

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Company number 09053205**

**Annual Report and Financial Statements**  
**for the year ended 31 December 2017**

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## Strategic Report

The Directors present their Strategic Report on Australian Gas Networks UK Limited and its subsidiaries (hereafter referred to as the "Group") for the financial year ended 31 December 2017.

### Principal activities

Australian Gas Networks UK Limited controls, through its subsidiaries (refer note 25), the Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Limited Group ("AGN Group"), which operates in Australia.

The principal activity of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited is that of a holding company.

During the year the principal activities of the AGN Group consisted of:

- (a) Provision of natural gas haulage services to retailers and industrial customers through the transmission pipelines and distribution networks it owns and manages; and
- (b) Development of the business through expansion of the existing networks.

### Financial and operational review

The AGN Group's natural gas distribution networks and transmission pipelines operate as regulated and unregulated monopolies in key population areas in South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales and the Northern Territory. The AGN Group generates its revenue by delivering natural gas through its networks to over 1.27 million domestic, commercial and industrial customers.

The Group's revenue, which is generated mainly from retailers for delivering natural gas to their customers, was \$618.1 million for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: \$578.2 million).

Gas distribution volumes were 103.6 PJ (2016: 101.3 PJ) in total, and volumes from domestic and smaller customers were 55.1 PJ (2016: 52.2 PJ). The Group earns the majority of its revenues from domestic (<10 TJ) customers.

Total operating costs were \$161.0 million (2016: \$151.0 million), depreciation and impairment were \$97.1 million (2016: \$85.4 million) and net finance costs were \$119.7 million (2016: \$116.4 million).

For the year ended 31 December 2017, profit after tax was \$170.8 million (2016: \$157.2 million).

Cash flows from operating activities were \$355.2 million (2016: \$347.8 million). Capital expenditure paid in the current year was \$243.4 million (2016: \$235.2 million). A large proportion of the capex program continued to focus on the replacement of aging cast iron and steel gas mains (2017: \$89.0 million, 2016: \$93.1 million). During the year 329 km (2016: 334 km) of mains were replaced and around 25,600 (2016: 24,100) new customers were added to the networks. Capital expenditure associated with these new connections was \$80.0 million (2016: \$73.5 million).

### Outlook

2018 is expected to produce further strong financial performance: The impact of lower tariffs in all states will continue (South Australia and Queensland from 1 July 2016 and Victoria from 1 January 2018), however solid profit and cash flow are expected through tight management of operating and borrowing costs.

The capital expenditure program in 2018 will again be focussed on capacity enhancements, mains replacement and several major projects which will connect new areas to the network as well as increasing supply to high demand areas. Customer connections are expected to be around 23,000.

### Environmental regulation

A Voluntary Risk Assessment has been prepared and submitted to the Victorian Environmental Protection Authority ("EPA") in respect of the site owned by the AGN Group at Sale, in Victoria, Australia, that was formerly used for the manufacture of town gas.

Under Victorian law, the ultimate liability for remediation costs potentially lies with the original polluter. During the year the EPA issued a clean-up notice requiring Australian Gas Networks Limited to provide a Site Management Plan, Risk Management Plan and a Clean-Up Plan for their approval. The contamination is believed to have occurred when the site was owned and operated as a coal gas plant by two other parties. Whilst it is possible that these remediation costs will either be assumed by the other parties, or alternatively recovered from them, the matter is yet to be determined. Accordingly, the estimated liability for remediation of the site is recorded in the financial statements at 31 December 2017 (refer note 16).

On behalf of the Board

  
MJ Horsley  
Director

18 April 2018

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited  
Directors' Report  
For the year ended 31 December 2017**

**Directors' Report**

The Directors present their report on the audited consolidated entity consisting of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 December 2017. The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Australian Gas Networks UK Limited is a company incorporated and resident in the United Kingdom. Its principal registered office is 3 More London Riverside, London SE1 2AQ.

The financial statements set out on pages 7 to 39 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by MJ Horsley on 18 April 2018.

**Directors**

The following persons were Directors of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited during the financial year covered by, and up to the date of this report:

Andrew John Hunter  
Mark Horsley  
Li Tzar Kuoi, Victor  
Kam Hing Lam  
Chan Loi Shun, Dominic  
Tsai Chao Chung, Charles

**Significant changes in the state of affairs**

No changes have occurred during the year which significantly change the state of affairs of the Company or the Group.

**Financial instruments and principal risks**

For information relating to financial risk management objectives and policies and the Group's exposure to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk, refer note 2.

**Dividends – Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**

Australian Gas Networks UK Limited and its subsidiary, Australian Gas Networks UK 2 Limited, paid dividends of A\$185,200,000 during the year (2016: A\$175,080,229).

**Key Performance Indicators**

For information relating to key performance indicators, refer to Financial and operational review in the Strategic Report.

**Directors' insurance and indemnities**

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its directors.

**Independent Auditors**

Each of the persons who is a Director of the Company at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- So far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and
- The Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of s418 of the Companies Act, 2006.

**Non-audit services**

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the AGN Group's auditors (PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP) for audit and non-audit services provided during the year are set out in note 24.

## **Outlook**

An indication of likely future developments in the Group's business can be found in the Strategic Report on page 1.

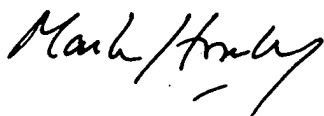
## **Greenhouse gas emissions**

The AGN Group is required to report emissions to a national regulator in Australia (Clean Energy Regulator) annually on a July-June basis. The last report prepared was for the year ending 30 June 2017. As the Group's business does not involve the material combustion of any fuel, its emissions essentially relate to fugitive emissions associated with the operation of its gas distribution networks.

Emissions for the year ended 30 June 2017 were 587,783 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) (2016: 559,934 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e) with the increase being due to generic growth and a one-off gas release of 23,000 tonnes. The emissions resulting from the purchase of electricity for the AGN Group's own use was 622 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e (2016: 196 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e) with the increase being due to the installation of a second compressor on a gas pipeline.

The methodology used to calculate emissions is set out in government regulation, and is based on a formula that allocates an annual emissions factor to each component of the network. The emissions are expressed as a ratio of tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per kilometre. The ratio for the year ending 30 June 2017 was 23.1 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/km (2016: 22.5 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e/km).

On behalf of the Board



MJ Horsley  
**Director**

18 April 2018

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Statement of Directors' Responsibilities**  
**31 December 2017**

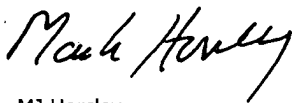
The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the group and the company and of the profit or loss of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company and the group will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and the group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and the group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

On behalf of the Board



MJ Horsley  
**Director**

18 April 2018

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

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### Opinion

In our opinion, Australian Gas Networks UK Limited's group financial statements and company financial statements (the "financial statements"):

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's and of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of the group's profit and the group's and the company's cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and, as regards the company's financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the group and company balance sheets as at 31 December 2017; the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the group and parent company cash flow statements, and the group and parent company statements of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We remained independent of the group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the group's and company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the group's and company's ability to continue as a going concern.

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

### *Strategic Report and Directors' Report*

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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### **Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit**

#### *Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements*

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### *Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements*

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

#### *Use of this report*

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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### **Other required reporting**

#### **Companies Act 2006 exception reporting**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- the company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Andy Ward (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Leeds  
19 April 2018



**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Consolidated Income Statement**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

	Notes	2017 \$mill.	2016 \$mill.
<i>Revenue from continuing operations</i>			
Network services		<u>618.1</u>	<u>578.2</u>
<b>Total revenue and income excluding finance income</b>		<u>618.1</u>	<u>578.2</u>
Network operating costs		<u>(121.2)</u>	<u>(122.5)</u>
Gas purchases		<u>(13.0)</u>	<u>(11.7)</u>
Corporate development, property and administration costs		<u>(26.8)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>
Total operating costs		<u>(161.0)</u>	<u>(151.0)</u>
Depreciation and impairment	4	<u>(97.1)</u>	<u>(85.4)</u>
<b>Profit before finance costs and tax</b>		<u>360.0</u>	<u>341.8</u>
Finance income		<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Finance costs		<u>(120.0)</u>	<u>(116.8)</u>
Net finance costs	4	<u>(119.7)</u>	<u>(116.4)</u>
<b>Profit before income tax expense</b>		<u>240.3</u>	<u>225.4</u>
Income tax expense	5	<u>(69.5)</u>	<u>(68.2)</u>
<b>Profit after tax</b>		<u>170.8</u>	<u>157.2</u>
 <i>Profit for the financial year is attributable to:</i>			
Owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited		<u>141.0</u>	<u>129.7</u>
Non-controlling interest		<u>29.8</u>	<u>27.5</u>
		<u>170.8</u>	<u>157.2</u>

*The Consolidated Income Statement should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

	<b>2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>2016 \$mill.</b>
<b>Profit after tax for the financial year</b>	<b>170.8</b>	157.2
<i>Other comprehensive (expense)/income</i>		
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss</i>		
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	<b>(4.2)</b>	19.9
Income tax credit/(expense) relating to changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	<b>1.2</b>	(6.0)
<b>Other comprehensive (expense)/income for the financial year</b>	<b>(3.0)</b>	13.9
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	<b>167.8</b>	171.1
 <i>Profit for the financial year is attributable to:</i>		
Owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited	<b>141.0</b>	129.7
Non-controlling interest	<b>29.8</b>	27.5
	<b>170.8</b>	157.2
 <i>Total comprehensive income for the financial year is attributable to:</i>		
Owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited	<b>138.5</b>	141.2
Non-controlling interest	<b>29.3</b>	29.9
	<b>167.8</b>	171.1

*The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

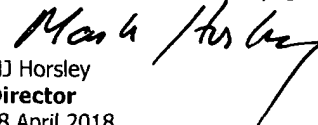
Australian Gas Networks UK Limited  
Company number 09053205  
Balance Sheets  
As at 31 December 2017

	Notes	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current assets</b>					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	30.6	0.1	3.9	-
Receivables	7	50.7	-	46.8	-
Other assets	9	4.2	-	4.7	-
Total current assets		85.5	0.1	55.4	-
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Receivables	7	9.6	-	6.7	-
Property, plant and equipment	10	3,867.5	-	3,698.5	-
Intangible assets	11	1,302.8	-	1,302.8	-
Investments	12	-	1,957.8	-	1,957.8
Deferred tax assets	13	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial instruments	8	204.5	-	304.0	-
Total non-current assets		5,384.4	1,957.8	5,312.0	1,957.8
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>5,469.9</b>	<b>1,957.9</b>	<b>5,367.4</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Current liabilities</b>					
Payables	14	80.4	-	51.2	-
Borrowings	15	228.7	-	19.5	-
Provisions	16	12.9	-	5.9	-
Derivative financial instruments	8	16.3	-	16.3	-
Other liabilities	17	52.2	-	54.0	-
Total current liabilities		390.5	-	146.9	-
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>					
Borrowings	15	2,555.4	0.1	2,759.1	-
Provisions	16	10.0	-	8.7	-
Derivative financial instruments	8	8.6	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	18	153.2	-	83.2	-
Total non-current liabilities		2,727.2	0.1	2,851.0	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>3,117.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2,997.9</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>2,352.2</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>	<b>2,369.5</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>					
Contributed equity	19	1,957.8	1,957.8	1,957.8	1,957.8
Reserves	20	13.5	-	16.0	-
Accumulated losses	20	(29.7)	-	(17.9)	-
Total Equity attributable to owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited		1,941.6	1,957.8	1,955.9	1,957.8
Non-controlling interest		410.6	-	413.6	-
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>2,352.2</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>	<b>2,369.5</b>	<b>1,957.8</b>

*The Consolidated and Company Balance Sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

*The Company has elected to take the exemption under section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 not to present the parent Company profit and loss account. The profit of the parent Company for the year was \$145.1 million (2016: \$137.0 million).*

The financial statements on pages 7 to 39 were approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:

  
MJ Horsley  
Director  
18 April 2018

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Statements of Changes in Equity**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Attributable to the owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited</b>				<b>Non- controlling Interests \$mill.</b>	<b>Total Equity \$mill.</b>
	<b>Contributed Equity \$mill.</b>	<b>Reserves \$mill.</b>	<b>Accumulated Losses \$mill.</b>	<b>Total \$mill.</b>		
Balance at 1 January 2016	1,957.8	4.5	(3.1)	1,959.2	414.3	2,373.5
Profit for the financial year	-	-	129.7	129.7	27.5	157.2
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	11.5	-	11.5	2.4	13.9
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>						
Dividend	-	-	(144.5)	(144.5)	(30.6)	(175.1)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,957.8	16.0	(17.9)	1,955.9	413.6	2,369.5
Profit for the financial year	-	-	<b>141.0</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>170.8</b>
Other comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)	(0.5)	(3.0)
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>						
Dividends (note 22)	-	-	(152.8)	(152.8)	(32.3)	(185.1)
Balance at 31 December 2017	<b>1,957.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>(29.7)</b>	<b>1,941.6</b>	<b>410.6</b>	<b>2,352.2</b>

<b>Company</b>	<b>Attributable to the owners of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited</b>				<b>Non- controlling Interests \$mill.</b>	<b>Total Equity \$mill.</b>
	<b>Contributed Equity \$mill.</b>	<b>Reserves \$mill.</b>	<b>Retained Earnings \$mill.</b>	<b>Total \$mill.</b>		
Balance at 1 January 2016	1,957.8	-	-	1,957.8	-	1,957.8
Profit for the financial year	-	-	137.0	137.0	-	137.0
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>						
Dividends	-	-	(137.0)	(137.0)	-	(137.0)
Balance at 31 December 2016	1,957.8	-	-	1,957.8	-	1,957.8
Profit for the financial year	-	-	<b>145.1</b>	<b>145.1</b>	-	<b>145.1</b>
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners</i>						
Dividends (note 22)	-	-	(145.1)	(145.1)	-	(145.1)
Balance at 31 December 2017	<b>1,957.8</b>	-	-	<b>1,957.8</b>	-	<b>1,957.8</b>

*The Consolidated and Company Statements of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

**Australian Gas Networks UK Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statements**  
**For the year ended 31 December 2017**

	Notes	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		671.4	-	667.1	-
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(201.8)	-	(200.9)	-
		469.6	-	466.2	-
Finance income received		0.3	-	0.4	-
Finance costs paid		(114.7)	-	(118.8)	-
<b>Net cash inflow from operating activities</b>	21	355.2	-	347.8	-
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>					
Acquisition of subsidiary (net of cash acquired)	6	-	-	(4.2)	-
Payments for remediation of land		(0.6)	-	(0.2)	-
Proceeds from sale of land		0.2	-	-	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(243.4)	-	(235.2)	-
<b>Net cash outflow from investing activities</b>		(243.8)	-	(239.6)	-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>					
Proceeds from borrowings		273.7	-	409.5	-
Repayment of borrowings		(169.2)	-	(336.9)	-
Borrowings (to)/from related parties		(3.8)	0.1	(6.7)	-
Dividends received		-	145.1	-	137.0
Dividends paid	22	(185.1)	(145.1)	(175.1)	(137.0)
Debt and capital raising costs		(0.3)	-	(0.7)	-
<b>Net cash (outflow)/inflow from financing activities</b>		(84.7)	0.1	(109.9)	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		26.7	0.1	(1.7)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		3.9	-	5.6	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year</b>	6	30.6	0.1	3.9	-

*The Consolidated and Company Cash Flow Statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.*

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below and have been consistently adopted throughout the year. The financial statements are for the consolidated entity consisting of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited and its subsidiaries ("the Group"). The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars unless otherwise stated. The Australian dollar to UK pound exchange rate at 31 December 2017 was A\$0.5797. Australian Gas Networks UK Limited is a public company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

### (a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated and Company financial statements of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) interpretations as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRS. While the consolidated and Company financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) are recorded at fair value through the income statement and cash flow hedge reserve.

#### *Going concern*

The Group meets its day-to-day working capital requirements through its bank facilities. The Group had current liabilities in excess of current assets at 31 December 2017 amounting to \$305.0 million. This shortfall largely relates to: December 2017 operator payment of \$35.7 million delayed to January due to next business day rule; \$228.7 million of borrowings due for repayment before 31 December 2018; derivative financial instruments of \$16.3 million due to expire before December 2018, which will be replaced with new derivative instruments at expiry in accordance with the Group's hedging policy; and \$26.4 million of other income for which the recognition of revenue has been deferred beyond 31 December 2017.

The deficiency is more than covered by unused credit facilities on hand at 31 December 2017 of \$376.0 million. The Group continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its consolidated financial statements. Further information on the Group's borrowings is given in note 15.

#### *Critical accounting estimates*

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

### (b) New accounting standards and interpretations

#### *New and amended standards adopted by the Group*

None of the new standards and amendments to standards that are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning 1 January 2017 affected any disclosures or any of the amounts recognised in the current period or any prior period and are not likely to affect future periods.

#### *New standards not yet adopted by the Group*

Certain new Accounting Standards and Interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 31 December 2017 reporting periods. The Group's assessment of the impact of these new Standards and Interpretations is set out below.

#### *(i) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Since December 2013 it also sets out new rules for hedge accounting. The Standard is applicable on 1 January 2018.

The Standard only permits the accounting for financial assets to be at either amortised cost or fair value, and for the recognition of fair value gains and losses to be in the income statement, or in other comprehensive income if they relate to equity investments that are not held for trading. The new requirements for financial liabilities only affect the accounting for financial liabilities that are designated at fair value through the income statement. The application of the new Standard is not expected to have a material impact on the accounting for, or disclosures in relation to, financial assets and financial liabilities.

The new hedging rules align hedge accounting more closely with the Group's risk management practices. As a general rule it may be easier to apply hedge accounting going forward. The new Standard also introduces expanded disclosure requirements and changes in presentation. The Group will apply the new standard from 1 January 2018.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (b) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

#### (ii) IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* was released in May 2014 and deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good or service. The standard replaces IAS 18 *Revenue* and IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and related interpretations. The standard is applicable on 1 January 2018.

The Group has performed an assessment of the new standard, and has determined that the recognition of revenue under the new standard is in line with the Group's current practices. Therefore the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group. The Group will apply the new standard from 1 January 2018.

#### (iii) IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 *Leases* was released in January 2016. The standard provides a model for the identification of lease arrangements and their treatment in the financial statements of both lessees and lessors. The Group has assessed the impact of this standard and determined that it is not expected to have a material impact on its financial reporting. The new standard applies for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.

There are no other IFRSs or IFRIC interpretations that are not yet effective that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group.

### (c) Principles of consolidation

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the activities and affairs of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited and its controlled entities (the "Group"):

Australian Gas Networks UK 2 Limited, Company Number 09178242  
 Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 169818026)  
 Australian Gas Networks Investments Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 169818035)  
 Cheung Kong Infrastructure Holdings (Malaysian) Limited (incorporated in Malaysia)  
 Australian Gas Networks Limited (incorporated in Australia ACN 078551685)  
 Australian Gas Networks (SA Holdings 1) Limited (incorporated in Australia ACN 008181066)  
 Australian Gas Networks (SA) Limited (incorporated in Australia ACN 008139204)  
 Australian Gas Networks (QLD) Limited (incorporated in Australia ACN 009760883)  
 Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 1) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 085882337)  
 Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 2) Limited (incorporated in Australia ACN 085882364)  
 Australian Gas Networks (Vic 3) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 085882373)  
 Australian Gas Networks (Vic) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 085899001)  
 Australian Gas Networks (Albury) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 000001249)  
 Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 1) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 108315957)  
 Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 2) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 108316249)  
 Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 3) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 108316007)  
 Australian Gas Networks (NSW) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 083199839)  
 AGN (Darling Downs) Pty Ltd (incorporated in Australia ACN 618798262)

The effects of transactions between the entities within the Australian Gas Networks UK Limited Group are eliminated on consolidation. Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and balance sheet respectively.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(d) Foreign currency translation**

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

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Australian dollars at the foreign exchange rate ruling on that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement.

### **(e) Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Service revenue represents revenue earned from the provision of gas distribution haulage services and is recognised when the service is provided. Customer contributions are made in relation to various capital projects and are recognised when work has been substantially completed.

Interest revenue includes interest income on money invested and is recognised when the interest is earned. Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

### **(f) Government grants**

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to costs to be incurred on particular projects are deferred and recognised in the income statement over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate.

Government grants relating to depreciable assets are recognised by reducing the carrying amount of the asset.

### **(g) Income tax**

The tax expense or revenue for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

As the operations of the Group are based in Australia, the Group's income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income (as calculated under Australian tax laws), based on the Australian Federal income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and for unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset, or a liability. No deferred tax asset, or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit, or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities associated with indefinite life intangibles are measured on the basis that these assets are not depreciated.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd (the ultimate Australian parent) and its controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of these entities are set off in the consolidated financial statements.



## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (h) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation or depreciation and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Assets that are subject to amortisation or depreciation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

### (i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and investments in money market instruments, net of bank overdrafts.

### (j) Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts.

The Access Arrangement covering the South Australian network require the retailer to pay for gas delivered within 30 days of being invoiced and contractual arrangements for the Queensland network require the retailer to pay charges 10 business days after the date that the statement of charges is first sent.

The Access Arrangements covering the Victorian and New South Wales networks require distributors to charge retailers and large industrial customers when the end user is billed.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is used when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due.

A provision for doubtful debts is recorded based on historical evidence of credit recovery in relation to invoices raised for miscellaneous items, such as costs to repair damage to the network caused by a third party. No provision has been raised for impairment in relation to debtors associated with any of the Access Arrangements because no debts are considered doubtful.

### (k) Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to 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 either: (i) hedges of the fair value of recognised liabilities (fair value hedge); or (ii) hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

The Group documents at the inception of the hedging 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 have been, and will continue to be, highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

The fair values of various derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in note 8. Movements in the hedging reserve in other comprehensive income are shown in note 20. The full fair value of a hedging derivative is classified as a non-current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the derivative is more than 12 months; it is classified as a current asset or liability when the remaining maturity of the derivative is less than 12 months.

#### (i) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to hedged risk.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (k) Derivatives (continued)

#### (ii) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges are recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

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

#### (iii) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

### (l) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

<i>Category</i>	<i>Useful life (years)</i>
Buildings	40
Furniture, fittings and computer equipment	3–10
Gas mains and inlets:	
• Polyethylene	60–70
• Steel	100
• Cast iron	120
• Gas meters	25
• Regulators	50
• Gate stations	50
• Telemetry equipment	10

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(h)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the income statement.

### (m) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recorded at their fair value at acquisition date. They are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the basis that they are acquired separately.

The distribution licences held by the Group, in the opinion of the Directors have an indefinite life. Therefore no amortisation charge has been included in the financial statements. An assessment of the recoverable amount of the intangibles is made annually to ensure they are not below the carrying amounts of the intangibles (refer note 11).

### (n) Trade and other payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade accounts payable, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. Trade accounts payable are generally settled within 30 days.

## 1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

### (o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

For borrowings designated in a fair value hedge, carrying value is equal to fair value less transaction costs (refer note 1(k)(i)).

### (p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include:

- interest and indexation on borrowings;
- amortisation of debt establishment costs;
- amortisation of fair value adjustments;
- ancillary costs, including fees; and
- ineffective derivatives.

### (q) Provisions

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

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

### (r) Employee benefits

#### (i) Wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are recognised as current liabilities 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. No provision for sick leave has been included in the financial statements.

#### (ii) Long service leave

A liability for long service leave is recognised and is measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using interest rates on Australian government guaranteed securities with terms to maturity that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

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

#### (iii) Other

The AGN Group had 22 employees at 31 December 2017 (2016: 21 employees). The average number of employees throughout the year was 22 (2016: 21). The employees consist of senior management and those involved in the administration of the Group's regulatory, commercial, finance and treasury functions. The parent entity, Australian Gas Networks UK Limited, has no employees. The operational activities of the AGN Group are undertaken by APA Networks and associated subcontractors.

## **1 Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)**

### **(s) Contributed equity**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

### **(t) Dividends**

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period, but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Dividends approved after the end of the reporting period, whether or not paid prior to signing of the financial statements are not recognised as a liability and are disclosed in note 22.

### **(u) Goods and services tax (GST)**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

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

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

### **(v) Environmental remediation expenditure**

Provisions for future environmental remediation are recognised where sites, whether owned, or previously owned and subject to the relevant Australian state Environmental Protection Acts' liability provisions, are known to be contaminated and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to remediate the site. The estimated future outflows are the best estimate of the expenditure required to remediate the sites. Future remediation costs are reviewed annually and any changes are reflected in the present value of the land management costs provision at the end of the reporting period, with a corresponding change in the cost of the associated asset, and/or the income statement.

In some cases, it is possible that estimated remediation costs included in the financial statements may be recoverable under relevant environmental laws from third parties. No allowances have been made for potential recovery.

### **(w) Leases**

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Group as lessee are classified as operating leases (note 27). Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

### **(x) Business combinations**

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations, regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred and the liabilities incurred.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at acquisition date.

The excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement as a bargain purchase.

## 2 Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, re-financing and liquidity risk. The AGN Group's overall risk management program focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group. The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as cross-currency and interest rate swaps to hedge certain risk exposures. Derivatives are exclusively used for hedging purposes, that is, not as trading or other speculative instruments. The Group uses different methods to measure different types of risk to which it is exposed. These methods include cash flow forecasting analysis in the case of interest rate liquidity and other price risks and ageing analysis for credit risk.

Risk management is carried out in accordance with policies approved by the Australian Gas Networks Limited Board of Directors. The Group Treasurer, identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Chief Financial Officer. The Board oversees overall risk management, including policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks, use of derivative financial instruments and investing excess liquidity. The Australian Gas Networks Limited Board formally reviews and approves the Treasury Policy and Risk Management Policy annually.

### Market risk

#### *Foreign exchange risk*

Foreign exchange transaction risk arises from the possibility that the Group's cash flows could be adversely affected by movements in exchange rates. The main sources of the Group's foreign exchange transaction exposures are interest and principal payments on US dollar denominated debt.

The AGN Group's Treasury Policy requires all of the foreign exchange rate risk associated with non-Australian dollar denominated debt to be hedged to minimise fluctuations in the cash flows of the business.

The Group's exposure to foreign exchange risk at the reporting date was as follows:

	2017 US\$mill.	2016 US\$mill.
Borrowings	<u>825.0</u>	<u>825.0</u>

As all foreign exchange commitments are swapped to Australian dollars, the Group has no exposure to movements in foreign exchange risk.

#### *Price risk*

The Group is exposed to inflation ("CPI") price risk. This arises from the principal and/or interest payments on the Capital Indexed Bonds (CIBs) held by the Group being escalated by changes in CPI.

The Group's exposure to movements in the CPI through its \$273 million CIBs (1% movement in CPI generates \$2.7 million indexation expense) is partially offset by the annual resetting of haulage tariffs in line with the CPI, together with the re-setting of the regulatory asset base at five-yearly intervals to reflect changes through the period in CPI.

#### *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

As the Group has relatively minor interest-bearing assets, the Group's income and operating cash flows are not materially exposed to changes in market interest rates.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the Group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the Group to fair value interest rate risk. At the year-end, 29% of borrowings were at fixed rates.

The remainder of borrowings are at floating rates. AGN Group policy is to hedge between 80% and 100% of floating rate borrowings using floating to fixed interest rate swaps.

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk (continued)*

As at reporting date, the Group had the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts outstanding (excluding borrowing costs):

	2017		2016	
	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$mill.	Weighted average interest rate %	Balance \$mill.
Interest bearing debt (at variable rates)	3.1	1,828.0	3.3	1,723.6
Interest rate swaps	2.4	(1,700.0)	3.1	(1,635.0)
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		<u>128.0</u>		<u>88.6</u>

The Group manages its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating to fixed interest rate swaps. They have the economic effect of converting borrowings from floating rates to fixed rates. Generally, the Group raises long-term borrowings at floating rates and swaps them into fixed rates that match the rates used in the relevant regulatory determination for a term matched to the relevant regulatory period. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals (mainly quarterly), the difference between the contracted fixed rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

Based upon the balance of gross debt at 31 December, if interest rates changed by +/-1%, with all other variables held constant and taking account of the hedging in place at 31 December, the estimated impact on after-tax profit (excluding credit value adjustments) and equity is set out below.

	2017 \$mill.	2016 \$mill.
<i>Impact on after-tax profit:</i>		
Interest rates + 1%	(0.9)	(0.6)
Interest rates - 1%	0.9	0.6
<i>Impact on equity:</i>		
Interest rates + 1%	(6.1)	12.6
Interest rates - 1%	5.2	(13.6)

### **Credit risk**

Credit risk is managed on a Group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers.

Derivative counterparties and cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The AGN Group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. Counterparty limits for investment and hedging transactions are measured by reference to transaction limits set by the Board in relation to the counter parties' external credit ratings. Refer to note 8 for further details in relation to credit risk associated with derivatives.

At balance date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Group. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of financial assets of the Group which have been recognised on the balance sheet, including trade receivables. Refer to note 7 for further details of credit risk in relation to receivables.

### **Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and an adequate amount of available committed credit facilities. Associated with this is the planning for unforeseen events which may curtail cash flows and put pressure on liquidity. At the end of the financial year the Group held cash of \$30.6 million (2016: \$3.9 million) and had unused credit facilities on hand of \$376.0 million that are readily available for managing liquidity risk.

The Group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows. The Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available with a variety of counterparties. Refer to note 15 for further details on the Group's approach to liquidity risk management.

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### *Maturities of financial liabilities*

The Group's policy is to arrange refinancing at least six months prior to maturity and limit annual repayments to 15% of the debt portfolio, subject to conditions in financial markets enabling these targets to be met.

The table below presents the Group's financial liabilities and net settled 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 the contractual undiscounted cash flows (including principal and interest obligations).

	Less than 1 year \$mill.	Between 1 and 5 years \$mill.	Between 5 and 15 years \$mill.	Over 15 years \$mill.	Total \$mill.
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>					
Trade payables	80.4	-	-	-	80.4
Medium Term Notes	28.6	424.1	634.8	-	1,087.5
Capital Indexed Bonds	8.4	35.8	355.8	-	400.0
Bank loans	274.7	-	-	-	274.7
US Private Placement Notes	169.9	398.9	813.4	163.2	1,545.4
Interest rate swaps	11.0	38.1	23.7	-	72.8
	<u>573.0</u>	<u>896.9</u>	<u>1,827.7</u>	<u>163.2</u>	<u>3,460.8</u>
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>					
Trade payables	51.2	-	-	-	51.2
Medium Term Notes	28.7	439.2	649.3	-	1,117.2
Capital Indexed Bonds	8.3	35.1	367.0	-	410.4
Bank loans	169.8	-	-	-	169.8
US Private Placement Notes	49.5	412.9	963.9	170.0	1,596.3
Interest rate swaps	20.2	11.7	6.9	-	38.8
	<u>327.7</u>	<u>898.9</u>	<u>1,987.1</u>	<u>170.0</u>	<u>3,383.7</u>

### **Capital management**

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the debt to Regulatory Asset Basis (RAB) gearing ratio. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

The Group's Debt to RAB gearing ratio at 31 December was as follows:

	2017 \$mill.	2016 \$mill.
Total borrowings (note 15)	2,784.1	2,778.6
Add back unamortised debt costs/acquisition fair value of borrowings	(18.6)	(18.8)
Add back hedges impact on borrowings	(174.0)	(278.0)
Total borrowings	2,591.5	2,481.8
Less cash and cash equivalents (note 6)	(30.6)	(3.9)
Net debt	2,560.9	2,477.9
Regulated asset base	3,524.5	3,351.7
Debt to RAB Ratio	72.7%	73.9%

The AGN Group has a financial covenant for its borrowing facilities which limits debt to being no more than 100% of the RAB.

## 2 Financial risk management (continued)

### Fair value estimation

The table below analyses the financial instruments carried at fair value by valuation method. The different levels have been defined as follows:

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

The following table presents the carrying amount of the Group's assets and liabilities that are measured and recognised at fair value at 31 December:

	Level 1 \$mill.	Level 2 \$mill.	Level 3 \$mill.	Total \$mill.
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>				
<i>Assets</i>				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	204.5	-	204.5
<b>Total assets</b>	-	204.5	-	204.5
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Borrowings – US Private Placement Notes	-	1,346.0	-	1,346.0
Derivatives used for hedging	-	24.9	-	24.9
<b>Total liabilities</b>	-	1,370.9	-	1,370.9
<b>At 31 December 2016</b>				
<i>Assets</i>				
Derivatives used for hedging	-	304.0	-	304.0
<b>Total assets</b>	-	304.0	-	304.0
<i>Liabilities</i>				
Borrowings – US Private Placement Notes	-	1,456.1	-	1,456.1
Derivatives used for hedging	-	16.3	-	16.3
<b>Total liabilities</b>	-	1,472.4	-	1,472.4

The fair value of financial liabilities that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The fair value of interest rate and cross currency swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows and the discount rate used is adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk. These instruments are categorised as level 2.

The carrying value of trade receivables and payables is a reasonable approximation of their fair values due to their short-term nature.

The Group has no instruments categorised at level 1 or 3.

## 3 Critical accounting estimates

The AGN Group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Estimates and judgements are periodically evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonably prospective under the circumstances.

The key estimates and assumptions are discussed below.

### *Estimated impairment of intangibles*

The Group tests whether intangible assets have suffered any impairment in accordance with the accounting policy stated in notes 1(h). The recoverable amounts have been determined based on fair value analysis. These calculations require the use of assumptions. Refer to note 11 for details of these assumptions.

### *Useful lives of property, plant and equipment*

AGN Management advises the AGN Board in respect to the estimated useful lives and related depreciation charges for the Group's property, plant and equipment. These estimates are based on the concept that the effective lives should truly reflect the profile of the loss of economic benefits to the Group. Refer to note 1(l) for details of the estimated useful lives used by the Group.



## 4 Expenses

<i>Group</i>	<b>2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>2016 \$mill.</b>
<b>Profit before income tax includes the following expenses:</b>		
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Depreciation on buildings	<b>0.4</b>	0.2
Depreciation on plant and equipment	<b>95.0</b>	85.2
Impairment cost adjustment – contaminated land	<b>1.7</b>	-
	<b>97.1</b>	85.4
<i>Other charges against assets</i>		
Bad and doubtful debts – trade debtors	-	-
<i>Net Finance costs</i>		
<i>Finance income</i>		
Interest income	<b>0.3</b>	0.4
	<b>0.3</b>	0.4
<i>Finance costs</i>		
Interest and indexation	<b>111.9</b>	111.8
Ineffective derivatives	<b>5.3</b>	3.1
Fees on financing facilities	<b>2.0</b>	1.7
Foreign currency translation (credit)/expense	<b>0.8</b>	0.2
	<b>120.0</b>	116.8
	<b>119.7</b>	116.4
<i>Employee benefits expense</i>		
Salaries and wages	<b>6.8</b>	5.7
Other	<b>0.5</b>	0.2
	<b>7.3</b>	5.9

## 5 Income tax expense

<i>Group</i>	<b>2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>2016 \$mill.</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>		
Current tax	<b>(1.7)</b>	-
Deferred tax	<b>71.2</b>	68.2
	<b>69.5</b>	68.2
<i>Attributable to:</i>		
Profit from continuing operations	<b>69.5</b>	68.2
<i>Deferred income tax expense included in income tax expense comprises:</i>		
Increase in deferred tax assets (note 13)	<b>9.1</b>	(0.5)
Increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 18)	<b>62.1</b>	68.7
	<b>71.2</b>	68.2

## 5 Income tax expense (continued)

<i>Group</i>	<b>2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>2016 \$mill.</b>
<b>Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable</b>		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	<b>240.3</b>	225.4
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2016: 30%)	<b>72.1</b>	67.6
<i>Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:</i>		
Prior year provision adjustment	<b>(1.7)</b>	-
Non-(taxable)/deductible items	<b>(0.9)</b>	0.5
Other	-	0.1
Total income tax expense	<b>69.5</b>	68.2
<b>Amounts recognised directly in equity</b>		
<i>Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting year and not recognised in net profit or loss but directly debited or credited to equity</i>		
Net deferred tax – debited directly to equity	<b>(1.2)</b>	6.0

## 6 Cash and cash equivalents

	<b>Group 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Group 2016 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2016 \$mill.</b>
Cash at bank – interest bearing	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	3.9	-
	<b>30.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	3.9	-

## 7 Receivables

	<b>Group 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Group 2016 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2016 \$mill.</b>
<b>Current</b>				
Trade receivables	<b>50.8</b>	-	46.9	-
Provision for impairment of receivables	<b>(0.1)</b>	-	(0.1)	-
	<b>50.7</b>	-	46.8	-
<b>Non-Current</b>				
Receivables from related entities	<b>9.6</b>	-	6.7	-
	<b>9.6</b>	-	6.7	-

## 7 Receivables (continued)

### Impaired trade receivables

An amount of \$43,727 was recognised in the income statement in respect of bad debts written off during the financial year ending 31 December 2017 (2016: \$28,490).

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

	Group 2017 \$	Company 2017 \$	Group 2016 \$	Company 2016 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	50,000	-	50,000	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	50,000	-	50,000	-

### Past due but not impaired

As of 31 December, trade receivables of \$0.9 million (2016: \$0.3 million) were past due but not impaired. The ageing of these trade receivables is as follows:

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
31 to 60 days	0.6	-	0.2	-
61 to 90 days	0.1	-	-	-
Over 90 days	0.2	-	0.1	-
	0.9	-	0.3	-

Of the \$0.9 million of debtors over 30 days at 31 December 2017, \$0.7 million has now been collected.

### Significant terms and conditions

Haulage revenue receivable from retailers in respect of the South Australian and Northern Territory networks consists of billed revenue related to gas deliveries and is due within 30 days of billing date. Haulage revenue receivable from retailers in respect of the Queensland networks consists of billed revenue related to gas deliveries and is due within 10 business days of statement date. Haulage revenue receivable from the Victorian and New South Wales retailers consists of billed revenue due within 14 days and unbilled revenue which has been estimated and is expected to be billed over the following two to three months.

Interest is receivable from the major banks that hold deposits at call for Group entities and is generally settled within a few days after the end of the month.

### Credit risk

The Group's customers using the South Australian and Northern Territory networks are required to pay for gas delivered within 30 days and customers using the Queensland network are required to pay charges 10 business days after of being invoiced. Credit risk is centred on the large retailers.

Under the National Energy Customer Framework (NECF) retailers in South Australia can only be required to provide bank guarantees under certain circumstances. No retailer in South Australia is required to provide a bank guarantee to Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd at 31 December 2017. There were no bank guarantees in place at 31 December 2016.

One retailer in the Northern Territory is required to prepay an estimate of two months haulage services in advance. As at 31 December 2017 the prepayment totalled \$70,731 (2016: \$71,086).

Retailers using the Victorian and New South Wales networks pay in arrears for haulage services, and credit risk is centred on the large retailers. The Group has exercised its right under the various haulage revenue contracts with Victorian retailers to demand bank guarantees from certain retailers who do not possess investment grade credit ratings. At 31 December 2017 there were nine bank guarantees in place with an aggregate value of \$9.7 million (2016: six with an aggregate value of \$7.8 million). In addition a parent guarantee is in place for one retailer, with the parent providing credit support for the performance of this retailer.

Interest is receivable from major banks and no significant credit risk is perceived in relation to this amount.

Refer to note 2 for more information on the financial risk management policy of the AGN Group.

### Fair value

Due to the short-term nature of these receivables, their carrying value is assumed to approximate their fair value.

## 8 Derivative financial instruments

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	0.9	-	9.2	-
Cross currency swap contracts – fair value and cash flow hedges	203.6	-	294.8	-
	<u>204.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>304.0</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	0.1	-	16.3	-
Cross currency swap contracts – fair value and cash flow hedges	16.2	-	-	-
	<u>16.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Interest rate swaps – cash flow hedges	6.9	-	-	-
Cross currency swap contracts – fair value and cash flow hedges	1.7	-	-	-
	<u>8.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>24.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.3</u>	<u>-</u>
Net derivative assets	<u>179.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>287.7</u>	<u>-</u>

### Instruments used by the Group

The Group is party to derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business in order to hedge exposure to fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates in accordance with the AGN Group's financial risk management policies.

#### *Interest rate swap contracts – cash flow hedges*

The Group has entered into interest rate swap contracts that entitle it to receive interest at floating rates on notional principal amounts and oblige it to pay interest at fixed rates on the same amounts. Under the interest rate swaps, the Group agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional principal amounts.

The tables below include all swaps in place at the end of the financial year.

At 31 December, the notional principal amounts and periods of expiry of the interest rate swap contracts are as follows:

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Less than 1 year	180.0	-	985.0	-
1–2 years	180.0	-	85.0	-
2–5 years	490.0	-	255.0	-
Greater than five years	850.0	-	310.0	-
	<u>1,700.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,635.0</u>	<u>-</u>

The gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instruments at fair value is deferred in equity in the hedging reserve, to the extent that the hedge is effective, and re-classified to the income statement when the hedged interest expense is recognised. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement immediately. In the year ended 31 December 2017, a \$5.3 million loss was recognised in the income statement (2016: \$2.5 million loss).

At balance date these hedging contracts were recorded as net liabilities with a fair value of \$6.1 million (2016: liabilities with a fair value of \$7.1 million).

## 8 Derivative financial instruments (continued)

### Instruments used by the Group (continued)

#### *Cross currency swaps – fair value and cash flow hedges*

The Group has entered into cross currency swap contracts in order to swap the US dollar debt principal and interest repayments from US dollar fixed coupon to Australian dollar floating rates.

At 31 December, the notional principal amounts and periods of expiry of the cross currency swap contracts are as follows:

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Less than one year	121.7	-	-	-
1 – 2 years	-	-	121.7	-
2 – 3 years	107.5	-	-	-
4 – 5 years	68.5	-	107.5	-
Greater than 5 years	656.4	-	724.9	-
	<u>954.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>954.1</u>	<u>-</u>

The gain or loss from re-measuring hedging instruments used in fair value hedges to fair value is recorded in the income statement. To the extent these hedges are effective, offsetting entries are recorded against the underlying debt instruments. Ineffective portions result in a net impact to the income statement. In the year ended 31 December 2017 no amount was recorded in the income statement in relation to these instruments (2016: \$0.6 million loss). At the balance sheet date these contracts were assets with a fair value of \$185.7 million (2016: assets with a fair value of \$294.8 million). Fair value hedge movements offset against the hedged item were debits of \$104.0 million (2016: credits of \$8.4 million).

### Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations under the respective contracts at maturity. This arises with amounts receivable from unrealised gains on derivative financial instruments.

The Group undertakes all of its transactions in foreign exchange and interest rate contracts with "A" rated financial institutions. Management has established limits such that, at any time, no more than \$500 million of notional principal amounts are with any single counterparty. The carrying amount of derivative assets recorded in the financial statements represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk as of 31 December 2017 in relation to those assets.

### Fair values

The fair value of interest rate and cross currency swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows using discount rates adjusted for own credit risk.

### Interest rate risk exposures

Refer to note 2 for the Group's exposure to interest rate risk on interest rate swaps.

## 9 Other assets

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>Current</b>				
GST receivable	2.5	-	2.9	-
Prepayments	<u>1.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>4.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>-</u>

## 10 Property, plant and equipment

<i>Group</i>	<b>Freehold land \$mill.</b>	<b>Freehold buildings \$mill.</b>	<b>Plant and equipment \$mill.</b>	<b>Total \$mill.</b>
<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>				
Opening net book amount	6.7	4.1	3,539.0	3,549.8
Additions	-	0.1	234.0	234.1
Depreciation charge	-	(0.2)	(85.2)	(85.4)
Closing net book amount	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3,687.8</u>	<u>3,698.5</u>
<i>At 31 December 2016</i>				
Cost	6.7	4.5	3,881.0	3,892.2
Accumulated depreciation	-	(0.5)	(193.2)	(193.7)
Net book amount	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3,687.8</u>	<u>3,698.5</u>
<i>Year ended 31 December 2017</i>				
Opening net book amount	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3,687.8</b>	<b>3,698.5</b>
Additions	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>255.8</b>	<b>264.7</b>
Disposals	-	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Depreciation charge	-	(0.4)	(95.0)	(95.4)
Closing net book amount	<u><b>11.9</b></u>	<u><b>7.3</b></u>	<u><b>3,848.3</b></u>	<u><b>3,867.5</b></u>
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>				
Cost	<b>11.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4,133.9</b>	<b>4,154.0</b>
Accumulated depreciation	-	(0.9)	(285.6)	(286.5)
Net book amount	<u><b>11.9</b></u>	<u><b>7.3</b></u>	<u><b>3,848.3</b></u>	<u><b>3,867.5</b></u>

### Valuation of land and buildings

As part of the accounting for the acquisition of the Australian Gas Networks Limited Group, an independent valuation of land and buildings was undertaken during the 2014 reporting period by registered valuers. In accordance with IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*, land and buildings were recognised at a cost equal to fair value on acquisition date. The market valuations of these properties therefore approximate their carrying values.

The valuation of the properties did not take into account any potential remediation costs. A land management cost provision of \$9.8 million (2016: \$8.7 million) has been included in the financial statements at 31 December 2017 in relation to freehold land.

The Australian Gas Networks Limited Directors have decided to continue to carry land and buildings at cost less depreciation.

### Non-current assets pledged as security

Refer to note 15 for information on non-current assets pledged as security by the Group.

## 11 Intangible assets

<i>Group</i>	<b>Network maps \$mill.</b>	<b>Distribution licence \$mill.</b>	<b>Total \$mill.</b>
<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>			
Opening net book amount	85.7	1,217.1	1,302.8
Closing net book amount	85.7	1,217.1	1,302.8
<i>At 31 December 2016</i>			
Cost	85.7	1,217.1	1,302.8
Net book amount	85.7	1,217.1	1,302.8
<i>Year ended 31 December 2017</i>			
Opening net book amount	<b>85.7</b>	<b>1,217.1</b>	<b>1,302.8</b>
Closing net book amount	<b>85.7</b>	<b>1,217.1</b>	<b>1,302.8</b>
<i>At 31 December 2017</i>			
Cost	<b>85.7</b>	<b>1,217.1</b>	<b>1,302.8</b>
Net book amount	<b>85.7</b>	<b>1,217.1</b>	<b>1,302.8</b>

### Impairment tests for intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise distribution licences on acquisition of the Australian Gas Networks Limited Group. The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units (CGU) is based on fair value analysis.

The fair value calculations use cash flow projections based on current and expected regulatory outcomes for gas distributors. The assumptions applied have been determined with reference to historic information, current performance and expected changes in operations taking into account pertinent information.

## 12 Investments

	<b>Group \$mill.</b>	<b>Company \$mill.</b>
<i>Shares in subsidiaries</i>		
<i>Year ended 31 December 2016</i>		
Closing net book amount	-	1,957.8
<i>Year ended 31 December 2017</i>		
Closing net book amount	-	<b>1,957.8</b>

### 13 Deferred tax assets

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Accrued expenses	2.6	-	1.9	-
Provision for employee benefits	0.2	-	0.3	-
Deferred equity costs	-	-	0.2	-
Deferred revenue	7.9	-	8.7	-
Provision for land management costs	3.3	-	2.7	-
Other provisions	3.3	-	0.9	-
Derivatives/fair value borrowings adjustment	3.1	-	1.9	-
Deferred costs	2.1	-	2.9	-
Tax losses	130.9	-	141.8	-
	<b>153.4</b>	-	161.3	-
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities pursuant to set-off provisions (note 18)	<b>(153.4)</b>	-	(161.3)	-
Net deferred tax assets	<b>-</b>	-	-	-
Movements:				
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	161.3	-	166.8	-
Credited to the income statement (note 5)	(9.1)	-	0.5	-
Debited to equity	1.2	-	(6.0)	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	<b>153.4</b>	-	161.3	-

### 14 Payables

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Trade payables	80.4	-	51.2	-
	<b>80.4</b>	-	51.2	-

### 15 Borrowings

The Group owns gas distribution networks and transmission pipelines. Whilst the assets generally have very long lives, the financing of those assets is undertaken using a range of instruments with varying terms, including capital markets debt and bank loans, with maturities spread over the next 25 years to promote liquidity and minimise refinancing risk.

The loan portfolio is expected to be refinanced at regular intervals in the normal course of the Group's operations.

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>Current</b>				
Bank loans	124.0	-	19.5	-
US Private Placement Notes	104.7	-	-	-
	<b>228.7</b>	-	19.5	-
<b>Non-current</b>				
Bank loans	149.3	-	149.0	-
Capital Indexed Bonds	260.1	-	253.2	-
Medium Term Notes	904.7	-	900.8	-
US Private Placement Notes	1,241.3	-	1,456.1	-
Intercompany loan	-	0.1	-	-
	<b>2,555.4</b>	0.1	2,759.1	-
Total	<b>2,784.1</b>	0.1	2,778.6	-



## 15 Borrowings (continued)

### Total secured liabilities

Total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

	Group \$mill. Principal outstanding	Group \$mill. Book value	Company \$mill. Principal outstanding	Company \$mill. Book value
<b>2017</b>				
Bank loans	274.0	273.3	-	-
Capital Indexed Bonds	273.4	260.1	-	-
Medium Term Notes	925.0	904.7	-	-
US Private Placement Notes	1,119.1	1,346.0	-	-
	<u>2,591.5</u>	<u>2,784.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2016</b>				
Bank loans	169.5	168.5	-	-
Capital Indexed Bonds	268.2	253.2	-	-
Medium Term Notes	925.0	900.8	-	-
US Private Placement Notes	1,119.1	1,456.1	-	-
	<u>2,481.8</u>	<u>2,778.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Book value of debt differs from principal outstanding due to acquisition related fair value adjustments, unamortised borrowing costs and adjustments for fair value of derivatives.

### Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<i>Current – floating charge</i>				
Cash and cash equivalents	29.1	-	3.6	-
Receivables	48.2	-	44.0	-
Other assets	4.1	-	4.7	-
	<u>81.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Non-current – floating charge</i>				
Property, plant and equipment	3,754.9	-	3,586.7	-
Intangibles	1,280.6	-	1,280.6	-
Derivative financial instruments	204.5	-	304.0	-
	<u>5,240.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,171.3</u>	<u>-</u>
Assets not pledged as security	<u>148.5</u>	<u>1,957.9</u>	<u>143.8</u>	<u>1,957.8</u>
Total assets per balance sheet	<u>5,469.9</u>	<u>1,957.9</u>	<u>5,367.4</u>	<u>1,957.8</u>

### Significant terms and conditions

The bank loans, Capital Indexed Bonds, Medium Term Notes and US Private Placement Notes are secured by charges over the respective networks owned by the Group.

The Australian Gas Networks Limited Group and its senior debt financiers are parties to a deed, known as the Intercreditor Deed Poll, which sets out various events of default, representations, warranties and undertakings relating to the provision of debt and hedging arrangements to the Group. The occurrence of an event of default (as defined in the Intercreditor Deed Poll) gives Australian Gas Networks Limited's financiers the right to require repayment of debt and close out hedging arrangements, subject to certain majority approval requirements. The acceleration of debt, or close out of hedges, may give rise to "swap breakage", "make-whole" and other costs being incurred.

## 15 Borrowings (continued)

### Significant terms and conditions (continued)

Generally, events of default (as defined in the Intercreditor Deed Poll) concern adverse changes in Australian Gas Networks Limited's financial position or business, including the Interest Service Cover Ratio falling below 1.2:1 or the ratio of Total Indebtedness to Regulatory Asset Value exceeding 1.05:1. A change in control (in accordance with the relevant accounting standard) is also an event of default but only if a majority of financiers (more than 66.7%) declare the change in control "unacceptable". This declaration can only be made 60 days or more after the change in control occurs.

At 31 December 2017, the Group was in compliance with all covenants and undertakings.

### Group funding and liability structure

The Group's total interest bearing debt principal outstanding as at 31 December 2017 was \$2,591.5 million (2016: \$2,481.8 million) comprising a range of financial instruments with varying maturities issued under the AGN Group's treasury management program with a view to diversifying funding sources, increasing future refinancing options and lowering overall borrowing costs.

The existing debt instruments include:

#### *Bank loans*

Bank loans are committed facilities for terms generally up to three years.

#### *Capital Indexed Bonds*

These bonds are due to mature in August 2025. The principal component is indexed by the quarterly movement in the CPI.

#### *Medium Term Notes*

Medium Term Notes totalling \$925.0 million (2016: \$925.0 million) are instruments issued under the Medium Term Note Programme for varying terms and as at 31 December 2017 had terms to maturity of up to 10 years. They are classified as current and non-current in accordance with these dates.

The Medium Term Note Programme is supported by undrawn committed bank facilities of \$376.0 million at 31 December 2017 (2016: \$430.5 million).

#### *US Private Placement Notes*

Notes with a principal value of A\$1,119.1 million (2016: A\$1,119.1 million) are issued in the United States of America for terms ending in 2018, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2027, 2030, 2033 and 2041. Included in these are \$165 million in Australian dollars while the remainder are in US dollars. There are cross currency swaps in place to swap both the principal and interest payments from the US dollar fixed coupon to Australian dollar floating rate for the term of the respective note.

### Financing arrangements

Access was available at the balance sheet date to the following lines of credit:

	<b>Group 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>Group 2016 \$mill.</b>	<b>Company 2016 \$mill.</b>
<i>Bank loan facilities</i>				
Total facilities	<b>650.0</b>	-	600.0	-
Used at balance sheet date	<b>274.0</b>	-	169.5	-
Unused at balance sheet date	<b>376.0</b>	-	430.5	-

## 15 Borrowings (continued)

### Fair values

The fair value of current borrowings approximates their carrying amount since the interest payable on those borrowings is either close to current market rates or the borrowings are of a short-term nature. The fair value of non-current borrowings where it does not approximate carrying amount is based upon market prices where a market exists or by discounting the expected future cash flows by the current interest rates for liabilities with similar risk profiles. Carrying amounts also include unamortised fair value adjustments arising from the business acquisition.

The carrying amounts and fair values of borrowings at the balance sheet date are:

	Group		Company	
	Carrying amount \$mill.	Fair value \$mill.	Carrying amount \$mill.	Fair value \$mill.
<b>2017</b>				
<i>Non-traded financial liabilities</i>				
Bank loans	273.3	274.0	-	-
US Private Placement Notes	1,346.0	1,293.1	-	-
<i>Traded financial liabilities</i>				
Capital Indexed Bonds	260.1	281.2	-	-
Medium Term Notes	904.7	925.0	-	-
	<u>2,784.1</u>	<u>2,773.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2016</b>				
<i>Non-traded financial liabilities</i>				
Bank loans	168.5	169.5	-	-
US Private Placement Notes	1,456.1	1,397.1	-	-
<i>Traded financial liabilities</i>				
Capital Indexed Bonds	253.2	266.8	-	-
Medium Term Notes	900.8	925.0	-	-
	<u>2,778.6</u>	<u>2,758.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

### Risk exposures

Information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and foreign currency changes is provided in note 2.

## 16 Provisions

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
<b>Current</b>				
Employee benefits	1.0	-	0.8	-
Land management costs (monitoring)	1.1	-	0.3	-
Other provisions	10.8	-	4.8	-
	<u>12.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5.9</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Non-current</b>				
Employee benefits	0.2	-	0.2	-
Land management costs (remediation)	9.8	-	8.5	-
	<u>10.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>22.9</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>14.6</u>	<u>-</u>

### Land management costs

Provisions for future environmental remediation are recognised where there is a present obligation as a result of the manufacture of gas from coal at various sites in the past, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. The estimated future obligations include the costs required to remediate the sites.

## 16 Provisions (continued)

### Movements in provisions

Movement in provisions (current and non-current), other than employee and directors' benefits, during the financial year are set out below:

Group	Other provisions \$mill.	Land management costs \$mill.	Total \$mill.
Balance at 1 January 2016	5.8	8.7	14.5
Additional provision recognised	3.0	0.3	3.3
Amounts paid during the financial year	(4.0)	(0.2)	(4.2)
Balance at 31 December 2016	4.8	8.8	13.6
Additional provision recognised	11.0	2.7	13.7
Prior year provision adjustment	(1.7)	-	(1.7)
Amounts paid during the financial year	(2.1)	(0.6)	(2.7)
Balance at 31 December 2017	12.0	10.9	22.9

## 17 Other liabilities

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Prepayments from energy retailers	0.1	-	0.1	-
Accrued costs	11.5	-	10.3	-
Interest accrued	14.2	-	14.5	-
Other deferred income	26.4	-	29.1	-
	52.2	-	54.0	-

### Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Interest payable on interest rate swaps	4.2	-	2.4	-
Interest receivable on interest rate swaps	(2.4)	-	(1.7)	-
Other interest accrued not offset	12.4	-	13.8	-
Interest accrued	14.2	-	14.5	-

## 18 Deferred tax liabilities

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Prepayments	0.1	-	0.1	-
Intangibles	25.7	-	25.7	-
Excess of book value over tax value of property, plant and equipment	280.8	-	218.7	-
	306.6	-	244.5	-
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off provisions (note 13)	(153.4)	-	(161.3)	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	153.2	-	83.2	-
Movements:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	244.5	-	175.8	-
Charged to the income statement (note 5)	62.1	-	68.7	-
Balance at the end of the year	306.6	-	244.5	-

## 19 Contributed equity

### Share capital and other equity components

	2017 Securities	2017 \$mill.	2016 Securities	2016 \$mill.
<i>Ordinary shares</i>				
Issued and paid up capital	1,099,104,768	<u>1,957.8</u>	1,099,104,768	<u>1,957.8</u>

### Movements in contributed equity

Date	Details	Number of securities	Issue price	\$mill.
31 December 2016	Closing balance	<u>1,099,104,768</u>	£1	<u>1,957.8</u>
31 December 2017	Closing balance	<u>1,099,104,768</u>	£1	<u>1,957.8</u>

### Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of, and amounts paid on, the shares held.

## 20 Reserves and Accumulated losses

### Reserves

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Hedging reserve – cash flow hedges	<u>13.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>13.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>-</u>
Movements:				
Balance at the beginning of the year	16.0	-	4.5	-
Fair value movements	(3.5)	-	16.4	-
Deferred tax	1.0	-	(4.9)	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>13.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>-</u>

### Accumulated losses

Movements in accumulated losses were as follows:

Balance at the beginning of the year	(17.9)	-	(3.1)	-
Profit for the year	141.0	145.1	129.7	137.0
Dividends paid	<u>(152.8)</u>	<u>(145.1)</u>	<u>(144.5)</u>	<u>(137.0)</u>
Balance at the end of the year	<u>(29.7)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17.9)</u>	<u>-</u>

### Nature and purpose of reserves

#### *Hedging reserve – cash flow hedges*

The hedging reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in cash flow hedges that are recognised directly in equity, as described in note 1(k).

## 21 Cash inflow from operating activities

	Group 2017 \$mill.	Company 2017 \$mill.	Group 2016 \$mill.	Company 2016 \$mill.
Profit after income tax	170.8	145.1	157.2	137.0
Depreciation and impairment	97.1	-	85.4	-
Amortisation	(5.6)	-	(11.4)	-
Indexation of Capital Indexed Bonds	5.2	-	3.1	-
Foreign currency translation (credit)/expense	0.8	-	0.2	-
<i>Items included as investing activities</i>				
Dividend income	-	(145.1)	-	(137.0)
<i>Change in operating assets and liabilities</i>				
(Increase)/decrease in trade debtors	(6.1)	-	10.9	-
Decrease/(increase) in other operating assets	0.7	-	(0.5)	-
Increase in trade creditors and other liabilities	22.8	-	34.7	-
Increase in provision for deferred income tax	69.5	-	68.2	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities	355.2	-	347.8	-

## 22 Dividends

### Ordinary shares

Dividends of \$0.17 per share, totalling \$185,200,000 were paid to parent entities in the current year. Dividends of \$0.16 per share, totalling \$175,080,229 were paid to parent entities in the year ended 31 December 2016.

## 23 Related party transactions

### Ultimate parent undertaking company and controlling party

Australian Gas Networks UK Limited is ultimately owned by a consortium of entities incorporated in Hong Kong comprising:

Shareholder	Ownership interest
CK Infrastructure Holdings Limited	44.9704%
Power Assets Holdings Limited	27.5148%
CK Hutchison Holdings Limited	27.5148%

Australian Gas Networks UK Limited, incorporated in the United Kingdom, is the parent undertaking of largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are produced. The financial statements are held at the registered office of the Company of the Company of 3 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2AQ.

### Subsidiaries

Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 25.

### Key management personnel compensation

Group	2017 \$	2016 \$
Key management personnel compensation (AGN Group)	3,637,189	3,659,649

### Directors' emoluments

The Directors of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited are not remunerated by the Company or any other company within the Group for their qualifying services as Directors of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited.

## 23 Related party transactions (continued)

### Loans to related parties

	2017 \$	2016 \$
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	6,642,000	-
Loans advanced	2,939,000	6,642,000
Loans repaid	-	-
Balance at the end of the financial year	<u>9,581,000</u>	<u>6,642,000</u>

### Terms and conditions

All transactions were made in accordance with executed commercial arrangements and/or on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. Outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

## 24 Remuneration of auditors

These Group financial statements are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, United Kingdom. The cost of the audit in relation to Australian Gas Networks UK Limited is borne by the immediate parent entities and is £13,000. The operational companies in Australia are audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers, Australia. The remuneration disclosed below is in relation to the operational companies.

During the year the following fees were paid, or payable, for services provided by the auditors of the AGN Group:

	Group 2017 \$	Company 2017 \$	Group 2016 \$	Company 2016 \$
<b>PwC Australia</b>				
<i>Audit and other assurance services</i>				
Audit and review of financial statements	258,016	-	235,620	-
<i>Other assurance services</i>				
Audit/review of regulatory financial information	34,017	-	50,490	-
Hedging/debt raising advice	-	-	48,000	-
Audit of reported gas volumes	14,790	-	13,056	-
General advice	-	-	5,000	-
	<u>306,823</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>352,166</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Taxation services</i>				
Income tax return	21,420	-	44,676	-
Tax compliance and other services	7,617	-	12,746	-
	<u>29,037</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57,422</u>	<u>-</u>
Total remuneration of PwC Australia	<u>335,860</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>409,588</u>	<u>-</u>

It is the policy of the AGN Group to engage PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where PricewaterhouseCoopers' LLP expertise and experience with the AGN Group are likely to provide benefits. These assignments are principally tax compliance, auditing of regulatory statements and assistance with regulatory submissions.

## 25 Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(c):

Name of entity	Country of incorporation	Class of shares	Nature of business	Equity holding of Australian Gas Networks UK Limited 2017 %
Australian Gas Networks UK 2 Limited	United Kingdom	Ordinary	Holding Company	82.54
Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd (1)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks Investments Pty Ltd (2)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Cheung Kong Infrastructure (Malaysian) Limited (3)	Malaysia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks Limited (4)	Australia	Ordinary	Gas distribution and provision of funds	-
Australian Gas Networks (SA Holdings 1) Ltd (5) (6)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (SA) Ltd (5) (7)	Australia	Ordinary	Infrastructure ownership	-
Australian Gas Networks (QLD) Ltd (5) (8)	Australia	Ordinary	Infrastructure ownership	-
Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 1) Pty Ltd (5) (9)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 2) Ltd (5) (10)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (Vic 3) Pty Ltd (5) (11)	Australia	Ordinary	Provision of funds	-
Australian Gas Networks (Vic) Pty Ltd (5) (12)	Australia	Ordinary	Gas distribution and infrastructure ownership	-
Australian Gas Networks (Albury) Ltd (13)	Australia	Ordinary	Gas distribution and infrastructure ownership	-
Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 1) Pty Ltd (14)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 2) Pty Ltd (15)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 3) Pty Ltd (16)	Australia	Ordinary	Holding Company	-
Australian Gas Networks (NSW) Pty Ltd (17)	Australia	Ordinary	Gas distribution and infrastructure ownership	-
AGN (Darling Downs) Pty Ltd (18)	Australia	Ordinary	Non-operating Company	-

- 1) Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks UK 2 Limited.
- 2) Australian Gas Networks Investments Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Holdings Pty Ltd.
- 3) Cheung Kong Infrastructure (Malaysian) Limited is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Investments Pty Ltd.
- 4) Australian Gas Networks Limited is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Investments Pty Ltd and Cheung Kong Infrastructure (Malaysian) Limited.
- 5) These subsidiaries have been granted relief from the necessity to prepare financial reports in accordance ASIC Legislative Instrument 2016/91 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.
- 6) Australian Gas Networks (SA Holdings 1) Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Limited.
- 7) Australian Gas Networks (SA) Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (SA Holdings 1) Ltd.
- 8) Australian Gas Networks (QLD) Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Limited.
- 9) Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 1) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Limited.
- 10) Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 2) Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 1) Pty Ltd.
- 11) Australian Gas Networks (Vic 3) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (Vic Holdings 2) Ltd.
- 12) Australian Gas Networks (Vic) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (Vic 3) Pty Ltd.
- 13) Australian Gas Networks (Albury) Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (Vic) Pty Ltd.
- 14) Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 1) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Limited.
- 15) Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 2) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 1) Pty Ltd.
- 16) Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 3) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 2) Pty Ltd.
- 17) Australian Gas Networks (NSW) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks (NSW Holdings 3) Pty Ltd.
- 18) AGN (Darling Downs) Pty Ltd is a subsidiary of Australian Gas Networks Limited and was incorporated on 28 April 2017.

The registered address of Australian Gas Networks UK 2 Limited is 3 More London Riverside, London, UK. The registered address of all the other entities is 400 King William St, Adelaide, Australia.



## 26 Events occurring after the balance sheet date

There have been no significant events that have occurred after the balance sheet date.

## 27 Commitments

### Operating leases

The Group has non-cancellable operating leases for office space and warehouses expiring within five to eleven years. The leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights. The warehouses are sublet to APA Networks as its works depot, also under non-cancellable operating leases.

<i>Group</i>	<b>2017 \$mill.</b>	<b>2016 \$mill.</b>
<i>Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:</i>		
Within one year	<b>0.4</b>	1.0
Later than one year but not later than five years	<b>1.1</b>	3.1
Later than five years	<b>0.8</b>	1.0
	<b><u>2.3</u></b>	<b><u>5.1</u></b>

Other expenditure commitments as at 31 December 2017 are contracted by the Group's operator (APA Networks).