FY2019 being lower than the FY2018 transitional tariff allowable revenue (excluding GAPE) of $58.8m. There was a further impact of $60.1m (excluding GAPE) for the FY2018 true up to the UT5 Final Decision.

FY2018 access revenue also included $18.4m of flood costs recoveries within the allowable revenue. This was partly offset by a positive revenue adjustment of $66.0m, comprising a recovery of $44.6m (for 2017 revenue cap payments in FY2019) compared to a return to customers in 2018 of $21.4m.

Access revenue billed was $11.8m above the Reference Tariff Variation DAAU allowable revenue primarily due to the higher volumes in Blackwater and billing of Take-or-Pay in Moura resulting in an over-recovery (FY2018 was an over-recovery of $7.7m). This will be repaid to customers through revenue cap in 2021. In addition, track access revenue was impacted by lower GAPE revenue of $7.7m and lower Electricity Charge (EC) revenue of $19.8m. The reduction in EC revenue was caused by lower wholesale energy prices and there is also a corresponding decrease in EC operating expense. Services and other revenue decreased $4.2m (8%) mainly due to the recognition of the Caledon Wiggins Island Rail Project (WIRP) Deed bank guarantee less related GST provision of $2.3m in the prior year, partially offset by $2.4m insurance recovery revenue and $0.9m external construction works revenue in FY2019.

Operating costs decreased by $13.4m (2%). This is primarily due to a $34.1m (24%) reduction in energy and fuel costs from lower wholesale electricity prices and discounts (offset in Access Revenue and EC revenue above). Employee benefits expense increased by $10.5m (7%) largely due to redundancy expenses incurred during the year associated with restructuring and annual salary escalation. Depreciation and amortisation increased $11.9m (4%) due to asset renewals and ballast undercutting, while consumables and other expenses decreased $1.7m (1%).

Operational update

During FY2019 network operational performance remained strong. Highlights include:

- The supply chain delivered a record year with volumes in the CQCN of 232.7mt. In the last six months record monthly volumes were achieved in all four systems while in June overall tonnes were 21.5mt
- Total System Availability improved from 82.0% to 83.8% with fewer paths impacted by network, port and mine maintenance
- Cancellations due to the Network rail infrastructure decreased from 2.2% to 1.8%
- Cycle velocity reduced marginally from 23.5km/h to 23.1km/h.

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
No matter or circumstance, other than those disclosed in key events and transactions for the reporting period, has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

Likely developments
The focus in the coming years 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.

UT5 Customer Proposal
During the period agreements were signed with customers who represent more than 90% of railed tonnes in the CQCN to propose amendments to the 2017 Access Undertaking. As a result, on 3 May 2019, a DAAU was submitted to the QCA incorporating the proposed amendments. The DAAU remains subject to approval by the QCA and has no impact on access revenue recognised during the period. The proposed amendments to the 2017 Access Undertaking include:

- Extending the term of the Access Undertaking to ten years (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2027);
- A Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 5.9% increasing to 6.3% (subject to reset on 1 July 2023) on completion of specified milestones, as compared to a WACC of 5.7% in UT5; and
- Development of mechanisms to provide supply chain value through improved supply chain stability and improved maintenance and asset renewal programs.

Submissions on the UT5 DAAU closed on 3 July 2019. Aurizon Network will continue to work with the QCA to progress the approval of the UT5 DAAU.

Wiggins Island Rail Project (WIRP)
During FY2019 legal proceedings continued in relation to the notices received by Network from the WIRP customers purporting to exercise a right under their WIRP Deeds to reduce their financial exposure in respect of payment of the WIRP fee, which is non-regulated. The trial in the Supreme Court of Queensland was heard between 10 September 2018 and 21 September 2018 and on 27 June 2019 the Supreme Court ruled in Network's favour. On 25 July 2019 customers lodged an appeal challenging the decision of the Supreme Court.

The customers also initiated other disputes under their respective WIRP Deeds which were the subject of an expert determination in February 2019. Those disputes relate to various matters relating to the completion of the WIRP construction works. The Expert's Determination was issued on 4 June and found that the WIRP Fee should be reduced. These disputes relate to the same component of WIRP revenue as the Supreme Court proceedings and will not impact recovery of the regulated access charge component of WIRP capital expenditure. Network is determining options for appeal of this outcome.

Due to the ongoing dispute, no revenue in respect of the WIRP fee has been recognised in 2019.

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.

The Company acknowledges the strong scientific consensus that climate change is occurring and supports the objects of the Paris Agreement, to find a pathway to limiting global warming to below two degrees Celsius. Notably, since 2017, the Company has adopted the Financial Stability Board's (FSB) Final Report: Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

The CQCN supply chain has continued it concerted long-term focus on minimising rail-related coal dust emissions by implementing key controls outlined in the CQCN Coal Dust Management Plan (CDMP). The CDMP recognises that each part of the supply chain has a role to play in minimising emissions, including load profiling and veneering of coal wagons at the start of their journeys to a port.

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER) (Cth) 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.

At the close of the second Emissions Reduction Fund Safeguard Mechanism (Safeguard) compliance period (ending June 30, 2018), the Network facility was not captured. Through effective management of the Company's emissions, it achieved full compliance with the Safeguard and as such, was not required to purchase or generate Australian Carbon Credit Units for the reporting period.

Further details of the Company's environmental performance are set out in the Sustainability Report on the Aurizon website *aurizon.com.au/ sustainability*.

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

Indemnification and insurance of officers
The Company's Constitution provides that the Company may indemnify any person who is, or has been, an officer of the Group, including the Directors and Company Secretary, against liabilities incurred whilst acting as such officers to the maximum extent permitted by law.

The Company's ultimate holding company, Aurizon Holdings Limited, has entered into a Deed of Access, Indemnity and Insurance with each of the Company's Directors. 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 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 2019

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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 2019

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Aurizon Network Pty Ltd

ABN 78 132 181 116

Financial report for the year ended 30 June 2019

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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.

	Note	2019 $m	2018 $m
Revenue	1	**1,117.7**	1,218.7
Employee benefits expense	2	**(151.6)**	(141.1)
Energy and fuel		**(109.2)**	(143.3)
Consumables	2	**(147.2)**	(146.7)
Depreciation and amortisation	2	**(306.9)**	(295.0)
Other expenses		**(9.8)**	(12.0)
Operating profit		**393.0**	480.6
Finance income		**0.1**	0.2
Finance expenses	2	**(143.0)**	(154.8)
Net finance costs		**(142.9)**	(154.6)
Profit before income tax expense		**250.1**	326.0
Income tax expense	3	**(75.8)**	(98.0)
Profit for the year attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd		**174.3**	228.0

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

	Notes	2019 $m	2018 $m
Profit for the year		**174.3**	228.0
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	13(d)	**(45.8)**	(12.7)
Income tax relating to these items	3(c)	**13.6**	3.8
Other comprehensive (expense) for the year, net of tax		**(32.2)**	(8.9)
Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd		**142.1**	219.1

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

	Notes	2019 $m	2018 $m
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**3.1**	2.2
Trade and other receivables	4	**219.3**	225.2
Inventories	5	**27.9**	29.9
Derivative financial instruments	16	**-**	0.6
Other assets		**1.4**	1.3
Total current assets		**251.7**	259.2
Non-current assets			
Inventories	5	**11.6**	6.7
Derivative financial instruments	16	**196.7**	108.8
Property, plant and equipment	6	**5,347.8**	5,407.8
Intangible assets	7	**97.0**	95.1
Total non-current assets		**5,653.1**	5,618.4
Total assets		**5,904.8**	5,877.6
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	**217.9**	115.5
Borrowings	14	**167.0**	51.0
Provisions	9	**61.7**	54.6
Other liabilities	10	**56.6**	49.5
Total current liabilities		**503.2**	270.6
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	14	**3,132.9**	3,302.5
Derivative financial instruments	16	**46.0**	21.3
Deferred tax liabilities	3(f)	**636.3**	637.1
Provisions	9	**3.4**	4.1
Other liabilities	10	**161.0**	183.0
Total non-current liabilities		**3,979.6**	4,148.0
Total liabilities		**4,482.8**	4,418.6
Net assets		**1,422.0**	1,459.0
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	13(b)	**3.4**	3.6
Convertible notes	13(c)	**1,200.0**	1,200.0
Reserves	13(d)	**(45.4)**	(13.2)
Retained earnings		**264.0**	268.6
Total equity		**1,422.0**	1,459.0

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

		Attributable to owners of Aurizon Network Pty Ltd				
		Contributed equity	Convertible notes	Reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	Notes	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Balance at 1 July 2017		3.9	1,200.0	(4.3)	632.9	1,832.5
Profit for the year		-	-	-	228.0	228.0
Other comprehensive income		-	-	(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
Profit for the year		**-**	**-**	**-**	**174.3**	**174.3**
Other comprehensive expense		**-**	**-**	**(32.2)**	**-**	**(32.2)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**	**(32.2)**	**174.3**	**142.1**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:						
Dividends provided for or paid	12(a)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(178.9)**	**(178.9)**
Deferred tax relating to share-based payments	13(b)	**0.1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**
Capital distribution to the parent for share-based payments		**(0.3)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.3)**
		(0.2)	**-**	**-**	**(178.9)**	**(179.1)**
Balance at 30 June 2019		**3.4**	**1,200.0**	**(45.4)**	**264.0**	**1,422.0**

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

	Notes	2019 $m	2018 $m
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of GST)		**1,343.1**	1,394.3
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of GST)		**(566.5)**	(612.3)
Interest received		**0.1**	0.2
Income taxes paid		**(52.6)**	(46.1)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	19	**724.1**	736.1
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of assets		**0.1**	0.3
Payments for property, plant and equipment		**(222.8)**	(306.5)
Payments for intangible assets		**(12.0)**	(23.1)
Interest paid on qualifying assets		**(3.1)**	(2.5)
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities		**(237.8)**	(331.8)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from external borrowings		**31.0**	336.0
Repayment of external borrowings		**(290.0)**	(20.0)
Payments of transaction costs related to borrowings		**-**	(3.9)
Loans from related parties		**85.0**	-
Capital distribution to parent		**-**	(0.1)
Dividends paid to Company's shareholders	12(a)	**(178.9)**	(592.3)
Proceeds from settlement of derivatives		**11.5**	-
Interest paid		**(144.6)**	(143.1)
Net cash (outflow) from financing activities		**(486.0)**	(423.4)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**0.3**	(19.1)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**0.6**	0.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		**2.2**	21.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		**3.1**	2.2

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

About this report

Aurizon Network Pty Ltd (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. 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 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 2019. 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 2018.

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 Revenue

2017 Access Undertaking

The Queensland Competition Authority (QCA) issued a Final Decision in relation to Network's 2017 Access Undertaking (UT5) on 6 December 2018. A complying Undertaking aligning to the Final Decision was approved by the QCA on 21 February 2019.

In May 2019, the Group submitted a Reference Tariff Variation Draft Amending Access Undertaking (Reference Tariff Variation DAAU) to the QCA proposing amendments to the 2017 Access Undertaking. The Reference Tariff Variation DAAU was approved by the QCA on 24 June 2019. The Reference Tariff Variation DAAU included revised tariffs for FY19 incorporating a volume reset of the system forecast and true-up of the FY18 overcollection (net of FY16/17 flood review events) of transitional tariffs in comparison to the 2017 Access Undertaking in the comparative period, based on FY19 volumes railed.

Access revenue for the period has been recognised based on the 2017 Access Undertaking, amended for the Reference Tariff Variation DAAU. An amount of $81.3 million (including GAPE) has been included in trade and other payables at 30 June 2019 which represents the FY2018 true up for overcollection of transitional tariffs in comparison to the 2017 Access Undertaking, amended for the Reference Tariff Variation DAAU, which will be repaid to customers based on FY19 volumes railed.

UT5 Customer Proposal

During the period agreements were signed with customers who represent more than 90% of railed tonnes in the CQCN to propose amendments to the 2017 Access Undertaking. As a result, on 3 May 2019, a DAAU was submitted to the QCA incorporating the proposed amendments. The DAAU remains subject to approval by the QCA. If approved the DAAU has no material impact on access revenue recognised during the period. The proposed amendments to the 2017 Access Undertaking include:

- Extending the term of the Access Undertaking to ten years (1 July 2017 to 30 June 2027);
- A Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) of 5.9% increasing to 6.3% (subject to reset on 1 July 2023) on completion of specified milestones, as compared to a WACC of 5.7% in UT5; and
- Development of mechanisms to provide supply chain value through improved supply chain stability and improved maintenance and asset renewal programs.

Wiggins Island Rail Project (WIRP)

During the period, legal proceedings continued in relation to the notices received by Network from the WIRP customers purporting to exercise a right under their WIRP Deeds to reduce their financial exposure in respect of payment of the WIRP fee, which is non-regulated. The trial in the Supreme Court of Queensland was heard between 10 September 2018 and 21 September 2018 and on 27 June 2019 the Supreme Court ruled in the Group's favour. On 25 July 2019 customers lodged an appeal challenging the decision of the Supreme Court.

The customers also initiated other disputes under their respective WIRP Deeds which were the subject of an expert determination in February 2019. Those disputes relate to various matters relating to the completion of the WIRP construction works. The Expert's Determination was issued on 4 June 2019 and found that the WIRP fee should be reduced. These disputes relate to the same component of WIRP revenue as the Supreme Court proceedings and will not impact recovery of the regulated access charge component of WIRP capital expenditure. The Group is determining options for appeal of this outcome.

Due to the ongoing dispute, no revenue in respect of the WIRP fee has been recognised in the period.

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

The Group has adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* from 1 July 2018. The Group recognises revenue from the provision of access to the CQCN and other incidental services.

The Group derives the following types of revenue:

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Revenue		
Services revenue		
Track access	**1,070.3**	1,167.1
Other revenue	**47.4**	51.6
	1,117.7	1,218.7

(a) Contract assets and liabilities

(i) Contract assets
The Group does not have any material contract assets at balance date (2018: $nil).

(ii) Contract liabilities
The Group has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities:

	2019 $m	1 July 2018 $m
Current		
Advances for other revenue	**26.8**	26.3
Non-current		
Advances for other revenue	**161.0**	183.0

Contract liabilities primarily represent amounts received from customers as advances for future track access under agreements for mine specific infrastructure. These amounts are deferred and earned over the term of the agreements using the output method as performance obligations are satisfied. $26.8 million of contract liabilities will be recognised in less than one year from balance date, $121.3 million within two to five years and $39.8 million in five years or over.

The reduction in contract liabilities primarily represents revenue recognised for prepayments for customer specific infrastructure during the period.

(iii) Revenue recognised in relation to contract liabilities
The following table shows how much of the revenue recognised in the current reporting period relates to carried-forward contract liabilities.

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Revenue recognised that was included in the contract liability balance at the beginning of the year	**26.3**	26.5

(iv) Unsatisfied performance obligations
The Group has a number of long-term contracts to provide services to customers in future periods. The majority of revenues are recognised on an as invoiced basis, hence, the right to consideration from a customer corresponds directly with the entity's performance completed to date.

Long-term track access contracts are considered by management to be a series of annual performance obligations that are satisfied within each financial year. Any amounts received as advances to provide access to the CQCN are recognised over the term of the access agreement as performance obligations are satisfied. The Group applies the practical expedient in paragraph 121 of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and does not disclose information on the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that are unsatisfied.

1 Revenue (continued)

(a) Contract assets and liabilities (continued)

All other track access contracts for periods of one year or less are billed monthly based on the services provided. As permitted under AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the transaction price allocated to these unsatisfied performance obligations is not disclosed.

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 operated by or for the relevant operator, subject to an adjustment for Network cause and force majeure events. The estimate of Take-or-Pay revenue is based on management's judgement of below rail cause against 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 $4.2 million has been recognised at 30 June 2019 (2018: $27.1 million).

Wiggins Island Rail Project (WIRP) Access Revenue
During the period, legal proceedings continued in relation to the notices received by the Group from the WIRP customers purporting to exercise a right under their WIRP Deeds to reduce their financial exposure in respect of payment of the WIRP fee, which is non-regulated. On 27 June 2019, the Supreme Court of Queensland ruled in the Group's favour, however, on 25 July 2019, customers lodged an appeal challenging the decision of the Supreme Court. Due to the ongoing dispute, no revenue in respect of the WIRP fee has been recognised in the period.

Recognition and measurement

The Group recognises revenue as the relevant performance obligations are satisfied.

Track access revenue includes revenue from regulated rail access services and non-regulated services. Track access revenue is generated from the provision of access to, and operation of, the CQCN. Access revenue is recognised over time as the relevant performance obligations are satisfied, being the provision of access to the rail network.

A contract liability is recorded for revenue received in advance of satisfying a performance obligation and is subsequently recognised in profit or loss as the performance obligation is satisfied during the term of the contract.

Approved Access Undertaking
Track access revenue is recognised as track access is provided and is measured on a number of operating parameters including volumes hauled applied to regulator approved tariffs. The tariffs charged are determined with reference to the total allowable revenue, applied to the regulatory approved annual volume forecast for each system. At each balance date, track access revenue and receivables include an amount of revenue for which performance obligations have been met under the respective contract but have not yet settled. The Group has an unconditional right to receive this consideration once the performance obligation is satisfied and therefore a trade receivable is recognised for these amounts.

Where annual volumes railed are less than the regulatory forecast, Take-or-Pay may trigger. Take-or-Pay is recognised as a receivable in the year that the contractual railings were not operated by or for the relevant operators the related performance obligations have been satisfied.

The majority of access revenue is subject to a revenue cap mechanism that serves to ensure the network recovers its system allowable revenue over the regulatory period. A revenue adjustment 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 as per the access undertaking. If a Draft Amending Access Undertaking (DAAU) proposes a different treatment that is more probable to apply to a revenue adjustment event, the treatment per the DAAU is applied. Access revenue for the period has been recognised based on the 2017 Access Undertaking, amended for the Reference Tariff Variation DAAU. Refer to key events and transactions during the reporting period for further information.

Transitional Tariff Period
During the transitional period, revenue is determined based on the most relevant and reliable information available.

2 Expenses

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Employee benefits expense		
Defined benefit superannuation	**2.8**	2.9
Defined contribution superannuation	**13.3**	13.2
Redundancies	**7.3**	1.4
Salaries, wages and allowances including oncosts	**128.2**	123.6
	151.6	141.1
Consumables		
Repairs and maintenance	**69.4**	62.5
Other	**77.8**	84.2
	147.2	146.7
Depreciation and amortisation		
Depreciation	**296.8**	286.2
Amortisation of intangibles	**10.1**	8.8
	306.9	295.0
Finance expenses		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	**148.4**	147.5
Amortisation of capitalised borrowing transaction costs and AMTN 2 bond	**1.6**	2.3
Counterparty credit risk adjustments	**(3.9)**	7.5
Total finance costs	**146.1**	157.3
Amount capitalised to qualifying assets	**(3.1)**	(2.5)
	143.0	154.8

Significant judgements
The significant judgements in relation to depreciation and impairment have been explained in note 6 of this report.

3 Income tax

Keeping it simple...
This note provides an analysis of the Group's income tax expense (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. Current 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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current tax	**61.4**	52.1
Deferred tax	**14.1**	45.8
Current tax relating to prior periods	**1.5**	5.7
Deferred tax relating to prior periods	**(1.2)**	(5.6)
	75.8	98.0
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	**75.8**	98.0
	75.8	98.0
Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets (e)	**(30.0)**	(18.7)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (f)	**42.9**	58.9
	12.9	40.2

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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Profit before income tax expense	**250.1**	326.0
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2018: 30%)	**75.0**	97.8
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Research and development	**-**	(0.4)
Other	**0.5**	0.5
Adjustments for tax of prior periods	**0.3**	0.1
Total income tax expense	**75.8**	98.0

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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Cash flow hedges	**(13.6)**	(3.8)

3 Income tax (continued)

(d) Amounts recognised directly in equity

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Aggregate deferred tax arising in the reporting period and directly credited to equity	**(0.1)**	0.5

(e) Deferred tax assets

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Total deferred tax assets	**107.1**	63.4
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (f)	**(107.1)**	(63.4)
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 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
At 1 July 2018	**20.3**	**0.6**	**41.8**	**0.7**	**63.4**
(Charged)/credited					
- to profit or loss	**1.3**	**0.1**	**28.7**	**(0.1)**	**30.0**
- to other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**13.6**	**-**	**13.6**
- to equity	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.1**	**0.1**
At 30 June 2019	**21.6**	**0.7**	**84.1**	**0.7**	**107.1**

(f) Deferred tax liabilities

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Total deferred tax liabilities	**743.4**	700.5
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions (e)	**(107.1)**	(63.4)
Net deferred tax liabilities	**636.3**	637.1

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 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
At 1 July 2018	**665.6**	**2.0**	**32.9**	**700.5**
Charged/(credited)				
- to profit or loss	**18.8**	**(2.0)**	**26.1**	**42.9**
At 30 June 2019	**684.4**	**-**	**59.0**	**743.4**

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 substantively 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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Trade receivables	**138.1**	146.3
Provision for impairment of receivables	**(0.1)**	(0.1)
Net trade receivables	**138.0**	146.2
Other receivables	**81.3**	79.0
	219.3	225.2

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

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 *Financial Instruments*, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables.

The Group's debtors exhibit similar credit risk characteristics and exposure, all of which have credit terms limited to 30 days. Estimating the Group's credit risk to debtors has focused largely on experienced payment history. The provision for impairment has remained stable over the period, with no identified change in credit risk exposure to the Group. The trade receivable balances disclosed are unsecured and represent the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. At the time of issuing the financial statements, the outstanding receivables have been paid in accordance with their credit terms without default.

5 Inventories

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Raw materials and stores - at cost	**27.9**	29.9
	27.9	29.9
Non-current		
Raw materials and stores - at cost	**18.0**	15.5
Provision for inventory obsolescence	**(6.4)**	(8.8)
	11.6	6.7

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
2019							
Opening net book amount	88.0	24.9	8.0	156.3	26.6	5,104.0	5,407.8
Additions	241.4	-	-	-	-	-	241.4
Transfers between asset classes	(188.8)	0.6	0.2	3.4	0.6	184.0	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(0.5)	-	(4.1)	(4.6)
Depreciation	-	-	(1.2)	(17.0)	(1.4)	(277.2)	(296.8)
Closing net book amount	140.6	25.5	7.0	142.2	25.8	5,006.7	5,347.8
Cost	140.6	25.5	14.3	228.6	36.5	7,041.7	7,487.2
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses	-	-	(7.3)	(86.4)	(10.7)	(2,035.0)	(2,139.4)
Net book amount	140.6	25.5	7.0	142.2	25.8	5,006.7	5,347.8
Owned	140.6	-	4.9	142.2	25.8	618.2	931.7
Leased	-	25.5	2.1	-	-	4,388.5	4,416.1
	140.6	25.5	7.0	142.2	25.8	5,006.7	5,347.8

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

	Assets under construction $m	Land $m	Buildings $m	Plant and equipment $m	Rollingstock $m	Infrastructure $m	Total $m
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	-	-	(1.2)	(15.4)	(1.1)	(268.5)	(286.2)
Transfer to 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)

Significant judgements

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, climate-related emerging risks and changes in legal and economic conditions. Any change in useful lives and residual values of property, plant and equipment is accounted for prospectively.

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 (CGU) have been determined based on the higher of 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, a terminal growth rate of 2.0% per annum (2018: 2.2%) and a pre-tax discount rate of 8.4% (2018: 8.8%). The value in use calculations indicate headroom to the carrying value of the CGU.

There is a risk that the judgements applied in relation to the terminal growth rate will be impacted by climate-related emerging risks which have been considered for impairment testing through sensitivity on terminal growth rates. There is also a risk that the assumptions made and growth rates applied don't reflect the actual impact of climate-related emerging risks in the future.

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.

6 Property, plant and equipment (continued)

(iii) Depreciation and amortisation (continued)

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

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) Derecognition
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.

7 Intangible assets

	Software $m	Software under development $m	Total $m
2019			
Opening net book amount	**57.2**	**37.9**	**95.1**
Additions	**-**	**12.0**	**12.0**
Transfer between asset classes	**39.1**	**(39.1)**	**-**
Amortisation	**(10.1)**	**-**	**(10.1)**
Closing net book amount	**86.2**	**10.8**	**97.0**
Cost	**114.8**	**10.8**	**125.6**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses	**(28.6)**	**-**	**(28.6)**
Net book amount	**86.2**	**10.8**	**97.0**
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	(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

7 Intangible assets (continued)

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.

8 Trade and other payables

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Trade payables	**114.2**	111.1
Other payables	**103.7**	4.4
	217.9	115.5

Other payables include a payable of $81.3m (including GAPE) in respect of FY2018 true up for the overcollection of access revenue which will be repaid based on FY2019 volumes railed. Refer to key events and transactions during the reporting period for further information.

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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Employee benefits (a)	**61.7**	54.1
Land rehabilitation	**-**	0.5
	61.7	54.6
Non-current		
Employee benefits (a)	**3.4**	3.5
Land rehabilitation	**-**	0.6
	3.4	4.1
Total provisions	**65.1**	58.7

(a) Employee benefits

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Annual Leave	**11.7**	11.2
Long service leave	**32.3**	32.6
Other*	**21.1**	13.8
	65.1	57.6

*Included in other employee benefits are short-term incentive plans, retirement allowances and termination benefits. As well as payroll tax on leave and short-term incentive plans.

The current provision for employee benefits includes accrued annual leave, leave loading, retirement allowances, long service leave, short-term incentive plans 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) Short-term incentive plans
The Group recognises a liability for short-term incentive plans 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 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. 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 2018 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 1.5% and 2.7% (2018: 2.5% and 3.9%).

10 Other liabilities

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Contract liabilities	**26.8**	-
Income received in advance	**-**	29.9
Tax loan payable to ultimate parent entity	**29.7**	19.6
Other current liabilities	**0.1**	-
	56.6	49.5
Non-current		
Contract liabilities	**161.0**	-
Income received in advance	**-**	183.0
	161.0	183.0

Contract liabilities primarily represent amounts received from customers as advances for future track access under agreements for mine specific infrastructure. These amounts are deferred and earned over the term of the agreements as performance obligations are satisfied.

On adoption of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* on 1 July 2018, $26.3 million (current) and $183.0 million (non-current) was reclassified from income received in advance to contract liabilities. Refer to note 1 and note 23 for further information.

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.

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Total borrowings (note 14)	**3,299.9**	3,353.5
Less: cash and cash equivalents	**(3.1)**	(2.2)
Net debt	**3,296.8**	3,351.3
Total equity	**1,422.0**	1,459.0
Total capital	**4,718.8**	4,810.3
Gearing ratio	**69.9%**	69.7%

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

12 Dividends

(a) Ordinary shares

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2018 of $3,510,000 (2017: $3,510,000) per share, paid September 2018 (unfranked)	**23.0**	351.0
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of $1,559,000 (2018: $1,318,000) per share, paid November 2018 (unfranked)	**155.9**	131.8
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of $nil (2018: $368,000) per share, paid March 2019 (unfranked)	**-**	36.8
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2019 of $nil (2018: $727,000) per share, paid April 2019 (unfranked)	**-**	72.7
	178.9	592.3

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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Since 30 June 2019, the directors have not recommended the payment of a final dividend (2018: $230,000 per fully paid ordinary share, unfranked).	**-**	23.0

13 Equity and reserves

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

(a) Issued capital

	2019 Shares	2018 Shares	2019 $	2018 $
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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Capital contribution from the parent for share-based payments	**2.3**	2.6
Deferred tax on related share-based payments	**1.1**	1.0
Total contributed equity	**3.4**	3.6

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.

(c) Convertible notes

	2019 $m	2018 $m
10 x $120,000,000 convertible notes	**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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Cash flow hedges		
Balance 1 July	**(13.2)**	(4.3)
Fair value (losses) taken to equity	**(45.8)**	(12.7)
Deferred tax	**13.6**	3.8
Balance 30 June	**(45.4)**	(13.2)

13 Equity and reserves (continued)

(d) Reserves (continued)

Cash flow hedges
The hedging reserve is used to record the effective portion of 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:

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current		
Unsecured		
Bank debt facility	**82.0**	51.0
Loans from related parties (note 20)	**85.0**	-
	167.0	51.0
Non-current		
Unsecured		
Medium-term notes	**2,670.0**	2,552.1
Bank debt facilities	**470.0**	760.0
Capitalised borrowing costs	**(7.1)**	(9.6)
	3,132.9	3,302.5
Total borrowings	**3,299.9**	3,353.5

The Group's unsecured bank debt facilities contain financial covenants. Both the bank debt 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.

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).

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 reporting year and the Group does not expect to repay within 12 months. Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

14 Borrowings (continued)

(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 4.6% (2018: 4.6%).

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 Treasury 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 Treasury 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 Policies. 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 June 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.

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.

15 Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(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 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 2019		30 June 2018	
	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	Weighted average interest rate	Balance
	%	$m	%	$m
Variable rate exposure	**4.6**	**2,125.8**	4.6	2,299.8
Interest rate swaps (notional principal amount)	**4.4**	**(1,975.0)**	4.4	(1,775.0)
Net exposure to interest rate risk		**150.8**		524.8

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 93% (2018: 77%) of the variable rate exposure. The weighted average maturity of the outstanding swaps is approximately 2.7 years (2018: 3.0 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 $2.4 million (2018: $5.0 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)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$m	$m	$m	$m
100 bps movement in interest rates				
100 bps decrease in interest rates	**1.5**	5.2	**(30.3)**	(41.0)
100 bps increase in interest rates	**(1.5)**	(5.2)	**29.8**	39.7

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	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	m	m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Cash flow hedges						
Foreign exchange risk						
Forward contracts	-	US$7.0	-	0.6	-	0.6
Forward contracts	-	€0.4	-	-	-	(0.1)
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swaps*	**A$1,975**	A$1,775.0	**(46.0)**	2.7	**(48.7)**	(5.4)
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks						
CCIRS – EMTN 1	**€500.0**	€500.0	**0.9**	1.2	**(0.3)**	2.4
CCIRS – EMTN 2	**€500.0**	€500.0	**(4.3)**	(3.8)	**(0.5)**	9.2
			(49.4)	0.7	**(49.5)**	6.7
Fair value hedges						
Interest rate risk						
Interest rate swaps	-	A$425.0	-	3.3	-	3.4
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks						
CCIRS – EMTN 1	**€500.0**	€500.0	**150.7**	101.0	**44.3**	49.4
CCIRS – EMTN 2	**€500.0**	€500.0	**49.4**	(16.9)	**62.8**	54.2
			200.1	87.4	**107.1**	107.0
Total derivative financial instruments			**150.7**	88.1	**57.6**	113.7

*Excludes $1,250.0 million of forward dated interest rate swaps entered into commencing on expiry of current interest rate swaps.

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	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Foreign exchange risk				
Firm commitments	-	(0.6)	-	(0.5)
Interest rate risk				
Forecast floating interest payments	**46.0**	(2.7)	**48.7**	5.4
Foreign exchange and interest rate risks				
EMTN 1*	**4.7**	6.5	**0.3**	(2.4)
EMTN 2*	**13.8**	15.6	**0.5**	(9.2)
	64.5	18.8	**49.5**	(6.7)

* Cash flow hedge reserve includes the cumulative impact of cross currency basis in relation to EMTN 1 and EMTN 2 of $19.1 million for the year ended 30 June 2019 (2018: $23.5 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	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m	$m
Interest rate risk						
AMTN 2 **	**-**	(429.0)	**-**	(4.0)	**-**	(4.0)
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk						
EMTN 1	**(870.9)**	(826.6)	**(160.3)**	(116.0)	**(44.3)**	(49.4)
EMTN 2	**(847.4)**	(784.6)	**(69.2)**	(6.4)	**(62.8)**	(54.2)
Total borrowings (subject to fair value hedges)	**(1,718.3)**	(2,040.2)	**(229.5)**	(126.4)	**(107.1)**	(107.6)

* Carrying amount excludes the effects of discounts on medium-term notes.
** The AMTN 2 fair value hedge was terminated on 11 February 2019. The accumulated fair value adjustment included in the carrying amount of AMTN 2 as at 30 June 2019 is $11.9 million (2018: $4.0 million). The accumulated fair value adjustment will be recognised over the remaining term of AMTN 2.

The above hedging relationships affected other comprehensive income as follows:

Cash flow hedges (before tax)	Hedging gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income	
	2019	2018
	$m	$m
Foreign exchange risk		
Forward contracts	**(0.6)**	0.4
Interest rate risk		
Interest rate swaps	**(48.9)**	(5.2)
Foreign exchange and interest rate risk		
CCIRS	**3.7**	(7.9)
	(45.8)	(12.7)

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 Policies which restrict the Group’s exposure to financial institutions by credit rating band. The Treasury Policies limit 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	
			2019	2018	2019	2018
			$m	$m	$m	$m
Working capital facility	Unsecured	Dec-20	**82.6**	52.1	**100.0**	100.0
Syndicated facility	Unsecured	Jul-21	**470.0**	490.0	**490.0**	490.0
Syndicated facility	Unsecured	Oct-22	**-**	270.0	**500.0**	500.0
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			**2,991.4**	3,250.9	**3,528.8**	3,528.8

* Amount utilised includes bank guarantees of $0.6 million (2018: $1.1 million) and excludes capitalised borrowing costs of $7.1 million (2018: $9.6 million), discounts on medium-term notes of $10.3 million (2018: $13.1 million), accumulated fair value adjustments of $11.9 million (2018: $4.0 million) for AMTN 2, $160.3 million (2018: $116.0 million) for EMTN 1 and $69.2 million (2018: $6.4 million) for EMTN 2.

Within the working capital facilities, the Group has access to financial accommodation arrangements totalling $100.0 million (2018: $100.0 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 $0.6 million (2018: $1.1 million) for financial bank guarantees.

The Group has complied with externally imposed debt covenants during the 2019 and 2018 reporting periods.

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 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)

2019	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	**217.9**	**-**	**-**	**217.9**	**217.9**
Other liabilities	**29.7**	**-**	**-**	**29.7**	**29.7**
Borrowings*	**204.8**	**1,840.4**	**1,582.6**	**3,627.8**	**3,103.2**
Financial guarantees	**0.6**	**-**	**-**	**0.6**	**-**
	453.0	**1,840.4**	**1,582.6**	**3,876.0**	**3,350.8**
Derivatives					
Interest rate swaps	**18.6**	**28.7**	**-**	**47.3**	**46.0**
	18.6	**28.7**	**-**	**47.3**	**46.0**
2018					
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)

* Borrowings includes the effect of CCIRS derivatives which have a carrying amount of $196.7 million (non-current asset) (2018: $102.2 million non-current asset and $20.7 million non-current liability) and loans from related parties of $85.0 million (2018: nil).

(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 2019, the borrowing rates were determined to be between 1.8% and 4.2%, depending on the type of borrowing (2018: 2.7% to 4.5%).

	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
	$m	$m	$m	$m
Financial assets carried at fair value				
Foreign exchange forward contracts (note 16)	**-**	0.6	**-**	0.6
Interest rate swaps (note 16)	**-**	6.6	**-**	6.6
CCIRS - EMTN 1 (note 16)	**151.6**	102.2	**151.6**	102.2
CCIRS - EMTN 2 (note 16)	**45.1**	-	**45.1**	-
	196.7	109.4	**196.7**	109.4
Financial assets carried at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	**3.1**	2.2	**3.1**	2.2
Trade and other receivables (note 4)	**219.3**	225.2	**219.3**	225.2
	222.4	227.4	**222.4**	227.4
Financial liabilities carried at fair value				
Interest rate swaps (note 16)	**(46.0)**	(0.6)	**(46.0)**	(0.6)
CCIRS - EMTN 2 (note 16)	**-**	(20.7)	**-**	(20.7)
	(46.0)	(21.3)	**(46.0)**	(21.3)
Financial liabilities carried at amortised cost				
Trade and other payables (note 8)	**(217.9)**	(115.5)	**(217.9)**	(115.5)
Borrowings (note 14)	**(3,299.9)**	(3,353.5)	**(3,436.6)**	(3,490.7)
Other liabilities (note 10)	**(29.7)**	(19.6)	**(29.7)**	(19.6)
	(3,547.5)	(3,488.6)	**(3,684.2)**	(3,625.8)
Off-balance sheet				
Unrecognised financial assets				
Third party guarantees	**-**	-	**19.1**	19.1
Bank guarantees	**-**	-	**150.8**	123.8
Insurance company guarantees	**-**	-	**1.1**	2.3
Unrecognised financial liabilities				
Bank guarantees	**-**	-	**(0.6)**	(1.1)
	-	-	**170.4**	144.1

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 Board approved Treasury Policies (refer to note 15).

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current assets		
Foreign exchange forward contracts	-	0.6
Non-current assets		
Interest rate swaps	-	6.6
CCIRS - EMTN 1	**151.6**	102.2
CCIRS - EMTN 2	**45.1**	-
Total derivative financial instrument assets	**196.7**	109.4
Non-current liabilities		
Interest rate swaps	**46.0**	0.6
CCIRS - EMTN 2	-	20.7
Total derivative financial instrument liabilities	**46.0**	21.3

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 2019 and 30 June 2018. 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	
	Gross amounts	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet	Amounts subject to master netting arrangements	Net amount*
2019	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**	**$m**
Financial assets				
Derivative financial instruments	**196.7**	**196.7**	**-**	**196.7**
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial instruments	**(46.0)**	**(46.0)**	**-**	**(46.0)**
2018				
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)

* 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:

Name of Entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Equity holding 2019 %	Equity holding 2018 %
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.

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Current assets	**251.7**	259.2
Non-current assets	**5,653.1**	5,618.4
Total assets	**5,904.8**	5,877.6
Current liabilities	**(503.2)**	(270.6)
Non-current liabilities	**(3,979.6)**	(4,148.0)
Total liabilities	**(4,482.8)**	(4,418.6)
Net assets	**1,422.0**	1,459.0
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	**3.4**	3.6
Convertible notes	**1,200.0**	1,200.0
Reserves	**(45.4)**	(13.2)
Retained earnings	**264.0**	268.6
Total equity	**1,422.0**	1,459.0
Total profit for the year	**174.3**	228.0
Other comprehensive income	**(32.2)**	(8.9)
Total comprehensive income	**142.1**	219.1

(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.

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 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 Network. The tax sharing agreement limits the joint and several liability of Network in the case of a default by the head entity.

Other notes

In this section …
Other notes 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

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Profit for the year	**174.3**	228.0
Depreciation and amortisation	**306.9**	295.0
Impairment of non-current assets and other write offs	**-**	0.4
Interest expense	**143.0**	154.8
Non-cash employee incentive (benefits)/expense	**(0.4)**	0.4
Net loss on sale of non-current assets	**3.4**	5.3
Net exchange differences	**0.7**	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade debtors	**5.9**	12.8
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	**(2.9)**	7.6
(Increase) in other operating assets	**(0.1)**	(0.8)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	**85.3**	(7.6)
(Decrease) in contract liabilities	**(21.5)**	(26.9)
Increase in other operating liabilities	**10.2**	13.2
Increase in deferred tax liabilities	**12.9**	40.2
Increase in other provisions	**6.4**	13.7
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**724.1**	736.1

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

2019	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 2018	**(51.0)**	**(3,302.5)**	**(21.3)**	**108.8**	**(3,266.0)**
Financing cash flows**	(116.0)	290.0	-	11.5	185.5
Changes in fair values:					
Effect of changes in exchange rates	-	(46.4)	10.6	35.8	-
Other changes in fair values	-	(72.4)	(35.3)	40.6	(67.1)
Other non-cash movements	-	(1.6)	-	-	(1.6)
Balance as at 30 June 2019	**(167.0)**	**(3,132.9)**	**(46.0)**	**196.7**	**(3,149.2)**
2018					
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, payments of transaction costs related to borrowings and proceeds from settlement of derivatives 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:

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Trade and other receivables from:		
- Parent	**58,444**	60,458
- Other related parties	**663**	482
Trade and other payables to:		
- Parent	**71,518**	26,189
- Other related parties	**509**	216
Tax loan payable to:		
- Ultimate parent	**29,678**	19,582
Loans payable to:		
- Parent	**85,000**	-
Access revenue received from:		
- Parent	**475,884**	581,333
- Other related parties	**4,447**	4,185
Other revenue received from:		
- Parent	**5,793**	6,500
- Other related parties	**10**	73
Interest revenue received from:		
- Parent	**49**	13
Expenses paid to:		
- Parent	**130,904**	169,569
Interest expense paid to:		
- Parent	**616**	585

Expenses paid to the parent entity include maintenance, facilities charges and general corporate overhead. Expenses paid to the parent entity also include $42.6 million (2018: $77.8 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 $100.0 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 on tax loans, refer to note 3.

(d) Economic dependency

Network is dependent on Aurizon Operations for approximately 44% (2018: 49%) of the access revenue derived.

21 Key Management Personnel compensation

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Short-term employee benefits	**6,398**	5,765
Post-employment benefits	**190**	185
Long-term benefits	**75**	29
Share-based payments	**1,601**	1,559
	8,264	7,538

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, 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.

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
PwC Australia		
Audit and other assurance services		
Audit and review of financial statements	**307**	302
Other assurance services	**3**	17
Total remuneration for audit and other assurance services	**310**	319

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

AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* became applicable for the current reporting period and the Group updated its accounting policy and made reclassifications to comparatives as a result of adopting the standard. The impact of the adoption of AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* has not resulted in any adjustments to amounts previously recognised in the financial statements.

In accordance with the transition provisions in AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the Group has adopted the new rules retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognised on the date of initial application. There was no impact on the Group's retained earnings as at 1 July 2018 being the date of initial application. Refer to note 1 for current period accounting policies and disclosures.

AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* was early adopted in the year ended 30 June 2015.

(ii) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and amendments to standards have been published that are mandatory for reporting periods commencing 1 July 2019 and have not been early adopted by the Group. The nature of the change and the potential impact is discussed further below.

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

Nature of change:
AASB 16 *Leases* addresses the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. The Group will adopt the standard on 1 July 2019.

Aurizon as lessee:
The adoption of AASB 16 *Leases* will result in almost all previously recognised operating 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 finance liability to pay rentals are recognised. The lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the balance date and is unwound over time using either the interest rate implicit in the lease repayments or the Group's incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use asset comprises the initial lease liability amount, and initial direct costs incurred when entering into the lease less lease incentives received for fit out contributions. The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the term of the lease. The new standard effectively replaces the Group's operating lease expense with an interest and depreciation expense, except where the leases are considered to be short-term leases or leases of low value assets. Payments associated with short-term leases (i.e. leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low value assets will continue to be recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss.

Aurizon as lessor:
Where the Group acts as lessor, it is not required to make any adjustments on transition to AASB 16 *Leases* and as a result, lease income will continue to be accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease term in profit or loss for operating leases. On transition to AASB 16 *Leases*, where the Group is a sub-lessor and the sub-lease is for the duration of the head lease, the right-of-use asset recognised from the head leases are derecognised and a lease receivable equal to the present value of future lease payments receivable is recognised.

Impact:
The Group has elected to apply the "Modified Retrospective Approach" when transitioning to the new standard. Under this approach, the Group will not be required to restate the comparative information. The right-of-use asset will be brought onto the balance sheet at the same value as the lease liability on transition date, adjusted for the lease receivable on sub-lease arrangements and any prepaid or accrued lease payments. The Group estimates there will be no material impact on adoption of AASB 16 *Leases.*

23 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. 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:

	2019 $m	2018 $m	2019 Credit rating	2018 Credit rating
Customer 1	**199.3**	231.2	BBB-	BBB-
Customer 2	**167.8**	177.4	A	A
	367.1	408.6		

(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.

(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

Operating leases on property, plant and equipment
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 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 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).

Wiggins Island Rail Project (WIRP)
During the period, legal proceedings continued in relation to the notices received by Network from the WIRP customers purporting to exercise a right under their WIRP Deeds to reduce their financial exposure in respect of payment of the WIRP fee, which is non-regulated. The Supreme Court of Queensland ruled in the Group's favour on 27 June 2019, however customers lodged an appeal challenging the decision of the Supreme Court on 25 July 2019.

The customers also initiated other disputes under their respective WIRP Deeds which were the subject of an expert determination in February 2019. Those disputes relate to various matters relating to the completion of the WIRP construction works. The Expert's Determination was issued on 4 June 2019 and found that the WIRP fee should be reduced. These disputes relate to the same component of WIRP revenue as the Supreme Court proceedings and will not impact recovery of the regulated access charge component of WIRP capital expenditure. The Group is determining options for appeal of this outcome.

Due to the ongoing dispute, no revenue or trade receivables in respect of the WIRP fee have been recognised in the period. Refer to key events and transactions for the reporting period for further information.

25 Commitments

Capital commitments

	2019 $m	2018 $m
Property, plant and equipment		
Within one year	**45.5**	21.7

There are no capital commitments beyond one year.

26 Events occurring after the reporting period

No matter or circumstance, other than those disclosed in key events and transactions for the reporting period, has occurred subsequent to year end that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group or economic entity in subsequent financial years.

Directors' Declaration

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 58 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 2019 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 2019

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 2019 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 2019
- 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 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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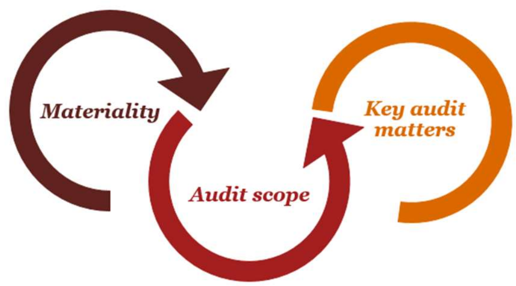
Our audit approach

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 $13 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 Yeerongpilly, Emerald and Merinda depots to perform audit procedures on inventory.	• Amongst other relevant topics, we communicated the following key audit matters to the Board of Directors: – Track access revenue recognition • These are 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 2019 (FY2019), the Group recorded revenue of $1,117.7m ($1,070.3m from track access revenue and $47.4m 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. In May 2019, the Group submitted a Reference Tariff Variation Draft Amending Access Undertaking (DAAU). The DAAU included revised tariffs for FY2019 incorporating a volume reset of the system forecast and true-up of the FY2018 over collection (net of FY16/17 flood review events) relative to the revised tariffs which was to be paid to customers based on FY2019 volumes railed. On 24 June 2019, the QCA approved the DAAU and to repay the over collection of previous revenue recognised under approved tariffs for FY2018 and FY2019. The Group has disclosed that revenue for FY2019 has been recognised based on actual volumes railed in FY2019 and the 2017 Access Undertaking amended for the Reference Tariff Variation DAAU. We consider revenue recognition in relation to UT5 to be a key audit matter given it was a significant event in the financial year and had a significant impact on net profit for FY2019. *Refer to Key events and transactions for the reporting period and Note 1 Revenue included in the Annual Financial Report for further details.*	The following procedures, amongst others, were performed in relation to track access revenue recognition: • Agreed on a sample basis that revenue had been recognised based on billings made to customers on actual volumes hauled and approved reference tariffs applicable during the current financial year. • Agreed the amended reference tariff applicable for FY2019 which includes the impact of over collection in FY2018 ($81.3m including GAPE) to the QCA approved Reference Tariff Variation DAAU. • Obtained computation of the adjustment charge payable to customers (as a result of over collection in FY2018 and FY2019 i.e. the difference between FY2019 actual billings and the FY2019 DAAU Reference Tariffs applied to actual volumes) and tested the mathematical accuracy. • Agreed that the adjustment charge payable had been adjusted as a reduction in billed revenue and recorded as other payables as at 30 June 2019.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2019, 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 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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 2019