Reset RIN reporting – Roma Brisbane Pipeline

Basis of preparation: workbook 2
2022 to 2025 historic expenditure

June 16, 2026

Contents

1. Introduction

On 19 March 2026, the Australian Energy Regulator ("AER") issued APT Petroleum Pipelines Pty Limited ("APTPPL"), the Service provider for Roma Brisbane Pipeline ("RBP"), with a Reset Regulatory Information Notice ("RIN") under Division 4 of Part 1 Chapter 2 of the National Gas (Queensland) Law (NGL).

The RIN specifies information to be provided to the AER by APTPPL.

The data supplied in response to the RIN relates to the historical information requirements for the regulatory years defined in the RBP 2027-32 Reset RIN – Workbook 2 – historical expenditure, as set out in Appendix A of the RIN. These correspond to the financial years ended 30 June 2022 to 2025 (2022-2025).

It is important to note that the reporting period spans 2 Access Arrangement periods (FY2018–FY2022 and FY2023–FY2027).

This Basis of Preparation document applies to the RIN issued to RBP and the service provider is APT Petroleum Pipelines Pty Limited.

1.1. Pipeline-specific information

1.1.1. Roma Brisbane Pipeline

The RBP, also known as the Wallumbilla to Brisbane Pipeline, is a transmission pipeline owned and operated by APA Group through wholly owned subsidiary APT Petroleum Pipelines Pty Limited.

The RBP was constructed in 1969 and consists of:

(a) The mainline pipeline from Wallumbilla (near Roma) to Brisbane and associated facilities (Mainline);
(b) The lateral pipeline known as the Lytton Lateral located at Lytton (formerly known as the "Caltex Lateral"); and
(c) The lateral pipeline from Arubial on the Mainline to Peat/Scotia, and associated facilities ("Peat Lateral").

It transports gas between the Wallumbilla gas hub (near Roma), Brisbane and regional centres along its route. Gas is sourced from gas fields (conventional gas and coal seam gas) in the Bowen-Surat basin via the Wallumbilla supply hub, the Kogan North gas plant and Peat Lateral pipeline.

The mainline of the RBP is 438km in length and is fully looped. The Brisbane metro section of the pipeline is partially looped. The associated 121-kilometer Peat Lateral pipeline, constructed in 2001, is a transmission pipeline and connects the Peat and Scotia gas fields to the RBP mainline at Arubial.

In 2015, RBP was upgraded to provide bi-directional flow, allowing gas to be transported from coal seam gas fields located part way along the length of the pipeline to flow to the Wallumbilla gas supply hub.

RBP (mainline and Peat Lateral) was a covered pipeline and regulated by the ACCC under the Gas Code. It is currently subject to full regulation under the National Gas Rules (NGR) by the AER.

1.2. Compliance with the RIN

APTPPL has reported all information consistent with the requirements of the RIN:

The reporting templates have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the RIN. Appendix A of the RIN sets out the regulatory template instructions and definitions are provided in Appendix B of the RIN.

The basis of preparation which sets out the following:

(a) The sources of the provided information.
(b) The reporting methodology and assumptions.
(c) Where adopted, the basis of estimates and assumption utilised.
(d) Relevant supporting information or documentation for meeting the RIN requirements.

The audit report and this Basis of Preparation document are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the RIN.

1.3. General methodology and principles

Methodologies used for the preparation of the Reset RIN historical numbers are identical to the methods used in the preparation of APA Group's statutory financial accounts. For further information, see section 4. Methodologies applied.

Financial information for the purpose of the Reset RIN has been derived from RBP's Statutory Trial Balance which forms part of APA Group's Consolidated Statutory Financial Statements.

The financial information reported in Workbook 2, covering 2022 to 2025, has been audited by APA Group's external auditor, Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu ("the Auditor"), in accordance with the Australia Auditing Standards and the Reset RIN reporting obligation.

1.4. RBP audit records

It is important to note that for the purposes of RBP's Annual Regulatory Information Notice, the underlying statutory trial balances as well as the Regulatory Reporting template for 2022 to 2025 have been audited.

1.5. Nominal amounts

All amounts are presented in nominal terms unless stated otherwise.

2. Definitions

Relevant definitions and concepts for the purposes of preparing Workbook 2 – Historical Expenditure are set out below.

2.1. Actual information

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, actual information is defined as:

'Information whose presentation is materially dependent on information recorded in historical accounting records or other records used in the normal course of business, and whose presentation is not contingent on judgements and assumptions for which there are valid alternatives, that could lead to a materially different presentation.

'Accounting records' include trial balances, the general ledger, subsidiary accounting ledgers, journal entries and documentation to support journal entries.

Actual financial information may include accounting estimates, such as accruals and provisions, and any adjustments made to the accounting records to populate its regulatory accounts.

'Records used in the normal course of business', for the purposes of non-financial information, includes asset registers, geographical information systems, outage analysis systems, and so on.

Information presented whose presentation is based on allocation method using judgements or assumptions, can be still reported as actual. The allocation method would be expected to be clearly documented by the Network Service Provider or Pipeline Service Provider and approved by senior management as either a regulatory statement accounting policy or regulated statement policy, with any judgements or assumptions used in the allocation remaining consistent between reporting years. The judgements or assumptions used are to be determined in accordance with the Order, notice or other purpose governing the preparation of the information.'

2.2. Estimated information

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, estimated information is defined as:

'Information whose presentation is not materially dependent on information recorded in the Service Provider's or Service Provider's historical accounting records or other records used in the normal course of business, and whose presentation is contingent on judgements and assumptions for which there are valid alternatives, that could lead to a materially different presentation.'

2.3. Material (material change)

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, material (material change) is defined as:

'Information is material if its omission, misstatement or non-disclosure has the potential, individually or collectively, to influence the economic decisions of users (including the AER) taken on the basis of the information provided. This definition is based on the definition of materiality in the AASB conceptual framework which provides context for the interpretation of this definition of materiality.'

2.4. Capital expenditure (capex)

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, capex is defined as:

'Any expenditure that has been included or is forecast to be included in the regulatory asset base of the network service provider or capital base of a pipeline service provider and either:

- *relates to the purchase or construction of a new asset;*
- *increases the functionality of the asset; or*
- *extends the service life of the asset.'*

2.5. Replacement capex

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, replacement capex is:

'The non-demand driven capex to replace an asset with its modern equivalent where the asset has reached the end of its economic life. Capex has a primary driver of replacement expenditure if the factor determining the expenditure is the existing asset's inability to efficiently maintain its service performance requirement.'

2.6. Expansion capex

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, expansion capex is:

'Capital expenditure incurred due to a change in the capacity requirements of assets operating in the gas transmission pipeline to meet the demands of existing and future users of the gas transmission pipeline.'

2.7. Non-Network capex

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, non-network capex is:

'Capital expenditure incurred which is attributable to the replacement, installation, maintenance and operation of non-system assets, including motor vehicles assets, building and property assets and information and communication technology assets.'

2.8. Other operating capex/other capex

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, other operating capex/other capex is:

'Capital expenditure which is not captured by any other capital expenditure purpose. This is associated with but not restricted to vehicles and non-operational buildings.'

2.9. Directly attributable

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, directly attributable is defined as:

'Expenditure that is directly attributable to a capital expenditure purpose (gas) or operating expenditure category. This expenditure is directly related to a work activity, project or work order.

Directly attributable costs include:

- *in-house costs of direct labour,*
- *direct contract costs, and*
- *other attributable costs.*

Directly attributable costs excludes any overheads, unless the expenditure relates to capitalised corporate overheads or capitalised network overheads.'

2.10. Labour expenditure

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, directly labour is defined as:

'The costs of: Labour hire; and Ordinary time earnings; and Other earnings, on-costs and taxes; and Superannuation. Excludes expenditure required under contracts other than labour hire contracts, irrespective of whether or not the contract includes a labour component.'

For purposes of clarification, labour expenditure is taken to relate to:

- full time, part time and casual employees;
- ongoing and temporary employment contracts; and
- labour hire contracts.

Labour expenditure includes wages, salaries, overtime payments, bonuses, allowances, incentive payments, superannuation contributions, taxes (e.g. payroll and fringe benefits taxes), termination and redundancy payments, workers compensation, training and study assistance, purchases made on behalf of employees (e.g. protective clothing).

2.11. Direct labour

There is no definition of direct labour in Appendix B – Definition of the RIN, however direct labour has been interpreted as labour costs that are directly attributable to specific work activities, projects, or work orders relating to capital expenditure or operating expenditure categories.

Direct labour generally includes labour costs that are:

- directly charged to a specific project or work order through timesheets or labour charging systems; and
- incurred in the direct delivery of pipeline-related activities.

This includes labour costs associated with employees and labour hire personnel where their time is directly allocated to specific capital or operational activities within the ERP system.

2.12. Direct materials

There is no definition of direct materials in Appendix B – Definition of the RIN, however direct materials have been interpreted as material costs that are directly attributable to specific asset or service, cost centre or work order and exclude materials provided under external party contracts.

Direct materials include:

- pipeline materials such as pipes, fittings, valves, coatings, and specialised components;
- spare parts and consumables used in maintenance and integrity activities;
- sub-assemblies required for asset construction, repair, or replacement;
- scrap and normally anticipated defective materials arising in the ordinary course of operations;
- quality assurance samples tested to destruction; and
- net invoice costs including delivery to site or designated point of receipt.

Direct materials exclude materials embedded within external-party service contracts.

2.13. Direct contractor

There is no definition of direct contractor in Appendix B – Definition of the RIN.

For the purposes of this document, a contractor has been interpreted as an external organisation engaged to perform specialised services or deliverables typically for a defined scope, time period and cost, but who is not an employee of the APA Group. Contractors may be engaged where in-house resources are unavailable or insufficient to meet operational requirements.

Specialised services can consist of but are not limited to:

- Pipeline construction and maintenance
- Inspection and integrity testing

- Engineering and design
- Electrical and instrumentation services (including installation, maintenance, and testing)
- Environmental safety
- Emergency response work

Where a contractor's invoice comprises multiple expense categories (e.g. contractor services, materials, and other expenditure), the total invoice amount has been classified as contractor expenditure. This treatment reflects the high volume of transactions and the impracticality of reliably disaggregating and allocating individual cost components.

Direct contractor expenditure refer to costs that are directly attributable to specific asset or service, cost centre or work order.

2.14. Other direct expenditure

There is no definition of other direct expenditure in Appendix B – Definition of the RIN, however other direct expenditure has been interpreted as expenditure attributable to specific asset or service, cost centre or work order, that does not fall within the categories of direct labour, direct materials, direct contractor.

2.15. Overheads

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, overheads is defined as:

'Expenditure that is not directly attributable to a work activity, project or work order and can include, labour, materials, contractor costs and other costs.

The term 'overheads' includes both corporate overheads and network overheads. Overheads can also be referred to as 'shared costs'.'

2.16. Capitalised overheads

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, capitalised overheads is defined as:

'Overhead expenditure recognised as part of the cost of an asset (i.e. as capital expenditure). This is to be classified as either capitalised network overheads or capitalised corporate overheads.'

2.17. Capitalised corporate overheads

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, capitalised corporate overheads is defined as:

'Corporate overhead expenditure recognised as part of the cost of an asset (i.e. as capital expenditure). This expenditure refers to the provision of corporate support and management services by the corporate office that cannot be directly identified with a specific capital expenditure purpose.'

Capitalised corporate overhead costs typically include those for executive management, legal and secretariat, human resources, finance, and other corporate head office activities or departments.

2.18. Capitalised networks overheads

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, capitalised networks overheads is defined as:

'Network overhead expenditure recognised as part of the cost of an asset (i.e. as capital expenditure). This expenditure refers to the provision of network, control and management services that cannot be directly identified with a specific capital expenditure purpose and is not included in capitalised corporate overheads.'

2.19. Capital contributions

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, capitalised networks overheads is defined as:

'Contributions from unrelated parties provided to the NSP or pipeline service provider in relation to the provision of services, including connection, public lighting or augmentation activities (net of standard service changes) or other capital expenditure projects. The amount contributed can be either monetary (type 1 capital contributions) or in the form of a contributed (gifted) asset (type 2 capital contributions). Total capital contributions means the aggregate of type 1 capital contributions, type 2 capital contributions, and Power and Water Corporation undergrounding capex (equity funded).'

2.20. Reference services

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, reference services is defined as:

"The services identified as reference services in the applicable access arrangement for the relevant regulatory year."

2.21. Non-reference services

As set out in Appendix B – Definitions of the RIN, reference services is defined as:

'The services identified as non-reference services in the applicable access arrangement for the relevant regulatory year.'

3. Sources of information

The actual financial information reported in the reporting template has been sourced from APA Group's Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system in used during the reporting periods.

3.1. Enterprise Resource Planning

For the years being reported on, APA Group used:

- Oracle, from 1 July 2021 to 31 March 2024; and
- Workday, from 1 April 2024 to 30 June 2025.

Both systems are financial reporting systems which comprises modules or activities for managing the recording, processing, and reporting of all business transactions from initiation through to payment. These modules or activities include General Ledger, Projects, Fixed Assets, Payables, Receivables and Cash management. Operating and capital expenditure incurred are capture through cost centres and project reporting. The cost centre and project reporting provide details on the activity type of the costs, reflecting categories of capital, operating and maintenance activities and services.

These systems are the underlying source of financial information used to produce RBP's statutory trial balance. RBP's statutory trial balance is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Financial information extracted from the ERP systems underpins the reported amounts in the reporting template.

4. Methodologies applied

This section outlines the methodologies applied to the information reported in the reporting template.

It is important to note that these methodologies are consistent across the years reported, that is, there are no significant changes between each reporting period reported in the reporting template.

4.1. Accounting standards

The financial data presented in the reporting templates is derived from APA Group's ERP systems and prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, Australian Accounting Standards (AAS), and other relevant pronouncements issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB). Additionally, the financial statements adhere to IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The key accounting policies relevant to the financial information reported in the reporting template include:

- Cost Recognition (AASB 101):
  Costs are recognised on an accrual basis and reflect the costs incurred in delivering services. This includes operational costs such as maintenance, staffing, and overheads directly related to the operations of the pipeline.

- Property, plant and equipment (AASB 116):
  Property, plant, and equipment are initially recognised at cost, which includes the purchase price, directly attributable costs, and any costs required to bring the asset into operational condition.

  Capital expenditure is only capitalised when it is expected to provide future economic benefits. This typically means that the asset will generate cash flows, either directly (through revenue) or indirectly (through cost savings, efficiency, etc.).

  Costs associated with routine repairs or maintenance are not capitalised, that is costs incurred in replacing parts to keep pipelines operating, without adding any new capability or extending its useful life. These costs are expensed when incurred.

- Materiality (AASB 1031)
  APA Group has applied the materiality standard as outlined in AASB 1031 when preparing its financial reporting templates. According to this standard, an item is considered material if its omission or misstatement could influence the economic decisions of users based on the financial statements.

  APA Group ensures that all material items are disclosed in the financial reporting templates, while immaterial items may be aggregated or omitted without significantly affecting the overall fairness and accuracy of the financial reporting.

It is important to note that unless specified otherwise in a pipeline's access arrangement, service providers must comply with AASB.

4.2. Access Arrangement Determination

Access Arrangement Determinations are applicable to scheme pipelines under Australia's gas regulatory framework. Scheme pipelines are subject to full regulation under the NGL and NGR and the pipeline's service providers must submit their Access Arrangement Determination to the appropriate regulator based on a pipeline's location.

A significant amount of information is required to be reported by the service provider as part of a scheme pipeline's Access Arrangement, including historical financial information data on operating expenditure, capital expenditure and return of capital.

Operating expenditure (opex) and capital expenditure (capex)

Financial data relating to opex and capex is prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, AAS, and other relevant standards issued by the AASB.

However, regulatory adjustments may be necessary to ensure alignment with the specific requirements of the scheme pipeline's Access Arrangement. Where such adjustments are required, the opex and capex figures reported, in the reporting template of scheme pipelines, will reflect these adjusted values in accordance with the relevant Access Arrangement Determination in operation at the time.

Return of capital

Return of capital represents the annual depreciation of a pipeline's Regulated Asset Base and is a key component of the building block approach used by regulators to determine the revenue a pipeline service provider is allowed to earn over a regulatory period.

For regulatory purposes, the approved straight-line depreciation expense is calculated over the Regulated Asset Base's remaining life and is also adjusted for inflation (indexation) each year.

4.3. Cost allocation principles

The key cost allocation principles that APA Group applies are as follows:

- Costs are not allocated more than once;
- Costs cannot both be treated as a directly attributed cost and other directly attributable cost, and
- Costs are allocated on a causal basis, in instances where direct attribution is not possible.

When assessing APA Group's operating and capital costs, the majority of the APA Group's costs fall within two categories:

- Directly attributable costs to the pipeline service provider:
  Expenses that are clearly associated with a specific pipeline asset. Direct costs are coded to the asset or to a project relating to the asset, through creation of a purchase order at the time of purchase or direct employees charging their time to the asset or project, using an hourly rate derived from employee payroll costs.

  For example, such costs include the pipeline and materials expenses directly attributed to repair and maintenance of a pipeline and the employees who are solely dedicated in providing field services to the pipeline.

- Other directly attributable costs:
  Other directly attributable expenses are costs directly attributable to the assets and are incurred by APA Group's Operations business. In order, to give a true reflection of the cost of running an asset, it is necessary to allocate a portion of APA Group's Operations costs to the asset. APA Group's Operations costs are reviewed periodically to determine the extent to which the business unit's function has a bearing on the assets.

  Examples of such costs include the allocation of APA Group's Integrated Operations Centre (IOC) which manages APA Group's pipelines throughout Australia.

For other directly attributable costs, APA Group has utilised the following cost allocation methodologies:

- time/effort based - costs associated with operating and capital expenditure services are allocated to pipelines or business units based on time or effort spent.
- customer based - functions supporting commercial operations are allocated based on the number of customers or contracts managed.
- headcount based - support services are allocated based on the relative headcount of each business unit or cost centre.
- state based - national services are allocated to pipelines or business units, using a combination of the above allocators as appropriate.

4.4. Shared corporate costs allocation

Shared corporate costs are costs incurred at the corporate level and provide benefits across the entire APA Group business. These costs are reported at the consolidated level in APA Group's audited financial statements and are not allocated to individual assets within the Group's financial reporting system.

Shared corporate costs consist of two components, shared corporate expenditure and shared corporate assets.

As these costs support the broader APA Group portfolio, for regulatory purposes, a portion of these costs is reflected in the regulatory templates.

APA Group has applied an allocation method consistent with the approach previously approved by the AER in the access arrangements for APA Group's pipelines and has been consistently applied to other pipelines.

The allocation methods, described in the following sections, consistently apply to APA Group's entire portfolio of assets, including pipelines assets.

4.4.1. Shared corporate expenditure

Shared corporate expenditure refers to operating costs incurred at the corporate level from corporate functions which support the operations of the APA Group business, such as:

- executive management and administration (including board of directors, chief executive officer, head office administration and people, safety and culture);
- legal and corporate affairs (including general counsel, company secretarial and risk management);
- finance (including treasury, general financial accounting, general management accounting, financial reporting, the provision of financial services such as accounts payable and accounts receivable, tax and investor relations);
- information and communications technology services (including the operation and maintenance of company-wide compatible IT and communications systems, and maintaining IT systems security); and
- external relations (including government relations, sustainability and corporate affairs, business strategy and planning) and contract management.

APA Group applies a revenue-based allocation method to allocate shared corporate expenditure across its portfolio of assets, based on the following process:

1. Identification and exclusion of non-attributable expenditure

   APA Group identifies components of shared corporate expenditure not deemed attributable to its portfolio of assets and excludes this expenditure from the total shared corporate expenditure. These include costs, due to their nature or function, that do not provide a benefit to the portfolio of existing assets.

2. Allocation to non-operated assets

   For assets that are owned but not operated by the APA Group, only relevant categories of expenditure (such as treasury or accounting-related costs) are allocated. This step is applicable to the Wallumbilla Gladstone Pipeline (WGP), which is owned but not operated by APA Group. In recognition of this, only treasury, accounting-related, and other related expenditure is allocated to WGP.

3. Revenue-based allocation of residual shared corporate expenditure

   The remaining shared corporate expenditure, after the exclusions made in the steps noted above is the "residual shared corporate expenditure" and is allocated to the other assets owned by APA Group using a revenue-based allocation method.

   The revenue used as a cost allocator is the revenue from contracts with customers of the Energy Infrastructure segment, excluding pass-through revenue, and for the APA Group a portion of revenue from contracts with customers of the Asset Management Segment.

The Cost Allocation Principles reported above are in accordance with the Regulatory Cost Allocation Methodology document (CAM).

4.4.2. Shared corporate assets

APA Group acquires assets (corporate assets) which support the operations of the APA pipelines and other businesses, such as:

- Information technology relating to the development and enhancement of finance systems, human resource systems and asset management systems; and
- Right of Use assets relating to motor vehicles and corporate premises.

For regulatory purposes, APA Group consistently allocates corporate assets to its portfolio of assets, on the basis of shared corporate expenditure, as detailed below:

$$SCA = ACA \times \frac{SCE}{ACE}$$

Where:

SCA: Service provider shared corporate assets

ACA: APA corporate assets which benefits APA's portfolio of assets

SCE: Service provider share of corporate expenditure[1]

ACE: APA total corporate expenditure

Shared leased assets include assets such as leased vehicles, commercial property leases, land and access leases. The allocation of shared leased is based on the same attribution method used for the shared corporate assets, as detailed above.

[1] As discussed in section 4.4.1.

5. Reporting template - Workbook2 – Historical expenditure

5.1. Entry of variables

1. Variables in yellow cells

Yellow cells required input per the RIN. If a yellow cell is not applicable to RBP, the cell has been left blank as a “null” response with an explanation in this document. In those instances where RBP intends a zero value, the input is “0” which in the regulatory template format is presented as (“- “).

These cells have been subject to Audit in line with the RIN requirements.

2. Variables in grey cells

Grey cells do not require input by RBP; or may contain formulas based on inputs from yellow cells. These cells have not been subject to any Audit or Review assurance as in line with the RIN.

5.2. Historical financial information compliance

Compliance Requirement – Appendix A Regulatory templates instructions	**Compliance**
2.1 General 2.1.1 The *financial information* must: (a) Be derived from the *audited statutory accounts*;	RBP financial information is derived from RBP statutory trial balance. RBP has derived information from its audited statutory trial balance for the period 2022-2025.
(a) Be verifiable by reference to the *audited statutory accounts*;	For the period reported 2022-2025 financial information was derived from the audited statutory trial balance.
(b) Be prepared using the accrual basis of accounting;	RBP has consistently used the accrual basis of accounting in line with AASB requirements for the regulatory year.
(c) Report the substance, over the form, of a transaction, taking into account all aspects, implications and expectations of and motivations for the transaction and that a group or series of transactions that achieves, or is designed to achieve, an overall commercial effect shall be viewed in aggregate;	RBP’s statutory trial balance is in line with the requirements of the Australian Accounting Standards. This covers underlying transactions for the financial information as reported in the RIN.
(d) Only include costs that are incurred in or relate to the provision of *pipeline services*;	All costs reported as part of the financial information are either directly incurred by RBP or allocated to RBP and incurred in the provision of *pipeline services*.
(e) Be presented on a fair and consistent basis, from the *accounting records* that underlie the costs, revenue, *assets* employed and liabilities which may be reasonably attributed to the *pipeline service provider*;	RBP has complied with this requirement throughout the RIN by ensuring a consistent application and fair basis of costs has been attributed to the service provider.
(f) In so far as is reasonably practicable, be prepared in accordance with the general rules and format and use the accounting principles and policies applicable to the *audited statutory accounts* except as otherwise required by this *notice*.	RBP has derived information from its audited statutory trial balance for the period from 2022 to 2025. RBP has prepared the Regulatory template in accordance with the general rules and format of the RIN. Accounting principles and policies have

	been applied consistently throughout the RIN as outlined in this document.
(g) Be presented in an understandable manner, without sacrificing relevance or reliability;	RBP has complied with this requirement by preparing this Basis of Preparation in an understandable manner without sacrificing relevance or reliability.
(h) State fairly the financial position of the *pipeline service provider*; and	Financial information was derived from the audited statutory trial balance in line with the RIN requirements. The reported financial information in the Regulatory template has been subject to an audit and review for the period from 2022 to 2025.
(i) Unless otherwise specified, not be adjusted for inflation.	Inflation has not been applied to any actual historical amounts.
2.1.2 All financial information forecasts provided to the AER in response to this notice must be in real June 2027 dollars, unless specified otherwise.	N/a, as actual financial information, not forecasts, are required to be reported in Workbook 2 – Historical expenditure.
2.1.3 All historical financial information provided to the AER in response to this notice must be in nominal dollars, unless specified otherwise.	All historical financial information provided in response to this notice are in nominal dollars.
2.1.4 All costs that relate to or are incurred in the provision of reference services in the audited statutory accounts must be allocated to the pipeline service provider in accordance with section 4.10 of the notice.	Refer to Sections 4.3. Cost allocation principles, of this report.
2.2 Reconciliation 2.2.1 Where historical information provided in the *regulatory templates* has previously been reported to the *AER*: (a) This information must reconcile with the previously provided information; or	The reported information in Workbook 2 is identical to the Annual RIN information for RBP submitted to the AER for the Financial years from 2022 to 2025.
(b) The *pipeline service provider* must explain why the information does not reconcile with the previously provided information in its *basis of preparation*.	RBP has not identified instances where previously provided information does not reconcile.
2.2.2 Capital expenditure and operating expenditure forecasts provided in the regulatory templates must reconcile to the ex-ante capital and operating allowances in PTRM for the forthcoming access arrangement period.	N/a, as actual financial information, not forecasts, are required to be reported in Workbook 2 – Historical expenditure.
2.2.3 Actual capital expenditure and operating expenditure must be reconciled to the pipeline service provider's audited statutory accounts. Where the pipeline service provider is part of a corporate group that reports this information at the corporate group level, the pipeline service provider must reconcile to the information reported at the corporate group level. Where reconciliation is at the	The pipeline service provider has reconciled actual capital expenditure and operating expenditure to the audited statutory accounts of the corporate group, in accordance with these requirements.

corporate group level the pipeline service provider must:	
(a) Allocate statutory reported expenditures to the pipeline service provider and indicate the method of allocation;	Refer to Section 4.3 Cost allocation principles and Section 4.4 Shared costs allocation.
2.2.4 Expenditure should only be reported once across the regulatory templates. Expenditure that may be allocated across multiple regulatory templates, including between capital expenditure purposes (gas), between operating expenditure categories or between capital expenditure purposes (gas) and operating expenditure categories, should be allocated to the regulatory template that it most closely relates to in the pipeline service provider's audited statutory accounts.	Expenditure is only reported once across the regulatory templates. It is allocated to the regulatory template to which it most closely relates in the pipeline service provider's audited statutory accounts or classified in accordance with the pipeline's access arrangement where relevant.
Where expenditure that could be classified as either operating expenditure or capital expenditure in regulatory or audited statutory accounts (e.g. cost of capital transaction expenditures) is recovered under another building block component allowance it must only be recovered once in the forecast total regulatory revenue. The pipeline service provider must demonstrate that this expenditure is only recovered once in the forecast total regulatory revenues.	Expenditure is only reported once as either operating expenditure or capital expenditure.

5.3. Template

This basis of preparation document relates to the historical data recorded in the yellow cells within the reporting template. The table below outlines corresponding explanatory section in this document for each worksheet in the reporting template.

Worksheet name	Sections containing notes
E2. Repex	6
E3. Expansion	7
E6. Non-network	8
E10. Overheads	9
E13. Other capex	10

6. Explanatory “E2. Repex” worksheet

6.1. Overview

The “E2. Repex” worksheet reports replacement capex (repex), as defined in Section 2 Definitions, incurred during the reporting period, disaggregated by cost drivers, projects and volumes, where applicable.

This worksheet captures replacement capex by the RBP during the reporting period, that relates to the replacement of existing assets in accordance with the definition in Section 2 Definitions.

Expenditure is reported under the following cost driver categories, in accordance with Section 2 Definitions:

- Direct labour
- Direct materials
- Direct contractors
- Other direct expenditure
- Overheads
- Capital contributions

No capital contributions were received or recorded during the reporting period.

Projects are separately disclosed where:

- replacement capex was attributable to the project; and
- cumulative project expenditure exceeded $500,000 over the life of the project.

Projects reported correspond to those recorded in underlying project records.

In addition, where applicable, a measure of the outputs of each replacement project is provided in volumetric terms, along with the corresponding unit of measure. Where a meaningful and appropriate volumetric metric cannot be determined, no measure has been reported. In such cases, further details explaining the absence of a measure are provided in the “Additional Disclosure” tab within the reporting template.

6.2. Sources of information

The financial information reported in this worksheet are sourced directly from APA Group’s ERP system, and is derived from capital work in progress reports while the non-financial information has been sourced from business records.

It is important to note that actual volumes have been reported for all capital expenditure projects, except for dig up projects, where supporting records were not available. For dig up projects, planned volumes per approved documents and Project management plans, have been reported due to limitation in locating records that would substantiate actual volumes completed.

6.3 Methodology applied

The amounts reported are calculated in accordance with the requirements of AASB 116, Property, plant and equipment, see Section 4. Methodologies applied.

Replacement capex was classified and allocated in accordance with the RIN definitions, see Section 2. Definitions.

Directly attributable expenditure and other directly attributable costs, for information refer to Section 4.3. Cost Allocation principles, were identified through project and cost centre reporting within the ERP systems.

Expenditure was allocated to the relevant replacement capex drivers based on underlying project accounting records and cost classifications.

6.3.1 Classification considerations

Shared leased asset expenditure

- Reported as repex in FY23 and FY24
- Reported as non-network capex in FY22 and FY25

Both treatments were accepted. Going forward, this expenditure will be classified as non-network capex.

Access Arrangements periods

Variations in interpretation of definitions across the following access Arrangement periods resulted in inconsistencies in the reporting of across capex expenditure categories:

- 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2022 (FY18–FY22)
- 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2027 (FY23–FY27)

Projects categorised as replacement capital expenditure in the “earlier” Access Arrangement period were subsequently categorised as “other capital expenditure” in the later period.

6.3.2 Capital expenditure - volume reporting

For capital expenditure projects spanning multiple financial years, reported metrics are allocated on a pro-rata basis across years, in proportion to the project costs incurred in each year. Units are presented as whole numbers only.

It is important to note that, although volumetric information has been provided, the average cost per unit is influenced by both the specific circumstances of individual projects and the way in which projects are grouped for reporting purposes.

For example:

- Projects of a similar nature may have materially different average cost per unit due to differences in location, scale, complexity, operating conditions, and other project-specific factors. For instance, a pigging program undertaken in a metropolitan area may deliver different outcomes and incur different costs compared with a similar program undertaken in a non-metropolitan area.
- Projects have also been grouped for reporting purposes where they are of a similar nature (for example, CP augmentation and dig-ups). As a result, the average cost per unit reflects a mix of underlying project conditions and may not be suitable for comparison across projects or over time.

6.4 Use of actual amounts

All amounts in this worksheet are reported as actuals, as they are sourced from the APA Group’s ERP system and business records.

6.5 Assurance

In accordance with the RIN, reasonable assurance is required in respect of the financial information presented for this worksheet while limited assurance is required in respect of the non-financial information.

6.6 Rounding

Totals in this worksheet may not add due to rounding.

7. Explanatory “E3. Expansion” worksheet

7.1. Overview

The “E3. Expansion” worksheet reports expansion capex, as defined in Section 2 Definitions, incurred during the reporting period, disaggregated by cost drivers, projects and volumes, where applicable.

As expansion capex was not incurred by the RBP during the reporting period, this worksheet is not applicable and nil amounts have been reported.

7.2. Sources of information

The assessment of whether expansion capex was incurred during the reporting period was based on information sourced from the APA Group’s, capital work in progress reports and project accounting records.

7.3 Methodology applied

A review of capital project records, asset data, and financial information was undertaken to determine whether any expenditure met the definition of expansion capex in accordance with the RIN requirements.

Expansion capex is defined in Section 2 Definitions and relates to expenditure that increases capacity or expands the capability of the pipeline network.

Based on this assessment, no expenditure during the reporting period met the definition of expansion capex. Accordingly, no amounts have been recorded in the E3 Expansion worksheet.

7.4 Use of actual amounts

The assessment underpinning the “E3. Expansion” worksheet is based on actual historical financial and project information recorded in APA Group’s ERP systems and supporting records.

As no expansion capex was identified, nil values have been reported in the worksheet.

7.5 Assurance

Although no expansion capex has been reported, the “E3. Expansion” worksheet remains subject to reasonable assurance in accordance with the RIN requirements.

8. Explanatory “E6. Non-Network” worksheet

8.1. Overview

The “E6. Non-Network” worksheet reports non-network capex, as defined in Section 2 Definitions, incurred during the reporting period, by drivers and projects.

This worksheet captures non-network capex incurred by the RBP during the reporting period, that relates to non-network capex in accordance with the definition in Section 2 Definitions.

Expenditure is reported under the following cost driver categories, in accordance with Section 2 Definitions:

- Direct labour
- Direct materials
- Direct contractors
- Other direct expenditure
- Overheads
- Capital contributions

No capital contributions were received or recorded during the reporting period.

Projects are separately disclosed where:

- non-network capex was attributable to the project; and
- cumulative project expenditure exceeded $500,000 over the life of the project.

Projects reported correspond to those recorded in underlying project records and are classified according to the nature of the capital expenditure.

8.2. Sources of information

The values reported in this worksheet are sourced directly from APA Group’s ERP system. These amounts reflect statutory accounting values and are derived from capital work in progress reports and project accounting records.

8.3 Methodology applied

The amounts reported are calculated in accordance with the requirements of AASB 116, Property, plant and equipment (see section 4. Methodologies applied).

Non-network capex was classified and allocated in accordance with the RIN definitions, Section 2. Definitions.

Directly attributable expenditure and other Directly attributable costs (see section 4.3. Cost Allocation principles) were identified through project and cost centre reporting within the ERP systems.

The pipeline has been allocated a share of corporate asset and share of leases, for further information, refer to Section 4.4 Share corporate cost allocations. As such expenditure related to non-systems assets it forms part of the non-network category.

Expenditure was allocated to the relevant non-network capex drivers based on underlying project accounting records and cost classifications.

Please note that the classification of shared leased asset expenditure was inconsistent during the reporting period:

- in the FY23 and FY24 Annual Regulatory Information Notice templates, it was reported as repex; while

- in the FY22 and FY25 templates, it was reported as non-network capex.

Both approaches were accepted for reporting purposes. Going forward, this expenditure will be classified as non-network capex.

8.4 Use of actual amounts

All amounts in this worksheet are reported as actuals, as they are sourced from the APA Group’s ERP system..

8.5 Assurance

In accordance with the RIN, reasonable assurance is required for this worksheet.

8.6 Rounding

Totals in this worksheet may not add due to rounding.

9. Explanatory "E10. Overheads" worksheet

9.1. Overview

The "E10. Overheads" worksheet reports network and corporate overheads for opex and capex activities relating to services provided by the covered pipeline.

9.2. Sources of information

The values reported in this worksheet are sourced directly from APA Group's ERP system. These amounts are derived from capital working progress, project and cost centre records.

9.3 Methodology applied

The amounts reported are calculated in accordance with the requirements of AASB 101, Cost recognition and AASB 116, Property, plant and equipment, see section 4. Methodologies applied.

9.3.1 Network

The RIN requires RBP to report overheads attributable to the network. As overheads cannot be distinguished between network overheads and corporate overheads, no amounts have been reported in Table E10.1 – Network.

9.3.2 Corporate

The RIN requires RBP to report overheads attributable to corporate activities. As overheads cannot be distinguished between network overheads and corporate overheads, all overheads have been reported in table 10.2 – Corporate.

9.3.2.1 Opex

Shared corporate expenditure, representing corporate functions, incurred at the APA Group corporate level is allocated across the APA Group's pipelines and asset portfolio for regulatory purposes using a revenue-based methodology, for further details refer to Section 2.15 Overheads and Section 4.4.1 Shared corporate expenditure.

The expenditure reported in table 10.2.1 – Opex, represents RBP share of corporate expenditure, notionally allocated to RBP.

9.3.2.2 Capex

APA Group capitalises relevant corporate overheads. Costs that meet the RIN definition of capitalised corporate overheads, for further details refer to Section 2.17 Capitalised corporate overheads and Section 2.17 Capitalised networks overheads.

9.3.3 Reference services – classification

RBP has reference services as described in the Access Arrangement for Eastbound and Westbound firm capacity service. The terms and conditions for those services are provided in the Access Arrangement.

All capital and operating expenditure incurred to support this firm service is considered necessary for providing the reference service, even if minimal shippers are using it. These expenditures are reported in accordance with the methodologies and definitions set out in the Access Arrangement and are classified as reference service information.

Accordingly, the corporate overheads reported in Tables E10.2.1 – Opex and E10.2.2 – Capex are included under the "reference services" category.

9.4 Use of actual amounts

All amounts in this worksheet are reported as actuals, as they are sourced from the APA Group's ERP system.

9.5 Assurance

In accordance with the RIN, reasonable assurance is required for this worksheet.

9.6 Rounding

Totals in this worksheet may not add due to rounding.

10. Explanatory “E13. Other capex” worksheet

10.1. Overview

The “E13. Other capex” worksheet reports other capex, as defined in Section 2 Definitions, incurred during the reporting period, by drivers and projects.

This worksheet captures other capex incurred by the RBP during the reporting period, that relates to non-network capex in accordance with the definition in Section 2 Definitions.

Expenditure is reported by the following cost driver categories, in accordance with Section 2 Definitions:

- Direct labour
- Direct materials
- Direct contractors
- Other direct expenditure
- Overheads
- Capital contributions

No capital contributions were received or recorded during the reporting period.

Projects are separately disclosed where:

- other capex was attributable to the project; and
- cumulative project expenditure exceeded $500,000 over the life of the project.

Projects reported correspond to those recorded in underlying project records.

10.2. Sources of information

The values reported in this worksheet are sourced directly from APA Group’s ERP system. These amounts are derived from capital work in progress reports and project accounting records.

10.3 Methodology applied

The amounts reported are calculated in accordance with the requirements of AASB 116, Property, plant and equipment, see Section 4. Methodologies applied.

Other capex was classified and allocated in accordance with the RIN definitions, see Section 2. Definitions.

Directly attributable expenditure and other Directly attributable costs, refer to Section 4.3. Cost Allocation principles.

Expenditure was allocated to the relevant cost drivers based on underlying project accounting records and cost classifications.

Please note that, differences if the interpretation of definitions across the following Access Arrangement periods resulted in inconsistency in the classification of some projects:

- 1/7/2018 to 30/6/2022 (FY18 to FY22)
- 1/7/2022 to 30/6/2027 (FY23 to FY27)

Projects categorised as replacement capital expenditure in the “earlier” Access Arrangement period were subsequently categorised as “other capital expenditure” in the later period.

10.4 Use of actual amounts

All amounts in this worksheet are reported as actuals, as they are sourced from the APA Group's ERP system.

10.5 Assurance

In accordance with the RIN, reasonable assurance is required for this worksheet.

10.6 Rounding

Totals in this worksheet may not add due to rounding.