ENERGY QUEENSLAND LIMITED ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

ABN 96 612 535 583

Energy Queensland

Contents

Contents

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

The Board of Directors of Energy Queensland Limited (the Company or Energy Queensland) is pleased to present their report together with the financial report of the consolidated entity, being the Company and its controlled entities (the Group) for the year ended 30 June 2019 and the auditor's report thereon.

DIRECTORS

The names of Directors in office at any time during or since the end of the last financial year end are:

	Date Appointed	Date Ceased
• Philip Garling (Chairman)	30 June 2016	n/a
• Kerryn Newton	30 June 2016	n/a
• Mark Algie	1 October 2016	n/a
• Teresa Dyson	1 October 2016	n/a
• Hugh Gleeson	1 October 2016	n/a
• Helen Stanton	1 October 2016	n/a
• Vaughan Busby	12 October 2017	n/a
• Kathy Hirschfeld	1 October 2016	6 October 2018

Please refer to the 'Board profiles' section of the Company's annual report 2018/19 for details of Directors' qualifications, experience and special responsibilities.

COMPANY SECRETARY

Jane Nant BA (Hons), LLB (Hons), LLM, Grad Dip ACG, GAICD, FGIA

Jane was appointed to the role of Company Secretary in May 2017. Jane has over 11 years senior leadership experience in the utilities industry including over nine years as Company Secretary. Jane started her career as a property, planning and environmental lawyer.

REGISTERED OFFICE

420 Flinders Street
Townsville Queensland 4810

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Group are the:

- Design, construction and maintenance of the Queensland Electricity Distribution Networks;
- Distribution of electricity within Queensland;
- Non-competitive electricity retailing in Queensland; and
- Provision of electricity related services.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS

There were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year.

OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

The Group's consolidated profit after income tax equivalent expense was $657 million for the year (2018: $809 million). This result reflects lower Network Use of Systems revenue and slightly higher depreciation and finance costs.

The Group delivered a $1,458 million (2018: $1,353 million) capital works program, which focused on undertaking network augmentation and connection, asset replacement, reliability improvements and customer initiated capital works. This investment contributes to maintaining safe reliable power in future years and meeting our customer needs.

Revenue

Network Use of Systems revenue was lower this year due to the reduced 2019 AER allowance which was adjusted as a result of a prior year's over recovery. Under a revenue cap form of control, our revenues are adjusted annually to clear any under or over recovery of actual revenue recovered through network charges.

Expenditure

Operating expenditure increased during the year with higher materials and service costs, as well as increased employee expenses. Depreciation was also higher primarily due to the capital works program delivered throughout the year.

Financial Position

The primary asset of the Group's total asset base consists of the distribution assets (collectively the supply system) which are carried at fair value, determined by using an income approach based on a discounted cash flow methodology.

DIVIDENDS

The Board declared a final dividend of $657 million for the 2019 financial year, payable on 30 November 2019, subject to solvency tests being satisfied at that date. A final dividend of $809 million was declared during the 2018 financial year and paid on 30 November 2018.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

There are no matters, transactions or events which have occurred since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of operations or the state of affairs in future financial years.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AND FUTURE RESULTS

Regulatory Proposal

Ergon Energy Corporation Limited (Ergon Energy) and Energex Limited (Energex) submitted their regulatory proposals for the 2020 to 2025 Regulatory Control Period to the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) on 31 January 2019. The revenue determination process will set the revenue that the networks are able to recover from customers for Standard Control Services over that period. The regulatory proposals outlined the investment and expenditure that Energy Queensland considers necessary to provide network services. It is not unusual for the AER to adjust proposed expenditure in draft and final determinations for Network Service Providers. There are also binding regulatory and market changes that have occurred since the submission that will impact allowed revenue.

The AER has indicated they will publish their determinations on 8 October 2019 and Ergon Energy and Energex then have until 10 December 2019 to submit revised proposals to respond to matters raised in the draft determinations. The AER will make final determinations by 30 April 2020 with new distribution network charges applying from 1 July 2020.

Investment in FibreCo Queensland Pty Ltd

The Queensland Government has established FibreCo Queensland Pty Ltd (FibreCo Queensland), a communications company jointly owned by Energy Queensland and Powerlink Queensland.
FibreCo Queensland will utilise spare capacity on the government-owned optical fibre network to sell backhaul services to telecommunications companies such as retail service providers and internet service providers with the aim of assisting them to offer faster, more reliable internet to homes and businesses in regional Queensland.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND PERFORMANCE

The Group's environmental obligations are regulated under Federal, State and Local government laws. Based on enquiries made, the Board is not aware of any significant breaches however two environmental incidents were reported to a government agency in the financial year and are still under review.

During the reporting period all environmental performance obligations of the Group were overseen by the Energy Queensland Board, People and Safety Committee and Energy Queensland Executive Leadership Team (ELT). Detailed Strategic and operational direction is provided through ELT Health, Safety and Environment Committee meetings.

Environmental obligations are from time to time subject to government agency audits, as well as internal and external audits undertaken as part of fulfilling environmental management requirements which ensures compliance. The Group's certifications to International Standard AS/ISO 14001 have been maintained.

The *National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007* (NGER Act) requires the entities within the Group to report annual greenhouse gas emissions and energy use. Reports are submitted to the Greenhouse and Energy Data Officer and based on data gathered from the Group's systems.

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Policies were held throughout the period to insure all Directors and Officers of the Group against liabilities incurred in their capacity as Director or Officer. Insurance premiums paid or agreed to be paid totalled $447,911 comprising of Directors and Officers Liability, Statutory Liability and Workplace Health and Safety Liability policies covering EQL and its subsidiaries (2018: $356,360).

Energy Queensland indemnifies the Directors and Officers of the Company and its subsidiaries for all liabilities and expenses incurred by the Directors and Officers, arising out of or in connection with their role as a Director or Officer, other than: any liability or expense arising from conduct that was deliberately dishonest, deliberately fraudulent or not in good faith, a liability owed to an Energy Queensland Group Company, or any criminal or pecuniary penalty (this is consistent with the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*).

During or since the end of the 2018/19 financial year, the Group has not otherwise, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an Officer or auditor of the Group or any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such by an Officer or auditor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDING

No Directors held any beneficial interest in the shares of the Group. All issued shares are held by the shareholding Ministers on behalf of the State of Queensland.

There are no share options in existence at this time.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of committees of the Board) and the number of meetings attended by each Director during the year ended 30 June 2019 are:

Energy Queensland Meetings	Board[1]		Audit Committee		Regulatory Committee		Risk and Compliance Committee		People and Safety Committee	
	Attended	Held[2]	Attended	Held[2]	Attended	Held[2]	Attended	Held[2]	Attended	Held[2]
Philip Garling (Chairman)	11	11	n/a	n/a	7	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mark Algie	11	11	5	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4
Vaughan Busby	11	11	n/a	n/a	7	7	5	5	n/a	n/a
Teresa Dyson	11	11	5	5	6	7	n/a	n/a	4	4
Hugh Gleeson	11	11	n/a	n/a	7	7	5	5	n/a	n/a
Kerryn Newton	11	11	4	5	n/a	n/a	5	5	n/a	n/a
Helen Stanton	11	11	5	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	4
Kathy Hirschfeld[3]	2	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2	2	2

(1) Location of Board meetings included: Townsville (4 meetings – 1 held via videoconference), Bundaberg (1 meeting), Maroochydore (1 meeting), and Brisbane (5 meetings).

(2) Number of meetings held during the time the Director held office during the financial year.

(3) Kathy Hirschfeld resigned as a Director of Energy Queensland Limited effective 6 October 2018.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration is on page 98 and forms part of the Directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2019.

ROUNDING

The amounts contained in this report and in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars unless otherwise stated (where rounding is applicable) under the option available to the Company under the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*. The Company is an entity to which the legislative instrument applies.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of Directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Philip Garling

Chairman

Dated at Brisbane this 21st day of August 2019

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

To the Directors of Energy Queensland Limited

This auditor's independence declaration has been provided pursuant to s.307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Independence Declaration

As lead auditor for the audit of Energy Queensland Limited and its controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2019, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

- no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

B Worrall
Auditor-General
21 August 2019

Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In millions of dollars	Note	2019	2018
Revenue	2	**4,974**	5,090
Other income	2	**17**	21
Expenses			
Transmission charges and electricity purchases	3	**840**	845
Solar photovoltaic feed in tariff		**285**	292
Employee expenses	3	**601**	564
Materials and services		**379**	350
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments		**949**	925
Net impairment losses on financial assets	6	**22**	19
Finance costs	3	**764**	754
Other expenses		**212**	208
Profit before income tax equivalent expense		**939**	1,154
Income tax equivalent expense	4	**282**	345
Profit after income tax equivalent expense		**657**	809

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In millions of dollars	Note	2019	2018
Profit after income tax equivalent expense		**657**	809
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	15	**20**	124
Deferred income tax relating to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment		**(6)**	(37)
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans recognised directly in equity		**(71)**	34
Deferred income tax relating to actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		**21**	(10)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Movement in cash flow hedge reserve - gains/(losses)	14	**155**	(181)
Deferred income tax relating to movement in cash flow hedge reserve – (gains)/losses		**(47)**	54
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax		**72**	(16)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**729**	793

All profit and comprehensive income is attributable to the owners of the company.

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2019

In millions of dollars	Note	2019	2018
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	**31**	27
Trade and other receivables	6	**1,058**	1,474
Inventories	7	**179**	178
Derivative financial assets	8	**80**	16
Other assets		**46**	59
Total current assets		**1,394**	1,754
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	15	**23,798**	23,381
Intangible assets	16	**354**	274
Employee retirement benefits	17	**210**	292
Derivative financial assets	8	**20**	1
Other assets		**7**	8
Total non-current assets		**24,389**	23,956
TOTAL ASSETS		**25,783**	25,710
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	9	**1,094**	1,223
Interest bearing liabilities	10	**14**	15
Employee benefits	19	**338**	308
Provisions		**9**	21
Derivative financial liabilities	11	**1**	57
Unearned revenue and contract liabilities	20	**387**	356
Other liabilities		**48**	65
Total current liabilities		**1,891**	2,045
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Interest bearing liabilities	10	**16,710**	16,250
Employee benefits	19	**17**	21
Provisions		**14**	14
Derivative financial liabilities	11	**1**	47
Net deferred tax equivalent liability	18	**3,516**	3,507
Unearned revenue and contract liabilities	20	**3**	266
Other liabilities		**4**	5
Total non-current liabilities		**20,265**	20,110
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**22,156**	22,155
NET ASSETS		**3,627**	3,555
EQUITY			
Share capital	21	**19,643**	19,643
Other transactions with owners	22	**(18,634)**	(18,634)
Reserves	22	**2,442**	2,323
Retained earnings	22	**176**	223
TOTAL EQUITY		**3,627**	3,555

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In millions of dollars	Share capital (Note 21)	Other transactions with owners (Note 22)	Asset revaluation reserve (Note 22)	Retained earnings (Note 22)	Hedging reserve (Note 22)	Total equity
Changes in equity for 2018						
Balance at 1 July 2017	19,643	(18,635)	2,284	196	83	3,571
Dividends	-	-	-	(809)	-	(809)
Transfer from reserves (refer to Note 22)	-	1	(4)	3	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	87	833	(127)	793
Balance at 30 June 2018	19,643	(18,634)	2,367	223	(44)	3,555
Changes in equity for 2019						
Dividends	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(657)**	**-**	**(657)**
Transfer from reserves (refer to Note 22)	**-**	**-**	**(2)**	**2**	**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**-**	**12**	**608**	**109**	**729**
Balance at 30 June 2019	**19,643**	**(18,634)**	**2,377**	**176**	**65**	**3,627**

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

In millions of dollars	Note	2019	2018
Receipts from customers		**4,907**	5,062
Receipts for community service obligations		**508**	618
Payments to suppliers and employees		**(2,970)**	(3,037)
Interest paid		**(767)**	(714)
Income tax equivalent payments		**(307)**	(290)
Net cash from operating activities	5	**1,371**	1,639
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**6**	9
Cash advances from/(to) other parties		**320**	443
Interest received		**14**	24
Payment for capitalised interest		**(10)**	(10)
Payments for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		**(1,347)**	(1,267)
Net cash from investing activities		**(1,017)**	(801)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings		**460**	-
Repayable deposits received/(paid)		**(1)**	(2)
Dividends paid		**(809)**	(881)
Net cash from financing activities		**(350)**	(883)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**4**	(45)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	5	**27**	72
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		**31**	27

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is to be read in conjunction with the notes to the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 1: Basis of Preparation

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION

(A) General information

Energy Queensland Limited (the Company or Energy Queensland) is a public company limited by shares and is domiciled in Australia.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2019 (including comparatives) comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the Group).

The Company's registered office and its principal place of business are:

420 Flinders Street
Townsville Queensland 4810

The Group was formed on 30 June 2016. The Group Parent, Energy Queensland Limited was incorporated on 20 May 2016. On 30 June 2016, the Company was decreed a Government Owned Corporation and the shares in Energex Limited (Energex) and Ergon Energy Corporation Limited (Ergon Energy) were transferred to Energy Queensland by Regulation, effective 30 June 2016. The Group is a for-profit entity.

The principal activities of the entities within the Group during the financial year consisted of:

- Design, construction and maintenance of the Queensland Electricity Distribution Networks;
- Distribution of electricity within Queensland;
- Non-competitive electricity retailing in Queensland; and
- Provision of electricity related services.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 21st August 2019. The Board members have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements after issue.

The financial statements are a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations, requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, provisions of the *Government Owned Corporations Act 1993* (GOC Act), provisions of the *Corporations Regulations 2001,* and other relevant legislation issued pursuant to that Act.

(B) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars. The amounts contained in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest million dollars unless otherwise stated (where rounding is applicable) under the option available to the company under the *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/ Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191*.

(i) Historical cost convention

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the valuation of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value and certain classes of property, plant and equipment at fair value.

(ii) Basis of consolidation

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared using consistent accounting policies. Where material differences were identified between subsidiaries, adjustments have been made on consolidation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(C) Changes in accounting policies

The Group has initially applied AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15) and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments (December 2014)* (AASB 9) from 1 July 2018. Due to the transition methods chosen by the Group in applying these standards, comparative information throughout these financial statements has not been restated to reflect the requirements of the new standards. The effect of initially applying these standards is outlined below.

(i) *AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when to recognise revenue arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It replaces AASB 118 *Revenue* and AASB 111 *Construction Contracts* (AASB 111) and related interpretations. The core principle of AASB 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Determining the timing of the transfer of control – at a point in time or over time – requires judgement.

The Group has elected to adopt AASB 15 by making an adjustment to opening retained earnings rather than restating comparatives. However, the impact of adopting the standard was not material and no adjustment was made.

There were no changes to the revenue recognition policies for the major income streams (Network Use of Systems (NUOS) revenue, retail energy sales, sale of goods, the majority of contracts for services, operation, maintenance and construction of network assets and the non-refundable capital contributions) as a result of the requirements of the new standard. Contract assets and contract liabilities have been recorded on the statement of financial position in accordance with the standard. The revenue streams impacted by the new standard included a selection of the construction and service contracts as detailed below and further in Note 2.

A summary of the impact of AASB 15 on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019 and statement of profit or loss for the year ended is as follows:

(a) *Service contracts* for which the performance obligations are satisfied over time, include customer requested construction work such as relocation of network assets and other recoverable maintenance and construction jobs. Under AASB 111, the revenue billed and expenses incurred under certain construction contracts were held on the balance sheet as an unearned revenue liability and a recoverable work in progress asset until job completion. Under AASB 15, any upfront or milestone billings which the Group is not entitled to recognise as revenue for performance to date is recorded as a contract liability. A contract asset is recorded where the Group has not yet invoiced for revenue receivable for the performance obligations satisfied to date. All expenses on these projects are recognised as incurred. This results in an increase in expenses to recognise project costs as incurred and an increase in revenue recognised for performance to date. The recoverable work in progress asset will become a contract asset in recognition of performance to date under those contracts.

(b) *Cash contributions* received from customers upfront or at milestones throughout the construction of distribution and other assets required to supply electricity to new developments are recognised upon connection of the customer to the network. These non-refundable contributions received were previously disclosed as unearned revenue but will be recognised as a contract liability under the new standard.

Additional information about the Group's accounting policies relating to revenue recognition is included in Note 2.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(C) Changes in accounting policies (continued)

(ii) *AASB 9 Financial Instruments (AASB 9)*

AASB 9 sets out requirements for recognising and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities and some contracts to buy or sell non-financial items, and introduces the new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment. The December 2013 release of the standard was early adopted on 1 July 2014 as the hedge accounting requirements were more principle based and allowed closer alignment between accounting and risk management practices. The recognition and measurement requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities were also adopted at that time. The final version of AASB 9 issued in December 2014 has resulted in changes to the impairment requirements of financial assets.

As a result of the adoption of AASB 9 (December 2014), the Group has adopted consequential amendments to AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* which require impairment of financial assets to be presented in a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss. Consequently, the Group reclassified impairment losses amounting to $22 million (2018: $19 million) from 'depreciation, amortisation and impairments' to 'net impairment losses on financial assets' in the statement of profit or loss.

Additionally, the Group has adopted consequential amendments to AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* which has resulted in additional disclosures in relation to credit risk and expected credit losses in Notes 6 and 12(A).

The new impairment model applies to the Group's financial assets measured at amortised cost (trade receivables and contract assets) and requires the recognition of impairment provisions based on expected credit losses rather than only incurred credit losses as was the case under the previous standard. Measurement is based on the expected losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument, with consideration of the credit risk of a financial asset and the impact of changing economic factors.

The impact of the new credit loss model on the impairment loss allowance has not been material to the Group and no adjustment to the 30 June 2018 provision was required.

Additional information about how the Group measures the allowance for impairment is described in Notes 6 and 12(A).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 1: BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(D) Application of new Accounting Standards and Interpretations not yet adopted

The Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) has published new accounting standards and interpretations that are not mandatory for the 30 June 2019 reporting period and none of these have been early adopted by the Group. The Group's assessment of the impact of these standards and interpretations on its financial report is outlined below.

(i) *AASB 16 Leases (AASB 16) is effective for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2019.*

AASB 16 introduces a single lease accounting model which requires the recognition of all leasing arrangements on the statement of financial position. The model requires a lessee to recognise a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. There are recognition exemptions for short-term leases and leases of low-value items. Lessor accounting remains similar to the current standard – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance or operating leases.

The Group has assessed the estimated impact that initial application of the new standard will have on its consolidated financial statements. The actual impact of adopting the standard on 1 July 2019 may change depending on future economic conditions impacting the Group's borrowing rate at 1 July 2019, the composition of the Group's lease portfolio at that date, the Group's latest assessment of whether it will exercise any lease renewal options and the extent to which the Group chooses to use practical expedients and recognition exemptions.

The Group's operating leases are predominantly in relation to corporate offices, depots and warehouses, and the Group currently has one sub-lease. The Group will recognise new assets and liabilities for those operating leases on initial application. The nature of the expenses related to these leases will be impacted, recognising the lease expense as a depreciation charge for the right-of-use asset on a straight line basis and interest expense on the lease liability which will be front-loaded as the obligation is greater early in the lease term.

Previously, the Group recognised operating lease expense on a straight line basis over the term of the lease and recognised assets and liabilities only to the extent that there was a timing difference between actual lease payments and the expense recognised.

The Group plans to apply the new leasing standard on 1 July 2019, using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the cumulative effect of adopting the new standard will be recognised as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings at 1 July 2019, with no restatement of comparative information.

The Group plans to apply the practical expedient to grandfather the definition of a lease on transition. This means that the standard will be applied to all contracts previously identified as leases under the previous lease standard AASB 117.

Based on the information currently available, the Group will recognise a lease liability of $342 million as at 1 July 2019. The Group will also recognise a right-of-use asset of $324 million and a net investment in sub-lease of $18 million. There will be no impact to retained earnings at 1 July 2019.

No other standards or interpretations that are not yet effective are expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 2: Profit or Loss Information

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME

The effect of initially applying AASB 15 on the Group's revenue from contracts with customers is described in Note 1(C)(i). Due to the transition method chosen in applying the new standard, comparative information has not been restated.

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
REVENUE		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Network use of system revenue	**2,022**	2,142
Retail sales revenue	**2,123**	2,136
Service charges	**369**	350
Non-refundable capital contributions	**140**	109
Revenue from sale of goods	**51**	52
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**4,705**	4,789
Government grant revenue [1]	**242**	250
Other revenue		
Interest received	**14**	24
Other operating revenue	**13**	27
Total revenue	**4,974**	5,090

OTHER INCOME		
Fair value gains on financial instruments at fair value	**11**	29
Gain/(loss) on unwinding of inception value of designated hedges	**1**	(14)
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness gains	**2**	6
Other income	**3**	-
Total other income	**17**	21

(1) On 30 May 2017, the Queensland State Government announced a government grant that would fund the Solar Bonus Scheme over a three year period to provide pricing relief to electricity consumers. Previously, this revenue was recognised as part of Network Use of System revenue. Refer to Note 20 for associated unearned revenues related to this government grant.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME (CONTINUED)

PERFORMANCE OBLIGATIONS AND REVENUE RECOGNITION POLICIES

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of goods and services tax (GST). Revenue is recognised when the Group transfers control over a good or service to a customer.

The following information provides details about the nature and timing of the satisfaction of performance obligations in contracts with customers and related revenue recognition policies.

(i) *Network use of system (NUOS)*

The Group is subject to a revenue cap that is earned on its regulated assets in the provision of Standard Control Services (SCS). SCS includes network supply services, small customer connections and services associated with unmetered connection points.

NUOS revenue is determined based on the allowed revenue cap for Distribution Use of System (DUOS) plus Transmission Use of System (TUOS) charges, also referred to as designated pricing proposal charges. The revenue received from the TUOS charges is passed through to the providers of transmission services.

NUOS is billed to retailers, to be passed on to customers, based on a combination of customers' energy consumption, demand, capacity and fixed charges at the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) approved prices. The approved prices are calculated to recover the annual NUOS charges, plus other annual allowances approved by the AER (for example, Service Target Performance Incentive Scheme rewards or penalties).

Revenue is recognised as it is invoiced, based on consumption, but may vary from the regulated revenue cap due to differences in demand. Any current period under or over recovery of the revenue cap is recovered from or returned to customers in future periods through an adjustment to prices. Where over recoveries occur they are deducted from revenue in the period in which they are returned to customers. Under recoveries are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are billed to customers.

The customer simultaneously receives and consumes energy delivered to their premises as the Group performs under the contract. Therefore, the revenue is recognised over time which did not change as a result of the new standard.

Payment terms for network billings to the majority of customers are 10 business days and the recovery of these receivables is assessed through the impairment review of financial assets which applies the expected credit loss model as described in Note 6.

(ii) *Retail sales revenue*

Electricity sales revenue to franchise customers (electricity consumers) is recognised as the aggregate of invoices raised, together with the estimated used but not yet invoiced energy consumption.

Retail sales revenue is recognised over time as energy is simultaneously delivered and consumed by customers. Revenue is recognised over time which did not change as a result of the new standard.

Payment terms on invoices to customers are usually 10 business days and the recovery of these receivables is assessed through the impairment review of financial assets which applies the expected credit loss model as described in Note 6.

(iii) *Service charges – construction contracts*

Revenue is earned for a variety of construction services for works undertaken at the customers' request. These include relocation of network assets, upgrades to or replacement of street lighting assets, metering upgrades and design and construction of non-regulated electricity assets. Revenue is recognised over time with reference to the performance obligations satisfied under a contract and applying the input cost method to measure the progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligations.

Billings are usually upfront prior to work commencement or at milestones throughout the works. Due to timing of billing and satisfaction of performance obligations, contract assets and contract liabilities may arise.

(iv) *Service charges – maintenance and service contracts*

Revenue is earned for the provision of electricity-related operation and maintenance services for street lighting, metering services and ancillary network services. These are known as Alternative Control Services (ACS) and are subject to a regulated price determined by the AER (known as a price cap). The price charged for some of these services, such as disconnection, reconnection, meter reading and temporary connections, is limited under section 226 (2) of *Queensland's Electricity Regulation 2006* which overrides the AER price caps.

There are also a number of non-regulated services provided such as maintenance of the transmission network, energy generation services, contestable metering services and telecommunication services. Revenue is recognised at a point in time, when the service is provided or, for on-going services, over time as the customer receives and consumes the benefits from the underlying services. Billing usually occurs at the time the service is provided for fee for service contracts and on a monthly basis for on-going service contracts. The timing of the revenue recognition is not impacted by the new revenue standard and no contract asset or contract liability is recognised.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 2: REVENUE AND OTHER INCOME (CONTINUED)

(v) *Non-refundable capital contributions*

The Group finances part of its capital works program through non-refundable contributions from customers which are applied to the cost of these works. Contributions of cash towards assets constructed by the Group are recognised as revenue upon completion of the project in accordance with the performance obligations of the connection contract. The non-refundable contributions received upfront or at milestones throughout construction are initially recognised as a contract liability and subsequently recognised as revenue when the associated assets are brought into commercial operation.

The Group also receives non-refundable contributions of assets which are constructed by a third party and gifted to the Group for on-going operation and maintenance. These are recognised as revenue when the performance obligation of connecting that asset to the network is satisfied and control of that asset passes to the Group. The revenue is measured at the fair value of the contribution, which is an approximation of the cost to construct the asset based on an approved AER pricing formula.

(vi) *Revenue from sale of goods*

Revenue for the sale of goods is recognised at a point in time, on delivery of the goods to the customer. This typically involves the sale of inventory such as transformers, cables, poles, electrical supplies and meters, and scrap. Major customers are property developers and payment terms are usually 30 days from date of invoice, with few exceptions.

(vii) *Government grants*

Where there is reasonable assurance the Group will comply with all conditions attached to government grants and thus the grants will be earned, they are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as unearned revenue. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis as the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. Grants that compensate the Group for the purchase or construction of property, plant and equipment are recognised as revenue in the statement of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected life of the related asset.

(viii) *Interest received*

Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as it accrues, using the effective interest rate method.

CONTRACT BALANCES

The following table provides information about contract assets and contract liabilities from contracts with customers.

In millions of dollars	2019	1 July 2018
Contract assets	**14**	7
Contract liabilities	**103**	94

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group’s rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on customer requested construction work such as relocation of network assets and other recoverable maintenance and construction jobs. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Group issues an invoice to the customer.

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for customer requested construction work such as relocation of network assets and other recoverable maintenance and construction jobs for which revenue is recognised over time, and for cash contributions received for connection contracts for which revenue is recognised on completion of those works when the customer is connected to the network.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

(i) Unbilled energy sales

Retail sales revenue accrual estimates are made to account for the unbilled period between the customers last billed meter read and the end of the reporting period. Unbilled energy sales are accrued monthly using historical billing data adjusted for seasonality.

(ii) Unbilled network charges

Unbilled network charges are accrued monthly. The calculation uses historic volumes to estimate the unbilled network charges.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 3: EXPENSES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Profit before income tax equivalent expense includes the following significant expenses:		
Transmission charges and electricity purchases		
Transmission use of system charges	**569**	610
Electricity purchases	**733**	728
Community service obligation offset	**(462)**	(493)
Total transmission charges and electricity purchases	**840**	845
Finance costs		
Interest expense	**718**	749
Competitive neutrality fees	**30**	7
less capitalised financing costs	**(10)**	(10)
Other finance costs	**26**	8
Total finance costs	**764**	754
Employee benefits expense		
Wages and salaries	**379**	292
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	**63**	95
Expenses related to post-employment defined benefit plans	**15**	16
Expenses related to annual and long-service leave	**86**	86
Termination benefits	**23**	39
Other	**35**	36
Total employee benefits expense	**601**	564

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 3: EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES
Expenses

(i) Transmission charges and electricity purchases

TUOS expenses, electricity purchases and other costs associated with the sale of electricity are recognised as they are incurred.

Network charges are recognised on an accruals basis with the unbilled charges being based on an estimate of the usage of the distribution network.

Electricity purchases are calculated on an accrual basis, recognising the amount of electricity consumed from the National Electricity Market (NEM) multiplied by the relevant pool prices.

Community service obligation (CSO) receipts are recognised as a contra expense against the transmission charges and electricity purchases as part of the cost of sales. The Group is legally required to charge its retail customers in regional Queensland at notified prices. As a consequence, the tariff revenue collected is below the cost of supplying electricity. A Deed between the Group and the State of Queensland provides for CSO payments to be made by the State of Queensland to the Group.

In addition, Direction notices issued by the shareholding Ministers which result in the non-recovery of AER approved revenue from customers may qualify as a CSO. Where a Direction notice qualifies as a CSO, the Group has an entitlement to recover any such revenue shortfalls from the State of Queensland.

CSO revenue is recognised when the Group becomes entitled to a claim from the State Government for forgone revenue in accordance with section 112 of the GOC Act.

(ii) Finance Costs

Finance costs charged by the State's central financing authority, Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC), include administration fees, capital market fees and interest on the outstanding principal. Where applicable, a competitive neutrality fee is also paid to remove any competitive advantage that may be obtained from borrowing at a lower interest rate than the private sector by virtue of the Group's government ownership.

Finance costs directly attributable to the construction of assets that take more than 12 months to prepare for their intended use are added to the cost of those assets. Finance costs not directly attributable to qualifying assets are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(iii) Employee Benefits Expense

Wages and salaries due but unpaid at reporting date are recognised in the consolidated statement of profit or loss at the current salary rates. As the Group expects such liabilities to be wholly settled within 12 months of reporting date, the liabilities are recognised at undiscounted amounts.

Defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

(i) Community Service Obligation

The CSO payments are made in return for compliance with commitment to state-wide uniform tariffs for franchise customers. From 1 January 2018, Energy Queensland entered a fixed CSO agreement with the State. The compensation is a fixed payment based on forecast revenue and matching costs from electricity sales to franchise customers of Energy Queensland on the basis that EQL is assuming the risk, and any benefits, inherent in a fixed payment based on forecast. The parties are aiming for increased simplification and administrative ease in CSO compensation claims, payments and reporting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 4: TAXATION

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Current tax expense	**296**	347
Deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(14)**	(2)
Under/(over) provision in prior years	**-**	-
Income tax equivalent expense	**282**	345
Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	**7**	10
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	**(21)**	(12)
Deferred income tax expense attributable to profit from continuing operations	**(14)**	(2)
(B) NUMERICAL RECONCILIATION OF INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT EXPENSE TO PRIMA FACIE TAX PAYABLE		
Net profit before income tax equivalent expense	**939**	1,154
Prima facie income tax equivalent expense on operating profit at 30% (2018: 30%)	**282**	346
Increase/(decrease) in income tax equivalent expense:		
Other	**-**	(1)
	282	345
Under/(over) provision in prior years	**-**	-
Income tax equivalent expense	**282**	345

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
(C) DEFERRED TAX RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY		
Revaluation property, plant and equipment	**6**	37
Recognition of defined benefit increment/(decrement)	**(22)**	10
Hedge accounting of derivatives	**47**	(54)
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	**31**	(7)

Refer to Note 18 for accounting policies related to taxation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 3: Financial assets and financial liabilities

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Cash at bank	**31**	27
Total cash and cash equivalents	**31**	27

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX EQUIVALENT EXPENSES TO THE NET CASH FLOWS PROVIDED BY/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit after income tax equivalent expense	**657**	809
NON-CASH FLOWS AND OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSE ITEMS IN PROFIT:		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	**971**	944
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	**(5)**	(3)
Interest income classified as investing activities	**(14)**	(24)
Provision for inventory obsolescence	**(5)**	-
Fair value (gain)/loss on financial instruments	**(14)**	(21)
CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	**22**	38
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	**5**	(10)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	**9**	(4)
(Decrease)/increase in trade and other payables	**28**	68
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	**(250)**	(214)
(Decrease)/increase in provisions and employee benefits	**(8)**	2
(Decrease)/increase in income tax payable	**(3)**	60
(Decrease)/increase in deferred income tax liability	**(22)**	(6)
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	**1,371**	1,639

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances and investments in money market instruments. They are highly liquid, subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and have a maturity of three months or less.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Trade receivables	**634**	736
Less provision for impairment of receivables	**(27)**	(26)
Total net trade receivables	**607**	710
Advances facility[1]	**318**	638
Contract assets	**14**	-
Community service obligations receivable	**37**	39
Tax Receivable	**35**	32
Other receivables and prepayments	**47**	55
Total current trade and other receivables	**1,058**	1,474

(1) In 2017, an Advances Facility was established with Queensland Treasury which accrues interest on daily balances. Refer to cash advances from other parties in the consolidated statement of cash flows on page 12.

(A) IMPAIRED TRADE RECEIVABLES

In millions of dollars	Gross 2019	Impairment 2019	Gross 2018	Impairment 2018
AGEING OF IMPAIRED TRADE RECEIVABLES				
Less than one month overdue	**45**	**2**	47	2
One to two months overdue	**12**	**2**	12	2
Two to three months overdue	**7**	**2**	6	2
Over three months overdue	**28**	**21**	27	20
	92	**27**	92	26

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
MOVEMENTS IN THE PROVISION FOR IMPAIRMENT OF TRADE RECEIVABLES ARE AS FOLLOWS:		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the financial year	**26**	25
Provision for impairment recognised during the financial year	**22**	19
Receivables written off during the financial year as uncollectible	**(21)**	(18)
Carrying amount at the end of the financial year	**27**	26

The recognition and reversal of the provision for impaired trade receivables is included in 'net impairment losses on financial assets' in the consolidated statement of profit or loss. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovery.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 6: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

(B) PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED

As at 30 June 2019, there were $7 million of trade receivables which were past due but not impaired (2018: $8 million).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less an allowance for impairment. The recoverability of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The new impairment model prescribed by AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* applies to the Group's trade receivables and contract assets as these are measured at amortised cost. The impairment provision is based on expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument, with consideration of the credit risk of a financial asset and the impact of changing economic factors.

Contract assets

The contract assets primarily relate to the Group's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date on customer requested construction work such as relocation of network assets and other recoverable maintenance and construction jobs. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional. This usually occurs when the Group issues an invoice to the customer.

CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE GROUP'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Impairment of receivables

A provision for impaired receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. This is based on evidence of significant financial difficulties of the debtor and probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation and default or delinquency.

In some cases due to the high volume, low value of such trade receivables, management has exercised judgement in determining the provision for impaired trade receivables. The Group considers evidence of the trends of bad debts experienced within certain levels of aged receivables.

The impairment percentages applied have been determined based on historical experience, then re-assessed with regard to current conditions and reasonable forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The additional analysis to consider future events and economic conditions which impact retail and commercial customers includes unemployment levels in Queensland, tariff changes and regulatory intervention, as well as internal process changes such as the increased use of debt collection agencies.

Further disclosures in relation to credit risk are provided in Note 12(A).

NOTE 7: INVENTORIES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Maintenance and construction stocks	**179**	171
Work in progress	**-**	7
Total inventories	**179**	178

Maintenance and construction stocks include a provision for inventory obsolescence of $13 million (2018: $8 million) as a result of ongoing reviews to assess the net realisable value of inventory and identification of items that are subject to factors such as technological obsolescence or loss of service potential. The creation and release of this provision is included in other expenses. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The prior year balance in work in progress related to certain construction and service contracts. On the adoption of AASB 15, revenue and the associated costs for these contracts are recognised over time (refer to Note 2).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 8: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL ASSETS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
CURRENT		
At fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**2**	5
Power purchase agreements	**-**	-
Designated as cash flow hedges		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**78**	11
Total current financial assets	**80**	16

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
At fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**-**	1
Designated as cash flow hedges		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**20**	-
Total non-current financial assets	**20**	1

Relevant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and assumptions are outlined in Note 13 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and Note 14 Hedge accounting.

NOTE 9: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Trade payables	**252**	243
Accrued interest	**56**	59
Dividends payable	**657**	809
Electricity hedges payable	**-**	1
Other payables and accruals	**129**	111
Total current payables	**1,094**	1,223

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are recognised as a liability when the Group has a legal obligation to pay cash. Such liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where a dividend is declared by the Board on or before the end of the financial year but not distributed at the end of the reporting period, a dividend payable is recognised for such an amount.

The Board declared a final dividend of $657 million for the 2019 financial year, payable on 30 November 2019, subject to solvency tests being satisfied at that date. A final dividend of $809 million was declared during the 2018 financial year and paid on 30 November 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 10: INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Unsecured liabilities		
Customer and other repayable deposits	**14**	15
Total current interest bearing liabilities	**14**	15
NON-CURRENT		
Unsecured liabilities		
Queensland Treasury Corporation loans	**16,710**	16,250
Total non-current interest bearing liabilities	**16,710**	16,250

(A) QUEENSLAND TREASURY CORPORATION LOANS

The fair value of Queensland Treasury Corporation (QTC) loans at 30 June 2019 was $18,912 million (2018: $17,606 million).

The fair value of QTC loans is the price that the notional underlying bonds and instruments funding the loan could be bought for at balance date as advised by the QTC. This is classified as level 2 in the fair value measurements hierarchy.

The Group does not anticipate it will make loan repayments in the next 12 months (2018: Nil). There is no obligation to make repayments under current loan arrangements with the QTC.

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
(B) FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS		
The Group has access to the following short-term lines of credit:		
Working capital and credit facilities		
Facilities used at the end of the reporting period - unsecured loans	**4**	4
Facilities not utilised at the end of the financial year - unsecured loans	**742**	732
Total facilities available	**746**	736

These working capital and credit facilities are short-term in nature with the outstanding balance paid down regularly.

The Group has access to debt and cash management facilities from the QTC and access to further borrowings from the QTC subject to approval of an annual State Borrowing Program limit.

As at 30 June 2019 the Group had approved borrowings of $16,710 million (2018: $16,250 million) with access to a further $700 million (2018: $700 million) in QTC facilities.

In millions of dollars	2019	Financing cash flows (1)	Non-cash changes	2018
(C) RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS OF LIABILITIES TO CASH FLOWS ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVIES				
Queensland Treasury Corporation loans	**16,710**	460	**-**	16,250
Customer and other repayable deposits	**14**	(1)	**-**	15

In millions of dollars	2018	Financing cash flows (1)	Non-cash changes	2017
Queensland Treasury Corporation loans	**16,250**	-	**-**	16,250
Customer and other repayable deposits	**15**	(2)	**-**	17

(1) The cash flows make up the net amount of proceeds from borrowings and repayments of borrowings in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 10: INTEREST BEARING LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interest Bearing Liabilities

Interest bearing borrowings are initially recognised at fair value net of transaction costs incurred. They are subsequently measured on an amortised cost basis.

NOTE 11: DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
At fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**1**	7
Designated as cash flow hedges		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**-**	50
Total current financial liabilities	**1**	57
NON-CURRENT		
At fair value through profit or loss		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**-**	-
Designated as cash flow hedges		
Derivative financial instruments - electricity hedges	**1**	47
Total non-current financial liabilities	**1**	47

Relevant accounting policies and critical accounting estimates and assumptions are outlined in Note 13 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities and Note 14 Hedge accounting.

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group has policies and procedures in place to manage the financial risks associated with its operating activities. Exposure to credit, interest rate, price and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. Derivative financial instruments are used to manage certain exposures to fluctuations in electricity prices.

The financial risks faced by the Group are managed in accordance with the Energy Queensland Treasury Policy.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their payment obligations under the respective contracts at or before maturity.

The Group manages credit risk by maintaining appropriate credit review processes.

The concentration of credit risk to retail customers is minimised due to transactions being with a large number of retail customers and limiting credit to any individual customer.

The concentration of credit risk related to distribution network customers is the risk of a retailer defaulting on their obligations. The Group operates in accordance with the Credit Support Guidelines issued by the Queensland Competition Authority, which align with the National Energy Customer Framework credit support arrangements. Under these guidelines, the ability to seek credit support is based on an assessment of the retailer's network charge liability compared to their credit allowance and payment history. In the event of significant retailer failure, an application to recoup such losses under general pass through provisions available through the AER would be considered. As at 30 June 2019 the Group had trade receivables of $258 million (2018: $275 million) from retailers. Four distribution network customers represented 87% of these trade receivables (2018: four distribution network customers represented 87% of these trade receivables).

Where appropriate, collateral in the form of a cash deposit or pre-payments are obtained from customers (other than limited by provisions outlined above) as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. At the end of the financial year, the Group held collateral of $20 million (2018: $22 million).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(A) Credit risk (Continued)

Note 25 provides details of guarantees held by the Group. The Group manages its credit settlement risk associated with electricity market hedging by following the Credit Risk Management guidelines in the Energy Commodity Risk Management Policy and Manual. Credit settlement risk is managed by maintaining approved counterparty credit limits. The values of counterparty credit limits are determined by reference to each counterparty's credit rating, as determined by a recognised credit rating agency or, if the counterparty does not have a credit rating, by reference to the results of a detailed credit analysis. Where considered appropriate, the Group requires counterparties to provide appropriate letters of credit or bank guarantees. Bank guarantees of $2 million were held as at 30 June 2019 (2018: Nil).

The Group trades with wholesale counterparties, principally large banks and other electricity corporations. In order to meet its liability under the Renewable Energy Target Scheme and the Small Scale Renewable Energy Scheme, the Group also trades with non-wholesale market entities.

The maximum exposure for the Group to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset, including derivative financial instruments, in the statement of financial position.

Concentrations of credit risk that arise from derivative instruments exist for groups of counterparties when they have similar economic characteristics that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations to be similarly affected by changes in economic or other conditions. Concentrations of credit risk on electricity derivatives are indicated in the following table by percentage of the total balance receivable from counterparties in the specified categories:

Counterparty classification	2019	2018
Queensland Government-owned electricity entities	**86%**	86%
Entities with a credit rating AA[1]	**11%**	5%
Entities with a credit rating A[1]	**0%**	1%
Entities with a credit rating BBB[1]	**0%**	1%
Other entities	**3%**	7%

(1) Standard & Poor's or equivalent

The above credit risk exposure does not take into account the value of any collateral or security. Receivables due from major counterparties are monitored regularly.

Movements in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables and contract assets are provided in Note 6.

(B) Interest rate risk

Floating interest rate borrowings expose the Group to interest rate cash flow risk while fixed interest borrowings expose the Group to fair value risk.

The Group's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in short-term market interest rates.

Other assets and liabilities exposing the Group to interest rate cash flow risk include cash and cash equivalents and advances facility (floating rate interest exposure) and interest bearing repayable deposits (both fixed and floating interest rate exposure).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(B) Interest rate risk (Continued)

The effective interest rates on the Group's interest bearing financial assets and liabilities as at balance date are detailed below.

In millions of dollars	Floating Interest Rate $	Fixed Interest Rate $	Weighted Average Interest Rate %
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**31**	-	**1.98%**
Advances facility	**318**	-	**2.38%**
Total financial assets	**349**	-	
Financial liabilities			
Repayable deposits	**14**	-	**2.31%**
Loans	-	**16,710**	**4.34%**
Total financial liabilities	**14**	**16,710**	
2018			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	27	-	2.00%
Advances facility	638	-	2.41%
Total financial assets	665	-	
Financial liabilities			
Repayable deposits	15	-	2.31%
Loans	-	16,250	4.64%
Total financial liabilities	15	16,250	

Sensitivity analysis

At 30 June 2019, if interest rates had been 100 basis points higher and all other variables were held constant, the Group's net profit and equity would decrease by $12 million (2018: $6 million). If interest rates had been 100 basis points lower and all other variables held constant, the Group's net profit and equity would increase by $13 million (2018: $6 million).

The Group's borrowings from QTC have been classified as loans with a fixed interest rate in the table above.

(C) Price risk

Electricity

Electricity price risk is the risk of an adverse financial outcome resulting from a change in the price of electricity in the National Electricity Market. This can be a change in the electricity pool price or a change in the forward price of electricity. Exposures mainly arise from positions in wholesale contracts (electricity derivatives), franchise load or power purchase agreements (PPAs) associated with the Ergon Energy retail business. Wholesale contracts relating to franchise load are generally dealt over a period of less than three years.

There is no price risk for the network distribution businesses, due to the AER revenue cap framework and the mechanism for over or under recoveries through the adjustment of prices in future periods.

To manage retail price risk the Group has established an Energy Commodity Risk Management Policy which is implemented through the Energy Commodity Risk Management Manual. The policy provides a framework for managing risks arising from the energy purchasing activities of the entity. The manual includes a market price risk exposure limit framework, monitoring and reporting requirements and review requirements.

The Group uses derivative financial instruments to manage its retail electricity price risk, consumer variable volume risk and associated cash flow risk as well as to hedge exposure to pool price fluctuations and against the committed and anticipated electricity purchases. The hedge portfolio consists predominantly of swaps, caps and option contract types. Caps and option contracts are valued at fair value through profit or loss. Hedge accounting is employed for swaps with unrealised gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income and hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the profit or loss. Refer to Note 14 for further information regarding the application of hedge accounting.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(C) Price risk (Continued)

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 20% (2018: 20%) increase and decrease in the electricity forward price with all other variables held constant. Analysis of underlying forward price volatility is used as an indicator of potential forward price movement. Under the assumption that there will be no events causing significant step changes in the market such as the announcement of major electricity generation plant closures, Management have determined that 20% is considered a reasonably possible price movement.

	Electricity Forward Price			
	+20%	+20%	20%	20%
In millions of dollars	2019	2018	2019	2018
Profit/(loss) before tax	**10**	6	**(12)**	(1)
Hedging reserve	**158**	165	**(156)**	(165)
Equity	**168**	171	**(168)**	(166)

(D) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims to maintain flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available. Available lines of funding are disclosed in Note 10.

QTC is the approved Eligible Provider for the purposes of the Australian Financial Services Licence of an entity in the Group and is required to provide funding on written demand when requested by the Group pursuant to an approved Eligible Undertaking. QTC has provided an eligible undertaking for $300 million.

Where entities within the Group enter into contracts external to the regulated market, such contracts are transacted within the terms of the Energy Commodity Risk Management Policy and Manual which provides a framework for monitoring and limiting exposures.

Liquidity risk may potentially arise in the advent of unexpected high market volatility and may result in a large margin call being required for settlement.

The tables below discloses the Group's financial liabilities, including derivative financial instruments, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are contractual, undiscounted cash flows. For options contracts, the undiscounted cash flow represents the future premium payable. The maturities of derivative financial instruments are calculated on the basis that derivatives will be settled on a gross basis. The Group's long-term borrowings from QTC have an interest only in perpetuity repayment profile. The principal component of QTC borrowings are included in the over five years' time band with no interest included in respect of this facility for the period over five years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(D) Liquidity risk (Continued)

In millions of dollars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying Amount
CONSOLIDATED					
2019					
Electricity hedges	**4**	**1**	**-**	**5**	**2**
Financial guarantees	**100**	**-**	**-**	**100**	**-**
Non-interest bearing liabilities	**1,047**	**1**	**-**	**1,048**	**1,048**
Repayable deposits	**14**	**-**	**-**	**14**	**14**
Loans	**695**	**2,780**	**16,710**	**20,185**	**16,710**
Total	**1,860**	**2,782**	**16,710**	**21,352**	**17,774**
2018					
Electricity hedges	39	70	-	109	104
Financial guarantees	100	-	-	100	-
Non-interest bearing liabilities	1,199	1	-	1,200	1,200
Repayable deposits	15	-	-	15	15
Loans	726	2,904	16,250	19,880	16,250
Total	2,079	2,975	16,250	21,304	17,569

The amounts included above for financial guarantee contracts are the maximum amounts the Group could be forced to settle under the arrangement for the full guaranteed amount if that amount is claimed by the counterparty to the guarantee. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely than not that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement. For further information regarding guarantees refer to Note 25(C).

(E) Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of borrowings disclosed in Note 10 and equity comprising share capital, other transactions with owners, reserves and retained earnings.

The Group borrows exclusively from QTC. The long-term borrowing facilities provided by QTC have an interest only in perpetuity repayment profile. The cost of debt is derived from debt instruments issued by QTC and a competitive neutrality fee designed to remove any competitive advantage obtained from borrowing at a lower interest rate than the private sector by virtue of the Group's Government ownership.

QTC manages debt financing, including new debt raising and the re-financing of existing borrowings, on behalf of the Group in accordance with agreed benchmarks. QTC borrows in advance of requirements to ensure Queensland public sector entities have ready access to funding when required and also to reduce the risk associated with refinancing maturing loans.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 12: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(E) Capital management (Continued)

The Group monitors capital on the basis of key financial ratios for Debt to Regulated Asset Base (RAB), and Return on Capital Employed (ROCE). At 30 June 2019 and 30 June 2018 these key financial ratios were as follows:

	2019	2018
Debt to RAB ratio	**71%**	71%
ROCE	**7.2%**	8.1%

NOTE 13: FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

1) Fair value measurements

The Group uses the following fair value measurement hierarchy:

a) Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1);

b) Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) (level 2), and

c) Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (level 3).

The following table presents the Group's financial assets and liabilities measured and recognised at fair value.

In millions of dollars	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2019				
Assets				
Electricity hedges	**24**	**76**	**-**	**100**
Large-scale generation certificates held for trading	**-**	**9**	**-**	**9**
Small-scale technology certificates held for trading	**-**	**21**	**-**	**21**
	24	**106**	**-**	**130**
Liabilities				
Electricity hedges	**1**	**1**	**-**	**2**
	1	**1**	**-**	**2**
2018				
Assets				
Electricity hedges	-	16	-	16
Large-scale generation certificates held for trading	-	14	-	14
Small-scale technology certificates held for trading	-	14	-	14
	-	44	-	44
Liabilities				
Electricity hedges	27	77	-	104
	27	77	-	104

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 13: FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

2) Level 3 fair value measurements

The movements of the Group's assets and liabilities in level 3 of its fair value measurements hierarchy are considered not material.

3) Transfers between level 2 and 3 and changes in valuation techniques

Transfers between hierarchy levels are expected to occur when there is a change in the observability of a pricing input, or a change in valuation technique. The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy as of the beginning of the reporting period during which the transfer has occurred. During 2019 there were no transfers of electricity derivatives between level 2 and level 3 (2018: nil).

4) Valuation policies and procedures

The Group has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values of financial instruments. The Ergon Energy Retail Commercial Services team has the overall responsibility for overseeing all financial asset and liability fair value measurements, including level 3 fair value, and reports directly to the Executive General Manager Retail. Contracts are valued using a combination of data sources including current trades executed by Ergon Energy Retail, the Sydney Futures Exchange (SFE), ICAP Plc (ICAP), TFS Australia Pty Ltd (TFS) and other market intelligence. Ergon Energy Retail trades frequently in these instruments and has sufficient market information to reliably measure the value of these contracts in accordance with the requirements of Australian Accounting Standards.

5) Methods and assumptions used in determining fair value of financial assets and liabilities

The Group currently has the following classes of financial instruments that are measured at fair value through profit or loss. These are: electricity hedges (which include swaps, caps and swaptions), large-scale generation certificates (LGCs) and small-scale technology certificates (STCs).

Type	Methods and assumptions
Swaps	Over- the-counter swaps are valued using broker quoted forward curves. Where positions are held in periods beyond the curve, the curve is extended accordingly (refer Note 13(6)). Exchange traded swaps are valued using the Exchange quoted prices
Caps	$300 exchange traded caps are valued using the Exchange quoted prices. Over the counter $300 caps are valued using a mean reversion jump diffusion model incorporating historical pool price outcomes and broker provided cap curves. Where positions are held in periods beyond the curve, the curve is extended accordingly (refer to Note 13(6)).
Swaptions	Over-the-counter swaptions are valued applying a Black Scholes 76 methodology incorporating broker quoted forward curves. Volatility is calculated based on market implied volatility. Exchange traded swaptions are valued applying the fair value on the exchange.
Large-scale generation certificates (LGCs)	LGCs are valued using a curve derived from externally sourced broker quotes. Where positions are held in periods beyond the curve, the curve is extended accordingly.
Small-scale technology certificates (STCs)	STCs are valued using a curve derived from externally sourced broker quotes. Where positions are held in periods beyond the curve, the curve is extended accordingly.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 13: FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

6) Fair value valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

The following table shows the valuation techniques used in measuring level 2 fair values, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used:

Type	Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurement
Electricity hedges	The curve is sourced through broker quoted forward curves. The curve is extended for the periods beyond the observable quoted pricing period by using CPI escalation.	CPI escalation of forward curves beyond observable quoted pricing period.	The higher the CPI adjustment the higher the fair value of the instrument.

Master netting or similar agreements

The Group enters into derivative transactions under International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master netting agreements. In general, under such agreements the amounts owed by each counterparty on a single day in respect of all transactions outstanding in the same currency are aggregated into a single net amount that is payable by one party to the other. In certain circumstances, e.g. when a credit event such as a default occurs, all outstanding transactions under the agreement are terminated, the termination value is assessed and only a single net amount is payable in settlement of all transactions.

The ISDA agreements do not meet the criteria for offsetting in the statement of financial position. This is because the Group does not have an enforceable right to offset recognised amounts, because the right to offset is enforceable only on the occurrence of future events such as default or other credit events.

The following table sets out the carrying amounts of recognised financial instruments that are subject to the above agreements.

In millions of dollars	Note	Gross amounts of financial instruments in the statement of financial position	Related financial instruments that are not offset	Net amount
2019				
Financial assets				
Electricity hedges	8	**100**	**(2)**	**98**
Financial liabilities				
Electricity hedges	11	**(2)**	**2**	**-**
2018				
Financial assets				
Electricity hedges	8	17	(17)	-
Financial liabilities				
Electricity hedges	11	(104)	17	(87)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 13: FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

Financial instruments held or issued for hedging franchise load are classified as derivative financial instruments and are recognised at fair value at the date that a derivative contract is entered into (trade date) and is subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. A positive revaluation amount is reported as an asset and a negative revaluation amount is reported as a liability. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss immediately, with the exception of cash flow hedges designated for hedge accounting where unrealised gains and losses are deferred in the cash flow hedge reserve. Any ineffective portion of hedge accounted instruments is recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss. Refer to Note 14 for hedge accounting disclosures and accounting policies.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Electricity financial instruments measured at fair value

The Group enters into electricity related financial instruments and determines the fair value of these instruments, which includes swaps and options (including caps and swaptions) using market based valuation methods. It takes into account the conditions existing at balance date and has used its judgement in the following areas:

- future price and volume estimation using in-house and off-the-shelf valuation models;
- discounting to the present value for the time value of money; and
- option volatility.

NOTE 14: HEDGE ACCOUNTING

Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are used by the Group to hedge the energy commodity price risk arising through the operations of Ergon Energy Retail.

The Group undertakes derivative transactions to hedge the price of electricity it purchases over a three-year period within a set of Gross Margin at Risk limits. The Group principally uses energy swaps, options (including caps and swaptions) to protect against price and volume fluctuations. Hedge accounting is employed only for swap contracts. These derivative instruments may meet the requirements for hedge accounting. The eligible hedge contracts are valued at fair value and the resultant gains or losses that effectively hedge the designated risk exposures are deferred within the cash flow hedge reserve. Any hedge ineffectiveness on designated contracts or fair value movements on hedge contracts not designated for hedge accounting are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Changes in hedge effectiveness are predominantly driven by changes in energy load forecasts.

The inherent variability in the volume of electricity purchased by customers and dispatched from generators means that actual purchase requirements and sales volume can vary from the forecasts. The forecasts are updated for significant changes in underlying conditions and where this leads to a reduction in the forecast below the aggregate notional volume of hedge instruments in the relevant periods impacted, the affected hedging instruments are de-designated and the accumulated gain or loss which has been recognised in the hedge reserve is recognised directly in the statement of profit or loss as the underlying forecast purchase or sale transactions are no longer expected to occur.

During the year ended 30 June 2019 no hedge gains or losses (2018: $1 million hedge losses) were reclassified to the statement of profit or loss due to the hedges no longer being designated as hedging instruments and the underlying forecast transaction no longer being highly probable to occur as originally forecast.

Where an effective hedging instrument is closed out and the underlying forecast transaction remains highly probable to occur as originally forecast, the hedge contract is de-designated and any accumulated gain or loss which has been recognised in the hedge reserve is deferred to the reserve. As at year ended 30 June 2019, $6 million losses (2018: $18 million gains) remain in the cash flow hedge reserve due to de-designation and all underlying forecast transactions remain highly probable to occur as originally forecast. The accumulated gain continues to be recognised in the hedge reserve.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 14: HEDGE ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

Gains and losses recognised in the hedge reserve in the statement of comprehensive income for electricity derivatives at the end of the reporting period will be released to the profit or loss in the period in which the underlying purchase or sale transactions are recognised.

(i) *Nominal amount of electricity hedges outstanding*

As at 30 June 2019, the average notional amount of electricity hedges outstanding over the next 3 years from FY 2020 to FY 2022 is approximately 3 TWh (Terawatt hours) at contracted prices ranging between $48 and $94 per MWh (2018: average notional amount outstanding over 3 years from FY 2019 to FY 2021 of 4 TWh at contracted prices ranging between $56 and $117 per MWh).

(ii) *Fair value of financial instruments designated as hedging instruments*

The following table sets out the fair value of electricity hedges which meet the criteria for hedge accounting. The accounting policies applied to the valuation of electricity derivatives is outlined below:

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Financial Assets: Cash flow hedges - electricity derivatives	**98**	11
Financial Liabilities: Cash flow hedges - electricity derivatives	**(1)**	(97)

(iii) *The impact of hedging instruments designated in hedge relationships as at 30 June 2019 is as follows*:

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Statement of profit or loss		
Gains/(losses) on unwinding of inception value of designated hedges	**2**	(14)
Cash flow hedge ineffectiveness gains/(losses) recognised in other income	**1**	6

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Statement of comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedge reserve (CFHR)		
Opening balance	**(63)**	118
The effective portion recognised in CFHR (pre-tax)	**158**	(23)
Transfer from CFHR to electricity purchases	**(3)**	(158)
Closing balance (pre-tax)	**92**	(63)

(iv) *The table below outlines the impact of applying hedge accounting for the electricity hedges:*

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Electricity Price Risk		
Changes in value of hedge instrument	**100**	(81)
Changes in value of hedge item	**98**	(81)
Cash flow hedge reserve	**92**	(63)

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 14: HEDGE ACCOUNTING (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date they are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss 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 hedges of a particular cash flow risk associated with a recognised asset, liability or highly probable forecast transaction.

The Group documents, at the inception of the transaction, the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 13. Movements of the hedging reserve in shareholders' equity are shown in the statement of other comprehensive income.

The fair values of hedging derivatives are classified as current or non-current based on timing except for exchange traded derivatives which are classified as current.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss. Amounts accumulated in equity are transferred to the statement of profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the eligible criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued and any changes in the instrument's fair value which have been deferred to the cash flow hedge reserve (CFHR) is immediately transferred to the statement of profit or loss if the underlying forecast transaction is not expected to occur. In the event that a hedging position is closed out or sold and the underlying forecast transaction is still expected to occur, any fair value movement deferred to the CFHR will remain in the reserve and will be transferred to the statement of profit and loss when the forecast transaction ultimately occurs.

An ineligible hedge may arise where the derivative financial instrument is hedging more than the forecast load. As such there is no relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item for hedge accounting purposes. In this instance, the movement in the derivative instrument relating to the excess portion of forecast load is fair valued through profit and loss. If the forecast for load subsequently increases such that the derivative instrument becomes hedged against the forecast load, then the instrument will be designated as an eligible hedge for hedge accounting purposes from that point and any subsequent movement in the fair value will be taken to the CFHR. Any fair value movement that has been recognised in the statement of profit or loss up to the date of designation (referred to as the inception value) remains in the profit and loss and will unwind from the statement of profit and loss as the instrument matures.

Certain derivative financial instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting, despite being valid economic hedges of the relevant risk. Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the statement of profit or loss.

Refer to Note 13 for additional information in relation to accounting policies for financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 4: Operating assets and liabilities

NOTE 15: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
SUPPLY SYSTEMS[1]		
Gross carrying amount	**35,869**	34,932
Less accumulated depreciation	**(13,534)**	(12,942)
Net carrying amount	**22,335**	21,990
POWER STATIONS		
Gross carrying amount	**522**	518
Less accumulated depreciation	**(264)**	(253)
Net carrying amount	**258**	265
LAND – NON-REGULATED		
Net carrying amount	**17**	17
OTHER PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
At cost	**1,379**	1,317
Less accumulated depreciation	**(877)**	(792)
Less accumulated impairment losses	**(8)**	(8)
Net carrying amount	**494**	517
WORK IN PROGRESS		
Work in progress	**694**	592
TOTAL PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	**23,798**	23,381

(1) Supply systems include land and building assets which are utilised for warehousing and logistics purposes, training and pole depot facilities and field response activities. These land and building assets are integral to supporting the operation of the electricity network and form a part of the regulated asset portfolio.

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
If property, plant and equipment were stated on a historical basis, the carrying amount would have been:		
Supply Systems	**18,017**	17,586
Power stations	**230**	230
Land	**10**	9

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 15: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts for each class of property, plant and equipment are set out below:

Year ended 30 June 2019	Supply Systems $M	Power Stations $M	Land $M	Other Plant & Equipment $M	Work in Progress $M	Total $M
Gross carrying amount at start of financial year	34,931	518	17	1,310	592	**37,368**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at start of financial year	(12,941)	(253)	-	(793)	-	**(13,987)**
Carrying amount at start of financial year	**21,990**	**265**	**17**	**517**	**592**	**23,381**
Additions	-	-	-	35	1,253	**1,288**
Capitalised interest	-	-	-	-	9	**9**
Transfer from work in progress	1,052	32	-	51	(1,135)	**-**
Transfers (to)/from intangible assets	-	-	-	24	(25)	**(1)**
Disposals	-	(4)	-	(5)	-	**(9)**
Revaluation increment/(decrement)	23	(3)	-	-	-	**20**
Depreciation expense	(732)	(32)	-	(128)	-	**(892)**
Net impairment losses and devaluation reversal	2	-	-	-	-	**2**
Carrying amount at end of financial year	**22,335**	**258**	**17**	**494**	**694**	**23,798**

Year ended 30 June 2018	Supply Systems $M	Power Stations $M	Land $M	Other Plant & Equipment $M	Work in Progress $M	Total $M
Gross carrying amount at start of financial year	34,468	491	21	1,294	591	**36,865**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment at start of financial year	(12,990)	(242)	-	(736)	-	**(13,968)**
Carrying amount at start of financial year	**21,478**	**249**	**21**	**558**	**591**	**22,897**
Additions	-	-	-	25	1,225	**1,250**
Capitalised interest	-	-	-	-	10	**10**
Transfer from work in progress	1,124	36	-	77	(1,237)	**-**
Transfers (to)/from intangible assets	-	-	-	-	3	**3**
Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	(10)	-	(4)	-	-	**(14)**
Disposals	(7)	-	-	(7)	-	**(14)**
Revaluation increment	124	-	-	-	-	**124**
Depreciation expense	(709)	(20)	-	(136)	-	**(865)**
Impairment losses	(10)	-	-	-	-	**(10)**
Carrying amount at end of financial year	**21,990**	**265**	**17**	**517**	**592**	**23,381**

Valuation of the Group's regulated supply system assets

The majority of the Group's property, plant and equipment are employed in the distribution of electricity and subject to regulation via a revenue allowance (revenue cap). The fair value valuation of the Group's property, plant and equipment is determined via Directors' valuations using an income based approach.

The nature of the Group's property, plant and equipment is assessed on the key assumption that it will continue to operate into perpetuity.

In completing the valuation of property, plant and equipment of the Group as a going concern, future cash flows are captured beyond the explicit five year forecast period using a terminal value. The terminal value was derived with reference to a forecast regulated asset base (RAB) based on the current regulatory model.

The RAB Multiple is the relationship between market and regulatory values as it describes the ratio between the value that the market places on the expected cash flows that will accrue to it for the Group and the value the regulator intends returning to the Group over the life of the property, plant and equipment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 15: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

The following table outlines the key inputs and assumptions and their relationships to fair value considered in the discounted cash flow methodology for the valuation of the Group's regulated supply system assets:

Fair value at 30 June 2019 $M	Unobservable inputs	Nature and range of inputs	Relationship of unobservable inputs to fair value
22,181	Revenue cash flows	Revenue cash flows have been determined based on the AER's Final Decision (2015-2020) and projected revenue cash flows for the years beyond the regulatory period.	A higher allowed rate of return increases the fair value.
	Operating Expenditure	Operating expenditures for the distribution network have been determined based on the most recent management forecasts available at the time of the valuation.	A lower operating expenditure increases the fair value.
	Capital Expenditure	Future capital expenditure required to ensure the security and reliability of the distribution network have been determined based on the most recent management forecasts available at the time of the valuation.	A lower future capital expenditure increases the fair value.
	Terminal value	Terminal value at 30 June 2024 has been determined with reference to a forecast RAB using management forecasts of future cash flows and a terminal value multiple of 1.00 has been applied.	A higher terminal value and multiple increases the fair value.
	Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC) discount rate	A nominal WACC of 6.31% (2018:6.86%) has been employed in the valuation. The WACC discount rate has been determined in consultation with independent experts based on a long-term view of the market cost of capital.	The higher the nominal WACC, the lower the fair value.

The discount rate used by the Group to discount future cash flows is higher than the allowed rate of return as established by the regulator in its Final Decision for the regulatory control period 2015-2020 (which is the rate applied to the RAB to determine future cash flows). The use of a discount rate higher than the regulated rate of return leads to an estimated fair value below the value of the current year's RAB as determined by the regulator. It has been noted in assessing the fair value of property, plant and equipment that possible future regulatory changes may also impact the Group.

Valuation policies and procedures

The Group has established control frameworks with respect to the measurement of fair values. The fair value of the Group's regulated assets was determined using the income based approach, which reflects the present value of an investment's future cash flows in order to arrive at a current fair value estimate for an investment. As this valuation uses inputs not based on observable market data (i.e. unobservable inputs) this resulted in a level 3 fair value. There has been no change to the valuation technique or fair value hierarchy during the year.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value measurement for the supply system, land and building assets of $22,610 million (2018: $22,272 million) has been categorised as a level 3 fair value based on the inputs to the valuation technique applied.

The reconciliation from opening balances to closing balances for the level 3 fair value for the supply system assets is included on the previous page.

Fully written down assets still in use

The Group has property, plant and equipment with a gross carrying amount of $2,530 million (2018: $2,336 million) and a written down value of nil that is still in the asset register. These assets have been confirmed to be still in use at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 15: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

The cost of property, plant and equipment constructed by the Group includes the cost of materials, direct labour and other associated costs and, where appropriate, borrowing costs.

Supply system and power station assets are measured at fair value less any subsequent depreciation. The fair value of these assets was determined as at 30 June 2019 using an income approach as there was no market based evidence of fair value due to the specialised nature of the assets, and the items are rarely sold, except as part of a continuing business.

Other property, plant and equipment, and work in progress are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation where applicable. The carrying amount for these assets does not differ materially from their fair value.

Revaluation increments are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the asset revaluation reserve, except for amounts reversing a decrement previously recognised as an expense.

Revaluation decrements are only offset against revaluation increments applying to the same asset and any excess is recognised as an expense.

(ii) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis by reference to the estimated useful life and residual value of each item of property, plant and equipment, with the exception of freehold land, easements and WIP which are not depreciated.

The supply system is treated as a complex asset. A complex asset is a physical asset capable of disaggregation into identifiable components that are subject to regular replacement. These components are assigned useful lives distinct from the asset to which they relate and are depreciated accordingly.

An assessment of useful lives is performed annually. The useful life estimate is determined with consideration of expected usage based on the asset's capacity, expected physical wear and tear, and expected technical or commercial obsolescence.

Items of property, plant and equipment which relate to the supply of electricity to a specific mine or facility may be depreciated over the operational life of the mine or facility.

Major depreciation periods are:

	Measurement basis	**Depreciation period**
Supply systems	Fair value	5 to 70 years
Power stations	Fair value	5 to 60 years
Buildings	Fair value	40 years
Other plant and equipment	Cost	3 to 40 years

(iii) Disposal of items of property, plant and equipment

The gains and losses on disposal of items of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds of disposals with the carrying amounts of the items. The net gains and losses on disposals are included in the statement of profit or loss.

(iv) Maintenance and repairs

Maintenance costs are charged as an expense as incurred. Other routine repair and minor renewal costs are also charged as expenses as incurred.

(v) Contributed Assets

Contributed Assets are those that are funded by customers and either constructed by the Group or constructed by an external party and then gifted to the Group. Contributed assets are recognised at fair value at the time control passes to the Group and the assets are ready for use.

(vi) Finance and related costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Impairment of assets

All assets which are depreciated or amortised are reviewed for events or changes in circumstances that may indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units). No such impairments were required during the financial year.

Dismantled supply system assets and assets held for sale are removed from the relevant cash generating unit and impaired once the decision is made to dismantle or sell. The resulting impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrement and recorded directly in equity to the extent of any credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve, with the remainder recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 16: INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
At cost	**769**	816
Less accumulated amortisation	**(597)**	(602)
Net carrying value	**172**	214
OTHER INTANGIBLES		
At cost	**42**	42
Less accumulated amortisation	**(27)**	(21)
Net carrying value	**15**	21
WORK IN PROGRESS		
Work In Progress	**167**	39
TOTAL INTANGIBLES	**354**	274

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts for each class of intangible assets are set out below:

Year ended 30 June 2019	**Computer Software $M**	**Other Intangibles $M**	**Software work in progress $M**	**Totals $M**
Gross carrying amount at start of financial year	815	42	39	**896**
Accumulated amortisation at start of financial year	(601)	(21)	-	**(622)**
Carrying amount at start of financial year	**214**	**21**	**39**	**274**
Additions	-	-	158	**158**
Transfer from work in progress	54	-	(54)	**-**
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	(23)	(1)	24	**-**
Amortisation expense	(73)	(5)	-	**(78)**
Carrying amount at end of financial year	**172**	**15**	**167**	**354**

Year ended 30 June 2018	**Computer Software $M**	**Other Intangibles $M**	**Software work in progress $M**	**Totals $M**
Gross carrying amount at start of financial year	691	41	83	**815**
Accumulated amortisation at start of financial year	(536)	(15)	-	**(551)**
Carrying amount at start of financial year	**155**	**26**	**83**	**264**
Additions	-	-	91	**91**
Transfer from work in progress	128	3	(131)	**-**
Transfers to property, plant and equipment	-	-	(4)	**(4)**
Amortisation expense	(69)	(8)	-	**(77)**
Carrying amount at end of financial year	**214**	**21**	**39**	**274**

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Intangible assets

(i) Recognition and measurement

Internally generated intangible assets, including software, are measured at historical cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new technical knowledge or understanding, is recognised in the statement of profit or loss when incurred.

Expenditure on development activities, whereby research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of a new or substantially improved product and process, is capitalised if the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, the Company has sufficient resources to complete development and it can measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 16: INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Amortisation

The cost of an intangible asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset unless such assets have an indefinite useful life. The estimated useful lives vary from 3 to 13 years.

Impairment of assets

All assets which are depreciated or amortised are reviewed for events or changes in circumstances that may indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

No impairment losses were recognised during the financial year.

NOTE 17: EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS

RECONCILIATION OF MOVEMENTS IN THE NET DEFINED BENEFIT ASSET/(LIABILITY)

In millions of dollars	Defined benefit obligation	Fair of plan assets	benefit asset/ (liability)
Year ended 30 June 2019			
Carrying amount at start of year	(623)	915	292
Included in profit or loss			
Current service cost	(25)	-	(25)
Interest income/(cost)	(24)	34	10
	(49)	34	(15)
Included in other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement gain/(loss):			
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	(86)	-	(86)
Experience adjustments[1]	(22)	14	(8)
	(108)	14	(94)
Other			
Contributions by the employer	-	4	4
Contributions by Fund participants	(8)	8	-
Benefit payments and tax	35	(12)	23
	27	-	27
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2019	**(753)**	**963**	**210**
Year ended 30 June 2018			
Carrying amount at start of year	(698)	969	271
Included in profit or loss			
Current service cost	(26)	-	(26)
Interest income/(cost)	(28)	38	10
	(54)	38	(16)
Included in other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement gain/(loss):			
Actuarial gain/(loss) arising from:			
Changes in financial assumptions	(5)	-	(5)
Experience adjustments[1]	2	37	39
	(3)	37	34
Other			
Contributions by the employer	-	3	3
Contributions by Fund participants	(7)	7	-
Benefits payments and tax	139	(139)	-
	132	(129)	3
Carrying amount as at 30 June 2018	(623)	915	292

(1) Experience adjustments are the effects of differences between previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 17: EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION

The Group contributes to an industry multiple employer superannuation fund, Energy Super (the Fund). After serving a qualifying period, members are entitled to benefits from this fund on retirement, resignation, retrenchment, disability or death.

The defined benefit account of this fund provides defined lump sum benefits based upon years of service and final average salary. Employee contributions to the fund are based on various percentages of their gross salaries.

Energy Super is managed by a trustee company, Electricity Supply Industry Superannuation (Qld) Ltd. The Trustee is responsible for managing Energy Super for the benefit of all members, in accordance with the trust deed and relevant legislation. At 30 June 2019, the Trustee Board consisted of four member representative directors, four employer representative directors, of which two are nominated by the Group, and one independent director. Refer to note 29(H) for the disclosure of related party transactions.

Energy Super is regulated by the Australian Prudential Regulation Authority under Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Act 1993 (SIS Act) and Superannuation Industry (Supervision) Regulation 1994 (SIS Regulations).

The Trust Deed of the Fund states that, if the Fund winds up, after the payment of all costs and the payment of all member benefits in respect of the period up to the date of termination, any remaining Defined Benefit assets may be distributed by the Trustee of the Fund to the participating employees, acting on the advice of an actuary, unless directed otherwise by the employer in accordance with the Trust Deed.

The Group may at any time, by notice to the Trustee, terminate its contributions. The employer has a liability to pay the monthly contributions due prior to the effective date of the notice, but there is no requirement for an employer to pay any further contributions, irrespective of the financial condition of the Fund. The Group voluntarily makes additional contributions in relation to the Defined Benefit Fund.

The Group may benefit from any surplus in the Fund in the form of a contribution reduction or contribution holiday. Any reduction in contributions would normally be implemented only after advice from the Fund's actuary.

The major categories of plan assets are as follows:

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Cash	**39**	46
Fixed interest	**125**	91
Australian shares	**241**	229
International shares	**231**	229
Alternatives	**250**	229
Property and infrastructure	**77**	91
Total fair value of plan assets	**963**	915

This portfolio exposes the Fund to market risk. All shares and fixed interest plan assets have quoted prices in active markets. The actual return on plan assets for 2019 was a profit of $48 million (2018: $75 million).

The defined benefit assets are invested in a balanced investment portfolio, to match the weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation of 8 years (2018: 9 years).

Key actuarial assumptions used at the reporting date are as follows:

	2019 %	2018 %
Expected rate of return on plan assets for one year	**2.4**	3.8
Pre-tax discount rate	**2.4**	3.8
Future salary increases	**3.0**	3.0

The expected maturity of undiscounted defined benefit obligations is as follows:

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Not later than one year	**69**	58
Later than one year and not later than five years	**271**	245
Later than five years	**320**	938
Total undiscounted defined benefit obligations	**660**	1,241

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 17: EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity analysis:

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the significant assumptions, holding other assumptions constant were as follows:

		2019 %	2018 %
Discount rate			
	0.5% increase	(4.33)	(4.40)
	0.5% decrease	4.63	4.70
Future salary increases			
	0.5% increase	4.58	4.90
	0.5% decrease	(4.32)	(4.55)

Net financial position of plan

The superannuation plan computes its obligations in accordance with AASB 1056 *Superannuation Entities* (AASB 1056) which prescribes a different measurement basis to that applied in this financial report pursuant to AASB 119 *Employee Benefits*. In accordance with the SIS Act and Regulations, the Energy Super Fund is required to undertake actuarial investigations at least every three years. The last reporting period for the Energy Super Fund Actuarial Report for the Group was 30 June 2016. The next Actuarial Report as at 30 June 2019 will be completed in the 2019/20 financial year.

The following is a summary of the most recent financial position of the Energy Super Fund (with respect to both defined benefit and accumulation members for the Group's participation in the Fund) calculated in accordance with the now superseded AAS 25 *Financial Reporting by Superannuation Plans* (replaced by AASB 1056 from 1 July 2016):

In millions of dollars	Last reporting period	
Accrued benefits	30/06/2016	(1,598)
Net market value of plan assets	30/06/2016	1,773
Net surplus		175

Employer contributions

The Group contributes to both defined contribution and defined benefit superannuation plans.

For the financial year ended 30 June 2019, the Group contributed 2% (2018: 2%) of defined benefit members' salaries. The Group expects to retain its contribution rate of 2% during the next financial year. Accordingly, the Group expects to contribute $2 million (2018: $3 million) to its defined benefit plan in 2019/20. Funding recommendations are made by the actuary based on their forecast of various matters including future plan asset performance, interest rates and salary increases. The Group will assess this contribution rate in the future to ensure it remains appropriate.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Employee retirement benefits

A defined contribution plan is a superannuation plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions and are typically limited to prior contributions.

The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

A defined benefit plan is a superannuation plan that defines the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and final average salary. The asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit superannuation plans is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date and the fair value of the plan assets, together with adjustments for past service costs.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates on high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, being Australian dollars and that have terms to maturity that approximate the terms of the related superannuation liability. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in equity.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 18: NET DEFERRED TAX EQUIVALENT LIABILITY

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
(A) DEFERRED TAX EQUIVALENT ASSETS		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in statements of profit or loss		
Provisions/accruals	**134**	131
Tax losses	**7**	12
Derivatives	**(2)**	(2)
Unearned revenue	**22**	27
Other	**5**	2
	166	170
Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Hedge accounting of derivatives	**2**	31
	2	31
Deferred tax equivalent asset	**168**	201

(B) DEFERRED TAX EQUIVALENT LIABILITIES		
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in statements of profit or loss		
Property, plant and equipment	**1,925**	1,955
Derivatives	**-**	(8)
Other	**59**	63
	1,984	2,010
Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Recognition of defined benefit surplus	**31**	53
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment	**1,639**	1,633
Hedge accounting of derivatives	**30**	12
	1,700	1,698
Deferred tax equivalent liabilities	**3,684**	3,708

(C) TOTAL NET DEFERRED TAX EQUIVALENT LIABILITY		
Deferred tax equivalent asset	**168**	201
Deferred tax equivalent liabilities	**(3,684)**	(3,708)
Net deferred tax equivalent liability	**(3,516)**	(3,507)

The Group has a closing current tax receivable of $35 million at 30 June 2019 (2018: $32 million).

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Income taxes

(i) *Tax equivalents*

The Group is liable to make tax equivalent payments on its taxable income to the Queensland Government. Any taxation payments that it is required to make will be made pursuant to Section 129(4) of the GOC Act.

The National Tax Equivalents Regime (NTER) broadly utilises the provisions of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*, the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997* and associated legislation, the NTER Manual as well as Rulings and other pronouncements by the Australian Taxation Office (ATO), in order to determine the tax payable by the Group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 18: NET DEFERRED TAX EQUIVALENT LIABILITY (CONTINUED)

ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(ii) *Current tax equivalents payable/receivable*

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the financial year and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Current tax payable/receivable is recognised as current tax expense/benefit.

(iii) *Deferred tax equivalent assets and liabilities*

Deferred tax equivalent assets (DTA) and liabilities (DTL) are recognised on deductible or taxable temporary differences and unused tax losses and tax credits, which are recognised using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Temporary differences are differences between the carrying amount of an asset and liability for financial reporting purposes and their tax bases. Tax bases are determined based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities.

Movements in DTA and DTL balances are recognised as deferred tax equivalent expenses, except to the extent they relate to items recognised directly in equity, in which case that portion is recognised in equity;

DTAs and DTLs are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

(iv) *Income tax equivalent expense*

Income tax equivalent expense for the reporting period consists of current tax expense and deferred tax expense. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity.

(v) *Tax consolidation*

Energy Queensland and its wholly-owned subsidiaries formed a tax consolidated group effective from 30 June 2016 and are therefore taxed as a single entity. The head entity within the tax consolidated group is Energy Queensland Limited.

DTAs and DTLs arising from temporary differences of the members of a tax consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial accounts of the members of the tax consolidated group using the standalone basis as specified in the tax funding deed.

The tax funding deed requires a notional current and deferred tax equivalents calculation for each entity as if it were a taxpayer in its own right, with the exception of distributions made and received within the tax consolidated group (e.g. intra-group dividends) which are treated as having no tax consequences.

The head entity recognises DTAs arising from unused tax losses and tax credits of the members of the tax consolidated group to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits of the tax consolidated group will be available against which the asset can be utilised. The recognised tax losses are available indefinitely for offsetting against the future taxable profits subject to the satisfaction of certain loss recoupment rules.

(vi) *Nature of tax funding deed and tax sharing agreements*

The members of the Energy Queensland tax consolidated group have entered into a tax funding deed which sets out the tax funding obligations for each member. The tax funding deed allows for an intercompany payable/receivable between the head entity and subsidiary equal to the current tax liability or asset assumed by the head entity. Any tax loss or deferred tax equivalent asset assumed by the head entity, results in the recognition of an inter-entity receivable/payable in the separate financial accounts of the members of the tax consolidated group equal in amount to the tax liability/asset assumed.

The head entity recognises the assumed current tax amounts as current tax liabilities/assets, adding to its own current tax amounts (if any), since they are also due to or from the same taxation authority. The current tax liabilities/assets are equivalent to the tax balances generated by external transactions entered into by the tax consolidated group.

Contributions to fund the current tax liabilities are payable as per the tax funding deed.

The members of the tax consolidated group have also entered into a tax sharing agreement. The tax sharing agreement provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations. No amounts have been recognised in the financial statements in respect of this agreement as payment of any amounts under the tax sharing agreement is considered remote.

(vii) *Goods and services tax*

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the ATO. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows. Commitments are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 19: EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee benefits	**331**	296
Termination benefits	**7**	12
Total current employee benefits liability	**338**	308
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Employee benefits	**17**	21
Total non-current employee benefits liability	**17**	21

On 1 July 2018, all staff employed by Ergon Energy, Energex and Sparq Solutions had their employing entity changed to Energy Queensland parent entity. Accordingly, employee entitlement liabilities for these staff reside in Energy Queensland parent entity as at 30 June 2019.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Employee benefits

Wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave, long service leave and accumulated sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities expected to be settled more than 12 months after the reporting date are measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

For long service leave, consideration is also given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments relating to such liabilities are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on high quality corporate bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, to the estimated future cash outflows.

Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and measured at the rates paid or payable. Annual leave, vested long service leave and on-cost entitlements accrued but not expected to be taken within 12 months have been included as part of current liabilities as the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Termination benefits

Liabilities for termination benefits are recognised for the obligation to provide termination payments to employees where there is a valid expectation in those affected that the Group will progress with a restructuring and associated terminations.

CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE GROUP'S ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Employee benefits

Management has applied judgement in determining the following key assumptions used in calculating long service leave at balance date:

- Future increases in wages and salaries;
- Employee departures; and
- Periods of service.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 20: UNEARNED REVENUE AND CONTRACT LIABILITIES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Unearned revenue – government grant[1]	**284**	262
Unearned revenue – capital contributions	**-**	67
Contract liabilities	**103**	-
Unearned revenue – other	**-**	27
Total current unearned revenue and contract liabilities	**387**	356
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Unearned revenue – government grant[1]	**3**	266
Total non-current unearned revenue	**3**	266

(1) On 30 May 2017, the Queensland State Government announced a government grant that would fund the Solar Bonus Scheme over a three year period to provide pricing relief to electricity consumers. Refer to Note 2 for associated government grant revenues recognised in 2018/19.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Unearned revenue – government grant

When there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with all conditions attached to the government grant and those grants are received, then they are recognised in the statement of financial position initially as unearned revenue. Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised as revenue in the statement of profit or loss on a systematic basis as the conditions of the grants are fulfilled.

Unearned revenue – capital contributions

The prior year balance relates to upfront or milestone billings for certain connection contracts for which the customer contributes funds to the Group. These include construction of distribution substation transformers, high voltage cables and switchgear and other assets required to supply electricity to new developments, including renewable energy installations such as solar and wind farms. These unearned capital contributions were recognised as revenue as supply was made available, Following the adoption of AASB 15, this unearned revenue is disclosed as a contract liability. Refer to Note 2 for further information relating to the Group's revenue recognition policies including the contract liability balance.

Contract liabilities

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for customer requested construction work such as relocation of network assets and other recoverable maintenance and construction jobs for which revenue is recognised over time, and for cash contributions received for connection contracts for which revenue is recognised on completion of those works when the customer is connected to the network.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 5: Capital structure

NOTE 21: SHARE CAPITAL

	2019	2019	2018	2018
SHARE CAPITAL	**Shares**	**$M**	**Shares**	**$M**
Fully paid ordinary shares	**100**	**19,643**	100	19,643
Total share capital	**100**	**19,643**	100	19,643

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends. The shares have no par value.
There were no changes in share capital during the period.

NOTE 22: OTHER TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS, RESERVES AND RETAINED EARNINGS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Other transactions with owners	**(18,634)**	(18,634)
Asset revaluation reserve	**2,377**	2,367
Hedging reserve	**65**	(44)
Retained earnings	**176**	223

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Other transactions with owners

Where assets and liabilities are transferred between entities of the wholly-owned group or State of Queensland controlled entities, under the directive of the owner (being the State of Queensland) and the consideration paid is not equal to the value recognised on the transferred assets, the difference is recognised as other owners' contributions.

NATURE AND PURPOSE OF RESERVES

Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve relates to property, plant and equipment measured at fair value in accordance with applicable Australian Accounting Standards. Refer to Note 15 for details of revaluation increments.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve is used to record the effective portion of the gains or losses on hedging instruments in cash flow hedges that have not settled. Amounts are recognised in profit or loss when the associated hedged transactions affect the profit or loss statement or as part of the cost of an asset if non-monetary.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

SECTION 6: Other notes

NOTE 23: LEASES

OPERATING LEASES

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Not later than one year	**36**	36
Later than one year but not later than five years	**142**	145
Later than five years	**82**	115
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments	**260**	296

The Group leases various office, workshop and storage space under non-cancellable operating leases expiring within one to 10 years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. On renewal, the terms of the leases are re-negotiated.

The Group sub-leases a portion of one of the corporate premises to tenants. The total future minimum sub-lease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period is $5 million (2018: $7 million).

The Group has six significant leasing arrangements, four in the greater Brisbane area and two in regional Queensland (Townsville and Cairns). The remaining lease terms range from two to 10 years and there are lease extension options on all of these leases. The escalation applicable to each lease is a fixed annual rate or the greater of CPI and a fixed rate.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Lease commitments

(i) Operating leases

Leases in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statements of profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless an alternative basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefits to be obtained from the leased property.

(ii) Lease incentives

Where an entity in the Group is a lessee under an operating lease, the aggregate benefit of any incentive provided by the lessor for a new or renewed lease is recognised as an adjustment to rent expense over the lease term of the lease on a straight-line basis unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern of benefit from the use of the leased asset.

NOTE 24: COMMITMENTS

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS		
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the financial year but not recognised as liabilities[1]	**159**	114

(1) These commitments consist of executed contracts and/or open purchase orders and are valued at price levels and foreign currency exchange rates as at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 25: CONTINGENCIES

(A) Legal claims

A number of common law claims are pending against the Group and liability is not admitted. The amount of claims due to litigation and associated legal fees is $3 million (2018: $3 million). These claims are disclosed on a gross basis and exclude possible reimbursement through insurance recoveries.

(B) Other possible claims

From time to time the Group receives formal notifications from third parties which might indicate intention to lodge formal claims against the Group. The Group investigates these matters and responds appropriately to such communications in order to minimise potential future claims.

There are no significant claims that are expected to have an impact on the Group's future financial position.

(C) Guarantees

(i) Third Parties

In order to participate in the electricity market, entities within the Group are required to deliver acceptable security as collateral to the Australian Energy Market Operator (AEMO) for their obligations to counter parties in the Electricity Market arising as a consequence of normal trading. Security, in the form of payment guarantees totalling $100 million (2018: $100 million), has been issued by QTC to the AEMO. EQL provides QTC with a Counter Indemnity up to the value of $150 million in respect of this guarantee.

In order to participate in the electricity market, entities within the Group are required to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence for which QTC provides the required Eligible Undertaking to the value of $300 million. EQL provides QTC with a Counter Indemnity up to the value of $300 million in respect of the eligible undertaking. The Group now has in place a Bank Guarantee facility with Commonwealth Bank to the value of $6 million (2018: $2 million).

Energex also has in place a bank guarantee facility with NAB to the value of $1 million for non-regulated business (2018: $1 million).

(ii) Subsidiaries – Wholly-owned

Pursuant to ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785, Energy Queensland has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of Energex, Ergon Energy, SPARQ Solutions, Yurika and Metering Dynamics. These controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that Energy Queensland or any of the entities are wound up or does not meet their obligations. Refer to Note 26.

(D) Guarantees held

The Group holds bank guarantees from customers totalling $89 million (2018: $84 million) relating to the construction of capital assets.

There are no guarantees held with trading counterparties (2018: Nil), as security to cover obligations arising from the trading of electricity.

(E) Environmental remediation

The Group provides for all known environmental liabilities. The Group estimates that current provisions for environmental remediation are adequate based on current information. However, there can be no assurance that new material provisions will not be required as a result of new information or regulatory requirements with respect to known sites or identification of new remedial obligations at other sites.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Contingent assets and liabilities

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements. Other than when required on acquisition of a business, contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. They are, however, disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, where appropriate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 26: CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES AND INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Consolidated entities

Energy Queensland Limited had 100% (2018: 100%) interest in the following subsidiaries. All entities were incorporated in Australia.

- Energex Limited
- Ergon Energy Corporation Limited
- Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd
- SPARQ Solutions Pty Ltd
- Varnsdorf Pty Ltd
- VH Operations Pty Ltd
- Yurika Pty Ltd
- Metering Dynamics Pty Ltd
- Ergon Energy Telecommunications Pty Ltd

Pursuant to the *ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785*, relief has been granted to Energex, Ergon Energy, Yurika Pty Ltd (Yurika), Metering Dynamics Pty Ltd (Metering Dynamics) and SPARQ Solutions Pty Ltd (SPARQ Solutions) from the requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001* for the preparation, audit and lodgement of their financial reports. Ergon Energy Queensland Pty Ltd (Ergon Energy Retail), a subsidiary of Energy Queensland, still prepares its own financial statements. The remaining Energy Queensland subsidiaries are small proprietary companies and are therefore relieved from the requirement for preparation, audit and lodgement of annual financial statements.

Investment in associate

On 19 June 2019, in accordance with a government direction, Energy Queensland acquired an investment in the newly established FibreCo Queensland Pty Ltd (FibreCo Queensland), a communications company set up for the purpose of enabling faster and more reliable internet services in regional Queensland. FibreCo Queensland is owned by Powerlink Queensland and Energy Queensland.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of consolidation

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company has power over the investee, 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 Company. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases. All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by the parent of the Group.

Investments in controlled entities are carried in the financial statements of the Company at the lower of cost and recoverable amount.

Where an acquisition has commercial substance, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange. Where such transactions result from the restructuring of entities wholly-owned by the State of Queensland and are designated as transactions with owners, assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at the current carrying amounts recorded by the transferor with any difference between consideration and the carrying amount at the date of exchange recorded in equity.

CLOSED GROUP LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENT

As a condition of *ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785*, Energy Queensland entered into a Deed of Cross Guarantee with the following controlled entitles:

- Energex Limited
- Ergon Energy Corporation Limited
- SPARQ Solutions Pty Ltd
- Yurika Pty Ltd
- Metering Dynamics Pty Ltd

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 26: CONSOLIDATED ENTITIES AND INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES (CONTINUED)

The effect of the Deed is that Energy Queensland, the Parent, has guaranteed to pay any deficiency in the event of winding up of the above controlled entities or if they do not meet their obligations under the terms of overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities subject to the guarantee. These controlled entities have also given a similar guarantee in the event that any other entity in the Closed Group is wound up or if it does not meet its obligations under the terms of the overdrafts, loans, leases or other liabilities under the guarantee.

The existing Deed of Cross Guarantee continues to provide reporting relief to the above controlled entities.

The consolidated profit or loss and statements of financial position of the entities that are members of the Closed Group are provided in Note 28(A).

Further information regarding guarantees is provided in Note 25.

NOTE 27: ENERGY QUEENSLAND LIMITED (THE PARENT)

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
Current assets	**1,604**	1,686
Non-current assets	**20,042**	19,809
Total assets	**21,646**	21,495
Current liabilities	**1,594**	1,869
Non-current liabilities	**16,727**	16,251
Total liabilities	**18,321**	18,120
Net assets	**3,325**	3,375
Issued capital	**19,643**	19,643
Other transactions with owners	**(16,267)**	(16,267)
Retained earnings	**(51)**	(1)
Total equity	**3,325**	3,375
Profit/(loss) of the Parent entity	**657**	809
Total comprehensive income of the Parent entity	**657**	809

NOTE 28: CLOSED GROUP AND ENERGEX AND ERGON ENERGY INFORMATION

(A) Closed Group Information

As discussed in Note 26, pursuant to *ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785*, relief has been granted to wholly-owned entities of the Group from the *Corporations Act 2001* requirements for the preparation, audit and lodgement of their financial reports.

The consolidated statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position of the entities that are members of the Closed Group are as follows:

Consolidated Closed Group Profit or Loss

In millions of dollars	2019	
Profit or loss before income tax	**622**	776
Income tax expense	**(187)**	(232)
Profit after tax	**435**	544
Retained earnings at the beginning of the period	**181**	222
Dividends provided for or paid	**(657)**	(809)
Transfers to reserves	**174**	224
Retained earnings at the end of the period	**133**	181

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 28: CLOSED GROUP AND ENERGEX AND ERGON ENERGY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(A) Closed Group Information (Continued)

Consolidated Closed Group Statement of Financial Position

In millions of dollars	2019	2018
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**6**	10
Trade and other receivables	**1,242**	1,955
Inventories	**179**	178
Other assets	**12**	12
Total current assets	**1,439**	2,155
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment	**23,790**	23,377
Intangible assets	**320**	236
Investments in subsidiaries	**119**	119
Employee retirement benefits	**210**	292
Other assets	**7**	7
Total non-current assets	**24,446**	24,031
TOTAL ASSETS	**25,885**	26,186
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables (including dividends payable)	**1,258**	1,713
Employee benefits	**338**	308
Provisions	**9**	21
Unearned revenue and contract liabilities	**386**	356
Other liabilities	**1**	1
Total current liabilities	**1,992**	2,399
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Interest bearing liabilities	**16,710**	16,250
Employee benefits	**17**	21
Provisions	**12**	12
Net deferred tax equivalent liability	**3,510**	3,560
Unearned revenue and contract liabilities	**3**	266
Other liabilities	**4**	5
Total non-current liabilities	**20,256**	20,114
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**22,248**	22,513
NET ASSETS	**3,637**	3,673
EQUITY		
Share capital	**19,643**	19,643
Other transactions with owners	**(18,514)**	(18,514)
Reserves	**2,375**	2,363
Retained earnings	**133**	181
TOTAL EQUITY	**3,637**	3,673

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 28: CLOSED GROUP AND ENERGEX AND ERGON ENERGY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(B) Energex and Ergon Energy Information

	Energex		Ergon Energy	
In millions of dollars	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenue	**2,091**	2,250	**2,019**	2,140
Other Income	**-**	-	**4**	-
Expenses	**1,388**	1,402	**1,399**	1,468
Profit before income tax equivalent expense	**703**	848	**624**	672
Income tax equivalent expense	**211**	255	**188**	202
Profit after income tax equivalent expense	**492**	593	**436**	470
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of tax	**22**	126	**(15)**	(17)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**514**	719	**421**	453

All profit and comprehensive income is attributable to the owners of the company.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 29: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(A) Details of Shareholding Ministers

The Group's responsible shareholding Ministers are identified as part of the Group's Key Management Personnel (KMP), and these Ministers are the:

- Deputy Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships, and the
- Minister for Natural Resources, Mines and Energy.

(B) Compensation – Shareholding Ministers

Ministerial remuneration entitlements are outlined in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland's Members' Remuneration Handbook. The Group does not bear any cost of remuneration of Ministers. The majority of Ministerial entitlements are paid by the Legislative Assembly, with the remaining entitlements being provided by Ministerial Services Branch within the Department of the Premier and Cabinet. As all Ministers are reported as KMP of the Queensland government, aggregate remuneration expenses for all Ministers is disclosed in the Queensland General Government and Whole of Government Consolidated Financial Statements as from 2017/18, which are published as part of Queensland Treasury's Report on State Finances.

(C) Details of Directors

Directors of Energy Queensland as at 30 June 2019: Term of appointment

Directors of Energy Queensland as at 30 June 2019:		Term of appointment	Appointment expiry date
Philip Garling	Chairman	3 years 3 months	30 September 2022
Mark Algie	Non-Executive Director	3 years	30 September 2022
Teresa Dyson	Non-Executive Director	4 years	30 September 2023
Hugh Gleeson	Non-Executive Director	3 years	30 September 2022
Kerryn Newton	Non-Executive Director	3 years 3 months	30 September 2020
Helen Stanton	Non-Executive Director	4 years	30 September 2023
Vaughan Busby	Non-Executive Director	3 years	30 September 2020

(D) Compensation – Directors

Directors' remuneration is set in accordance with the *Remuneration Procedures for Part-time Chairs and Members of Queensland Government Bodies*.

The non-executive Directors of the Company do not participate in any variable reward or 'at-risk' incentive scheme.

Amounts disclosed for remuneration of key management personnel exclude insurance premiums paid by the Company in respect of Directors' and Officers' liability insurance contracts.

In accordance with Ministerial Guidelines, details of compensation provided to Directors in office during the financial period ended 30 June 2019 by the Group are as follows:

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 29: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(D) Compensation – Directors (Continued)

DIRECTORS REMUNERATION	SHORT TERM BENEFITS Directors' Fees		POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS Superannuation		TOTAL	
In thousands of dollars	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
Energy Queensland						
Philip Garling	207	207	20	20	**227**	**227**
Mark Algie	85	83	8	8	**93**	**91**
Teresa Dyson	95	95	9	9	**104**	**104**
Hugh Gleeson	88	88	8	8	**96**	**96**
Kathy Hirschfeld[1]	23	88	2	8	**25**	**96**
Kerryn Newton	88	88	8	8	**96**	**96**
Helen Stanton	85	85	8	8	**93**	**93**
Vaughan Busby[2]	85	61	8	5	**93**	**66**
Total	**756**	**795**	**71**	**74**	**827**	**869**

(1) Kathy Hirschfeld resigned as a Director of Energy Queensland Limited effective 6 October 2018.

(2) Vaughan Busby was appointed on 12 October 2017.

No further fees were paid to Directors, other than the amounts disclosed in the table above.

(E) Compensation – Executives

Senior executive employment contracts

Remuneration and other terms of employment of executives are formalised in executive employment contracts.

Each of these employment contracts makes a provision for fixed remuneration and an 'at risk' performance incentive.

A Total Fixed Remuneration (TFR) concept for the structure of executive remuneration is utilised. While the total cost of an executive's remuneration package is capped, the executive then has the flexibility to decide the composition of the total fixed remuneration, which could include cash salary or salary sacrificed arrangements including motor vehicle, car park and additional superannuation, plus any fringe benefits tax incurred.

No other non-cash benefits are provided to executives as the TFR concept captures various benefits structured within a total cost rather than a base salary plus benefits approach.

Executive staff members are eligible for an 'at risk' or variable performance pay component that is directly linked to both the overall performance of their respective employer Group and their individual efforts against a range of key indicators and targets as contained in the annual Statement of Corporate Intent and the executives' performance agreement. Any 'at risk' payment is contingent upon the Board's assessment of the company's overall performance and shareholder expectations.

Performance payments may not exceed a maximum of 15% of the individual's TFR figure.

All executives are engaged on tenured contractual arrangements in accordance with *The Policy for Government Owned Corporations Chief and Senior Executive Employment Arrangements* (Policy).

Separation entitlements for all executives are subject to the normal terms and conditions of their contracts with the Group.

Application to Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and other Executives

Upon termination the executive is entitled to pay in lieu of the executive's entitlements to annual leave and long service leave, calculated with reference to the executive's total fixed remuneration up to the date on which the termination takes effect**.** If the employment of the executive is terminated by Energy Queensland, except in the event of serious misconduct or incapacity, the executive is entitled to:

i. salary for the balance of the notice period; and
ii. a termination payment of six months (for CEO) and three months (for other Executives) superannuable salary.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 29: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(E) Compensation – Executives (Continued)

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	Short term benefits[1]	Performance payment[2]	Post employment benefits[3]	Other long term benefits[4]	Termination benefits	Total
2019	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Energy Queensland						
David Smales - Chief Executive Officer[5]	733	114	21	91	-	**959**
Peter Scott - Chief Financial Officer	517	76	21	56	-	**670**
Belinda Watton – Chief Transformation Officer	403	55	21	48	-	**527**
Peter Price - Head of Corporate Strategy and Executive General Manager Asset Safety and Performance	419	66	47	52	-	**584**
Paul Jordon – Executive General Manager Distribution	437	70	48	54	-	**609**
Cheryl Hopkins - Executive General Manager Retail and Chief Risk Officer	410	59	21	49	-	**539**
Charles Rattray - Executive General Manager Energy Services	367	55	21	45	-	**488**
Total	**3,286**	**495**	**200**	**395**	**-**	**4,376**

(1) Short-term benefits include all payments made to the Officer during the year excluding at-risk performance payments (disclosed separately), less payments for annual leave and long-service leave taken.

(2) At risk performance payments are physically paid in the current financial year for performance for the prior financial year.

(3) Post-employment benefits represent superannuation contributions made by the employer to the superannuation fund at the rates prescribed in the executives' employment contracts (which range from 9.5% of the maximum contribution base to 10% as part of the fixed remuneration base). Some executives are members of the defined benefit superannuation fund. Refer to Note 17 for further information regarding the defined benefit obligations of the Group.

(4) Other long-term benefits represent annual and long service leave benefits accrued during the year.

(5) David Smales resigned from the role of Chief Executive Officer effective 30 June 2019.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 29: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(E) Compensation – Executives (Continued)

EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION	Short term benefits[1]	Performance payment[2]	Post employment benefits[3]	Other long term benefits[4]	Termination benefits	Total
2018	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Energy Queensland						
David Smales - Chief Executive Officer	858	91	20	90	-	**1,059**
Peter Scott - Chief Financial Officer	459	65	20	55	-	**599**
Belinda Watton – Chief Transformation Officer	381	58	20	46	-	**505**
Peter Price - Head of Corporate Strategy and Executive General Manager Asset Safety and Performance	391	59	43	51	-	**544**
Paul Jordon – Executive General Manager Distribution	480	53	42	53	-	**628**
Cheryl Hopkins - Executive General Manager Retail and Chief Risk Officer	383	20	20	48	-	**471**
Charles Rattray - Executive General Manager Energy Services	387	23	20	44	-	**474**
Craig Chambers - Executive General Manager Strategy, Portfolio and Innovation[5]	345	33	16	39	187	**620**
Barbara-Anne Bensted - Chief Digital Officer[6]	297	22	15	32	-	**366**
Total	**3,981**	**424**	**216**	**458**	**187**	**5,266**

(1) Short-term benefits include all payments made to the Officer during the year excluding at-risk performance payments (disclosed separately), less payments for annual leave and long-service leave taken.

(2) At risk performance payments are physically paid in the current financial year for performance for the prior financial year.

(3) Post-employment benefits represent superannuation contributions made by the employer to the superannuation fund at the rates prescribed in the executives' employment contracts (which range from 9.5% of the maximum contribution base to 10% as part of the fixed remuneration base). Some executives are members of the defined benefit superannuation fund. Refer to Note 17 for further information regarding the defined benefit obligations of the Group.

(4) Other long-term benefits represent annual and long service leave benefits accrued during the year.

(5) Craig Chambers was appointed to the position of Executive General Manager Strategy Portfolio & Innovation on 12 December 2016. He remained in that position until 9 April 2018 and the position was subsequently rationalised from the structure.

(6) Barbara-Anne Bensted was appointed to the role of Chief Digital Officer on 12 January 2017. She resigned from that position on 30 March 2018 and the position was subsequently rationalised from the structure.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 29: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

(F) Fixed Remuneration Packages – Executives

Total Fixed Remuneration Package[1]	2019	2018
Energy Queensland		
Chief Executive Officer	**891**	881
Chief Financial Officer	**551**	540
Executive General Manager Distribution	**530**	520
Chief Transformation Officer	**473**	456
Head of Corporate Strategy and Executive General Manager Asset Safety and Performance	**515**	505
Executive General Manager Retail and Chief Risk Officer	**483**	470
Executive General Manager Energy Services	**441**	431
Total	**3,884**	**3,803**

(1) The TFR package differs from the executive remuneration disclosures on the previous page, as the executive remuneration disclosures reflect the cost to the Group. Adjustments include leave and superannuation accruals and pro-rata payments for part-year entitlements. The fixed remuneration note has been adjusted to reflect the current organisational structure.

(G) Compensation disclosures by category:

	2019	2018
	$'000	**$'000**
Short-term benefits	**4,537**	5,200
Post-employment benefits	**271**	290
Other long-term benefits	**395**	458
Termination benefits	**-**	187
Total	**5,203**	6,135

This table includes Directors and Executives remuneration.

(H) Transactions with related parties of key management personnel

Key management personnel and their closely related parties conduct transactions with the Group on an arm's length basis and on terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to non-related parties.

All transactions with key management personnel or related parties that occurred during the financial year are trivial or domestic in nature, apart from those noted below.

The following executives and former executives of the Group are or were Directors of controlled entities or associates. They did not receive any remuneration for their positions as Directors of these legal entities.

- David Smales
- Peter Scott
- Jane Nant
- Belinda Watton
- Craig Chambers

Teresa Dyson was a Director of Energy Super during the 2018/19 financial year. The Group made contributions to the Energy Super Fund during the year of $99 million (2018: $96 million).

(I) Loans to key management personnel

The Group has not made any loans to key management personnel in either the current or the prior financial year.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 30: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Entities subject to common control

The Company is a Queensland Government Owned Corporation, with all shares held by shareholding Ministers on behalf of the State of Queensland. All State of Queensland controlled entities meet the definition of other related parties of the Group.

Transactions with State of Queensland controlled entities

The Group and the Company transact with other State of Queensland controlled entities. All material transactions are negotiated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

	2019 $'000	2018 $'000
Revenue from State of Queensland controlled entities	**590,631**	672,726
Pensioner rebate revenue from Department of Communities, Disability Services and Seniors	**105,345**	98,464
Electricity trading with State of Queensland controlled entities	**27,226**	(819)
Interest received from QTC	**10,485**	19,693
EXPENSES		
Expenses incurred to State of Queensland controlled entities	**588,396**	631,067
Interest on QTC borrowings (includes administration fees)	**718,132**	748,895
Community service obligations offset received from Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy	**(461,812)**	(492,547)
Competitive neutrality fee paid to Queensland Treasury	**30,188**	7,091
Environmental certificate transactions with State of Queensland controlled entity counterparties	**6,957**	6,935
NTER, Payroll Tax and Land Tax paid to Queensland Treasury	**358,916**	399,340
ASSETS		
Advances facility held with Queensland Treasury	**318,415**	638,093
Community service obligations amounts receivable	**37,055**	39,199
Current tax receivable	**34,785**	31,937
Electricity trading with State of Queensland controlled entities	**6,088**	4,861
Trade and other receivables from State of Queensland controlled entities	**4,985**	9,405
LIABILITIES		
Accrued interest and fees payable to QTC	**56,287**	58,905
Trade payables to State of Queensland controlled entities	**46,091**	51,687
Dividends payable to Queensland Treasury	**657,356**	808,902
Borrowings from QTC	**16,710,000**	16,250,000
Accrued competitive neutrality fee payable to Queensland Treasury	**7,961**	3,565
Unearned grant revenue	**283,263**	528,060

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2019

NOTE 30: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

No provision for impairment of receivables was raised for any outstanding balances and no expense was recognised for bad or impaired debts due from State owned entities.

Transactions with State-owned electricity entities were made in accordance with the National Electricity Rules for transmission use of system charges. Other transactions are based on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

Transactions with other related parties

Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in Note 29.

Ultimate parent entity

The ultimate parent entity within the Group is Energy Queensland Limited.

Ownership interests in related parties

Interests in consolidated entities and associates are set out in Note 26.

NOTE 31: AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	2019	2018
	$'000	**$'000**
Remuneration for audit and review of the financial reports of the Group and the Company:		
Auditor-General of Queensland		
Audit services		
Audit and review of financial reports	**1,632**	1,640
Audit and review of regulatory reports[1]	**1,055**	457
Other		
Non-financial review of regulatory reports	**94**	92
	2,781	2,189

(1) 2019 audit and review of regulatory reports includes the audit and review of the regulatory notices relating to the 2021-2025 Regulatory Proposal.

NOTE 32: EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

No events of a material nature have occurred since the end of the financial year that significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the Group or the Company.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the Directors' opinion:

1. The financial statements and associated notes set out on pages 99 to 155;
   - (i) Comply with the Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations;
   - (ii) Are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*; and
   - (iii) Give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 30 June 2019 and of its performance for the year ended on that date.

2. As at the date of this declaration there are reasonable grounds to believe:
   - (i) That the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and
   - (ii) The members of the Closed Group will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee.

Made in accordance with a resolution, made in Brisbane, by the Directors.

Philip Garling
Chairman
21st August 2019

Queensland Audit Office
Better public services

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Directors of Energy Queensland Limited

Report on the audit of the financial report

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying financial report of Energy Queensland Limited and its controlled entities (the group).

In my opinion, the financial report:

a) gives a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2019, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended

b) complies with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards.

The financial report comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2019, the consolidated statement of profit or loss, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes to the financial statements including summaries of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

I conducted my audit in accordance with the *Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*, which incorporate the Australian Auditing Standards. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of my report.

I am independent of the parent and group in accordance with 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 my audit of the financial report in Australia. I have also fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code and the *Auditor-General of Queensland Auditing Standards*. I am also independent of the parent and group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*, and confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgement, were of most significance in my audit of the financial report of the current period. I addressed these matters in the context of my audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Queensland Audit Office
Better public services

Valuation of supply system assets ($22,335 million) (Note 15)

Key audit matter	**How my audit procedures addressed this key audit matter**

The fair value of the supply system assets has been determined using the discounted cash flow (DCF) technique (Income Approach).
 	
The fair value estimation involved significant assumptions and judgements for:
 	
• Aggregating supply assets to units of account for valuation purposes.
 	
• Estimating future cash inflows and outflows based on:
 	
  ○ Revenue forecasts
 	
  ○ Estimations of efficient and prudent operating and capital cash outflow amounts occurring beyond the current regulatory period
 	
  ○ Tax cash flow
 	
  ○ Deriving a terminal value in Energy Queensland Limited's regulated environment
 	
  ○ Setting the rate used to discount the forecast cash inflows, cash outflows and terminal value to present
	My procedures included, but were not limited to:
	
	• With reference to common industry practice, evaluating for appropriateness Energy Queensland Limited's identification of units of account and use of the income approach (having consideration for highest and best use and the principal market).
	
	• Verifying the mathematical accuracy of the discounted cash flow models.
	
	• Assessing the reasonableness of forecast revenue, operating expenditure, capital expenditure, and tax cash flows, by corroborating the key market related assumptions to relevant internal forecasts and historical external data.
	
	• Evaluating the methodology used to derive terminal values with reference to common industry practice.
	
	• Performing sensitivity analysis for the revenue cash flow growth rate, expenditure cash flow growth rate, discount rate and terminal value to assess how management addressed estimation uncertainty.
	
	• Engaging a specialist and an auditor's expert to assist me in:
	
	  ○ agreeing the discount rate calculation methodology to industry range standards and available market information; and
	
	  ○ assessing the reasonableness of the income approach valuation by performing valuation cross checks to comparable organisations and recent sales of similar entities.
	
	In engaging a specialist and expert to assist me in addressing this key audit matter, I have reviewed:
	
	• the qualifications, competence, capabilities, objectivity and work completed by the specialist and auditor's expert to ensure that the nature, scope and objectives of the work completed was appropriate and the findings.

Queensland Audit Office
Better public services

Responsibilities of the company for the financial report

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

The company's directors are also responsible for assessing the parent's and group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the parent or group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

My 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 my 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 aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

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

Queensland
Audit Office
Better public services

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the financial report. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the group. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with the company's directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

From the matters communicated with the company's directors, I determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial report of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. I describe these matters in my auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, I determine that a matter should not be communicated in my report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

B.P. Worrall

Brendan Worrall
Auditor-General

21 August 2019
Queensland Audit Office
Brisbane

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

THIS PAGE HAS BEEN INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

energyq.com.au

Energy Queensland Limited
ABN 96 612 535 583

Head Office Level 6,
420 Flinders Street,
Townsville QLD 4810

PO Box 1090, Townsville QLD 4810

1-19-0076