



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Directors of the Queensland Gas Pipeline Service Providers

Report on the audit of the financial information within the Financial Reporting Guideline for Non-Scheme Pipeline Templates

Opinion

We have audited the **Financial Information** of the Queensland Gas Pipeline Service Providers (Service Providers).

In our opinion, the accompanying Financial Information of the Service Providers for the year ended 31 December 2022 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Financial Reporting Guideline for Non-Scheme Pipelines (the Guideline) issued by the Australian Energy Regulator (AER) on 19 December 2017 and the Basis of Preparation as prescribed by the Guideline.

The **Financial Information** is the information within Tables 2.1, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.3.1, 2.4.1, 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.1, 3.3.2 and 3.4.1 within the Financial Reporting Guideline for Non-Scheme Pipeline Templates for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The Queensland Gas Pipeline Service Providers comprise the following entities:

- Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd
- Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (2) Pty Ltd

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards*. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Information* section of our report.

We are independent of the Service Providers in accordance with the ethical requirements of the *Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including Independence Standards)* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Information in Australia. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Emphasis of matter – basis of preparation and restriction on use and distribution

The Financial Information for the year ended 31 December 2022 has been prepared in accordance with the Basis of Preparation as prescribed by the Guideline.

The Financial Information has been prepared to assist the Directors of the Service Providers, for the purpose of fulfilling their reporting obligations under the Guideline. As a result, the Financial Information and this Auditor's Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Our report is intended solely for the Directors of the Service Providers and should not be used by parties other than the Directors of the Service Providers. We disclaim any assumption of responsibility for any reliance on this report, or on the Financial Information to which it relates, to any person other than the Directors of Service Providers or for any other purpose than that for which it was prepared.

Other Information

Other Information is financial and non-financial information in the Service Providers' annual regulatory reporting which is provided in addition to the Financial Information, the Basis of Preparation and the Auditor's Report. The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the Financial Information does not cover the Other Information and, accordingly, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Information, our responsibility is to read the Other Information. In doing so, we consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Information or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We are required to report if we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, and based on the work we have performed on the Other Information that we obtained prior to the date of this Auditor's Report we have nothing to report.

Matters relating to the electronic publication of the audited Financial Information

The Auditor's Report relates to the Financial Information of the Queensland Gas Pipeline Service Providers for the year ended 31 December 2022 included on the Jemena website. The Directors of the Service Providers are responsible for the integrity of the Jemena website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of the Jemena website.

The Auditor's Report refers only to the subject matter described above. It does not provide a conclusion or opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from the Financial Information.

Responsibilities of the Directors and Management for the Financial Information

Management of the Service Providers is responsible for:

- the preparation of the Financial Information in accordance with the requirements of the Guideline and the Basis of Preparation; and
- implementing necessary internal control to enable the preparation of the Financial Information that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors of the Service Providers are responsible for:

- overseeing the Service Providers' reporting process; and
- determining that the Basis of Preparation is appropriate to meet the needs of the AER in order to fulfil the Service Providers' reporting obligations.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Information

Our objective is:

- to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Information as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; and
- to issue an Auditor's Report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with *Australian Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error. They 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 this Financial Information.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Information is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_responsibilities/ar8.pdf. This description forms part of our Auditor's Report.



KPMG



Gordon Sangster
Partner
Melbourne
28 April 2023

Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses

Queensland Gas Pipeline

Year ending 31/12/2022

Table 2.1: Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses

Basis of Preparation reference	Description	Reporting period			Previous reporting period		
		Amounts excluding related party transactions	Related party transactions	Total	Amounts excluding related party transactions	Related party transactions	Total
		\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal
	Direct revenue						
2.1.a	Total service revenue	49,901,694	-	49,901,694	49,599,035	-	49,599,035
2.1.a	Customer contribution revenue	624,180	-	624,180	288,782	-	288,782
2.1.a	Government contribution revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.a	Profit from sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.a	Other direct revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total direct revenue	50,525,874	-	50,525,874	49,887,816	-	49,887,816
	Indirect revenue allocated						
2.1.a	Other revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total indirect revenue allocated	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total revenue	50,525,874	-	50,525,874	49,887,816	-	49,887,816
	Direct costs						
2.1.b	Repairs and maintenance	-	(4,520,879)	(4,520,879)	-	(4,386,899)	(4,386,899)
2.1.b	Wages	-	(5,670,003)	(5,670,003)	-	(5,369,394)	(5,369,394)
2.1.c	Depreciation	(9,789,046)	-	(9,789,046)	(9,685,494)	-	(9,685,494)
2.1.b	Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Licence and regulatory costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Directly attributable finance charges	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Leasing and rental costs	-	(1,169,002)	(1,169,002)	-	(1,257,646)	(1,257,646)
2.1.b	Other direct costs	-	(2,501,925)	(2,501,925)	-	(2,607,549)	(2,607,549)
	Total direct costs	(9,789,046)	(13,861,808)	(23,650,855)	(9,685,494)	(13,621,487)	(23,306,982)
2.1.b	Shared costs						
2.1.b	Employee costs	-	(1,298,826)	(1,298,826)	-	(2,652,303)	(2,652,303)
2.1.b	Information technology and communication costs	-	(733,673)	(733,673)	-	(752,207)	(752,207)
2.1.b	Indirect operating expenses	-	(874,101)	(874,101)	-	(909,335)	(909,335)
2.1.c	Shared asset depreciation	(696,540)	-	(696,540)	(485,648)	-	(485,648)
2.1.b	Rental and leasing costs	-	(213,576)	(213,576)	-	(317,746)	(317,746)
2.1.b	Borrowing costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Loss from sale of shared fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Impairment losses (nature of the impairment loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.b	Other shared costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total shared costs allocated	(696,540)	(3,120,175)	(3,816,716)	(485,648)	(4,631,591)	(5,117,239)
	Total costs	(10,485,587)	(16,981,984)	(27,467,570)	(10,171,142)	(18,253,078)	(28,424,221)
2.1.b	Earnings before Interest and tax (EBIT)	40,040,288	(16,981,984)	23,058,304	39,716,674	(18,253,078)	21,463,596

Revenue by service

Queensland Gas Pipeline

Year ending 31/12/2022

Table 2.1.1: Revenue by service

Basis of Preparation reference	Description	Reporting period			Previous reporting period		
		Amounts excluding related party transactions	Related party transactions	Total	Amounts excluding related party transactions	Related party transactions	Total
		\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal	\$ nominal
	Revenue by service						
2.1.1.a	Firm forward haul transportation services	46,441,635	-	46,441,635	46,589,743	-	46,589,743
2.1.1.a	Interruptible or as available transportation services	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Backhaul services	-	-	-	71,757	-	71,757
2.1.1.a	Firm stand-alone compression service	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Interruptible or as available stand-alone compression service	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Park services	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Park and loan services	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Capacity trading service	-	-	-	78,000	-	78,000
2.1.1.a	In pipe trading service	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.1.a	Other pipeline services (if relevant)	3,460,059	-	3,460,059	2,859,535	-	2,859,535
	Total service revenue	49,901,694	-	49,901,694	49,599,035	-	49,599,035

Statement of pipeline assets

Queensland Gas Pipeline
Year ending 31/12/2022

Table 3.1: Pipeline assets

Basis of Preparation reference	Description	Reporting period	Previous reporting period
	Pipeline assets		
	Pipelines		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	127,918,006	127,918,006
3.1.a	Additions	97,967,375	98,598,250
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
	Total capitalised pipeline construction costs	225,885,381	226,516,256
3.1.a	Depreciation	(121,176,382)	(116,694,768)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing pipelines carrying value	104,708,999	109,821,488
	Compressors		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	10,733,688	10,733,688
3.1.a	Additions	73,651,082	73,831,859
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(41,220,666)	(38,623,351)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	(7,466,546)	(7,466,546)
	Closing compressors carrying value	35,697,558	38,475,650
	City Gates, supply regulators and valve stations		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	16,830,160	16,830,160
3.1.a	Additions	20,620,956	21,449,760
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(14,925,638)	(13,992,792)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	(1,276,982)	(1,276,982)
	Closing city gates, supply regulators and valve stations carrying value	21,248,496	23,010,146
	Metering		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	3,012,418	3,012,418
3.1.a	Additions	1,483,633	1,483,633
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(3,114,049)	(2,866,314)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing metering carrying value	1,382,002	1,629,736
	Odorant plants		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	-	-
3.1.a	Additions	-	-
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	-	-
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing odorant plants carrying value	-	-
	SCADA (Communications)		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	22,396	22,396
3.1.a	Additions	2,560,332	2,512,449
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(2,263,624)	(2,155,728)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing SCADA carrying value	319,104	379,117
	Buildings		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	125,062	125,062
3.1.a	Additions	12,459,424	12,459,424
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(4,783,252)	(4,434,691)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing buildings carrying value	7,801,234	8,149,795
	Land and easements		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	23,850	23,850
3.1.a	Additions	6,696,715	6,696,715
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing land and easements carrying value	6,720,565	6,720,565
	Other depreciable pipeline assets		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	16,424,865	16,424,865
3.1.a	Additions	8,938,637	8,825,633
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(16,903,685)	(15,726,816)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	(1,924,519)	(1,924,519)
	Closing other depreciable pipeline assets carrying value	6,535,298	7,599,163

	Leased Assets		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	-	-
3.1.a	Additions	-	-
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation (Amortisation)	-	-
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing leased asset carrying value	-	-
3.1.a.1	Other depreciable pipeline assets	499,161,925	419,117,910
	Total pipeline assets	683,575,182	614,903,570
	Shared supporting assets allocated		
	Shared property, plant and equipment		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	1,308	1,308
3.1.a	Additions	10,640,686	9,867,460
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation	(6,895,017)	(6,236,591)
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	(474,219)	(426,907)
	Closing shared property, plant and equipment carrying value	3,272,758	3,205,270
	Shared leased assets		
3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs	-	-
3.1.a	Additions	-	-
3.1.a	Capitalised maintenance or improvements	-	-
3.1.a	Depreciation (Amortisation)	-	-
3.1.a	Disposals or early termination (at cost)	-	-
	Closing leased assets carrying value	-	-
3.1.b	Inventories		
3.1.b	Deferred tax assets		
3.1.b	Other assets		
	Total shared supporting assets allocated	3,272,758	3,205,270
	TOTAL ASSETS	686,847,940	618,108,840

Asset useful life

Queensland Gas Pipeline

Year ending 31/12/2022

Table 3.1.1: Asset useful life

Basis of Preparation reference	Description (list each individual balance sheet item)	Acquisition date	Useful life	Reason for choosing this useful life
			years	
3.1.1.a	Pipelines	Various Acquisition Dates	49	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	Compressors	Various Acquisition Dates	33	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	City Gates, supply regulators and valve stations	Various Acquisition Dates	44	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.

				The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	Metering	Various Acquisition Dates	20	
3.1.1.a	Odorant plants			N/A - No assets classified within this category
				The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	SCADA (Communications)	Various Acquisition Dates	5	
				The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	Buildings	Various Acquisition Dates	36	

3.1.1.a	Other depreciable pipeline assets	Various Acquisition Dates	11	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	Roads	Various Acquisition Dates	39	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
3.1.1.a	Land and easements	Various Acquisition Dates	1	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.

	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
3.1.1.a	Leased Assets			N/A - No assets classified within this category
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
3.1.1.a	Shared property, plant and equipment	Various Acquisition Dates	5	The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the asset's expected use to the service provider. Therefore, the useful life of an asset may be shorter than its Technical or Engineering life. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Group's experience with similar assets. Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category. Aggregated useful life calculated as aggregate weighted cost useful life of all assets within the asset category.
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
3.1.1.a	Shared leased assets			N/A - No assets classified within this category
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			
	insert asset description			

Queensland Gas Pipeline

Basis of Preparation

Public

Year ended 31 December 2022



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OVERVIEW

The Australian Energy Regulator (AER) issued a non-scheme pipeline financial reporting guideline (the Guideline) in December 2017 under Part 23 of the National Gas Rules. This guideline requires service providers of such pipelines to publish certain financial information about those pipelines.

Due to the operation of National Gas Rules Schedule 6 Rule 22, this guideline applies to the Queensland Gas Pipeline (QGP) for the reporting period 1 January to 31 December 2022.

To apply the guideline we have adopted the following general interpretations:

- All Jemena Group¹ legal entities that have a controlling interest in QGP are 'service providers' and so all costs incurred, revenue earned or assets owned by those entities that relate to the pipeline should be captured and consolidated in the financial reporting templates
- Similarly, because SGSPAA is the parent company of the Jemena Group, acquisition costs and associated dates (mainly in the Recovered Capital Method (RCM) template) are determined by reference to that entity for the purposes of complying with the guideline. This means for instance that the acquisition of the QGP occurred on 1 Aug 2007 when the Jemena Group acquired the pipeline from the Alinta Group.
- Actual information includes information calculated directly from information contained in the Jemena Group's systems and other records without material judgement required. Estimated information is anything other than actual information.
- To meet the requirements of the Guideline when compiling the RCM valuation (section 4.1) QGP undertook all reasonable steps to obtain historical information where this was not already available to Jemena Group. These steps are further explained in the RCM section (section 13) of this basis of preparation.
- All 'Previous reporting period' amounts have been sourced from the prior year published Gas Market Reform (**GMR**) templates (refer to Tables: 2.1, 2.1.1, 3.1, 3.3).
- Jemena Group costs are direct or indirect in nature. Direct costs, such as maintenance, program management, engineering support are directly allocated to specific assets within the Jemena Group. Jemena Group shared or indirect costs such as IT, finance, legal, people, safety and environment are allocated to specific assets within the Group in accordance with the principles of the Jemena Group Cost Allocation Methodology procedure. These principles are further explained in the Revenue and Expenses section (section 3) of this basis of preparation.

The rest of this basis of preparation document explains how we have populated each of the templates required by the Guideline, including by identifying where estimated data was used when actual data was not available.

As per the Jemena Group access user guide, Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd and Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (2) Pty Ltd are the service providers for QGP, being the licensed operators. The other service providers in the Jemena Group have appointed Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd and Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (2) Pty Ltd as the responsible service provider for the purposes of publishing the financial information.

¹ The Jemena Group includes SGSP (Australia) Assets Pty Ltd (**SGSPAA**) and its subsidiaries excluding Zinfra Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries. Jemena Group costs may include charges from Zinfra Pty Ltd and its subsidiaries where they relate to the pipeline.

1. PIPELINE INFORMATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 1.1: Pipeline Details	No Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference cells in the template	Pipeline details	Actual	<p><u>Pipeline Location and Length</u></p> <p>The data is sourced either from the original as-built survey data, or where that is not available from the results of intelligent pigging data.</p> <p><u>Number of Customers</u></p> <p>PypIT System (defined below) per description below for the Table 5.1 Weighted Average Prices</p> <p><u>Service Type</u></p> <p>As per pipeline type on AEMC's gas scheme register https://www.aemc.gov.au/energy-system/gas/gas-scheme-register and meets the definition of a transmission pipeline under the National Gas Law.</p>	<p><u>Pipeline Location and Length</u></p> <p>The pipeline lengths are calculated in the Geographic Information System (GIS) by summing the geometric lengths of the pipeline and all its laterals.</p> <p><u>Number of Customers</u></p> <p>Determined from a revenue report run in PypIT outlining the breakdown of revenue by service type and shipper. The report was run for the relevant period to determine the number of shippers whom we have earned revenue from.</p>	N/A
Table 1.2: Pipeline Services Provided	No BoP Reference cells in the template	Pipeline services provided	Actual	<p>PypIT (Is the billing/invoicing system used by QGP which provides the detailed breakdown of volumes and revenue data by service type and shipper as well as the corresponding contract information).</p>	<p>Based on current service offerings as described below.</p> <p><u>Service description</u></p> <p>A revenue transaction report that discloses revenue by service types, was downloaded from the PypIT revenue billing system for the reporting period. A Subject Matter Expert mapped the revenue service types against the relevant 'Service description' categories based on the nature of the underlying revenue transactions.</p>	N/A

1 — PIPELINE INFORMATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>Where a service exists but has not been used by a customer during the year it is considered to not be a service provided.</p> <p><u>Provided to non-related parties</u> All services were provided to non-related parties in accordance with PypIT customer listing and relevant supporting contracts.</p> <p><u>Provided to related parties</u> No services were provided to related parties.</p>	

2. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 1.1.1: Return on assets	No BoP Reference cells in the template	Earnings before interest and tax, Total assets, Return on assets	Actual	N/A – Populated based on formulas referencing supporting schedules.	<p>All categories in this template are based on the Australian Energy Regulator's (AER) designed formulae that references the supporting tables within the workbook.</p> <p><u>Earnings before interest and tax</u> References earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) in 'Table 2.1: Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses'.</p> <p><u>Total assets</u> References total assets in 'Table 3.1: Pipeline assets'</p> <p><u>Return on assets</u> Calculated as: Earnings before interest and tax divided by Total Assets.</p>	N/A

3 — REVENUES AND EXPENSES

3. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.1 Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses	2.1.a	Description	Actual	<p>Populated based on formulas referencing supporting schedules.</p> <p>SAP</p> <p>SAP</p>	<p><u>Total service revenue</u> References 'Total service revenue' in 'Table 2.1.1 Revenue by service'.</p> <p><u>Customer Contributions Revenue</u> References 'Total' in 'Table 2.2.1: Customer contributions received'.</p> <p><u>Government Contributions Revenue</u> References 'Total' in 'Table 2.2.2: Government contributions received'.</p> <p><u>Profit from sale of fixed assets</u> QGP captures such amounts in its accounting systems and was sourced from the QGP's Trial Balance (TB).</p> <p><u>Other direct revenue</u> Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Items that are not pipeline service related. QGP collects such items using costs elements and projects. </p> <p><u>Other revenue</u></p>	N/A

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					References the 'Total' in 'Table 2.3.1: Indirect revenue allocation'.	
Table 2.1 Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses	2.1.b	Direct Costs, Shared Costs, Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	Actual	ERP System (SAP)	<p>Most of the entities within SGSPAA and its controlled entities use an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system known as SAP to collect costs. The Queensland Gas Pipeline (QGP) as part of the Jemena Group, uses SAP to record its financial transactions. Costs are collected in planned maintenance orders (PMO) that cascade up to projects (WBS elements) in SAP based on the activity, on which an employee works or where an external supplier provides goods/services.</p> <p>A reporting tool (BI) is used to download the operating expenditure costs from SAP. The data is aggregated by WBS element and general ledger account code (cost element) and mapped into the relevant cost category of the template.</p> <p><u>Related party and non-related party</u></p> <p>The majority of costs that QGP incurs are sourced from a related entity, Jemena Asset Management Pty Ltd (JAM), which is part of the Jemena Group. JAM records costs that are attributable to QGP and uses SAP functionality to transfer such costs at zero margin to QGP. These costs are reported in the 'related party transactions' column. Where project costs are collected directly to the pipeline and not</p>	N/A

3 — REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>through a related party entity they were reported in the 'amounts excluding related party transactions' column.</p> <p><u>Direct costs and Shared costs</u></p> <p>Direct and shared cost classification is based upon the activity/service category codes included as part of the WBS element structure for each project. An activity/service mapping table is used to map activities into relevant cost categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct Costs: Asset Management (Asset: Strategy, Planning, Investment, Information and Management system activities), Service Delivery (Construction & Supply Chain, Maintenance & Faults, Network Control & Emergency Maintenance, Metering, Customer Service), Customer and Markets (Commercial Management). • Shared Costs: Enterprise Support Functions (executive management, finance, legal, human resources, information technology (IT) etc.). Note: Shared costs flow into Table 2.1 from Table 2.4 1 Shared cost allocation. <p>Corporate property costs have similarly been allocated between direct and shared costs based on property usage by function.</p> <p><u>Mapping into the template categories</u></p> <p>The cost element description field from costs within QGP was used to map into the template's categories (e.g.</p>	

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>'wages', 'other direct costs', 'employee costs', 'indirect operating expenses', etc.). QGP has interpreted direct wages as the payroll costs assigned to staff who directly work on the pipeline. QGP's shared employee costs are the allocated payroll costs of administration type staff such as finance, legal, people, safety and environment.</p> <p>Where project descriptions and activity/service category codes support classification within a more specific category then the cost element based mapping was overridden². The following description categories were populated based on project description/activity code mapping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information technology and communication costs • Rental and leasing costs • Repairs and maintenance • Leasing and rental costs <p>Note: Insurance costs are included in the enterprise supports costs which are shared across the Jemena Group, therefore a \$nil value has been reported for Direct Insurance costs.</p> <p><u>Earnings before Interest and tax (EBIT)</u></p> <p>EBIT is calculated as:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Total revenue less Total costs</p>	

² Labour cost element mapping was not overridden based on project descriptions and activity/service category code mapping.

3 — REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.1 Statement of pipeline revenues and expenses	2.1.c	Depreciation, Shared Asset Depreciation	Actual	<p>SAP – Fixed Asset Movement Report (FAMR) and Equipment Register</p> <p>The SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule (Business Combination Adjustments and Goodwill)</p>	<p><u>SAP FAMR</u> A detailed FAMR was downloaded from SAP.</p> <p><u>SGSPAA Group Consolidation supporting schedule</u> Depreciation expense was extracted from the SGSPAA Group Consolidation supporting schedule for pipeline assets not included in the SAP FAMR.</p> <p>Total depreciation was classified between direct depreciation and shared asset depreciation based on the mapping of the individual assets in the FAMR applied in Table 3.3 Depreciation. QGP used the FAMR Asset descriptions, category and equipment register descriptions to map individual assets into specific categories.</p> <p>All depreciation expenses are recorded directly within the Pipeline and are not transferred from a related party entity and therefore are reported in the 'Amounts excluding related party transactions' column.</p> <p><u>Reconciling difference between Table 2.1 Depreciation with Tables 3.3.1 & 3.3.2 Current year depreciation</u></p>	N/A

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>The AER template file includes a Summary worksheet with a reconciliation between Table 2.1 Depreciation with Tables 3.3.1 & 3.3.2 Current year depreciation. Where there is a reconciling difference between the two tables it is attributable to disposals of assets in the current year resulting in a reversal of accumulated depreciation in the SAP ledger (Balance sheet entry only) reported only in Tables 3.3.1 & 3.3.2 Current year depreciation. Table 2.1 is the relevant source to refer to for depreciation expense impacting the Profit and loss template in the current year.</p>	

4 — REVENUE BY SERVICE

4. REVENUE BY SERVICE

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.1.1: Revenue by service	2.1.1.a	Description, Reporting period - Amount excluding related party transactions, Reporting period - Related party transactions	Actual	PypIT and SAP	<p><u>Description</u> The 'description' categories are pre-populated by the AER for this template.</p> <p><u>Reporting period -Amount excluding related party transactions</u> Revenue by service is sourced from the Weighted Average Price (WAP) template where a revenue transaction report that discloses revenue by service types, was downloaded from the PypIT system for the reporting period. A Subject Matter Expert mapped the revenue service types against the relevant 'Service description' categories based on knowledge and the nature of the underlying revenue transactions. In accordance with some of QGP's customer Gas Transmission Agreements (GTA), QGP provides non related party volume related rebates to these customers. The rebate has been netted off against Firm forward haul transportation services.</p> <p><u>Reporting period -Related party transactions</u> QGP did not have any revenue from its related parties.</p> <p><u>Other pipeline services (if relevant)</u></p>	N/A

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Items that are miscellaneous in nature. QGP collects such items using cost elements and projects • Exempt WAP services 	

5 — REVENUE – CONTRIBUTIONS

5. REVENUE – CONTRIBUTIONS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.2.1: Customer contributions received	No BoP Reference cells in the template	Amounts excluding related party transactions, Related party transactions	Actual	SAP	<p>QGP received a contribution from a customer during the period 2009-2012, for the construction of a meter station. This amount is being amortised over the useful life of the asset. The amount disclosed in template represents the amortised value for this reporting period.</p> <p>QGP also received a non related party contribution from a customer in 2022 which was separate from the 2002-2012 meter station contribution described above.</p> <p>QGP did not have any related party customer contributions.</p>	N/A
Table 2.2.2: Government contributions received	No BoP Reference cells in the template	N/A	Actual	SAP	No government contributions revenue was received during the reporting period as such amounts would have been recorded against an appropriate cost element in QGP's TB.	N/A

6. INDIRECT REVENUE

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.3.1: Indirect revenue allocation	N/A	N/A	Actual	SAP	No Indirect revenue was allocated to QGP during the reporting period as such amounts would have been recorded against an appropriate cost element in QGP's TB.	N/A

7 — SHARED COSTS

7. SHARED COSTS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 2.4.1 Shared Cost Allocation	2.4.1.a	Description categories, Shared costs excluding related parties, Shared costs paid to related parties, (Gross shared costs), % allocated to pipeline, Total allocated to pipeline excluding related parties, Total related party amounts allocated to pipeline (Net shared costs).	Actual	SAP	<p>Shared Costs relate to enterprise support functions such as executive management, finance, legal, information technology (IT), human resources etc.</p> <p><u>Description categories</u></p> <p>The cost element description field from costs within QGP was used to map into the template's categories (e.g. 'wages', 'other direct costs', 'employee costs', 'indirect operating expenses', etc.).</p> <p>Project descriptions were also used as a basis to categorise costs into description categories (e.g. 'Information technology and communication costs').</p> <p>Where project descriptions and activity/service category codes supported classification within a more specific category then the cost element based mapping was overridden³. The following description categories were populated based on project description/activity code mapping:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information technology and communication costs 	The causal drivers that allocate shared costs to QGP are a reasonable method for such allocations

³ Labour cost element mapping was not overridden based on project descriptions and activity/service category code mapping.

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental and leasing costs <p><u>Related party and non-related party:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Shared costs excluding related parties</u> Where project costs are collected directly to the pipeline and not through a related party entity they were reported in the 'Shared costs excluding related parties' column. Shared asset depreciation is the only value included in this column as depreciation is based on shared assets purchased by the Jemena Group and allocated to QGP. <u>Shared costs paid to related parties.</u> The gross shared costs paid to related parties e.g. Finance, Legal, Managing Director are the total shared costs incurred across the Jemena Group before allocating to specific assets (e.g. pipelines, distribution networks etc.). Gross shared costs are collected in SAP at the JAM entity. It is from this entity that the allocation of shared costs occur. These allocated costs are transferred to QGP using SAP functionality and mapped into the template categories based on a methodology consistent with the approach outlined above for net shared costs, therefore based on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> cost element mapping; and 	

7 — SHARED COSTS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> project descriptions and activity/service category codes <p><u>% allocated to pipeline and total allocated to pipeline excluding related parties.</u></p> <p>As described above, the majority of costs that QGP incurs are sourced from a related entity JAM which records costs that are attributable to QGP and uses SAP functionality that transfers such costs at zero margin to QGP. These costs are reported in the 'Shared costs paid to related parties' column.</p> <p>Shared costs are allocated to the pipeline in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directly to the asset through a PM Order which is the lowest level cost collector. PM Order's settle or cascade up to a specific project (WBS) in SAP. Based on allocation methodologies such as historic time-writing data. Causal drivers e.g. number of laptops users for IT Telecommunication costs. <p>The costs allocated to each shared cost category (e.g. 'Employee costs', 'information technology and communication costs' etc.) is an aggregate of one or more projects with varying cost allocation percentages from the different shared functions.</p> <p>The percentage allocated to a pipeline is calculated as:</p>	

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p><i>Amounts allocated to pipeline divided by the gross amount across the Jemena Group.</i></p> <p>The shared costs allocated to the pipeline is sourced from SAP using a combination of projects and cost elements.</p>	

8 — STATEMENT OF PIPELINE ASSETS

8. STATEMENT OF PIPELINE ASSETS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.1: Pipeline assets	3.1.a	Initial construction or acquisition costs, Additions, Capitalised maintenance or improvements, Disposals or early termination (at cost), Depreciation.	Actual	Table 3.3.1: Fixed assets at cost - pipeline assets Table 3.3.2: Shared assets at cost (less straight line depreciation)	All items were populated based on Australian Energy Regulator (AER) designed formulas which referenced the supporting 'Table 3.3.1: Fixed assets at cost - pipeline assets' and 'Table 3.3.2: Shared assets at cost' <u>Non-core pipeline assets</u> No allocation of non-core pipeline assets has been included in Table 3.1 where there is a remote nexus with the pipeline activities such as treasury hedging financial instruments, defined benefit assets, minor assets sitting in JAM (receivables etc.), and other corporate assets etc.	N/A
Table 3.1: Pipeline assets	3.1.a.1	Other non-depreciable pipeline assets	Actual	The SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule (Business Combination Adjustments and Goodwill) SAP	<u>Other non-depreciable pipeline assets - SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule</u> The SGSPAA Group consolidates its resulting Goodwill from acquisitions at a SGSPAA Group entity level, meaning that it does not pass-on any Goodwill into its subsidiary entities. These SGSPAA Group adjustments are maintained in an excel spreadsheet outside the SGSPAA Group's SAP system and allocated to the SGSPAA Group's cash generating units (e.g. pipelines) for the	As there is no specific Goodwill category, QGP has included Goodwill in the 'Other non-depreciable pipeline assets' in the template.

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>purpose of impairment testing, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards. The Guideline does not restrict consideration to only those assets identifiable at the direct pipeline owning entity level and accordingly QGP allocated Goodwill to the pipeline in its statement of assets. QGP considered this a reasonable allocation and disclosure.</p> <p><u>Other non-depreciable pipeline assets – SAP TB</u></p> <p>Amounts have been extracted from QGP's Trial Balances for the reporting period and include GL accounts such as accrued receivables, inventories, deferred tax assets, and amounts due from related parties.</p> <p>SAP has functionality that records and identifies any transactions from related parties to QGP, known as trading partner. Related party loan accounts with each trading partner entity were aggregated, where the receivable amount was greater than the payable amount the net amount was reported in 'Other non-depreciable pipeline assets'. Where the payable amount was greater than the receivable amount the balance was a net liability and therefore not included in 'Other non-depreciable pipeline assets' in the template. QGP has a legally-enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and QGP intends either to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.</p> <p>In accordance with accounting standards QGP has netted off deferred tax assets and liabilities in its Balance Sheet.</p>	

8 — STATEMENT OF PIPELINE ASSETS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.1: Pipeline assets	3.1.b	Inventories, Deferred tax assets, Other assets	Actual	SAP	QGP's Inventories, deferred tax assets and other assets are not shared assets, they form part of Pipeline Assets and are reported on the row 'Other non-depreciable pipeline assets' (refer to BoP reference 3.1.a above for further details).	N/A

9. ASSET USEFUL LIFE

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.1.1: Asset useful life	3.1.1.a	Description (list each individual balance sheet item), Acquisition date, Useful life years, Reason for choosing this useful life	Actual	Table 3.3.1: Pipeline assets at cost Table 3.3.2: Shared assets at cost	<p><u>Description (list each individual balance sheet item)</u></p> <p>The 'Description' column was referenced from the 'Description' column as listed in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Table 3.3.1: Pipeline assets at cost • Table 3.3.2: Shared assets at cost <p>Assets under construction (AUC) are assets that are still in the process of being constructed and not yet installed ready for use, therefore they are excluded from Table 3.1.1</p> <p>QGP does not depreciate land but does for easements. In accordance with the Guideline the impact of easement depreciation has been removed (Non-scheme financial reporting guideline (Guideline) section 3.2.1). Therefore land and easements depreciation are excluded from Table 3.1.1</p> <p><u>Acquisition date</u></p> <p>The assets in the FAMR sourced from SAP, have been aggregated into similar 'Description' items in Table 3.1.1. As there were numerous individual assets in the FAMR therefore the acquisition date is reported as 'various acquisition dates'.</p> <p><u>Useful life years</u></p> <p>A FAMR lists individual assets that contain the following information:</p>	

9 — ASSET USEFUL LIFE

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asset description (text field) • Depreciation start date (date field) • Estimated useful life (years) • Original Cost (\$) • Acquisition (\$) (includes Transfers) • Disposals/retirements (\$) • Accumulated depreciation (\$) • Depreciation for the year (\$) • Depreciation retirements (\$) • Closing book value (\$) <p>The useful life for each category was calculated based on the calculated weighted average cost useful life formula below with the information sourced from FAMR.</p> <p>Weighted average cost useful life equals:</p> $\sum \frac{(Opening\ Cost + Aquisitions + Retirements)}{Total\ 'Description'\ Cost * Asset\ useful\ life}$ <p>Note that the Total Description Costs is the sum of Opening cost + Additions– Retirements.</p> <p>QGP's land and easements have a finite useful life and therefore the useful life is reported in the template.</p> <p><u>Reason for choosing this useful life</u></p> <p>The economic useful life of individual assets is defined in terms of the Australian Accounting Standards and the asset's expected use to QGP which may not fall within the Guideline's Appendix A – Pipeline asset lives. The estimation of the economic useful life of an asset is a matter of judgement based on the Jemena Group's experience with similar assets.</p>	

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					Additionally, economic useful life shall be considered in relation to the life assigned to similar assets within the asset category.	

10 — ASSET IMPAIRMENT

10. ASSET IMPAIRMENT

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.2.1: Assets impaired	BoP reference field not included in table	Asset description, Impairment amount \$ nominal, Impairment date, Basis for impairment	Actual	SAP	Management tested the QGP Cash Generating Unit, including allocated goodwill for impairment as part of its usual annual impairment testing for December 2022 financial reporting purposes in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard requirements, with no impairment recognised. In assessing the position as at December 2022, management considered both external and internal indicators of impairment such as; changes in the regulatory environment, current and future performance, asset characteristics, physical damage, business environment and market conditions. No impairment was noted as part of testing indefinite life intangible assets therefore no impairment has been recognised for the year ended 31 December 2022.	N/A
Table 3.2.2: Asset impairment reversals	BoP reference field not included in table	Asset description, Prior Impairment amount \$ nominal, Impairment date, Basis for impairment, Reversal amount \$nominal, Reversal date, Basis for Reversal	Actual	SAP	No assets impairment reversals were recorded during the reporting period.	N/A

11. DEPRECIATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.3.1: Pipeline assets at cost - pipeline assets & Table 3.3.2: Shared assets at cost (less straight line depreciation)	3.3.1.a	Description, Category, Acquisition date, Useful life, Estimated residual value, Initial construction or acquisition cost, Additions, Capitalised Maintenance or improvements, Disposals or Early termination, Cost Base, Prior years' accumulated depreciation Current year depreciation, Written Down Value	Actual	SAP FAMR and equipment listing report The SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule (Business Combination Adjustments and Goodwill)	<p>The FAMR lists individual assets and was downloaded from SAP.</p> <p><u>Category</u></p> <p>Each asset was mapped into the relevant categories provided in the AER template drop down list (e.g. Pipeline, Compressor, City Gates etc.) based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analysis of the FAMR Asset description & Asset class; • input from engineers and subject matter experts; and • where relevant, analysis of a separate corresponding equipment listing report which contains more detailed information than the FAMR. <p>QGP used subject matter experts to map its asset categories to that in the template as QGP's SAP system was designed prior to the establishment of the GMR reporting regime.</p> <p><u>Description</u></p> <p>The asset description was mapped to the categories in the template except for the following items which were not included in the AER's drop down list of categories: AUC Network, AUC-Intangibles, AUC Non-Network.</p> <p>AUC are assets that are still in the process of being constructed and not yet installed ready for use. Therefore depreciation expense was not yet applied.</p>	

11 — DEPRECIATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p><u>Acquisition date</u> Refer to 'Acquisition date' explanation for Table 3.1.1 Asset useful life.</p> <p><u>Useful life</u> Refer to 'Useful life' explanation for Table 3.1.1 Asset useful life.</p> <p><u>Estimated residual value</u> QGP has estimated there to be no residual value for all pipeline assets which is in accordance with its internal Property, Plant and Equipment policy and aligns with AASB 116 Property, Plant and Equipment which recognises that in practice, the residual value of an asset is often insignificant and therefore immaterial in the calculation of the depreciable amount (AASB 116(53)).</p> <p><u>Construction or acquisition cost</u> The 'Construction or acquisition cost' column value (\$) was populated for each 'Description' item based on the FAMR data which was aggregated because there were too many separate assets in the FAMR to report them separately in Table 3.3.1. The 'Original cost' of assets in the FAMR were aggregated based on asset 'Description' where the 'Depreciation start date' value was prior to the SGSPAA acquisition of the pipeline in Aug 2007.</p>	

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>Prior year disposal removed from the 'Construction or acquisition cost' were added back to report a life to date 'Construction or acquisition cost' (refer to disposal explanation below for methodology explanation) prior to SGSPAA's acquisition of the pipeline during Aug 2007.</p> <p><u>Additions</u></p> <p>The 'Additions' column was populated for each description item based on the FAMR data which was aggregated because there were too many separate assets in the FAMR to report them separately in Table 3.3.1. The 'Original cost' and the 'Acquisition' value of assets in the FAMR were aggregated based on asset 'Description' where the 'Depreciation start date' value was after SGSPAA's acquisition of the pipeline during Aug 2007. The 'Additions' was grossed up to include the original cost of disposals after SGSPAA's acquisition of the pipeline in 2007.</p> <p>Prior year disposals removed from the original cost were added back to report a life to date original cost after SGSPAA's acquisition of the pipeline during Aug 2007.</p> <p><u>Capitalised Maintenance</u></p> <p>QGP does not have any capitalised maintenance. Maintenance costs such as day to day servicing including labour, consumables and spare parts are excluded from measurement of an item of PPE in accordance with the SGSPAA Group's PPE policy and AASB 116 (12).</p>	

11 — DEPRECIATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p><u>Disposals</u></p> <p>A list summarising the historical cost of assets disposed of since pipeline construction was compiled based on disposals data from the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal FAMR (2006-2022) <p>The historic cost of disposal over the life of the pipeline was aggregated based on the 'Description' field and populated within the 'disposals' column.</p> <p><u>Prior years' accumulated depreciation</u></p> <p>Sourced based on the aggregation of prior year GMR template's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior years' accumulated depreciation • Current year depreciation <p><u>Current year depreciation</u></p> <p>The 'Current year depreciation' values in the FAMR were aggregated for each 'description' row and then populated in this column of the table. Fair value uplift depreciation has been applied to the applicable categories in the template.</p> <p>Reversal of accumulated depreciation in the FAMR (Balance sheet entry only) upon disposal of an asset was recorded in this column of the table.</p> <p><u>Written down value</u></p>	<p>As QGP was unable to source historical disposal information and that QGP has a low level of disposals post the SGSPAA acquisition, QGP assumed that the disposals from the pre Alinta acquisition period is zero.</p>

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>The 'Written down value' of all assets in table 3.3.1 was aggregated.</p> <p>A reconciling difference between Table 3.3.1 Land and easements depreciation ('Prior year depreciation' & 'Current year depreciation') and the underlying accounting records was noted relating to depreciation of the 'easements'. 'Land and easements are required to be recorded at historical cost and not depreciated' (Guideline Land and easements Section 3.2.1). However, QGP follows its SGSPAA Group's accounting policy, which is to depreciate easements.</p> <p><u>Other depreciable pipeline assets - SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule</u></p> <p>Contract intangible and Capitalised interest sourced from the SGSPAA Group Consolidation support schedule have been reported within the 'Other depreciable pipeline assets' category.</p>	

12 — SHARED SUPPORTING ASSETS

12. SHARED SUPPORTING ASSETS

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 3.4.1: Shared supporting asset allocation	3.4.1.a	Description (list each individual shared asset category greater than 5%), Category of shared assets, Total amount, % allocated to pipeline, Total allocated to pipeline	Actual	SAP – FAMR & project cost download for Shared Assets Capex at QGP's level.	<p><u>Description (list each individual shared asset category greater than 5%)</u> Shared asset 'Asset class description' in the FAMR were reported in Table 3.4.1.</p> <p><u>Category of shared assets</u> The 'Category of shared assets' was reported as 'Other Shared' based on the nature of the asset additions and referenced to the drop down list of categories in Table 3.3.2.</p> <p><u>Total amount</u> Costs are collected in projects (WBS elements) in SAP based on the activity, on which an employee works or an external supplier provides goods/services. For shared assets the capex costs are collected in aWBS element before allocating the shared asset costs to the relevant pipelines/distribution network assets. QGP aggregates the shared asset additions into the relevant asset classes as per the template.</p> <p><u>% allocated to pipeline</u> The percentage allocated to the pipeline was calculated as: 'Total allocated to the pipeline' divided by the 'Total Amount' Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Total allocated to the pipeline' is defined below; and 	For each shared 'Asset class description' the sum of 'historical cost of asset additions' during the reporting period > 5% * historical costs of Total Shared Cost Additions during the reporting period.

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Total Amount' is defined above. <p><u>Total allocated to pipeline</u> Shared Asset additions during the reporting period were aggregated by the 'Asset class description' field in the FAMR.</p>	

13 — RECOVERED CAPITAL METHOD - PIPELINE ASSETS

13. RECOVERED CAPITAL METHOD - PIPELINE ASSETS

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 –2022	Construction cost, Additions BoP Reference: 4.1.a	Actual	SAP FAMR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (1) Pty Ltd (QGP 1) and Jemena Queensland Gas Pipeline (2) Pty Ltd (QGP 2) 	<p>The SAP FAMR was exported into an excel file. The assets were aggregated by year, based on the year within the field 'Capitalisation date'.</p> <p><u>Mid-point Net Capital Expenditure Gross Up</u></p> <p>Capex additions and disposals for each year are escalated to a mid-year point to account for the return on capital for capital expenditure incurred during the year.</p> $\text{Mid Point Gross Capex} = \text{Capex} \times (1 + \text{Rate of Return percentage})^{0.5}$ <p>The Rate of Return percentage input calculation methodology is further explained below (refer to 'Table 4.1:</p>	No material replacements or disposals over the life of the pipeline.

⁴ For all Estimates, refer to the following table explaining why estimates were required, steps taken to locate actual information, the basis for the estimate and why the estimate represents the best estimate possible and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						Recovered capital method - pipeline assets - Rate of Return' item).	
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 – 2022	Negative residual value BoP Reference: 4.1.b	Estimate	Expert Engineering Report Inflation rate: SGSPAA internal 2022 budgeted CPI Discount rate: 5 year average rate for 15 year Australian Government Securities (AGS) bonds	<p>Negative residual value is calculated as:</p> $PV(Decommissioning)_t = C_{T_E} \times \frac{(1+i)^{T_D-T_E}}{(1+r)^{T_D-t}}$ <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C_{T_E} is the estimated cost of decommissioning in dollars as at time T_E • T_D is the expected year of decommissioning • i is the estimated inflation rate • r is the estimated discount rate • t is the year of the estimate <p>An expert Engineering report is the basis for estimating the decommissioning cost (C_{T_E}).</p> <p><u>Phasing of Negative Residual value</u></p> <p>The year 1 value of the decommissioning cost was reported in year 1. The cost of debt</p>	<p>Negative residual value is interpreted as the present value of the forecast decommissioning cost that the service provider will pay when the pipeline is removed from service in the future.</p> <p>The expert engineering report is an accurate basis for estimating the cost to decommission the pipeline.</p> <p>The 5 year average of the 15 year AGS bonds are appropriate to estimate rate of return for present value calculation purposes.</p>

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						incremental was then reported for each subsequent year until 2020. From 2021 onwards, each year's increment negative residual value is calculated as the movement in total negative residual value between that year and the prior year.	
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 - 2004	Maintenance capitalised BoP Reference: 4.1.c	Estimate	Pipeline Asset – Maintenance capitalised (2005 – 2022)	Data for maintenance capitalised was not available prior to the service provider's ownership of the pipeline. Estimate pre-acquisition maintenance capitalised based on post-acquisition actual maintenance capitalised data, therefore estimated no capitalised maintenance.	Post-acquisition actual maintenance capitalised data is an appropriate basis for estimating pre-acquisition maintenance. No transactions recorded pre-acquisition for maintenance capitalised.
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	2005 -2022	Maintenance capitalised BoP Reference: 4.1.c	Actual	SAP Trial Balance and FAMR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGP 1 and • QGP 2 	No data for maintenance capitalised was noted in the review of the SAP FAMR and the relevant SAP Trial Balances.	N/A

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 -2004	Disposals (at cost) BoP Reference: 4.1.d	Estimate	Pipeline Assets – Disposals (at cost) (2005 – 2022)	QGP estimated there to be no proceeds of disposals for the pipeline in the pre-acquisition period. This estimate is based on analysis of the actual data for the SGSPAA post-acquisition period when there were no proceeds of disposals for the pipeline.	Disposal (as cost) has been interpreted to mean cash proceeds from the sales of property, plant and equipment which is the equivalent to the cost paid by the 3rd party which acquired the asset. No material proceeds on disposals over the life of the pipeline. Pipelines are a stable asset and it is reasonable to expect that proceeds on disposals of pipeline assets would be immaterial.
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	2005 -2022	Disposals (at cost) BoP Reference: 4.1.d	Actual	SAP Trial Balance and SAP FAMR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGP 1 and • QGP 2 	No proceeds of disposals were noted in the review of the SAP FAMR and the relevant SAP Trial Balance transaction data.	Disposal (as cost) has been interpreted to mean cash proceeds from the sales of property, plant and equipment which is the equivalent to the cost

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
							<p>paid by the 3rd party which acquired the asset.</p> <p>No material proceeds on disposals over the life of the pipeline. Pipelines are a stable asset and it is reasonable to expect that proceeds on disposals of pipeline assets would be immaterial.</p>
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Shared Assets	1989 -2022	Additions BoP Reference: 4.1.f	Actual	SAP FAMR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGP 1 and • QGP 2 	<p>Asset were aggregated by year based on the year within the Capitalisation date (date field).</p> <p>Shared assets were identified based on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analysis of the FAMR Asset description & Asset class; • input from engineers and subject matter experts; and • where relevant, analysis of a separate corresponding equipment listing report which contains more detailed information than the FAMR. 	<p>No material replacements or disposals over the life of the pipeline.</p> <p>Pipelines are a stable asset and it is reasonable to expect that there would be minimal disposals.</p>

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						Shared asset additions were aggregated by year based on the year within the field 'Capitalisation date'.	
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Shared Assets	1989 – 2004	Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned, Maintenance capitalised , Disposal (at cost) BoP Reference: 4.1.e	Estimate	Shared Assets 2005 – 2022 Actual Data	Data for the following items was not available prior to the SGSPAA acquisition of the pipeline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned, • Maintenance capitalised , • Disposal (at cost) 	Post-acquisition actual maintenance capitalised data is an appropriate basis for estimating pre-acquisition maintenance No transactions recorded pre-acquisition for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned, • Maintenance capitalised , • Disposal (at cost)
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Shared Assets	2005 - 2022	Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned,	Actual	2005-2022: SAP Trial Balance and FAMR for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGP 1 and • QGP 2 	No data for the following items were noted in the review of the SAP FAMR and the relevant SAP Trial Balances:	N/A

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
			Maintenance capitalised , Disposal (at cost) BoP Reference: 4.1.e			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned, Maintenance capitalised , Disposal (at cost) <p>FAMR was not available for the period prior to SGSPAA ownership.</p>	
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1990 – 1995	Revenue, Operating expenses BoP Reference: 4.1.g	Actual	Queensland Department of Industries Report - State Gas Pipeline Unit financial accounts	Extracted the revenue and operating expenses for each year from the Queensland Department of Industries Report - State Gas Pipeline Unit financial accounts.	<p>The only revenue of the entity was pipeline revenue.</p> <p>Assume no material non-cash items included in revenue receipts and operating expenditure.</p>
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1996 – 2004	Revenue, Operating expenses BoP Reference: 4.1.g	Estimate	<p>1995 Queensland State Government Report</p> <p>2005 SAP Trial Balance Figure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QGP 1 and QGP 2 	Revenues for the period from 1996 to 2004 were estimated using linear interpolation between state government revenue and operating expenses disclosures in 1995 and the pipeline's reported revenue and operating expenses in 2005.	<p>The only revenue of the entity was pipeline revenue.</p> <p>Growth in Revenue and Operating Expenses was linear between 1996 and 2005.</p> <p>Assume no material non-cash items included</p>

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
							in revenue receipts and operating expenses.
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	2005 - 2022	Revenue, Operating expenses BoP Reference: 4.1.g	Actual	SAP Trial Balance for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QGP 1 and • QGP 2 	<p>A calendar year trial balance was generated from SAP and the revenue and operating expenditure general ledger accounts were aggregated.</p> <p>A review was performed of the relevant general ledger accounts included in the SAP Trial Balance to identify any non-cash general ledger accounts including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit/(Loss) on disposal of assets • Bad Debt expense • Impairment expense <p>SAP trial balances were relied upon because statutory accounts are not prepared for the pipeline.</p>	<p>The only revenue of the entity was pipeline revenue.</p> <p>Revenue per the trial balance after removing non-cash items is assumed to align with the cash flow from operating the pipeline.</p>
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1990-2022	Net tax liabilities BoP Reference: 4.1.h	Estimate	1990 -1995: Queensland Department of Industries Report - State Gas Pipeline Unit financial	The pipeline is part of a consolidated tax group and does not pay corporate tax as a stand-alone entity. Therefore the net tax liability needs to be estimated.	'Net tax liability' is interpreted as the notional cash tax payable that would be payable if the pipeline was a stand-alone entity.

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
					<p>accounts: Revenue, Operating Expenses</p> <p>1996-2004: Linear interpolation (1995 & 2005): Revenue, Operating Expenses</p> <p>2005-2022: SAP Trial Balances – Revenue & Expenses: – QGP 1 and – QGP 2</p>	<p>Net tax liability is calculated as: ((Profit/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation Less tax depreciation Less interest expense) Multiplied by the applicable statutory tax rate (i.e. 30 per cent).</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profit/(loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation equals Revenue less Operating expense explained above. • Tax Depreciation (2005-2022) sourced from the SAP Fixed Asset Tax Register. • Tax Depreciation (1990 – 2004) was calculated as: LTD Net Capex divided by the estimated tax useful life years. Tax useful life was estimated based on a useful life that align with tax depreciation amounts for 2005 sourced from the SAP Fixed Asset Tax Register. <p>Interest Expense (2008-2022) was sourced from the segment note calculated as: SGSPAA Group interest expense multiplied by Pipeline total assets</p>	<p>When estimating each year's tax depreciation, current year net capex was assumed to be incurred mid-year and therefore only a half year of tax depreciation was incurred.</p> <p>The value of imputation credits to shareholders are not included in the RCM valuation.</p> <p>The aggregate 2012 and 2013 percentage split of interest expense between QGP, VicHub and QGP is appropriate to apply to the years 2008 – 2011 when interest expense was not allocated to the specific pipelines.</p>

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						<p>divided by SGSPAA Group Total Assets.</p> <p>Interest Expense (1990-2006) was calculated as:</p> <p>Opening assets multiplied by gearing ratio multiplied by cost of debt.</p> <p>Interest Expense in 2007 was allocated down to the Pipeline level and therefore a notional allocation was not required.</p> <p>The accounting profit and loss has been reviewed to identify material non-cash items that may require adjustment for when estimating the net tax liability cash flow (E.g. Accounting depreciation expense).</p> <p>After 2007 interest costs were not allocated down to the pipeline asset level. A notional interest allocation has been included in the net tax liabilities calculation based on analysis of the SGSPAA statutory account segment note disclosure.</p>	<p>The commencement of tax depreciation is assumed to be aligned to accounting depreciation based on the fixed asset register records of the Queensland Gas Pipeline.</p>

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						Interest expense was allocated to total pipelines in the segment note for 2008 to 2011, instead of the specific pipelines Eastern Gas Pipeline (EGP), Queensland Gas Pipeline and VicHub. The aggregate 2012 and 2013 percentage split of interest expense between EGP, VicHub and QGP was used to allocate total pipeline interest between pipelines for the period 2008 – 2011. After 2011 interest expense was no longer allocated to total pipelines therefore interest expense was allocated to each pipeline based on the pipeline's share of SGSPAA Group Total Assets.	
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1990-2022	Return on capital BoP Reference: 4.1.i	Estimate	Refer to Table 4.1 - Return on Capital	Return on capital for a given year is estimated as the opening asset value for that year multiplied by the rate of return percentage for that year. Both the opening asset value and the rate of return are explained below.	N/A

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1990-2022	Return on capital (Opening asset value) BoP Reference: 4.1.i	Estimate – Due to the impact of Rate of return components.	Prior period within the RCM Calculation	<p>Aggregation of Prior period Life-to-date (LTD) RCM Inputs.</p> <p>Opening Asset Value = Prior year Closing Asset Value = Prior year Opening Asset + Prior year net Capex (adjusted to end of year timing) – Prior year Return of capital.</p> <p>The Opening Asset Value for calculating the return on capital does not include the negative residual value reported in 4.1b of this table.</p> <p>Where Return of capital is, Revenue – Operating expenditure – Net tax liabilities - Return on Capital</p>	

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1989-2022	Return on Capital (Rate of return) BoP Reference: 4.1.i	Estimate	<p>The rate of return is estimated with reference to the following source inputs.</p> <p><i>Gearing assumption input source:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset betas adopted by Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) and AER since 1998. Asset betas identified by TDB and Frontier <p><i>Cost of debt and risk free rate input source:</i> Reserve Bank of Australia, Indicative Mid Rates of Australian Government Securities – 1992 to 2008 – F16, and Indicative Mid Rates of Australian Government Securities – 2009 to 2015, Capital</p>	<p><u>Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC)</u></p> <p>QGP estimates the rate of return as the nominal vanilla WACC. This approach estimates the rate of return as the weighted average of opportunity costs assessed across two sources of capital funding: debt and equity.</p> $WACC^{vanilla} = \frac{gearing \times r_d}{gearing + (1 - gearing)} \times r_e$ <p>Where r_d is the cost of debt, and r_e is the cost of equity.</p> <p><u>Gearing</u></p> <p>The proportion of debt funding 'gearing' has been sourced based on guidance from previous, current, forecast financial information used in statutory, management and budgeting reporting.</p> <p>The asset beta that we use is calculated as:</p>	<p><u>Gearing assumption</u></p> <p>The proportion of debt funding to capital is referred to as 'gearing'. QGP applies an assumption of 50 percent gearing, constant over time.</p> <p>The gearing assumption reflects reliance on the regulatory risk assumption but takes into account evidence that the gearing adopted by unregulated businesses is lower than that of regulated businesses.</p> <p><u>Imputation credits assumption</u></p> <p>QGP assumes the value of imputation credits ('gamma') is equal to zero reflecting SGSPAA</p>

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
					<p>Market Yields Government Bonds – Monthly – F2.1 – 1990 to 2022, and Aggregate Measures of Australian Corporate Bond Spreads and Yields – F3 – 1990 to 2022.</p> <p><i>Equity beta input source:</i> ACCC – final decision PTS (Oct 1998); ACCC – final decision PTS (Nov 2002); AER – electricity and distribution WACC parameters (May 2009); AER – rate of return guideline (Dec 2013); AER – rate of return instrument (Dec 2018)</p> <p><i>Market Risk Premium (MRP) input source:</i> Credit Suisse Global Investment Returns</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the regulatory asset betas adopted by the ACCC and AER since 1998, which has been paired with a gearing assumption of 60 percent; plus the asset beta for samples of businesses with unregulated revenues identified by TDB and Frontier described above), at gearings of 39 percent and 28 percent respectively; less the asset beta for samples of businesses with regulated revenues identified by TDB and Frontier (described above), at gearings of 40 percent and 43 percent respectively. <p>The service provider considers that a gearing that is consistent with the formulation of asset beta is 50 percent.</p> <p><u>Cost of debt</u> The cost of debt in each year is estimated as a prevailing cost of debt across the RCM capital base using the yield on corporate bonds with a broad BBB rating, and terms ranging from one to 10 years.</p>	<p>shareholders' tax status in Australia.</p> <p>This assumption is also applied to previous shareholders.</p> <p><u>Cost of debt and tenor assumptions</u> The cost of debt is calculated under the assumptions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QGP aims to achieve a debt portfolio that is 'staggered' so that debt falls due in relatively equal amounts on a year to year basis, limiting refinancing risk; and QGP aims to achieve a debt portfolio with an average term to maturity from issuance of 10 years. <p><u>Cost of equity assumptions</u></p>

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
					Yearbook, prepared by Dimson, Marsh and Staunton (2017 edition)	<p>A 10 year yield on Australian Government Securities (AGS) was calculated on each day using linear interpolation between the yield of the bond with the highest term that is less than 10 years and the yield of the bond with the lowest term that is more than 10 years.</p> <p>Each interpolated 10 year yield was then converted from the semi-annual basis that the RBA reports them on to an annualised basis to reflect their application consistent with the calculation of the asset valuation;⁵ and</p> <p>An average 10 year yield was calculated for each period as the average of the 12 month-end values in that period.</p> <p><u>Cost of equity.</u> The cost of equity for each year since the construction of the QGP is</p>	<p>QGP estimates the cost of equity based on an acceptable return that is commensurate with the expected risk SGSPAA shareholders expect from this asset.</p> <p>This value is calculated under the assumption that, for the duration of each gas transportation contract for capacity agreed on the QGP, the cost of equity applying to the capital expenditure associated with that capacity is held constant at the rate applying at the time the contract was entered into until the expiry of the contract.</p> <p>Assumptions applied:</p>

⁵ We convert semi-annual yields to annualised yield using the following formula: $y_{annual} = \left(1 + \frac{y_{semi-annual}}{2}\right)^2 - 1$

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
						<p>estimated using the Sharpe-Lintner capital asset pricing model (S-L CAPM).</p> $r_e = r_f + \beta_e(r_m - r_f)$ <p>where: r_e is the cost of equity; r_f is the risk free rate; $r_m - r_f$ is the MRP; and β_e is the equity beta.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a risk free rate estimated by reference to the yield on 10 year Australian government securities (AGS); a constant MRP of 6.6 percent over the life of the pipeline; and

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> an equity beta ranging from 0.70 to 1.10 over the period (expressed at a gearing of 50 percent – reflecting regulatory precedent as applied by the ACCC and the AER for gas transmission equity betas, plus a positive adjustment to account for the additional risks associated with operating an unregulated gas transmission business such as QGP and increased technology risks associated with government's climate change and emission policies). There is no relevant regulatory precedent that applies at the time of the construction of the QGP in 1990. <p>Notes:</p>

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
							<p>Equity raising costs (i.e. the upfront expenses business may incur when issuing new capital) are assumed to be equal to zero, which is a conservative assumption.</p> <p>MRP The Credit Suisse Global Investment Returns Yearbook, prepared by Dimson, Marsh and Staunton, is a well-accepted source of estimates for average excess returns. The 2017 edition of the yearbook estimates the arithmetic average premium of Australian equities over Australian government bonds to be 6.6 percent over the period from 1990 to</p>

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
							<p>2016.⁶ Importantly, this estimate includes only the returns from dividends and capital gains, and is not grossed up for the value of imputation credits. This estimate is therefore consistent with a value for gamma of zero.</p> <p>MRP of 6.6 percent represents our best estimate of a historical average of excess market returns, consistent with valuing imputation credits at zero.</p>

⁶ Dimson, E., Marsh, P. and Staunton, M., *Credit Suisse Global Investment Returns Yearbook 2017*, February 2017, Table 13, p 72

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Asset Description	Year	Item & Basis of Preparation (BoP) Reference	Actual / Estimate ⁴			
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	For information	2003-2022	Rate of return (WACC) BoP Reference: 4.1.j	Estimate	Table 4.1 - Return on Capital. Table 4.1 – Opening asset value.	Rate of return (WACC) = Return on capital in row 30 of the template / Opening asset value in row 33 of the template Where the opening or closing asset value (excluding negative residual value) is zero, we report N/A	N/A

Explanation for Estimated Amounts

For estimated amounts, in accordance with the Guideline Section 7 Basis of preparation, the following table explains:

- why it was not possible for the **service provider** to provide actual information;
- what steps the **service provider** took to locate actual information;
- if an estimate has been provided, the basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used
- why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.

ESTIMATED INFORMATION

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 – 2022	Negative residual value	Estimate	<p>Cost have not yet been incurred to decommission the pipeline, therefore an estimate is inherently required to measure future costs.</p> <p>Further, the actual timing of decommissioning the pipeline is also uncertain, therefore increasing the level of estimation required.</p> <p>In addition, the CPI escalation factor and the discount rate inputs are estimates used to inflate for forecast future price increases and then discount to the present value respectively.</p>	No steps taken as actual information does not exist	An independent engineering estimate was used to estimate the cost of decommission the pipeline.	<p>The estimate is a best estimate because it has been calculated based on the following inputs which are sourced based on best available information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent technical engineering estimate of the cost to decommission the pipeline. • Discount rate: 5 year average for the 15 year Australian Government Securities (AGS) bond rate. • CPI escalation: SGSPAA internal CPI estimate (reasonable when compared with Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) rate). • Estimated cost of decommissioning at the time of Engineering report and estimated year of decommissioning.

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets, Shared Assets	1989 – 2004	<p>Pipeline Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Maintenance capitalised <p>Shared Assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Construction cost or acquisition cost (where allowed) apportioned, – Maintenance capitalised , – Disposal (at cost) 	Estimate	Data for these items was not available prior to the service providers ownership of the pipeline.	Information requests were sent to previous owners but no response was received.	<p>No transactions for these items was noted over the SGSPAA ownership period.</p> <p>Estimated that there were no transactions for these items in the pre-acquisition period based on the assumption that the data would be consistent.</p>	Data from the post-acquisition period is actual data. This actual data represents the best source for arriving at a best estimate.

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Pipeline Assets	1989 – 2006	Disposals (at cost) ⁷	Estimate	Trial balance and fixed asset transactional data was not available prior to the SGSPAA ownership period.	Information requests were sent to previous owners but no response was received.	Analysis of SAP FAMR reports for each year since 2007 did not identify a significant level of disposals. Therefore it is unlikely that there would be a material level of proceeds on disposal to use as an input. The SAP FAMR does not report on proceeds on disposals but it can be used as a reference point to assess the level of disposals. Pipelines are a stable asset and it is reasonable to expect that there would be low levels of asset disposals and therefore proceeds on disposals of pipeline assets would be immaterial.	Data from the SGSPAA ownership period is actual data. This actual data represents the best source for arriving at a best estimate.

⁷ Disposal (as cost) has been interpreted to mean cash proceeds from the sales of property, plant and equipment which is the equivalent to the cost paid by the 3rd party which acquired the asset.

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Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1996 – 2004	Revenue, Operating Expenditure	Estimate	The 1996-2004 period is prior to the service provider's acquisition of the pipeline therefore the service provider does not have the relevant data.	<p>Information requests were sent to previous owners but no response was received.</p> <p>Statutory account disclosures were sourced from the Australian Securities and Investment Commission (ASIC) for the Duke and Alinta entities, however the information was concluded to be insufficient.</p> <p>The accounts could not be relied on because they did not appear to contain data for the pipeline and the data was not consistent with our understanding of the pipelines operations.</p>	<p>Revenues for the period from 1996 to 2004 were estimated using linear interpolation between state government revenue and operating expenses disclosures in 1995 and the pipeline's reported revenue and operating expenses in 2005.</p> <p>The operations of the pipeline would be stable over the missing data period.</p> <p>The only revenue of the entity was pipeline revenue.</p> <p>Assume no material non-cash items included in revenue receipts and operating expenses.</p>	<p>Actual data before and after the missing data period is the best data source to use as an input for estimating 1996-2004 revenue and operating expenses.</p> <p>No factors have been noted that do not support the assumption that the operations of the pipeline would be stable over the missing data period.</p>

RECOVERED CAPITAL METHOD - PIPELINE ASSETS — 13

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1990 – 2022	Net tax liabilities	Estimate	<p>QGP is part of a consolidated tax group and does not pay corporate tax as a stand-alone entity. Therefore the net tax liability needs to be estimated.</p> <p>Actual total asset data was not available for each of the pipelines EGP, QGP and VicHub from 2008 to 2011. Therefore total assets could not be used as a basis to allocate interest costs across the pipelines.</p>	<p>No steps taken as actual information does not exist for net tax liabilities.</p> <p>Actual total asset data was not available for each of the pipelines EGP, QGP and VicHub from 2008 to 2011. Therefore no steps were taken to locate actual information.</p>	<p>Estimated based on calculation of Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation (EBITDA) Less Tax Depreciation Less notional interest Multiplied by the corporate tax rate (30 percent).</p> <p>The EBITDA has been reviewed to identify material non-cash items that may require adjustment when estimating the net tax liability cash flow</p>	<p>The estimate represents a best estimate because wherever possible an actual reference data point has been used as a basis to calculate the estimate</p> <p>EBITDA is the best approach for calculating the cash flows each year and therefore is the most appropriate input into the net tax liability calculation.</p> <p>EBITDA has been sourced from actual historic records and therefore has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>The first year of post-acquisition tax depreciation is the most appropriate basis to estimate pre-acquisition tax depreciation because it is based on an actual data source.</p>

13 — RECOVERED CAPITAL METHOD - PIPELINE ASSETS

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
							The aggregate 2012 and 2013 percentage split of interest expense between EGP, VicHub and QGP was used to allocate total pipeline interest between pipelines for the period 2008 – 2011.	The 2012 to 2013 interest split percentages between EGP, QGP and VicHub was the best estimate for the years 2008 to 2011 because it is the closest time periods where actual data was available. Further the average pipeline interest for the 2012 & 2013 period most closely aligned with the average pipeline interest for the 2008 to 2011 period.
Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets	Return of capital	1989 – 2022	Rate of return	Estimate	The Guideline advises that the rate of return should be determined each year and should be commensurate with the prevailing conditions in the market for funds and reflect the risk the service provider face in providing pipeline services.	Actual information does not exist for the rate of return. SGSPAA estimated the rate of return as a WACC and sourced actual data to input into the WACC calculation.	Refer to Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets - rate of return explanation above.	Using a WACC as an estimate for rate of return is an accepted methodology adopted by the AER and therefore represents the best estimate possible.

Table Name	Base Information			Population Approach	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information;	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Asset Description	Year	Item	Actual / Estimate				
					The Guideline Explanatory Statement (pg. 25) advises with regard to the 'Commercial rate of return' that 'Service providers will be able to determine how this input is estimated'. Usage of the term 'estimated' in the Guideline Explanatory Statement implies that SGSPAA is required to estimate this data input.	The rate of return is a theoretical concept and does not reference QGP costs, rather it references regulatory decisions that have been applied to the relevant time period.		The data inputs into the WACC have been sourced from published AER accepted sources and therefore is a best estimate which has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.

14. PIPELINE DETAILS

Table Name	Item	Actual / Estimate	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
Table 4.2: Pipeline details	Construction date	Actual	SAP FAMR	Extracted the year of construction from the FAMR for the construction assets.	Construction date is interpreted as the mid-point of the year when construction commenced based on reference to the FAMR.
Table 4.2: Pipeline details	Negative residual value	Estimate	Refer to 'Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets' source.	Refer to 'Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets' methodology explanation.	Refer to 'Table 4.1: Recovered capital method - pipeline assets' assumptions.

15. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 4.1.1: Capital expenditure greater than 5% of construction cost	4.1.1.a	Description of works, Date recognised, Expenditure (\$ nominal)	Actual	SAP (Referencing the RCM template)	<p>QGP analysed the underpinning data for the RCM template and with a view to identifying any projects where capex is greater than 5% of the construction cost. QGP had capex that met the criteria of the template in: 1998, 2000, 2008 - 2010, 2013 - 2015.</p> <p>QGP extracted Description of works, Date recognised and Expenditure (\$ nominal) from the SAP FAMR for all years except CY15. For CY15 SAP Project report was also relied on to extract Description of works, Date recognised and Expenditure (\$ nominal).</p> <p><u>Mid-point Net Capital Expenditure Gross Up</u></p> <p>SAP FAMR Expenditure (\$ nominal) are escalated to a mid-year point to account for the return on capital for capital expenditure incurred during the year.</p> $\text{Mid Point Gross Capex} = \text{Capex} \times (1 + \text{Rate of Return percentage})^{0.5}$ <p>The Rate of Return percentage input calculation methodology is further explained with the Recovered Capital Method above (refer to 'Rate of Return' item).</p>	QGP has interpreted that the capex required in the template is for the life to date basis for the pipeline.

16. WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 5.1 Weighted average prices	5.1.a	Volume	Estimate	<p>The PypIT system is the billing/invoicing system in place which provides the detailed breakdown of volumes and revenue data by service type and shipper as well as the corresponding contract information. Hence, this would be the best source to provide data for the purposes of calculating the weighted average price since it is the only system that captures information related to revenue, volume and category breakdown and details in the same place.</p>	<p>Data extracted from PypIT is compared and checked against SAP balances and reference tariffs before being categorised accordingly based on service type per details below. Where necessary data has been manually categorised as follows:</p> <p><u>Categorisation of Charge Method</u></p> <p>The “Postage Stamp Transportation Services” represents revenue and volumes associated with Firm Forward services. Per Section 5 of the Guideline, these services are where the same charge is payable along the length of the pipeline, irrespective of the distance transported. Firm services are charged on a capacity basis i.e. Maximum Daily Quantity (MDQ), while Backhaul services are charged on a volumetric basis (i.e. actual deliveries).</p> <p>Actual revenue for each transportation service is captured separately in pypIT, therefore estimates are not required to allocate revenue to each transportation service.</p> <p><u>Volume Calculation</u></p> <p>The volume used in the weighted average price calculation is based on the service type. For Firm Services, volumes are based on MDQ. To obtain the total relevant volumes for a particular month, the MDQ needs to be multiplied out by the number of days in the month. For As Available Backhaul, the actual delivery volumes would apply.</p>	<p>Some specific charges / services are not relevant to the weighted average price calculation (i.e. not part of the service categories required under the weighted average price template as specified Section 5 of the Guideline. This is discussed further below.</p> <p>In determining the total revenue to be used in calculating the weighted average price, there are certain service types which fall under "Other pipeline services (if relevant)" in Table 2.1.1 that were intentionally omitted from the weighted average price calculation as do not form part of the main pipeline revenue generating services. These services include:</p>

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					<p>Volume data have been estimated for each service and charge reported in the template by adjusting raw data obtained from the PypIT reports. Manual calculations have been performed to calculate the relevant volumes to be included in the WAP calculations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Available Park Service • Authorised Overrun Charge • Unauthorised Overrun Charge • Imbalance Charge • Minimum Monthly Service Charge <p>The invoice data in PypIT reflects actual invoicing and has been used as the basis of allocation. Based on the invoice data retrieved from PypIT, the revenue and volume data used in the weighted average price calculation is included/excluded based on the revenue charge type and service type categorisation.</p> <p>The MDQ used in the calculation (as referred to in the methodology) is the applicable MDQ on the last day of the month. The volume calculated is therefore only an estimated</p>

16 — WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
						<p>volume because there are instances where MDQ in the month is not constant.</p> <p>For services where calculated volumes are materially different from the total invoiced volumes (typically where there have been curtailments or large MDQ changes), the invoiced volumes have been used.</p>
Table 5.1 Weighted average prices	5.1.b	Revenue	Actual	PypIT	<p>Categorisation of data per above Volume Methodology.</p> <p><u>Revenue Calculation</u></p> <p>The revenue obtained in the report to be used in the weighted average price calculation is based on the sum of the relevant charges per the assumptions listed out in this paper. The relevant charges are added together to come to an adjusted revenue figure before it is used in the final weighted average price calculation.</p> <p><u>Weighted Average Price Calculation</u></p> <p>The final weighted average price calculation is based on the revenue calculated divided by volume calculated per above in line with section 5.1.2 of the guideline.</p>	<p>As per above assumption, using the invoice data retrieved from PypIT, the revenue and volume data used in the weighted average price calculation is included/excluded based on the revenue charge type and service type categorisation.</p> <p>For services with minimum monthly charges (typically for services charged on a throughput basis), the charges associated with actual usage have been extracted from the minimum service charge and included in the revenue for the</p>

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
					In accordance with some of QGP's customer Gas Transmission Agreements (GTA), QGP provides non related party volume related rebates to these customers. The rebate has been netted off against Firm forward haul transportation services revenue in the weighted average calculation	weighted average price calculation.

17. EXEMPT WAP SERVICES

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Methodology	Assumptions
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate			
Table 5.1.1 AER Exemptions	No BoP Reference cells in the template	N/A	Actual	PypIT System as per description in Table 5.1	Based on a report generated by PypIT, the number of customers by service type by pipeline can be determined. Based on this information, the service types that have no more than 2 shippers who have used this service during the year were identified and were listed out to AER for exemptions to apply in accordance with section 5.3 of the Guideline.	N/A

18. ESTIMATED INFORMATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate					
Table 5.1 Weighted average prices	5.1.a	Volume	Estimate	As Above	This is due to the system limitations of PypIT as it was not built for this reporting purpose.	Jemena Group is currently working towards developing a PypIT report that captures the relevant data for the WAP calculation. A planned completion date for these software changes has not been finalised.	PypIT contains contract details (MDQ, tariff and terms), nominations, invoice amounts, pipeline schedules and actual deliveries for all our shippers and services. Currently there is no report in place in PypIT that provides the data in a way to be used to calculate the WAP. QGP is currently manually extracting the relevant information to be used in the calculations and including/excluding components in the	This is the best estimate given the information available from PypIT. We are not aware of any alternative information available to us at this time.

18 — ESTIMATED INFORMATION

Table Name	Base Information		Population Approach	Source	Why it was not possible for the Jemena Group to provide actual information	Steps Jemena Group took to locate actual information	Basis for the estimate, including the methods, assumptions and inputs used	Why the estimate represents the best estimate possible in the circumstances and has been arrived at on a reasonable basis.
	Reference	Item	Actual / Estimate					
							<p>calculations based on the assumptions included in the file.</p> <p>Due to the recategorisation / split out of the raw data from the report and the calculation of the weighted average prices based on these manually adjusted figures, the data disclosed are only estimates.</p>	