Official Notice to SIX Swiss Exchange

23 September 2026

Title:	Transurban Queensland Finance Pty Limited
Valor Symbol:	TQF161, TQF17, TQF2 and TQF25
Valor No:	34091216, 40960636, 110870483 and 143324118
ISIN:	CH0340912168, CH0409606362, CH1108704839, CH1433241184

Transurban Queensland Group FY26 Annual Report

Attached is the Annual Report of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited and controlled entities for the year ended 30 June 2026 which is provided for the information of Transurban Queensland Finance Pty Limited (**Transurban Queensland**) noteholders.

Transurban Queensland has notes listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange.

Notices by Transurban Queensland to the SIX Swiss Exchange are also available at the following website: www.transurban.com/tqfinstatements

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Classification Public

Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited and controlled entities

ABN 64 169 090 804

(Including Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited, Transurban Queensland Invest Trust and Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited)

Annual report

for the year ended 30 June 2026

Contents

Directors' report

The Directors of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited (TQH1, the Parent or the Company) present their report on the Group for the financial year ended 30 June 2026 (FY26). The Group (or TQ) includes TQH1 and its controlled entities, Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited and its controlled entities (TQH2), Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited and its controlled entities (TQI) and Transurban Queensland Invest Trust and its controlled entities (TQIT).

Directors

The following persons were Directors of TQH1 during the year and up to the date of this report, unless otherwise stated:

Current

D O'Toole (Chair)
B Calogero (appointed 19 May 2026)
D Clements
L Jeloscek
G Lambert (alternate Director) (appointed 19 May 2026)
J Walters
M Williams (appointed 9 April 2026)
I Lloyd (alternate Director)
K Marschall (alternate Director) (appointed 4 March 2026)

Former

N Green (until 17 March 2026)
D Walters (appointed 12 September 2025 until 9 April 2026)
J Xu (alternate Director) (until 25 February 2026)

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Group during the financial year were the development, operation and maintenance of certain toll roads in South-East Queensland and the provision of tolling services in relation to certain other toll roads. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Executive summary

Key results include[1]:

Statutory results compared to the prior comparative period:

- Toll revenue from ordinary activities increased by 6.2% to $1,013.4 million.
- Other revenue[2] increased from $6.1 million to $83.2 million.
- Profit after tax increased by 60.2% to $155.2 million.

Segment results compared to the prior comparative period:

- Operating earnings before net finance costs, income taxes and depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)[3,4,5] increased by 17.6% to $783.9 million.
- EBITDA[2,4,5] increased by 14.8% to $858.9 million.

1. *Figures used for calculating percentage movements are based on whole numbers.*
2. *Includes $75.0 million (2025: $nil) of commercial receipts from third parties in connection with the Group's construction contracts.*
3. *Operating EBITDA is based on a measure of earnings, before net finance costs, income taxes, depreciation, amortisation, non-recurring items and adjusted for major maintenance spend (replacing non-cash major maintenance provision expense).*
4. *EBITDA is operating EBITDA including non-recurring items, which may include, among other things, commercial receipts and transaction, integration, litigation liability and restructuring costs. Non-recurring items relate to commercial receipts received from third parties in connection with the Group's construction contracts recognised during the current reporting period. Refer to Note B4 for a reconciliation of EBITDA to statutory profit before tax.*
5. *These are non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measures.*

Distributions

Quarter Ended	2026 $M	2025 $M
30 September	70.0	44.0
31 December	128.0	144.0
31 March	180.0	84.0
30 June[1]	434.7	619.4
Total distributions for the financial year (declared and paid)	**812.7**	**891.4**

1. The distributions for the quarters ended 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 included capital distributions of $275.0 million and $475.0 million respectively.

Operating and financial review

Our business

TQ operates, manages and maintains urban road assets in South-East Queensland (SEQ).

The Group operates six toll road assets across five concession agreements including the Logan and Gateway Motorways, Clem7, Go Between Bridge, Legacy Way and AirportlinkM7.

The Group was established in 2014 by a consortium of investors including the Transurban Group (62.5%), Australian Super (25%) and Platinum Tawreed Investments Pty Ltd (as Trustee of Pearl Lower Order D 2025 Trust) (formerly Platinum Tawreed Investments A 2010 RSC Limited) (12.5%).

Concession asset timelines

The concession asset end dates are listed below:

	Concession end date
Gateway Motorway	2051
Logan Motorway	2051
Clem7	2051
AirportlinkM7	2053
Go Between Bridge	2063
Legacy Way	2065

Purpose and Strategy

The Group's purpose – be the link between people, places and progress – recognises TQ’s role at the intersection of infrastructure, mobility, technology and policy. The Group delivers positive impacts through both physical and digital infrastructure, connecting customers, partners and communities across SEQ’s networks. The Group's strategy focuses on creating stakeholder value, pursuing growth and driving operational efficiency – reinforcing each other to unlock momentum and long-term value.

Our values – start with the customer; show up with an open mind; solve it together; and set the standard – guide how our people show up every day.

Value proposition

The Group has an interest in six operating assets across SEQ. The investment proposition for high quality toll road assets lies in providing investors with access to long dated, predictable, growing cash flows generated over the life of the concession.

Organic growth is derived from traffic growth and inflation protected toll escalation. It is supported by the Group’s ability to provide efficient corporate and operational services at scale across its portfolio. The Group has a track record of leveraging its core competencies to drive cost efficiencies and margin uplift.

In addition, value is added through using an integrated network approach to the operation, development and investment in the portfolio of underlying assets.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Group financial performance

Financial performance indicators

The chief operating decision maker (the Board of Directors) assesses the performance of the Group based on operating EBITDA. Operating EBITDA is based on a measure of earnings, before net finance costs, income taxes, depreciation, amortisation and non-recurring items, and adjusted for major maintenance spend (replacing non-cash major maintenance provision expense).

EBITDA is operating EBITDA including non-recurring items, which may include, among other things, commercial receipts and transaction, integration, litigation liability and restructuring costs.

	FY26	FY25
Segment information[1]	**$M**	**$M**
Toll revenue	1,013.4	954.6
Other revenue	8.2	6.1
Total segment revenue[2]	**1,021.6**	**960.7**
Operating EBITDA[3]	**783.9**	**730.4**
Add: non-recurring items[4]	75.0	—
EBITDA	**858.9**	**730.4**
Statutory information		
Total statutory revenue	1,096.6	960.7
Statutory profit after tax	155.2	96.9

1. *These are non-IFRS measures. Non-IFRS measures are financial measures other than those defined or specified under any relevant Australian Accounting Standard and may not be directly comparable with other companies' information. The Group believes that non-IFRS measures provide useful information, however, should not be considered as an indication of, or as a substitute for, statutory financial information or measures. These non-IFRS measures are audited. Note B4 to the Group financial statements presents further detail on the segment results for the Group, including reconciliations to the statutory result.*
2. *Segment revenue is used to assess the Group's customer-generated income across the portfolio of underlying assets, specifically toll and other revenue. The measure represents the aggregate toll and other revenue from each asset and excludes statutory construction revenue and non-recurring items.*
3. *Management considers segment operating EBITDA to be the best measure of underlying business performance. Segment operating EBITDA aggregates the results from each asset and reflects the contribution from individual assets to the Group's operating performance and focuses on elements of the result that management can influence to drive improvements in earnings.*
4. *Relates to commercial receipts from third parties in connection with the Group's construction contracts recognised during the current reporting period that have been treated as a non-recurring item for segment purposes.*

Concession asset performance

Asset	Toll revenue contribution[1]	Traffic growth (ADT[2])	Toll revenue growth[1]
Gateway Motorway	33.1%	2.1%	5.5%
Logan Motorway	33.1%	3.4%	7.1%
AirportlinkM7	17.2%	2.4%	6.5%
Clem7	8.3%	3.1%	6.4%
Legacy Way	6.9%	1.6%	5.4%
Go Between Bridge	1.4 %	(7.3%)	(3.0%)
	100.0%		

1. *Calculated based on statutory toll revenue for FY26.*
2. *Average Daily Traffic. Non-IFRS measure. Calculated by dividing the total number of trips on each asset by the number of days in the period.*

Operating and financial review (continued)

Health, Safety, Sustainability and Environment (HSSE)

Our commitment to health, safety, sustainability, and environmental stewardship in Queensland has driven significant progress and innovation, ensuring the health and safety of our employees, contractors and customers and minimising our environmental footprint.

We have achieved this through our continued focus on driving HSSE leadership across all levels of the business and effectively implementing our Health, Safety and Environment (HSE) Management System, which included delivery of our Critical Risk Control Standards.

This commitment is demonstrated through the completion of FY26 personal HSE Action Plans, achieving a 99% completion rate, and celebrating over three years without sustaining an employee recordable injury.

TQ recorded three (3) contractor recordable injuries during FY26. The business worked collaboratively with its Incident Response and Maintenance (IR&M) provider to identify causal factors, implement corrective actions and reinforce critical risk controls. TQ's HSE assurance framework continues to drive contractor accountability, support continuous improvement and strengthen safety performance across operations.

TQ recorded 162 serious injury crashes in FY26. The majority of these incidents occurred on open roads, with the Logan Motorway experiencing a higher number of serious injury crashes during the year. Initiatives have focused on addressing key risk factors, including speeding, merging and wet weather conditions. Ongoing engagement with the Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR) continues to support the identification and management of road safety risks, including those associated with the interface between Transurban and state-managed assets.

The Group is also continuing its efforts to develop a revised Sustainability Framework, which is business led and guided by insights from our double materiality process. This is being guided by the Sustainability Steering Committee, which was established in FY25 and includes representatives from the Transurban Group Executive and Leadership teams, including across Delivery & Risk, Corporate Affairs and Finance. The Committee's role is to assist the Group Executive Committee in fulfilling its governance and oversight responsibilities relating to the development of sustainability strategy, policy and frameworks, the effectiveness of processes for the identification and assessment of sustainability risk and opportunity, Group performance against sustainability metrics and targets; and the integrity of Transurban Group's sustainability disclosures and reporting.

TQ remains focused on sustainability initiatives and activities that support its purpose to 'be the link between people, places and progress' and aligned to the Transurban Group's publicly stated material topics. Highlights include an ongoing focus on data governance and improving its systems and processes to enhance co-ordination and reporting across topics.

The Group continues to work with the Risk team towards greater integration of sustainability risks and opportunities, thereby improving transparency and facilitating better coordination of risks across the organisation.

During FY26, additional sustainability highlights include:

- Maintaining participation across Sustainability global benchmarks as part of the Transurban Group including CDP[1] Climate benchmark - achieved a B rating (2025) a C rating for Water (2025) and an A- for our Supply Chain engagement. In 2025 we were again included in the S&P Sustainability Yearbook, received a MSCI AAA rating, and were included as a member of the FTSE4Good Index Series.
- Logan West Upgrade Project (LWUP): completed final Climate Change Risk Assessment and project-level greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions targets incorporated into Scope of Works and Technical Criteria (SWTC).
- Achieved 100% of electricity requirements sourced from renewable energy throughout FY26, contributing towards the Transurban Group's GHG targets.
- Continuing contract with Griffith University to assess effectiveness and use of asset fauna crossings in protecting koalas and facilitating safe movement across our motorways.

In FY26, the Transurban Group will continue reporting for our stakeholders using globally recognised sustainability frameworks including GRI, SASB and the UN SDGs.

1. CDP (formerly the Carbon Disclosure Project) is a nonprofit organisation that facilitates environmental impact disclosures.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Supporting our customers and communities

Throughout FY26, TQ focused on enhancing customer experience, demonstrating the value of its roads, delivering targeted community investment, promoting road safety, and contributing to positive social outcomes across SEQ.

Empowering customers

TQ continued to promote initiatives designed to improve transparency and provide customer value. A partnership with Brisbane radio station 4BC provided daily breakfast traffic updates highlighting real-time travel time benefits on AirportlinkM7 and Clem7. To support safer and more informed travel, TQ promoted Linkt app road alert notifications, helping customers receive timely updates regarding incidents, roadworks and maintenance closures. TQ also expanded the Linkt Rewards program, providing customers with additional value through discounts on fuel, travel and vehicle-related services.

Strengthening communities

TQ continued to invest in community partnerships and engagement initiatives that support positive local outcomes. In October 2025, TQ awarded community grants of up to $10,000 to 13 organisations delivering social, environmental and road safety initiatives, supporting them to achieve tangible benefits within their communities. An additional community grants program was launched in April 2026 to assist with cost-of-living pressures, to support grassroots organisations providing emergency relief, including access to food, housing and transport assistance, with a further 9 Queensland charities receiving funding.

TQ continued engagement on its Logan West Upgrade Project through targeted stakeholder engagement, Traditional Owner and First Nations consultation, digital communications and project updates to keep the community informed about the project and its benefits.

During Legacy Week 2025, TQ celebrated a significant milestone, surpassing $1 million donated to Legacy Brisbane since Legacy Way opened in 2015. Through a one-cent contribution from every trip through Legacy Way, the partnership continues to support veteran families across Queensland. In FY26, TQ contributed $138,000 to Legacy Brisbane, representing its largest annual contribution to date.

TQ continued its support of major community events across Queensland. 37,000 people took part in Bridge to Brisbane across the Gateway Bridge, with our team and business partners raising more than $60,000 for Ronald McDonald House Charities. TQ also sponsored the Tour de Brisbane bike ride through the Legacy Way Tunnel, which raised $30,000 for medical research.

Championing road safety

TQ continued to promote its commitment to road safety through advocacy initiatives, community partnerships, education programs and media stories. In August 2025, TQ supported the establishment of the bipartisan Parliamentary Friends of Road Safety group in Queensland, bringing together parliamentarians to raise awareness of road trauma and support evidence-based approaches to improving road safety outcomes across the state.

TQ continued its partnership with the FOGs ARTIE Academy, supporting First Nations students to obtain the supervised driving hours required to secure a provisional driver's licence. In FY26, the Transurban ARTIE #1 Driving School provided 1,154 hours of supervised driving lessons to 91 students across Brisbane and Logan, with 53 students obtaining their driver's licence.

TQ also continued its partnership with Kidsafe running a “Free Fit Friday” campaign over the year, providing free car seat fittings and safety checks for families across Brisbane and Logan each Friday.. Over 1,050 families received support during the year and since the partnership began in 2019, more than 9,300 free car seat fittings and safety checks have been provided.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Operations

Throughout FY26, TQ significantly advanced the LWUP successfully reaching a critical delivery milestone with the release of the Request for Tender (RFT). Following the receipt of Expression of Interest (EOI) submissions in December 2025, TQ management has actively engaged with respondents through targeted workshops and clarifications. TQ continues to work closely with the Queensland State Government to finalise federal environmental approvals, utility corridors, and concession contributions. This momentum supports TQ's target to conclude the Binding Upgrade Proposal (BUP) phase in FY27 as the business looks toward Financial Close.

In parallel, TQ has advanced strategic planning and high-level stakeholder alignment for the Gateway Motorway Upgrade and broader road enhancements pre and post the 2032 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Constructive discussions have continued with DTMR, alongside active engagement with the Premier’s Chief of Staff and the Transport Minister’s office.

Road safety remained a key operational focus throughout FY26, with management proactively responding to elevated serious injury crash trends through a range of targeted interventions. Key initiatives included implementation of the FY26 Enterprise Road Safety Action Plan, independent road safety audits, enhanced collaboration with Queensland Police, hotspot analysis, speed management measures, and customer awareness campaigns. These initiatives strengthened TQ’s road safety framework and supported ongoing efforts to improve network safety outcomes and reduce risk across the portfolio.

TQ's Operations and Control Room teams demonstrated strong cross-agency collaboration and agility throughout the year. During the Bridge to Brisbane event in September 2025, operations were seamlessly managed using the CLEM7 and Alternate Traffic Control Room (ATCR), providing a highly successful live test of our business resilience infrastructure. Furthermore, the network's emergency preparedness was validated through a successful intra-agency desktop emergency exercise for the AirportlinkM7 and Clem7 tunnels with Police, Ambulance, and Fire services. This operational readiness was practically applied during a New Year’s Eve incident on the Gateway Bridge, where rapid incident-response procedures and technology-enabled evidence capture by our teams supported a targeted and successful police operation.

The Logan Motorway Pavement Rectification Program continued to make solid progress throughout FY26, advancing from planning and procurement into active delivery. Investigation, design and construction activities progressed during the year, with the program positioning the Logan Motorway for improved long-term network performance, asset reliability and customer outcomes. While some delivery activities were rescheduled due to external factors, management continued to optimise the program and maintain strong momentum toward completion, with major works progressing and future stages scheduled to minimise network disruption.

Operating and financial review (continued)

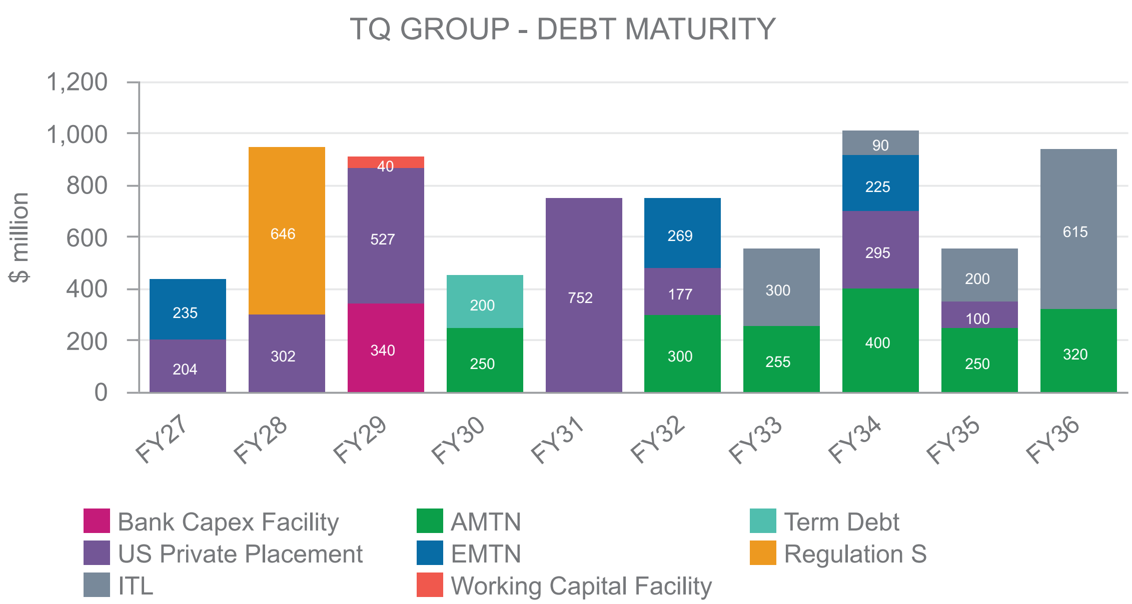
Financing activities

During FY26, and in the interval between the end of FY26 and the date of this report, the Group executed the following financing activities:

- In September 2025, the Group reached financial close on $485.0m of debt via an Asian Term Loan (ATL) facility with a tenor of 10 years; and
- In June 2026, the Group reached financial close on $400.0 million and $320.0 million of senior secured notes under its Australian Medium Term Note (AMTN) Programme with a tenor of 7.25 and 10 years respectively.

Debt maturity profiles

The following chart shows the Group's debt maturity profile based on the total facilities available as at 30 June 2026. The full value of available debt facilities is shown. Debt is shown in the financial year in which it matures. Debt values are shown in AUD as at 30 June 2026. CHF and USD debt is converted at the hedged rate where cross currency interest rate swaps are in place, to manage the volatility in exchange rate movements – refer to Note B13 of the financial statements.



Financial risk management

The Group's exposure to financial risk and its policies for managing that risk can be found in Note B13 of the financial statements. This section outlines the Group's financial risk management objectives in accordance to the Group Treasury Policy and associated Frameworks.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Business risks, threats and opportunities

The Group is exposed to a variety of risks due to the nature of the environment in which it operates. These risks include consideration of financial and non-financial risk themes including economic conditions, geopolitical issues, health safety and environmental, regulatory, cyber, stakeholder relationship and social sustainability risk themes.

The risks outlined below reflect the key business risk themes, threats and opportunities, that have the potential to impact on the Group's operations and its financial performance if not managed effectively.

The following are key opportunities that may impact the Group's financial and operating results in future periods:

- Identification of new business opportunities in the Queensland market.

The following are key threats that may impact the Group's financial and operating results in future periods:

- Consequences of geopolitical shifts;
- Material change in government and stakeholder appetite;
- Change in government policies or regulatory interpretations including toll reform;
- Litigation challenges arising from ongoing and potential court proceedings, disputes and third-party claims;
- Deterioration of government relationships;
- Maintaining the safety and well being of employees and contractors;
- Cyber security and information protection, reflecting global geopolitical uplift in the cyber threat landscape; and
- The inability to attract a competitive and capable pool of tenderers for major projects due to Transurban's contractual framework or Queensland market conditions.

Under the Group's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework, any risks identified as material are escalated to the appropriate Senior Executive for management and monitoring in accordance with the ERM Framework and reported to the Audit and Risk Review Committee (ARRC).

Operating and financial review (continued)

Business risks, threats and opportunities (continued)

Risk management

An organisation-wide, integrated, proactive and practical approach to identifying and managing risks is essential for an organisation's resilience, sustainability, and creating value for its customers. By anticipating and understanding the current and future uncertainties associated with its operating environment, the Group can mitigate threats and pursue business opportunities to benefit all its stakeholders.

Proactive agile risk management is embedded into the Group's strategic activities, decision-making processes and daily operations to ensure the Group is delivering upon its strategic objectives, as well as continuing to create and maintain stakeholder value.

The Group's ERM Framework is a fundamental tool within the business, providing governing principles and guidance to inform the early identification of risks (both threats and opportunities) and proactive implementation of considered risk mitigation or adoption strategies. Overseen by the Board and the ARRC, and actively managed by the Executive Committee and Senior Managers, the ERM Framework also provides a structured approach so that the key risks and issues are escalated appropriately, ensuring the Group responds to those with the potential to materially impact the business.

The Group's Risk Appetite Statement, which covers both financial and non-financial measures, outlines the level of risk the Group is prepared to accept, tolerate, or avoid in the pursuit of our business strategy. The statement is critical in guiding the attitudes and behaviours towards risk and is reviewed by the Board. It provides an integrated, proactive, practical approach to identifying and managing risks essential for the Group's resilience, sustainability, and social licence. By anticipating and understanding the current and future uncertainties associated with the Group's operating environment, threats can be mitigated and business opportunities pursued to benefit all of our stakeholders.

To ensure the Group is operating within its risk appetite thresholds it has linked its Risk Appetite Statement to Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). Using these KRIs and KPIs, the Group can measure its business and risk management performance against financial and non-financial risk metrics. Performance is tracked and presented to the Board to provide early insights into its risk exposures and in order to make informed decisions.

Across the business, teams regularly review the business activities and the local and global operating environment to identify risks with the potential to impact the business.

Operating and financial review (continued)

Auditor

Services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia:

	2026 $	2025 $
Audit and other assurance services:		
Audit of financial reports	725,000	780,500
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	**725,000**	**780,500**

Indemnification

Each officer (including each Director) of the Group is indemnified, to the full extent permitted by law, against any liabilities incurred as an officer of the Group pursuant to agreements with the Group. Each officer is also indemnified against reasonable costs (whether legal or otherwise) incurred in relation to relevant proceedings in which the officer is involved because the officer is or was an officer.

The Group has arranged a premium for a Directors and officers liability insurance policy to indemnify Directors and officers in accordance with the terms and conditions of the policy.

This policy is subject to a confidentiality clause which prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability covered, the name of the insurer, the limit of liability and the premium paid for this policy.

Rounding of amounts

The Group has applied the *Australian Securities and Investments Commission ('ASIC') Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183* to this report, and amounts have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The Directors' report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors and is signed for and on behalf of the Directors.

D O'Toole
Director

D Clements
Director

Brisbane
23 September 2026

Auditor's Independence Declaration

As lead auditor of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited (TQH1, the Parent or the Company) and its controlled entities (together Transurban Queensland or the Group)'s financial report for the year ended 30 June 2026, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit of the financial report; and

b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit of the financial report.

E A Barron
Partner
PricewaterhouseCoopers

Melbourne
23 September 2026

Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited

ABN 64 169 090 804

Contents

Section A: Group financial statements

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $M	2025 $M
Revenue	B5	**1,096.6**	**960.7**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense		(19.3)	(21.6)
Road operating costs		(237.6)	(200.2)
Management fees		(54.3)	(47.2)
Corporate and other expenses		(7.1)	(13.7)
Total operating expenses		**(318.3)**	**(282.7)**
Amortisation	B15	(238.7)	(238.8)
Depreciation		(22.3)	(24.1)
Total amortisation and depreciation		**(261.0)**	**(262.9)**
Net finance costs	B11	(332.4)	(311.0)
Profit before income tax		**184.9**	**104.1**
Income tax expense	B6	(29.7)	(7.2)
Profit for the year		**155.2**	**96.9**
Profit for the year is attributable to:			
- TQH1		72.2	13.0
- TQH2/TQI/TQIT		83.0	83.9
Profit attributable to ordinary security holders of the stapled group		**155.2**	**96.9**
Other comprehensive income for the year			
Items that may be reclassified to profit and loss in the future			
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges, net of tax		86.8	(12.4)
Changes in the fair value of cost of hedging, net of tax		(0.8)	(2.0)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**86.0**	**(14.4)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**241.2**	**82.5**
Total comprehensive income for the year is attributable to:			
- TQH1		72.2	13.0
- TQH2/TQI/TQIT		169.0	69.5
Total comprehensive income attributable to ordinary security holders of the stapled group		**241.2**	**82.5**

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

Consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $M	2025 $M
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	B7	575.3	108.2
Trade and other receivables	B7	81.6	68.5
Derivative financial assets	B13	99.0	146.2
Total current assets		**755.9**	**322.9**
Non-current assets			
Derivative financial assets	B13	396.4	553.6
Property, plant and equipment		49.1	66.7
Deferred tax assets	B6	696.9	763.0
Goodwill	B14	204.7	204.7
Other intangible assets	B15	6,411.7	6,631.7
Total non-current assets		**7,758.8**	**8,219.7**
Total assets		**8,514.7**	**8,542.6**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	B7	98.8	99.6
Borrowings	B12	538.7	619.9
Maintenance provision	B16	71.9	95.3
Other provisions		3.8	5.6
Other liabilities	B8	64.9	63.1
Total current liabilities		**778.1**	**883.5**
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	B12	6,811.7	6,297.9
Derivative financial liabilities	B13	17.7	3.0
Maintenance provision	B16	807.8	684.8
Other provisions		0.1	0.1
Other liabilities	B8	14.6	17.1
Total non-current liabilities		**7,651.9**	**7,002.9**
Total liabilities		**8,430.0**	**7,886.4**
Net assets		**84.7**	**656.2**
Equity			
Contributed equity	B10	568.9	568.9
Accumulated losses		(324.2)	(396.4)
Equity attributable to other members of the stapled group (TQH2/TQI/TQIT)		(160.0)	483.7
Total equity		**84.7**	**656.2**

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

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Attributable to security holders of the stapled group				
	No. of securities	Contributed equity	Accumulated losses	Equity attributable to other members – TQH2, TQI & TQIT	Total equity
	M	$M	$M	$M	$M
Balance at 1 July 2025	**4,546.0**	**568.9**	**(396.4)**	**483.7**	**656.2**
Profit for the year	—	—	72.2	83.0	155.2
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	—	86.0	86.0
Total comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**72.2**	**169.0**	**241.2**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends/distributions provided for[1]	—	—	—	(812.7)	(812.7)
	—	**—**	**—**	**(812.7)**	**(812.7)**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**4,546.0**	**568.9**	**(324.2)**	**(160.0)**	**84.7**
Balance at 1 July 2024	**4,546.0**	**568.9**	**(409.4)**	**1,305.6**	**1,465.1**
Profit for the year	—	—	13.0	83.9	96.9
Other comprehensive loss for the year	—	—	—	(14.4)	(14.4)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**13.0**	**69.5**	**82.5**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividends/distributions provided for[1]	—	—	—	(891.4)	(891.4)
	—	**—**	**—**	**(891.4)**	**(891.4)**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**4,546.0**	**568.9**	**(396.4)**	**483.7**	**656.2**

1. *Refer to Note B9 for further details of dividends and distributions provided for.*

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026

	Note	2026 $M	2025 $M
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts of toll revenue		1,109.9	1,049.7
Receipts of other revenue		82.1	8.2
Interest received		9.5	9.6
Payments to suppliers and employees		(278.5)	(287.9)
Payments for maintenance of intangible assets		(50.6)	(59.3)
Interest and debt fees paid		(314.8)	(281.5)
Interest paid on finance leases	B23	(0.8)	(0.9)
Income taxes paid		(0.7)	(0.6)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(a)	**556.1**	**437.3**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for financial assets at amortised cost		(15.0)	—
Payments for intangible assets		(20.3)	(15.9)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(4.6)	(4.1)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(39.9)**	**(20.0)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings	(b)	1,239.7	769.1
Repayment of borrowings	(b)	(473.5)	(264.4)
Principal repayment of leases	B23	(2.6)	(1.5)
Dividends and distributions paid	B9	(812.7)	(891.4)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		**(49.1)**	**(388.2)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**467.1**	**29.1**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		108.2	79.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	B7	**575.3**	**108.2**

(a) Reconciliation of profit for the year to net cash inflow from operating activities

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Profit for the year	**155.2**	**96.9**
Amortisation and depreciation	261.0	262.9
Non-cash net finance costs	33.4	29.1
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade and other receivables	(7.2)	(4.1)
Increase/(decrease) in operating creditors and accruals	8.5	(5.0)
Increase in provisions	79.0	50.3
Decrease in deferred tax assets	29.0	6.6
(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities	(2.8)	0.6
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**556.1**	**437.3**

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended 30 June 2026 (continued)

(b) Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

	Borrowings current $M	Borrowings non-current $M	Debt principal related derivatives (included in assets / liabilities)[1] $M	Total debt related financial instruments $M
Balance at 1 July 2025	**619.9**	**6,297.9**	**(810.4)**	**6,107.4**
Proceeds from borrowings	—	1,239.7	—	1,239.7
Repayment of borrowings	(473.5)	—	—	(473.5)
Total cash flows	**(473.5)**	**1,239.7**	**—**	**766.2**
Non-cash changes				
Foreign exchange movements	(146.4)	(183.0)	107.5	(221.9)
Transfer	538.7	(538.7)	—	—
Amortisation of borrowing costs and remeasurement adjustments	—	(4.2)	—	(4.2)
Total non-cash changes	**392.3**	**(725.9)**	**107.5**	**(226.1)**
Balance at 30 June 2026	**538.7**	**6,811.7**	**(702.9)**	**6,647.5**
Balance at 1 July 2024	**245.8**	**5,975.3**	**(618.7)**	**5,602.4**
Proceeds from borrowings	18.6	750.5	—	769.1
Repayment of borrowings	(264.4)	—	—	(264.4)
Total cash flows	**(245.8)**	**750.5**	**—**	**504.7**
Non-cash changes				
Foreign exchange movements	19.5	163.4	(191.7)	(8.8)
Transfer	600.4	(600.4)	—	—
Amortisation of borrowing costs and remeasurement adjustments	—	9.1	—	9.1
Total non-cash changes	**619.9**	**(427.9)**	**(191.7)**	**0.3**
Balance at 30 June 2025	**619.9**	**6,297.9**	**(810.4)**	**6,107.4**

1. *Total derivatives balance at 30 June 2026 is an asset of $477.7 million (2025: $696.8 million asset). The difference in carrying value to the table above relates to interest rate swap contracts, the interest portion of cross-currency interest rate swap contracts and credit valuation and debit valuation adjustments which are excluded from the balances above as they do not relate to financing activities.*

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

Section B: Notes to the Group financial statements

Basis of preparation and significant changes

B1 Corporate information

These financial statements have been prepared as a consolidation of the financial statements of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited (TQH1, the Parent or the Company) and its controlled entities (TQ or the Group). TQH1 is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

The controlled entities of TQH1 include the other members of the stapled group being Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited and its controlled entities (TQH2), and Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited and its controlled entities (TQI) and Transurban Queensland Invest Trust and its controlled entities (TQIT). The equity securities of TQH1, TQH2, TQI and TQIT are stapled and cannot be dealt separately. Each of the companies is controlled by the Transurban Group (a stapled group) listed on the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX).

The principal activities of the Group during the reporting period were the development, operation and maintenance of certain toll roads in South-East Queensland and the provision of tolling services in relation to certain other toll roads. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year. The Group is a for-profit entity.

Entities within the Group have their registered office at Level 39, 300 George Street, Brisbane QLD 4000. The ABN for Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited is 64 169 090 804.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 30 June 2026 (FY26) were authorised for issue on 23 September 2026 in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors. Directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial statements.

B2 Summary of significant changes in the current reporting period

There have been no significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the year.

B3 Basis of preparation

The Group financial statements are general purpose financial statements which:

- Have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth), Australian Accounting Standards (AAS) and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB);
- Have applied all accounting policies in accordance with AAS and, where a standard permits a choice in accounting policy, the policy applied by the Group has been disclosed in these financial statements;
- Comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- Have been prepared under the historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative financial instruments) which are measured at fair value;
- Are presented in Australian dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency;
- Have been rounded to the nearest hundred thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated, in accordance with *ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2026/183;* and
- Have reclassified the presentation of comparative amounts, where applicable, to conform to the current period presentation.

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

Going concern

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the continuity of normal operations, in particular over the 12 months from the date of this report.

In determining the appropriateness of the going concern basis of preparation, management have considered the uncertainties related to the macroeconomic environment on the Group's liquidity and operations. Management consider near-term interest rate fluctuations to be primarily limited to new borrowing facilities due to the Group's hedging policy and profile. In addition, the Group's toll roads have annual toll escalations by Brisbane Consumer Price Index (CPI) and toll prices cannot be lowered as a result of deflation, which provides revenue protection in an inflationary environment.

This is notwithstanding that the consolidated balance sheet of the Group presents a net current liability position of $22.2 million (2025: $560.6 million).

Management have assessed cash flow forecasts and the Group's ability to fund its net current liability position as at 30 June 2026. This assessment indicates that the Group is expected to be able to continue to operate within available liquidity levels and the terms of its borrowing facilities, and to fund the Group's net current liability position as at 30 June 2026, for the 12 months from the date of this report.

Management have also forecast that the Group is not expected to breach any financial covenants within the 12 months from the date of this report. Financial covenant forecasts utilised the same underlying cash flow forecasts as those used in the going concern assessment.

Furthermore, management have taken the following matters into consideration in forming the view that the Group is a going concern:

- The Group has unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of $574.1 million (2025: $107.1 million) as at 30 June 2026;
- The Group generated positive operating cash flows of $481.1 million (excluding $75.0 million of non-recurring commercial receipts) (2025: $437.3 million) for the year ended 30 June 2026;
- The Group has available a total of $56.4 million (2025: $82.8 million) of undrawn working capital and general purpose borrowing facilities across a number of financial providers with a maturity beyond 12 months;
- The Group is expected to have the ability to fund its net current liability position through the generation of cash in the next 12 months; and
- The Group has paid $812.7 million (2025: $891.4 million) of distributions for the year ended 30 June 2026. Payment of future distributions is at the discretion of the Board.

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

New and amended accounting standards

A number of new and amended accounting standards became effective for the annual reporting period commencing 1 July 2025, however they have had no impact on the Group.

New and amended accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new and amended accounting standards have been published but are not mandatory for the year ended 30 June 2026. The Group's assessment of the expected impact of these standards is set out below.

Reference	Description and Impact on the Group	Application of the standard	Application by the Group
AASB 2014-10 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	The AASB has made limited scope amendments to AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and AASB 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*. The amendments clarify the accounting treatment for sales or contribution of assets between an investor and its associates or joint ventures. They confirm that the accounting treatment depends on whether the non-monetary assets sold or contributed to an associate or joint venture constitute a 'business' (as defined in AASB 3 *Business Combinations*). Where the non-monetary assets constitute a business, the investor will recognise the full gain or loss on the sale or contribution of assets. If the assets do not meet the definition of a business, the gain or loss is recognised by the investor only to the extent of the other investor's interest in the associate or joint venture. The amendments are applicable to the Group on a prospective basis from 1 July 2028 and are not expected to materially impact the Group.	1 January 2028	1 July 2028
AASB 2025-4 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency*	AASB 2025-4 amends AASB 121 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* and AASB 129 *Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies* to clarify currency translation procedures when an entity's presentation currency is hyperinflationary, but its functional currency is not. All amounts, including comparative figures, must be translated at the closing rate of the most recent reporting period. The amendments are applicable to the Group on a retrospective basis from 1 July 2027 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group, as it does not have a presentation currency that is hyperinflationary.	1 January 2027	1 July 2027

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

New and amended accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

<table>
<tr><th>Reference</th><th>Description and Impact on the Group</th><th>Application of the standard</th><th>Application by the Group</th></tr>
<tr><td>AASB 18
Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements</td><td>AASB 18 replaces AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and sets out requirements for the presentation and disclosure of information in general purpose financial statements. The key changes include:
• on the face of the statement of profit and loss – newly defined ‘operating profit’ and ‘profit before financing and income taxes’ subtotals and a requirement for all income and expenses to be allocated between operating, investing and financing activities;
• in the notes to the financial statements – disclosure of management-defined performance measures (MPMs) which will form part of the audited financial statements; and
• aggregation and disaggregation – enhanced requirements for the aggregation and disaggregation of information (presented in the primary financial statements and in the notes) which focus on grouping items based on their shared characteristics.

AASB 18 is applicable to the Group on a retrospective basis from 1 July 2027 and is expected to have an impact on how the Group presents and discloses information in its financial statements.</td><td>1 January 2027</td><td>1 July 2027</td></tr>
<tr><td>AASB 2024-2
Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments</td><td>AASB 2024-2 amends AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 9 Financial Instruments and amends requirements related to:
• derecognising financial assets;
• derecognising financial liabilities, including settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system (derecognition of a financial liability before settlement date); and
• assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets with environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) and similar features.

This Standard also amends the disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and adds disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

The amendments are applicable to the Group on a modified retrospective basis from 1 July 2026 and are not expected to have a material impact, based on the Group’s settlement process and derecognition policies. Further, the Group currently does not have the type of financial instruments impacted by amendments.</td><td>1 January 2026</td><td>1 July 2026</td></tr>
</table>

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

New and amended accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

Reference	Description and Impact on the Group	Application of the standard	Application by the Group
AASB 2024-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Annual Improvements Volume 11*	AASB 2024-3 makes minor improvements to the following accounting standards to address inconsistencies or to clarify requirements: • AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Accounting Standards*; • AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*; • AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*; • AASB 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*; and • AASB 107 *Statement of Cash Flows*. The amendments are applicable to the Group on a modified retrospective basis from 1 July 2026 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group, as the changes are minor and include improving the consistency between standards and clarifying existing requirements.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026
AASB 2025-1 *Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*	AASB 2025-1 amends AASB 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and AASB 9 *Financial Instruments* to allow entities to better reflect contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity in the financial statements, which are often structured as power purchase agreements (PPAs). These amendments: • clarify the application of the 'own-use' criteria to nature-dependent electricity contracts; • permit hedge accounting if these contracts are used as hedging instruments; and • add new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to better understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows. The amendments are applicable to the Group on a modified retrospective basis from 1 July 2026 and are not expected to have a material impact on the Group, as it currently does not have the type of PPAs impacted by these amendments.	1 January 2026	1 July 2026

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

Key accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of Group's financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also need to exercise judgment in applying the Group's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to final outcomes deviating from estimates and assumptions made.

Detailed information about each of these key accounting estimates and judgements is included in the following notes:

- Potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities — Note B3
- Constraining revenue recognition relating to legal proceedings — Note B5
- Provision for income taxes and recoverability of deferred tax assets — Note B6
- Fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments — Note B13
- Recoverability of goodwill — Note B14
- Measurement of the maintenance provision — Note B16
- Contingencies — Note B20

B3 Basis of preparation (continued)

Key accounting estimates and judgements (continued)

Key accounting estimate and judgement

Potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks and opportunities (climate-related risks) have been considered in the Group's key accounting estimates and judgements made in the preparation of these financial statements, including in determining the recoverability of intangible assets and the measurement of maintenance provisions. These considerations are based on reasonable and supportable information, and have been informed by the Transurban Group's[1] Enterprise Risk Management processes, historical experience and relevant climate-related risk assessments undertaken across the Transurban Group, including Climate Change Adaption Plans and climate-related scenario analysis.

Where relevant, the assumptions used in assessing climate-related risks are consistent with those applied in the Transurban Group's FY26 Sustainability Report (Climate Statements). The Transurban Group's Sustainability Report (Climate Statements) does not form part of these financial statements and should be read as supplementary information only.

Based on the assessments performed and information available at the reporting date, management have determined that climate-related risks do not have a material effect on the Group's financial position, financial performance or cash flows as at the reporting date.

The inherent uncertainty in assessing climate-related risks, including the timing and severity of impacts and future policy and regulatory developments, may result in actual outcomes differing from those assumed in the preparation of the Group's financial statements.

Impairment assessments for intangible assets are based on a range of assumptions reflecting management's best estimate of expected operating conditions. Based on the assessments performed, climate-related risks are not considered to have a material impact on the impairment outcomes at the reporting date.

The maintenance provisions under the Group's concession arrangements is based on a range of assumptions reflecting management's best estimate of asset conditions and lifecycle planning. Based on the assessments performed, climate-related risks are not considered to have a material impact on the measurement of the maintenance provisions at the reporting date.

1.The Transurban Group includes Transurban Holdings Limited, Transurban Holding Trust and Transurban International Limited and their respective controlled entities.

Operating performance

B4 Segment Information

The Group applies an integrated network approach to operate, develop and invest in the portfolio of underlying assets, as the operating activities, regulatory environment and customer and client relationships are shared across each of the concession assets managed by the Group and which are all located in Brisbane, Australia. Hence the Group is viewed as a single operating segment, which is aligned to the information reported to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The CODM (the Board of Directors) assesses the performance of the network based on operating EBITDA.

Operating EBITDA is based on a measure of earnings, before net finance costs, income taxes, depreciation, amortisation and non-recurring items, and adjusted for major maintenance spend (replacing non-cash major maintenance provision expense).

EBITDA is operating EBITDA including non-recurring items, which may include, among other things, commercial receipts and transaction, integration, litigation liability and restructuring costs.

Segment information

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Toll revenue	1,013.4	954.6
Other revenue	8.2	6.1
Total segment revenue	**1,021.6**	**960.7**
Operating EBITDA	**783.9**	**730.4**
Add: non-recurring items[1]	75.0	—
EBITDA	**858.9**	**730.4**
Material items included in EBITDA:		
Road operating costs (excluding major maintenance spend)	(104.2)	(100.4)
Major maintenance spend	(52.8)	(47.4)
Management fees	(54.3)	(47.2)
Employee benefits expense	(19.3)	(21.6)

Reconciliation of segment information to statutory financial information:

Segment revenue

Segment revenue reconciles to total statutory revenue as follows:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Total segment revenue	**1,021.6**	**960.7**
Add: revenue from commercial receipts[1]	75.0	—
Total statutory revenue	**1,096.6**	**960.7**

1. Relates to commercial receipts from third parties in connection with the Group's construction contracts recognised during the current reporting period that have been treated as a non-recurring item for segment purposes.

B4 Segment Information (continued)

Segment EBITDA

Segment EBITDA reconciles to total statutory profit before income tax as follows:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
EBITDA	**858.9**	**730.4**
Add:		
Major maintenance spend	52.8	47.4
(Less):		
Statutory major maintenance expense	(133.4)	(99.8)
Statutory amortisation and depreciation	(261.0)	(262.9)
Statutory net finance costs	(332.4)	(311.0)
Statutory profit before income tax	**184.9**	**104.1**

B5 Revenue

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Toll revenue	1,013.4	954.6
Other revenue[1]	83.2	6.1
Total revenue	**1,096.6**	**960.7**

1. Includes $75.0 million (2025: $nil) of commercial receipts from third parties in connection with the Group's construction contracts.

The Group's service concession arrangements are accounted for in accordance with AASB Interpretation 12 *Service Concession Arrangements* (AASB Interpretation 12) and can fall into two types of models, the intangible asset model and the financial asset model as discussed below.

Service concession arrangements – intangible asset model

The revenue streams covered by this model are toll revenue and construction revenue. The Group has not recognised any construction revenue in the current and comparative reporting period.

Toll revenue accounting policy

The Group’s principal revenue generating activities are accounted for in accordance with AASB Interpretation 12 and AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (AASB 15). These accounting pronouncements specify that operations and maintenance services provided under the Group’s service concession arrangements are distinct and provided in exchange for toll revenue.

The customer of operations and maintenance services is the user of the road. Each use made of the road by users is considered a satisfaction of the performance obligation. The related revenue is recognised at the point in time that the individual service is provided, the amount is probable of being collected by the Group and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur. Total toll revenue is net of any revenue share arrangements that the Group has triggered during the reporting period.

Service concession arrangements – financial asset model

As at 30 June 2026, the Group does not have any concession financial assets.

B5 Revenue (continued)

Key accounting estimate and judgement

Revenue Recognition–Legal proceedings

The Group is exposed to contingent risks with respect to revenue streams arising from the conduct of its business, including ongoing Court proceedings, claims and possible claims against the Group, including that listed below and in Note B20. Such matters are often highly complex and uncertain.

The Group is a defendant to class action proceedings relating to administration charges paid by users of Queensland toll roads who did not pay the applicable toll at the time of travel. The claim alleges that the charges exceed the reasonable costs of collecting the unpaid toll, as required under applicable legislation. The claim period extends from 2009, and the other defendants are the State of Queensland and the Brisbane City Council, who have the responsibility for setting or giving notice of the charges. The Group is defending the claim and denies that the charges exceed the reasonable cost and as such, that any member of the class is entitled to compensation. The quantum sought on behalf of members of the class has not yet been specified. The potential outcome is complex and remains uncertain. The matter has not yet been set down for a hearing.

The fees the subject of these proceedings continue to be recognised as revenue in accordance with AASB 15 and will be reassessed as the proceedings progress. If a change to the recognition of revenue is required under AASB 15 in future reporting periods, that change could impact a portion of cumulative toll revenue previously recognised in the Group as well as any amounts recognised in the future.

B6 Income tax

Income tax expense/(benefit)

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Current tax expense	45.6	34.9
Deferred tax benefit	(15.9)	(27.7)
Net income tax expense	**29.7**	**7.2**
Deferred income tax expense/(benefit) included in income tax expense/(benefit) comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets	(30.0)	(24.6)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred tax liabilities	14.1	(3.1)
	(15.9)	**(27.7)**

Reconciliation of income tax expense/(benefit) and the accounting profit multiplied by Australian income tax rate

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Profit before income tax	**184.9**	**104.1**
Income tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2025: 30%)	55.5	31.2
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Trust income not subject to income tax	(25.5)	(24.3)
Non-deductible other expenses	(0.3)	0.3
Income tax expense	**29.7**	**7.2**
Tax expense/(benefit) relating to items of other comprehensive income		
Cash flow hedges	36.8	(6.2)
	36.8	**(6.2)**

B6 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Assets 2026 $M	Assets 2025 $M	Liabilities 2026 $M	Liabilities 2025 $M
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:				
Provisions	265.5	256.4	—	—
Prior year losses	93.7	124.9	—	—
Fixed assets/intangibles	500.4	511.6	(143.3)	(147.1)
Lease liabilities	5.0	5.8	—	—
Derivatives and foreign exchange	117.1	218.0	(141.5)	(206.6)
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**981.7**	**1,116.7**	**(284.8)**	**(353.7)**
Set-off of deferred tax	(284.8)	(353.7)	284.8	353.7
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**696.9**	**763.0**	**—**	**—**
Movements:				
Opening balance at 1 July	**1,116.7**	**1,073.3**	**(353.7)**	**(310.0)**
Credited/(charged) to the statement of comprehensive income	11.2	24.6	4.7	3.1
Credited/(charged) to equity	(101.0)	53.0	64.2	(46.8)
Current year losses recognised/(prior year losses utilised) and under/(over) provision in prior years	(45.2)	(34.2)	—	—
Closing balance at 30 June	**981.7**	**1,116.7**	**(284.8)**	**(353.7)**

Income tax accounting policy

Recognition and measurement

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred income tax is not recognised for temporary differences relating to the following:

- the initial recognition of goodwill
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss and does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
- investments in subsidiaries where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the tax effect is also recognised in other comprehensive income or equity.

Right to offset income taxes

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

B6 Income tax (continued)

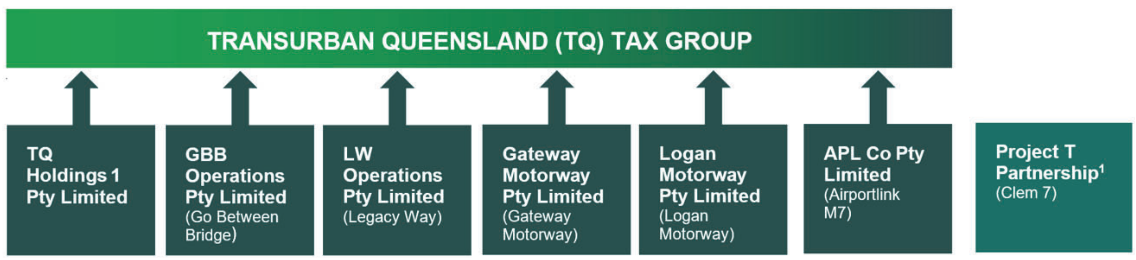
Tax consolidation legislation

The Group operates as a stapled group comprising three corporate entities, TQH1, TQH2, TQI and a trust, TQIT. TQIT operates as a flow-through trust, and is not liable to pay tax. Security holders therefore pay tax on the distributions they receive from TQIT at their individual marginal tax rates. The Group is structured in this way because the initial heavy capital investment and associated debt funding required for infrastructure investments results in accounting losses being generated in the initial years which would otherwise prevent a company from paying dividends. The trust enables distributions to be made to security holders throughout the life of the asset.

TQ adopted the Australian tax consolidation legislation for TQH1 and its Australian entities from 2 July 2014.

All entities within the TQH1 tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidation group is a separate taxpayer within the tax consolidated group.

The TQH1 tax consolidated group is summarised as follows:



1. This entity is classified as a partnership for tax purposes.

TQH1 tax consolidated group

The entities in the TQH1 tax consolidated group entered into a tax sharing agreement (TSA) and a tax funding agreement (TFA) effective from 2 July 2014. APL Hold Co Pty Ltd (AirportlinkM7) and its subsidiaries entered the TQH1 tax consolidated group effective from 23 November 2015.

Under the TFA the wholly-owned entities fully compensate TQH1 for any current tax payable assumed and are compensated by TQH1 for any current tax receivable and deferred tax assets relating to tax losses. The funding amounts are determined by reference to the amounts recognised in the wholly-owned entities' financial statements.

The amount receivable/payable under the TFA is calculated at the end of the financial year for each wholly-owned entity. TQH1 determines and communicates the amount payable/receivable to each wholly-owned entity along with the method of calculation and any other information deemed necessary.

Pillar Two model rules

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) published the Pillar Two model rules designed to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the global economy. The Group operates in Australia, a jurisdiction in which Pillar Two legislation has been enacted.

The Group is within the scope of the Pillar Two legislation as all entities in the Group are constituent entities of the Transurban Group, which is an applicable multinational enterprise group subject to the scope of these rules.

The Group has no material current tax effect relating to Pillar Two income taxes for the year ended 30 June 2026.

The Group has applied the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two taxes, as provided by AASB 112 *Income Taxes*.

B6 Income tax (continued)

Key accounting estimate and judgement

The Group is subject to income taxes in Australia. Significant judgement is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are various transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Group recognises liabilities for tax audit issues based on whether it is anticipated that additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

The utilisation of tax losses depends on the ability of the Group to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. This includes the ability of tax losses to generally be carried forward indefinitely, subject to the satisfaction of loss integrity measures.

Management have reviewed deferred tax assets with reference to the potential impact of the macroeconomic environment on forecast taxable income and have determined that it is probable that future taxable income will be available to utilise against deferred tax assets recognised as at 30 June 2026 in relation to deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses.

B7 Working capital

The Group's working capital balances are summarised as follows:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Current assets		
Demand deposits	507.3	80.2
Short-term investments	68.0	28.0
Cash and cash equivalents	**575.3**	**108.2**
Trade receivables[1]	55.8	49.0
Other receivables[1]	10.7	8.6
Bank term deposits	15.0	—
Related party receivables	0.1	10.9
Trade and other receivables	**81.6**	**68.5**
Total current assets	**656.9**	**176.7**
Current liabilities		
Trade payables	(5.1)	(8.0)
Interest payable	(54.0)	(54.1)
Other payables	(35.4)	(35.1)
Related party payables	(4.3)	(2.4)
Trade and other payables	**(98.8)**	**(99.6)**
Net working capital	**558.1**	**77.1**

1 Comparative amounts have been reclassified to align with current period presentation.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes deposits held at call with financial institutions, and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. All cash balances are interest bearing.

The amount shown in cash and cash equivalents includes $1.2 million not available for general use at 30 June 2026 (2025: $1.1 million). This comprises amounts required to be held under funding reserves, the use of which is subject to certain conditions.

B7 Working capital (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables accounting policy

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components in which case they are recognised at fair value. The Group holds trade receivables with the objective to collect contractual cash flows and therefore measure them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement no more than 30 days from revenue recognition.

The Group applies the simplified approach to measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses for all trade receivables. The expected credit loss rates are based on the payment profiles of toll revenue over historical periods and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced. The historical credit loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of customers to settle the receivables.

The loss allowance for trade receivables was determined as follows:

30 June 2026	Current	Up to 90 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	—%	5%	39%	N/A[1]
Gross carrying amount ($M)	31.1	14.4	18.1	63.6
Loss allowance ($M)	0.0	(0.7)	(7.1)	(7.8)

30 June 2025	Current	Up to 90 days past due	More than 90 days past due	Total
Expected credit loss rate	—%	5%	37%[2]	N/A
Gross carrying amount ($M)	25.5[2]	15.5	14.0[2]	55.0[2]
Loss allowance ($M)	0.0	(0.8)	(5.2)	(6.0)

1. N/A – Not applicable

2. Comparative amounts have been reclassified to align with current period presentation.

The closing loss allowance for trade receivables reconciles to the opening loss allowance as follows:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Opening expected credit loss allowance	**6.0**	**3.9**
Increase in loss allowance recognised in the profit and loss during the year	2.5	2.6
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(0.7)	(0.5)
Closing expected credit loss allowance	**7.8**	**6.0**

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for an extended period.

B7 Working capital (continued)

Other receivables

Other receivables are financial assets at amortised cost.

Other receivables accounting policy

The Group initially recognises other receivables at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any allowance for expected credit losses. The Group applies the general approach to measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 months of expected credit losses after the reporting date. However, if at reporting date, the credit risk of a financial asset has significantly increased since its initial recognition, the loss allowance is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

Trade and other payables accounting policy

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value, usually based on the transaction cost or face value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short term payables with no stated interest rate are measured at the original invoice amount where the effect of discounting is immaterial.

B8 Other liabilities

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Current		
Prepaid tolls	60.3	58.6
Leases (refer to Note B23)	3.5	3.4
Other liabilities	1.1	1.1
Total other current liabilities	**64.9**	**63.1**
Non-current		
Leases (refer to Note B23)	13.1	15.7
Other liabilities	1.5	1.4
Total other non-current liabilities	**14.6**	**17.1**
Total other liabilities	**79.5**	**80.2**

Security holder outcomes

B9 Dividends/distributions

Dividends/distributions paid by the Group

	Declared $M	Paid in cash $M	CPS	Date Paid
Distribution – TQIT				
2026				
Quarter ended 30 September 2025	70.0	70.0	1.5	30 September 2025
Quarter ended 31 December 2025	128.0	128.0	2.8	23 December 2025
Quarter ended 31 March 2026	180.0	180.0	4.0	31 March 2026
Quarter ended 30 June 2026	275.0	275.0	6.1	5 June 2026
Quarter ended 30 June 2026	159.7	159.7	3.5	30 June 2026
Total paid FY26	**812.7**	**812.7**	**17.9**	
2025				
Distribution – TQIT				
Quarter ended 30 September 2024	44.0	44.0	1.0	30 September 2024
Quarter ended 31 December 2024	144.0	144.0	3.2	23 December 2025
Quarter ended 31 March 2025	84.0	84.0	1.8	31 March 2025
Quarter ended 30 June 2025	475.0	475.0	10.4	3 June 2025
Quarter ended 30 June 2025	144.4	144.4	3.2	30 June 2025
Total paid FY25	**891.4**	**891.4**	**19.6**	

Distribution policy

The Group's distribution policy is to align distributions with actual available cash from operations after servicing external debt.

Capital and borrowings

Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, so that it can continue to provide returns to security holders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Group’s cash flows support security holder distributions and funding of opportunities through a combination of debt and equity funding. Management monitor covenants and forecast cash flows to ensure ongoing compliance with its obligations which supports capital management decisions including distributions.

B10 Contributed equity

	2026 Number	2025 Number	2026 $M	2025 $M
Fully paid stapled securities	4,546,033,555	4,546,033,555	568.9	568.9

(a) Stapled securities

Stapled securities entitle the holder to participate in distributions and share in the proceeds upon winding up of the Group in proportion to the number of securities held. Every holder of a stapled security present at a meeting, in person or by proxy, is entitled to a number of votes that is equal to that holder's respective proportion of voting securities.The equity securities of TQH1, TQH2, TQI and TQIT are stapled and cannot be dealt separately.

B11 Net finance costs

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Finance income		
Interest income on bank deposits held at amortised cost	11.0	9.6
Net remeasurement gains on derivative financial instruments[1]	—	1.1
Net remeasurement gains on derivative financial instruments designated in fair value hedges[2]	9.2	2.7
Total finance income	**20.2**	**13.4**
Finance costs		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	(319.7)	(295.2)
Net remeasurement losses on borrowings designated in fair value hedges[2]	(12.0)	(3.0)
Unwind of discount and remeasurement of liabilities - maintenance provision	(19.0)	(25.0)
Unwind of discount and remeasurement of liabilities - lease liabilities	(0.9)	(1.0)
Unwind of discount and remeasurement of liabilities - other liabilities	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net remeasurement losses on derivative financial instruments[1]	(0.9)	—
Total finance costs	**(352.6)**	**(324.4)**
Net finance costs	**(332.4)**	**(311.0)**

1. *Relates primarily to gains and losses on derivative financial instruments in cash flow hedges transferred from other comprehensive income (OCI). These include net unrealised gains or losses which arise from changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments to the extent that hedge accounting is not achieved or is ineffective. The periodic remeasurement of cross-currency interest rate swap contracts to fair value includes an element of foreign currency basis spread. For those cross-currency interest rate swap contracts that designate the entire fair value of the cross-currency interest swap contract as the hedging instrument (including the foreign currency basis spread component), this can result in hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the net finance costs.*
2. *Remeasurement gains of $9.2 million (2025: $2.7 million) are offset by measurement losses of $12.0 million (2025: $3.0 million) resulting in a net measurement loss of $2.8 million (2025: $0.3 million).*

Interest income on bank deposits held at amortised cost accounting policy

Interest income on bank deposits held at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest method.

B12 Borrowings

The following table shows the carrying values of borrowings included in the Group's consolidated balance sheet.

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Current		
Capital markets debt	314.7	383.1
US private placements (USPP)	224.0	236.8
Total current borrowings	**538.7**	**619.9**
Non-current		
Capital markets debt	3,067.6	2,744.7
USPP	2,285.9	2,618.8
Term debt	1,458.2	934.4
Total non-current borrowings	**6,811.7**	**6,297.9**
Total borrowings	**7,350.4**	**6,917.8**

Borrowings accounting policy

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Borrowings are initially recognised on the trade date (the date on which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument).

Borrowings are initially measured at fair value, which typically reflects the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of directly attributable transaction costs) and the amount payable at maturity is recognised in the profit and loss over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings that are in designated fair value hedging relationships are adjusted for fair value movements attributable to the hedged risk.

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

Translation of foreign currency denominated borrowings

The Group revalues its foreign currency denominated borrowings each period using the spot exchange rate at the reporting date.

Classification

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has a right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they relate to the construction of qualifying assets (assets under construction), in which case specifically identifiable borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. Borrowing costs include interest on short-term and long-term borrowings.

Derecognition

Borrowings are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Any gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss when the borrowing is derecognised.

Financing arrangements and credit facilities

During FY26, the following financing transactions were executed:

- In September 2025, the Group reached financial close on $485.0m of debt via an Asian Term Loan (ATL) facility with a tenor of 10 years; and
- In June 2026, the Group reached financial close on $400.0 million and $320.0 million of senior secured notes under its Australian Medium Term Note (AMTN) Programme with a tenor of 7.25 and 10 years respectively.

B12 Borrowings (continued)

Under the Group's debt funding structure, the carrying amount of each facility and debt instrument is shown below:

	Maturity	Carrying value 2026 $M	2025 $M
Capital markets debt			
EMTN CHF 200m[1]	Dec 2025	—	383.1
EMTN CHF 175m	Nov 2026	314.7	335.2
EMTN Reg S USD 500m	Apr 2028	727.1	764.0
AMTN AUD 250m	May 2030	250.0	250.0
AMTN AUD 300m	Aug 2031	300.0	300.0
EMTN CHF 190m	Nov 2031	341.6	363.9
AMTN AUD 255m	Sep 2032	255.0	255.0
EMTN CHF 120m	Aug 2033	215.8	229.8
AMTN AUD 400m	Sep 2033	400.0	—
AMTN AUD 250m	Aug 2034	250.0	250.0
AMTN AUD 320m	Jun 2036	320.0	—
Net capitalised borrowing costs and remeasurement adjustments		8.1	(3.2)
US Private Placement			
Sep 2015 - Tranche A USD 155m[1]	Sep 2025	—	236.8
Dec 2016 - Tranche A USD 130m	Dec 2026	189.0	198.6
Dec 2016 - Tranche D AUD 35m	Dec 2026	35.0	35.0
Sep 2015 - Tranche B USD 230m	Sep 2027	334.4	351.4
Dec 2016 - Tranche B USD 225m	Dec 2028	327.2	343.8
May 2019 - Tranche A AUD 30m	May 2029	30.0	30.0
May 2019 - Tranche C USD 144m	May 2029	209.4	220.0
Sep 2015 - Tranche C USD 256m	Sep 2030	372.3	391.2
Sep 2015 - Tranche D AUD 70m	Sep 2030	70.0	70.0
May 2019 - Tranche D USD 245m	May 2031	356.3	374.4
Dec 2016 - Tranche C USD 78m	Dec 2031	113.4	119.2
Dec 2016 - Tranche E AUD 75m	Dec 2031	75.0	75.0
May 2019 - Tranche B AUD 40m	May 2034	40.0	40.0
May 2019 - Tranche E USD 180m	May 2034	261.7	275.0
Jan 2017 - Tranche F AUD 100m	Jan 2035	100.0	100.0
Net capitalised borrowing costs		(3.8)	(4.8)
Term debt			
Syndicated bank facility 340m	Jul 2028	68.6	25.3
Working capital facility AUD 10m	Jul 2028	—	—
Term debt AUD 200m	Apr 2030	200.0	200.0
Term debt AUD 300m	Jun 2033	300.0	300.0
Term debt AUD 90m	Oct 2033	90.0	90.0
Term debt AUD 200m	Jun 2035	200.0	200.0
Term debt AUD 485m	Sep 2035	485.0	—
Term debt AUD 130m	Oct 2035	130.0	130.0
Net capitalised borrowing costs		(15.4)	(10.9)
Total non-recourse debt, net of capitalised borrowing costs		**7,350.4**	**6,917.8**

1. Repaid or refinanced during FY26.

B12 Borrowings (continued)

Letter of credit facility

The Transurban Queensland Finance facility is secured by: (1) all present and future assets and undertakings of Transurban Queensland Finance Pty Ltd; Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited (TQH1); Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited (TQH2); Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited (TQ1) in its personal capacity and as a trustee of Transurban Queensland Invest Trust (TQIT); QM Assets Pty Ltd; and Queensland Motorways Holding Pty Limited; and (2) the shares in each of TQH1, TQH2 and TQI and the units in TQIT (TQ Security).

		2026 $M		2025 $M	
	Maturity date	Facility amount	Amount drawn	Facility amount	Amount drawn
Working capital facility[1]	Jul 2028	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.2

1. $30.2 million letter of credit facility is issued as part of a working capital facility.

There are no claims against any of the issued letters of credit and therefore no liability is recorded as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $nil).

Capital markets debt

Transurban Queensland Finance has a secured EMTN programme with a limit of USD2 billion. Under the programme, Transurban Queensland Finance may from time to time issue notes denominated in any currency. These notes are secured by the respective rights of TQH1, TQH2, TQIT and their assets.

Transurban Queensland Finance has a secured AMTN programme with a limit of $2 billion. Notes issued under the programme are secured by the TQ Security.

US private placement

The Transurban Queensland Finance US private placement facilities are secured by the respective rights of TQH1, TQH2, TQIT and their assets by the TQ Security.

Term debt

The Transurban Queensland Finance facilities are secured by the respective rights of TQH1, TQH2, TQIT and their assets by the TQ Security.

Covenants

A number of the Group's borrowings include financial covenants disclosed in the below table. There have been no breaches of any of these covenants during FY26.

Management monitor covenants by applying forecast cash flows to ensure ongoing compliance with its obligations. This allows capital management and management action decisions to be made at the asset level (including distributions) should actual cash flows not perform to cash flow projections.

Financial covenants are calculated on a trailing 12 month basis. Regular review of a trailing and forward 12-month metric also enables management action to be taken swiftly to mitigate the risks of any covenant breaches.

B12 Borrowings (continued)

Covenants (continued)

The financial covenants that relate to borrowings classified as non-current and require compliance within 12 months after the reporting date are listed below:

Non-Recourse Debt

Covenant	Covenant breach threshold	Testing frequency	2026 $M Carrying amount of related borrowings	2025 $M Carrying amount of related borrowings
Transurban Queensland Finance Interest Coverage Ratio	Less than 1.20 times	Quarterly - Mar, Jun, Sep, Dec	6,837.8	6,297.9

There are no indications that the Group will have difficulties in complying with the above covenants within 12 months after the reporting date.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments

Financial risk management

The Group's activities expose it to financial risks, including market risk (currency and interest rate), credit risk and funding and liquidity risks. These risks arise in the normal course of business, and are managed centrally under policies approved by the Transurban Queensland Group Board. The Group's financial risk management policies allow derivative transactions to be undertaken for the purpose of managing financial risks and do not permit speculative trading.

Risk exposures are continuously monitored which include updates of cash flow models, review of market conditions and ongoing communication within the Group. An appropriate risk management approach is implemented in accordance with the Board approved policy and frameworks. When assessing financial risk, the Group considers current net exposures and existing hedges.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business to hedge exposures to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign exchange rates. The table below outlines the Group's derivative financial instruments which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

	2026 $M		2025 $M	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Assets				
Interest rate swap contracts	—	83.2	—	13.3
Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts	99.0	313.2	146.2	540.3
Total derivative financial assets	**99.0**	**396.4**	**146.2**	**553.6**
Liabilities				
Interest rate swap contracts	—	6.1	—	3.0
Cross-currency interest rate swap contracts	—	11.6	—	—
Total derivative financial liabilities	**—**	**17.7**	**—**	**3.0**

Derivative financial instruments accounting policy

Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative financial instrument contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The accounting for subsequent changes in fair value depends on whether the derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

A derivative financial instrument with a positive fair value is recognised as a derivative financial asset whereas a derivative financial instrument with a negative fair value is recognised as a derivative financial liability.

Classification

Derivative financial instruments are classified as non-current assets or liabilities, except for those that mature in less than 12 months from the reporting date, which are classified as current.

Right to set off

Derivative financial instruments are recorded on a net basis in the consolidated balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to set off the derivative financial assets and the derivative financial liabilities and the Group intends to settle on a net basis. Currently, there is no right or basis to present any derivative financial assets or derivative financial liabilities on a net basis, and as such no derivative financial assets or derivative financial liabilities have been presented on a net basis in the Group’s balance sheet at the reporting date.

Derecognition

Derivative financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the derivative financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the derivative financial asset.

Derivative financial liabilities are derecognised when the contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Hedge accounting

Hedging refers to the way in which the Group uses financial instruments, primarily derivatives, to manage its exposure to financial risks. The gain or loss on the underlying item (the ‘hedged item’) is expected to move in the opposite direction to the gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument (the ‘hedging instrument’), therefore offsetting the risk position. Hedge accounting allows the recognition of gains or losses on the hedged items and associated hedging instruments to reduce volatility in the profit and loss.

The Group designates certain derivative financial instruments as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedges); or
- hedges of a particular risk associated with the cash flows of recognised assets and liabilities and highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges).

At the inception of the hedging relationship the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transactions. The Group also documents its assessment, both at inception of the hedging relationship and on an ongoing basis, of whether the hedging relationship continues to meet the hedge effectiveness requirements.

For the Group’s hedge accounted transactions, the critical terms of the hedging instrument and hedged item are generally aligned (such as cash flows, maturity and notional amount).

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Hedge accounting policy

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet all of the following hedge effectiveness requirements:

- an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument;
- the effect of credit risk does not dominate the value changes resulting from the economic relationship; and
- the hedge ratio of the hedging relationship is the same as that resulting from the quantity of the hedged item that the Group actually hedges and the quantity of the hedging instrument that the Group actually uses to hedge that quantity of hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, or no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting.

Fair value hedges

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit and loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The net difference is recorded in the profit and loss as ineffectiveness. The carrying amount of borrowings in effective fair value hedging relationships is adjusted for gains or losses attributable to the risk(s) being hedged.

If hedge accounting is discontinued, the cumulative adjustment recorded against the carrying amount of the hedged item at the date hedge accounting ceases is amortised to the profit and loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

The Group excludes currency basis spread from its fair value hedging relationships where the designated hedging instrument is a cross-currency interest rate swap. Changes in foreign currency basis spread are recognised through other comprehensive income in the cost of hedging reserve in equity. Amounts accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve are reclassified to the profit and loss if hedge accounting is discontinued.

Cash flow hedges

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the profit and loss, in net finance costs.

Amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity are reclassified to the profit and loss in the periods when the hedged item affects the profit and loss.

If hedge accounting is discontinued, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is subsequently reclassified to the profit and loss when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the profit and loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in the cash flow hedges reserve in equity is immediately transferred to the profit and loss. When a subsidiary to which the cash flow hedges reserve relates to is disposed of, amounts accumulated in the cash flow hedges reserve are reclassified to the profit and loss.

The Group excludes currency basis spread from its cash flow hedge relationships where the designated hedging instrument is a cross-currency interest rate swap entered into on or after 1 July 2020. Changes in foreign currency basis spread on swaps entered into from 1 July 2020 are recognised through other comprehensive income in the cost of hedging reserve in equity. Amounts accumulated in the cost of hedging reserve are reclassified to the profit and loss if hedge accounting is discontinued.

For cross-currency interest rate swaps entered into before 1 July 2020 that are in a cash flow hedge relationship, the Group has designated the entire fair value of the cross-currency interest swap contract as the hedging instrument (including the foreign currency basis spread component). This can result in ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship that is recognised in the profit and loss, in net finance costs as outlined in Note B11.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Hedging strategy and instruments used by the Group

Fair value hedges

The Group enters into cross-currency interest rate swaps or interest rate swaps to mitigate exposure to changes in the fair value of borrowings which are issued at fixed interest rates or denominated in a foreign currency, by converting to floating interest rate Australian dollar borrowings. The objective of the Group's fair value hedges is to hedge the fair value exposure to movements in exchange rates and movements in interest rates.

Cash flow hedges

The Group enters into cross-currency interest rate swaps to hedge exposure to changes in cash flows on borrowings that bear floating interest rates or are denominated in a foreign currency, by converting to fixed interest rate Australian dollar borrowings. The objective of the Group's cash flow hedges is to hedge the cash flow exposure to movements in variable interest rates and movements in exchange rates.

The Group's policy is to hedge the interest rate exposure on drawn borrowings to between 80% and 100% and to ensure compliance with any and all covenant requirements of its funding facilities by issuing fixed interest rate borrowings or by entering into interest rate swap contracts. Interest rate swap contracts currently in place swap floating interest rate commitments back to fixed interest rates. As at 30 June 2026, 83% (2025: 95%) of the Group's interest rate exposure based on the carrying amount of drawn borrowings at reporting date (excluding letters of credit facilities) was hedged.

Effects of hedge accounting on financial position and performance

Hedging reserves

The following table presents the gains and losses on the Group's hedging instruments transferred to and from reserves:

		2026 $M		2025 $M
	Cash flow hedges reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Cash flow hedges reserve	Cost of hedging reserve
Opening balance as at 1 July	**(14.2)**	**(6.7)**	(1.8)	(4.7)
Change in net fair value of derivatives recognised in hedging reserves in OCI	(211.3)	(1.3)	160.0	(2.8)
Transfers in fair value of hedging instruments from OCI to the profit and loss (net finance costs) for hedge ineffectiveness	(0.7)	—	(1.1)	—
Transfers in fair value of hedging instruments from OCI to the profit and loss (net finance costs) for foreign currency movements[1]	336.1	—	(176.7)	—
Net revaluation - gross	**124.1**	**(1.3)**	**(17.8)**	**(2.8)**
Tax effect on revaluation movements	(37.3)	0.5	5.4	0.8
Closing balance as at 30 June	**72.6**	**(7.5)**	**(14.2)**	**(6.7)**

1. *There is no significant impact on the profit and loss from foreign currency movements associated with the borrowings portfolio that are swapped to Australian dollars as an offsetting entry will be recognised on the associated hedging instrument. $336.1 million represents unrealised losses transferred (2025: $176.7 million unrealised gains) relating to foreign currency revaluation of the principal component of cross currency interest rate swaps that offsets the unrealised foreign currency revaluation of the principal value of hedged foreign denominated borrowings.*

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Borrowings in fair value hedges

The table below shows the cumulative amount of fair value hedge adjustments that are included in the carrying amount of borrowings in the balance sheet.

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Principal value	1,190.8	484.8
Capitalised borrowing costs	(1.4)	(2.2)
Amortised cost	**1,189.4**	482.6
Cumulative fair value hedge adjustments	15.0	3.0
Carrying amount	**1,204.4**	**485.6**

During FY26 the net amount recognised in the profit and loss within finance costs relating to borrowings in fair value hedges was a loss of $12.0 million (2025: $3.0 million). This was offset by a gain on associated derivative financial instruments of $9.2 million (2025: $2.7 million).

Market risk

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial commitment, forecast transaction, recognised asset or liability will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group has foreign currency risk from borrowings denominated in foreign currencies. The Group manages exposure to this foreign currency risk over the life of the borrowings by converting these borrowings to Australian dollars using cross-currency interest rate swaps.

For all other borrowings denominated in foreign currencies, the Group manages foreign currency risk over the life of the borrowing by converting these borrowings to Australian dollars using cross-currency interest rate swaps. The Group's policy is to ensure that, at any time, all known material operating exposures for the following 12 months are hedged.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Foreign exchange risk (continued)

Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis showing the impact of a shift in exchange rates on foreign currency risk exposures at the reporting date after hedging is presented in the table below. A sensitivity range of plus and minus 10 per cent has been selected as a reasonably possible shift in exchange rates based on the current and historical level of volatility. This is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions.

	2026 $M		2025 $M	
	Increase/ (decrease) in post-tax profit	Increase/ (decrease) in equity	Increase/ (decrease) in post-tax profit	Increase/ (decrease) in equity
AUD/USD				
+ 10%	—	(2.5)	—	(5.9)
- 10%	—	3.0	—	7.2
AUD/CHF				
+ 10%	—	(16.2)	—	(3.4)
- 10%	—	19.8	—	4.2

There is no significant impact on the profit and loss from foreign currency movements associated with borrowings which are swapped to Australian dollars as an offsetting amount will be recognised on the associated hedging instrument. There is exposure to equity impacts from foreign exchange movements associated with derivative financial instruments in cash flow hedges.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from changes in market interest rates.

Borrowings issued at fixed rates exposes the Group to fair value interest rate risk. The Group uses cross-currency interest rate swaps to convert a portion of fixed interest rate borrowings to floating interest rate borrowings.

Floating interest rate borrowings give rise to cash flow interest rate risk, which is partially offset by cash and cash equivalents balances held at floating interest rates. The Group manages this interest rate risk by entering into fixed interest rate borrowings or by using derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to convert floating interest rate borrowings to fixed interest rate borrowings.

Capital expenditure facilities are also utilised for shorter term funding requirements such as project capital expenditure. These are drawn down periodically from available variable rate facilities which as at 30 June 2026 was $68.6 million (2025: $25.3 million). Upon completion of a capital expenditure project, these are refinanced with longer term funding which is then hedged in accordance with the Group interest rate hedging policy.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Interest rate risk (continued)

Exposure

The Group's exposures to interest rate risk after hedging at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Floating interest rate borrowings	1,513.6	985.3
Floating interest rate exposures converted to fixed interest rates using interest rate swaps (notional principal amount)	(960.0)	(960.0)
Fixed interest rate exposures converted to floating interest rates using cross currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps	720.0	353.5
Floating interest rate exposure[1]	**1,273.6**	**378.8**
Fixed interest rate debt after hedging		
Less than 1 year	538.7	619.9
1-5 years	2,876.6	2,728.1
Over 5 years	2,672.6	3,209.9
Net capitalised borrowing costs and remeasurement adjustments	(11.1)	(18.9)
Total borrowings	**7,350.4**	**6,917.8**

1. Exposure to floating rate borrowings is partially offset by cash and cash equivalent balances held at variable rates.

An analysis by maturities of the Group's borrowings is provided in the liquidity risk section below.

Sensitivity

Sensitivity analysis on the impacts to profit after tax from movements in benchmark interest rates on floating rate instruments after hedging is presented in the table below.

A sensitivity range of plus and minus 100 basis points has been selected as a reasonably possible shift in interest rates. This is not a forecast or prediction of future market conditions.

	Movement in post-tax profit	
	2026 $M	2025 $M
Interest rates +100bps	(7.0)	(2.7)
Interest rates –100bps	7.0	2.7

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Effects of hedge accounting

Financial instruments designated as hedging instruments of foreign currency and interest rate risk and the effects of hedge accounting relationship are as follows:

Cross-currency interest rate swaps (CCIRS) hedging borrowings denominated in foreign currencies	**2026 $M**	**2025 $M**
Hedging relationship	Cash flow hedge	Cash flow hedge
Hedging instrument	CCIRS	CCIRS
Notional amount AUD	3,156.5	3,630.1
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1
Maturity dates	November 2026 to May 2034	September 2025 to May 2034
At 30 June		
Carrying amount of hedging instruments	412.2	682.0
During the year		
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instrument used for calculating hedge effectiveness	(270.3)	180.1
Change in value of hedged item used for calculating hedge effectiveness	272.5	(172.7)
Effective portion of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	270.3	(172.7)

	2026 $M		**2025 $M**	
Cross-currency interest rate swaps hedging borrowings in foreign currency- bifurcated accounting designation	**Hedges of fair value interest rate risk**	**Hedges of cash flow interest rate risk**	**Hedges of fair value interest rate risk**	**Hedges of cash flow interest rate risk**
Hedging relationship	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge
Hedging instrument	CCIRS	CCIRS	CCIRS	CCIRS
Notional amount AUD	225.1	225.1	225.1	225.1
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
Maturity dates	August 2033	August 2033	August 2033	August 2033
At 30 June				
Carrying amount of hedging instruments	(11.8)	0.2	3.2	1.3
During the year				
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instrument used for calculating hedge effectiveness	(13.3)	(1.0)	3.7	1.1
Change in value of hedged item used for calculating hedge effectiveness	13.3	0.8	(3.7)	0.4
Effective portion of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	N/A	0.3	N/A	(0.4)
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the profit and loss	—	0.7	—	(0.7)

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Effects of hedge accounting (continued)

Cross-currency interest rate swaps that are hedging foreign denominated borrowings and the average exchange rate at the reporting date are shown below:

	2026 $M USD	2026 $M CHF	2025 $M USD	2025 $M CHF
Borrowings[1]	(1,988.0)	(485.0)	(2,143.0)	(685.0)
Cross-currency interest rate swaps				
Receive notional value[1]	1,988.0	485.0	2,143.0	685.0
Pay notional AUD	(2,652.5)	(729.2)	(2,855.8)	(999.5)
Average exchange rate	0.75	0.68	0.75	0.69

1. Balances are presented in respective currency

Interest rate swaps hedging Australian dollar borrowings	2026 $M Hedges of fair value interest rate risk	2026 $M Hedges of cash flow interest rate risk	2025 $M Hedges of fair value interest rate risk	2025 $M Hedges of cash flow interest rate risk
Hedging relationship	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge	Fair value hedge	Cash flow hedge
Hedging instrument	AUD-IRS	AUD-IRS	AUD-IRS	AUD-IRS
Notional amount AUD	975.0	1,440.1	255.0	1,346.3
Hedge ratio	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
Maturity dates	September 2032 to June 2036	April 2030 to October 2035	September 2032	April 2030 to October 2035
At 30 June				
Carrying amount of hedging instruments	12.2	64.9	3.7	6.6
During the year				
Change in fair value of outstanding hedging instrument used for calculating hedge effectiveness	8.5	52.6	3.7	(16.3)
Change in value of hedged item used for calculating hedge effectiveness	(11.3)	(54.0)	(4.0)	16.7
Effective portion of hedging instrument recognised in OCI	N/A	(52.6)	N/A	16.3
Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in the profit and loss	(2.8)	—	—	—
Weighted average hedged interest rate as at 30 June[1]	4.5 %	3.7 %	3.7 %	3.7 %

1. Based on average fixed rate of interest rate swap contracts, which does not include any margins that may be applicable on the hedge debt instruments.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Market risk (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty may default on its contractual obligations, resulting in financial loss.

The Group is exposed to credit risk with its financial counterparties through entering into financial transactions in the ordinary course of business. These include funds held on deposit, cash investments and the use of derivative financial instruments.

Counterparty credit risk management is governed by Board approved policies and frameworks. The Group manages its counterparty credit risks by dealing with counterparties that are investment grade, using counterparty credit exposure limits and maintaining a diversity of counterparties. Counterparty credit ratings and market conditions are reviewed continually with limits being revised and adjusted where appropriate.

Counterparty credit risk exposures are minimised through the netting of offsetting exposures and are monitored daily across the Group.

An International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreement must be in place between the Group and the counterparty prior to executing any derivative financial instruments and, where possible, standardised netting and set-off arrangements are included.

Credit quality of trade and related party receivables is assessed having regard to potential risk of default, relevant economic indicators and any changes to the nature and collectability of balances. Refer to B7 for further information.

Liquidity risk

The Group manages its liquidity risk in accordance with Board approved policies and frameworks. The Group maintains sufficient cash balances and access to committed undrawn borrowing facilities to maintain short-term flexibility and enable the Group to meet financial commitments in a timely manner.

The Group monitors liquidity by monitoring rolling forecasts of its liquidity position based on expected cash flows and liquidity metrics. Rolling forecasts consider operating expenditure, committed capital expenditure, debt maturities and payments to security holders. Long-term liquidity requirements are refreshed semi-annually as part of the Group's funding plan updates and annual strategic planning process.

Liquidity risk is also managed by maintaining a minimum level of liquidity comprising cash balances plus committed undrawn borrowing facilities. This protects against potential changes in short-term commitments and is held to support the Group's forecast annual operating costs and committed capital expenditures.

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Liquidity risk (continued)

Financing arrangements
The Group had access to the following undrawn working capital and general purpose borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Floating rate		
Expiring beyond one year	56.4	82.8
Total undrawn borrowing facilities	**56.4**	**82.8**

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities
The table below shows the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities and includes derivative financial assets as these are directly relevant for understanding the Group's contractual cash flow commitments.

The cash flows disclosed in the below table are the contractual undiscounted future cash flows including principal and interest payments and therefore will not reconcile to the carrying amounts presented in the consolidated balance sheet.

2026 $M	1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 4 years	Over 4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	98.8	—	—	—	—	—	98.8	98.8
Borrowings[1]	881.6	1,374.0	831.1	700.3	1,012.3	4,474.8	9,274.1	7,350.4
Interest rate swaps[2,3]	(11.8)	(10.1)	(8.3)	(10.2)	(8.6)	(31.8)	(80.8)	(77.1)
Cross-currency swaps[1,2]	(69.9)	(90.8)	(18.1)	20.5	(27.0)	(57.3)	(242.6)	(400.6)
Lease liabilities	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	—	18.8	16.6
Total	**902.2**	**1,276.8**	**808.5**	**714.5**	**980.6**	**4,385.7**	**9,068.3**	**6,988.1**

2025 $M	1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 4 years	Over 4 to 5 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Trade and other payables	99.6	—	—	—	—	—	99.6	99.6
Borrowings[1]	852.6	815.9	1,322.8	778.3	618.2	3,968.1	8,355.9	6,917.8
Interest rate swaps[2,3]	4.0	9.1	5.5	1.0	(3.1)	(30.7)	(14.2)	(10.3)
Cross-currency swaps[1,2]	(115.5)	(109.7)	(152.9)	(50.2)	16.7	(183.3)	(594.9)	(686.5)
Lease liabilities	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.6	22.0	19.1
Total	**844.1**	**718.9**	**1,179.1**	**732.9**	**635.7**	**3,757.7**	**7,868.4**	**6,339.7**

1. *Cash flows have been estimated using spot exchange rates at the end of the reporting period.*
2. *The carrying value of the interest rate swaps and cross-currency swaps are presented on a net basis. The gross position is disclosed in the Derivative financial instruments table above in this Note B13.*
3. *Cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates at the end of the reporting period.*

B13 Financial risk management and derivative financial instruments (continued)

Fair value measurements

Financial instruments are measured at fair value or their carrying amount approximates fair value, except for borrowings and financial assets which are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

All financial instruments for which fair value is measured are categorised within the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value measurements accounting policy

In determining fair value, management uses both observable and unobservable inputs and classifies the inputs according to a three level hierarchy under which the inputs to the valuation method used are categorised based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1—quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2—inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3—inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

For financial instruments that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, management determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the fair value hierarchy by reassessing categorisation at the end of each reporting period.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

The table below summarises the methods used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value and the level within the fair value hierarchy they are categorised in. As at 30 June 2026 and 30 June 2025 there were no financial instruments measured using level 1 inputs or level 3 inputs. All of the Group's financial instruments measured at fair value are valued using market observable inputs (level 2). There has been no change to the valuation techniques applied and there were no transfers between levels within the fair value hierarchy during the current or prior year reporting period.

Fair value hierarchy level	Financial instrument	Valuation method
Level 2: the lowest level input observable that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)	Cross-currency interest rate swaps and interest rate swaps	Present value of estimated future cash flows based on observable market yield curves. The fair value estimate is subject to a credit risk adjustment that reflects the credit risk of the counterparties.

Key accounting estimate and judgement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. Management apply judgement to select valuation techniques which, where possible, use observable market inputs based on market conditions existing at each reporting date. These valuation techniques are outlined in the fair value hierarchy table above.

Concession summary

B14 Goodwill

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Cost	204.7	204.7
Carrying amount	**204.7**	**204.7**

Goodwill relates to the Brisbane cash generating unit (CGU) and has arisen from the Group's acquisition of the Queensland Motorways Group.

Key accounting estimate and judgement

The Group makes certain assumptions in calculating the recoverable amount of its goodwill (Note B14) and other intangible assets (Note B15). These include assumptions around expected traffic performance and forecast operational costs.

In performing the recoverable value calculations, the Group has applied the assumptions noted in the below table. Management do not consider that any reasonably possible change in the assumptions will result in the carrying amount of the Group's CGU to which goodwill has been allocated exceeding its recoverable amount.

Impairment testing of goodwill

The recoverable amount of the Group's CGUs has been determined based on a value-in-use calculation.

The following table sets out the key assumptions on which management have based their cash flow projections. The calculations use four-year cash flow projections based on financial plans reviewed by the Board. Cash flows beyond this period are modelled using a consistent set of long-term assumptions up to the end of the applicable concession period:

	2026	2025
Long term CPI (% annual growth)	2.5%	2.5%
Long term average weekly earnings (% annual growth)	3.5%	3.5%
Pre-tax discount rate (%)	8.2%	8.2%

The values assigned to each of the key assumptions have been determined as follows:

Assumption	Approach used to determine values
Traffic volume	Forecasts are developed based on historical trends and the Group's long-term forecasting models.
Long term CPI (% annual growth)	Based on independent external forecasts.
Long term average weekly earnings (% annual growth)	Based on independent external forecasts.
Pre-tax discount rate	Given the long term nature of the Group's concession intangible assets, a discount rate is determined, considering historical, current and forecast risk free rates. This results in a change to the discount rate when there is a change to long term trends in risk-free rates. A specific rate is selected for each CGU reflecting the term of the asset, the nature and risks inherent in the asset, and where appropriate, the implied discount rate on acquisition. In performing the value-in-use calculations for each CGU, the Group has applied pre-tax discount rates to discount the forecast pre-tax cash flows. The pre-tax discount rates are disclosed in the table above.

The impairment testing indicates the recoverable amount of the Group's CGU to which goodwill has been allocated exceeds its carrying amount (after allocating goodwill). Therefore, there is no goodwill that is impaired as at 30 June 2026.

B15 Other intangible assets

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Cost	9,089.2	9,070.5
Accumulated amortisation	(2,677.5)	(2,438.8)
Net carrying amount	**6,411.7**	**6,631.7**

Movement in intangible assets

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Net carrying amount at 1 July	6,631.7	6,853.7
Additions	18.7	16.8
Amortisation charge	(238.7)	(238.8)
Net carrying amount at 30 June [1]	**6,411.7**	**6,631.7**

1. The net carrying amount of concession assets disclosed above includes assets under construction of $44.0 million as at 30 June 2026 (2025: $25.4 million).

Concession intangible assets

Concession intangible assets represent the Group's rights to operate roads under service concession arrangements. Service concession arrangements are accounted for in accordance with AASB Interpretation 12.

Intangible asset model

Concession intangible assets accounting policy

The Group's service concession arrangements fall under the intangible asset model and are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the concession arrangements.

The Group has the right to toll and operate the concession assets during the concession period. At the end of the concession period, all concession assets are returned to the Queensland State Government and Brisbane City Council.

The remaining periods the Group has the right to toll and operate the concession assets are shown below:

	2026 Years	2025 Years
Gateway Motorway	25	26
Logan Motorway	25	26
Clem7	25	26
AirportlinkM7	27	28
Go Between Bridge	37	38
Legacy Way	39	40

There were no indications of impairment of the Group's service concession intangible assets as at 30 June 2026.

B16 Maintenance provision

The Group's service concession arrangements include certain obligations to maintain the publicly owned roads (underlying concession assets) it operates and in some cases it designed and constructed. These maintenance obligations may include:

- obligations for routine or minor maintenance over the life of the concession arrangement, for which costs are expensed as incurred; and
- major maintenance, remediation and handover obligations for which the Group recognises a maintenance provision reflecting its present obligation under the terms of the concession deeds.

Maintenance provision accounting policy

The maintenance provision is included in the financial statements at the present value of expected future payments. The calculations to discount these amounts to their present value are based on the estimated timing and profile of expected expenditure.

Movements in maintenance provision

	Current $M	Non-current $M	Total $M
Carrying value at 1 July 2025	**95.3**	**684.8**	**780.1**
Additional provision recognised	—	133.4	133.4
Amounts paid/utilised	(52.8)	—	(52.8)
Unwinding of discount	—	19.0	19.0
Transfer	29.4	(29.4)	—
Carrying value at 30 June 2026	**71.9**	**807.8**	**879.7**
Carrying value at 1 July 2024	**63.4**	**640.9**	**704.3**
Additional provision recognised	—	99.8	99.8
Amounts paid/utilised	(48.1)	—	(48.1)
Unwinding of discount	—	25.0	25.0
Other movements	—	(0.9)	(0.9)
Transfer	80.0	(80.0)	—
Carrying value at 30 June 2025	**95.3**	**684.8**	**780.1**

Key accounting estimate and judgement

Maintenance provision

The maintenance provision represents management's best estimate of the costs that are expected to be incurred in meeting its obligations, based on information available at the reporting date. It reflects how and when the maintenance obligations are expected to be met under the Group's asset management programs. Given the length of the service concession arrangements, there is inherent uncertainty in estimating the costs expected to be incurred in the future.

Management periodically reassess the estimate of its present obligation, incorporating the results of routine inspections of the condition of underlying concession assets. Actual outcomes may differ to these estimates.

Group structure

B17 Material subsidiaries

The Group's material subsidiaries as at 30 June 2026 are outlined below.

Name of entity	Principal Activities	Country of incorporation	% Equity Interest 2026	2025
Transurban Queensland Finance Pty Limited	Financing entity	Australia	100	100
Project T Partnership	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
Gateway Motorway Pty Limited	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
Logan Motorways Pty Limited	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
Queensland Motorways Management Pty. Ltd.	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
GBB Operations Pty Limited	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
LW Operations Pty Limited	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
Queensland Motorways Services Pty Limited	Service entity	Australia	100	100
Transurban Queensland Property Trust	Concession leasing	Australia	100	100
Transurban Queensland Property Pty Limited	Trustee	Australia	100	100
APL Co Pty Limited	Road/operating entity	Australia	100	100
TQ APL Finance Co Pty Limited	Financing entity	Australia	100	100
TQ APL Asset Co Pty Limited	Trustee	Australia	100	100
TQ APL Asset Trust	Concession leasing	Australia	100	100

Ultimate parent

The ultimate parent company of the Group is Transurban Holdings Limited which is domiciled and listed in Australia.

B18 Non-controlling interests

Set out below is the summarised financial information for each material subsidiary (refer to Note B17) that has non-controlling interests (NCI) that are material and external to TQH1. The amounts disclosed are before intercompany eliminations of balances and transactions between TQIT and other entities within the Group that are not included within TQIT.

	TQIT[1]	
	2026	2025
	$M	$M
Summarised balance sheet		
Current assets	268.9	505.7
Non-current assets	7,162.9	6,984.2
Current liabilities	(612.1)	(695.6)
Non-current liabilities	(6,983.0)	(6,313.4)
Net (liabilities)/assets	**(163.3)**	**480.9**
Carrying amount of NCI	**(163.3)**	**480.9**
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	532.3	502.6
Expenses	(449.8)	(417.8)
Profit for the year	**82.5**	**84.8**
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	86.0	(14.4)
Total comprehensive income	**168.5**	**70.4**
Profit allocated to NCI	**82.5**	**84.8**
Other comprehensive income/(loss) allocated to NCI	**86.0**	**(14.4)**
Summarised cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities[2]	64.8	401.8
Cash flows from investing activities	(0.1)	(1.0)
Cash flows from financing activities[2]	(37.7)	(381.7)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**27.0**	**19.1**

1. *The entities included in TQIT are TQ APL Asset Trust, TQ APL Finance Co Pty Limited, TQ APL Hold Trust, Transurban Queensland Finance Pty Limited, Transurban Queensland Invest Trust and Transurban Queensland Property Trust. The entities not included are Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited, Transurban Queensland Property Pty Limited, TQ APL Hold Co Pty Limited, TQ APL Asset Co Pty Limited, Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited, QM Assets Pty Limited, Project T Partner Hold Co 2 Pty. Limited. and Project T Partner Co 2 Pty. Limited.*
2. *Comparatives amounts relating to 'Loans made to related parties' and 'Repayment of loans made to related parties' have been reclassified from financing to operating activities, as they are considered principal activities of TQIT.*

B19 Deed of cross guarantee

Deed of cross guarantee

TQH1 and Queensland Motorways Holding Pty Limited are party to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of a party upon the winding up of that party (the Deed). By entering into the Deed and opting-in to the provisions of *ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/78*5 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and Directors' report. The companies represent a 'closed group' for the purposes of the Instrument, and as there are no other parties to the Deed that are controlled by TQH1, they also represent the 'extended closed group'.

Set out on the next page is the summary financial information of the closed group.

B19 Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Summarised statement of comprehensive income		
Revenue	245.1	141.5
Operating costs	(0.1)	(0.2)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment	(6.4)	(23.1)
Net finance costs	(37.2)	(39.9)
Profit before income tax	**201.4**	**78.3**
Income tax benefit	11.2	12.0
Profit for the year	**212.6**	**90.3**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**212.6**	**90.3**
Summarised movements in retained earnings		
Retained earnings at the beginning of the year	283.7	193.4
Profit for the year	212.6	90.3
Retained earnings at the end of the year	**496.3**	**283.7**
Summarised balance sheet		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	432.6	0.7
Related party receivables	356.6	227.8
Total current assets	**789.2**	**228.5**
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries	1,325.2	1,331.7
Related party receivables	530.1	720.6
Deferred tax assets	94.1	126.9
Total non-current assets	**1,949.4**	**2,179.2**
Total assets	**2,738.6**	**2,407.7**
Current liabilities		
Related party payables	316.1	490.2
Total current liabilities	**316.1**	**490.2**
Non-current liabilities		
Related party payables	1,357.3	1,064.9
Total non-current liabilities	**1,357.3**	**1,064.9**
Total liabilities	**1,673.4**	**1,555.1**
Net assets	**1,065.2**	**852.6**
Equity		
Contributed equity	568.9	568.9
Retained earnings	496.3	283.7
Total equity	**1,065.2**	**852.6**

Items not recognised

B20 Contingencies

Contingencies accounting policy

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are possible recoveries whose existence will only be confirmed by uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. Contingent assets are not recognised on the balance sheet unless they are virtually certain but are disclosed if the inflow of economic resources is probable.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will only be confirmed by uncertain future events and present obligations where the transfer of economic resources is not probable or cannot be reliably estimated. Contingent liabilities are not recognised on the balance sheet unless they are probable but are disclosed if the outflow of economic resource is possible but not remote.

The Group is exposed to contingent risks and liabilities arising from the conduct of its business including:

- Direct and indirect construction risk during project delivery and post-completion. This includes initiating or receiving claims, potential claims, material delays, disputes and the remediation of concession intangible assets;
- Regulatory investigations and potential legal proceedings involving the Group;
- Ongoing court proceedings, claims and possible claims against the Group; and
- Contracts that involve terms such as warranties, indemnities or guarantees.

The Group is focused on orderly claims and dispute management to minimise operational distraction. Claims are administered and assessed in accordance with the relevant contractual and legislative frameworks. Where appropriate, the Group engages in constructive, confidential dialogue to explore potential commercial resolution.

Management assess each claim the Group is a party to for the purposes of preparing financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards. Contingent assets and liabilities may exist in respect of actual or possible recoveries, claims and commercial payments arising from these matters.

Key accounting estimate and judgement

The assessment of these contingent risks and liabilities is often highly complex and uncertain. Further details on some specific contingencies of the Group are set out in this note and in Note B5.

Other contractual arrangements

The Group has received claims from other parties with respect to the Group's obligations under its service contracts. The Group has received claims from other parties with respect to the Group's other contracts. As at 30 June 2026, it has not been established that a present obligation exists. Further information has not been included in this report because disclosure of this information would be likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group.

Parent entity

The Parent entity does not have any contingent liabilities as at reporting date (2025: $nil).

B21 Commitments

The Group has the following unrecognised capital commitments as at 30 June 2026:

	Capital commitments	
	2026	2025
	$M	$M
Within one year	6.7	8.4
Total commitments	**6.7**	**8.4**

B22 Subsequent events

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this report, there have been no events subsequent to the reporting date that require adjustment to or disclosure in the Group's financial statements.

Other

B23 Leases

Leases as a lessee

Information about leases for which the Group is a lessee is presented below.

Right-of-use asset

The Group's right-of use assets relate to leased office buildings and are included in property, plant and equipment on the Group's consolidated balance sheet.

Right-of-use assets accounting policy

Right-of-use assets have finite lives, are depreciated on a straight-line basis and are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

The net carrying amount of right-of-use assets is presented below:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Net carrying amount at 1 July	**9.8**	**11.4**
Depreciation charge for the year	(1.6)	(1.6)
Net carrying amount at 30 June	**8.2**	**9.8**

Lease liability

Lease liabilities are included in other liabilities on the Group's consolidated balance sheet.

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Current	(3.5)	(3.4)
Non-current	(13.1)	(15.7)
Total lease liability	**(16.6)**	**(19.1)**

Refer to Note B13 for contractual maturities for lease liabilities.

Reconciliation of lease liabilities arising from financing activities

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Balance at 1 July	**19.1**	**20.5**
Principal repayment of leases	(2.6)	(1.5)
Interest paid on leases	(0.8)	(0.9)
Total cash flows	**(3.4)**	**(2.4)**
Non-cash changes		
Unwind of discount	0.9	1.0
Total non-cash changes	**0.9**	**1.0**
Balance at 30 June	**16.6**	**19.1**

The total cash outflow for leases in the year ended 30 June 2026 was $3.4 million (2025: $2.4 million). The Group presents lease payments as 'principal repayments of leases' in 'cash flows from financing activities' and the finance cost as 'interest paid on finance leases' in 'cash flows from operating activities' within the consolidated statement of cash flows.

B24 Related party transactions

	2026 $'000	2025 $'000
Transactions with related parties		
Management service charge - Transurban Limited	(60,536.1)	(54,799.7)
Other expenses - CityLink Melbourne Limited[1]	(0.7)	(5.0)
Other expenses - Airport Motorway Pty Limited[1]	(18.4)	(30.6)
Other expenses - LCT-MRE Pty Limited[1]	(1.0)	(2.3)
Other expenses - Transurban CCT Pty Ltd[1]	(0.9)	(5.1)
Other expenses - The Hills Motorway Limited[1]	(2.4)	(4.8)
Other expenses - Interlink Roads Pty Ltd[1]	(5.2)	(9.6)
	(28.6)	**(57.5)**
Other revenue - CityLink Melbourne Limited[1]	21.4	4.7
Other revenue - Tollaust Pty. Limited[1]	38.9	5.3
	60.3	**10.0**
Roaming fee revenue - CityLink Melbourne Limited[1]	411.9	387.0
Roaming fee revenue - Airport Motorway Pty Limited	38.0	39.0
Roaming fee revenue - LCT-MRE Pty Limited	57.8	58.3
Roaming fee revenue - Transurban CCT Pty Ltd	27.4	26.9
Roaming fee revenue - The Hills Motorway Limited	188.2	187.3
Roaming fee revenue - Interlink Roads Pty Ltd	131.6	127.0
Roaming fee revenue - Roam Tolling Pty Ltd	398.6	390.5
Roaming fee revenue - Transurban WGT Co Pty Ltd	22.0	—
Roaming fee revenue - WCX M4 Project Trust	149.9	140.8
Roaming fee revenue - WCX M5 Project Trust	80.6	81.4
Roaming fee revenue - WCX M4-M5 Link Project Trust	61.4	52.8
	1,567.4	**1,490.9**
Roaming fee expense - CityLink Melbourne Limited	(2,791.1)	(2,555.1)
Roaming fee expense - TollAust Pty. Limited	(1,403.1)	(1,422.5)
	(4,194.2)	**(3,977.6)**
Distributions paid to security holders		
Transurban Sun Holdings Trust	(507,937.5)	(557,125.0)
Other security holders	(304,762.5)	(334,275.0)
	(812,700.0)	**(891,400.0)**
Outstanding balances with related parties		
Current assets		
Related party receivables - Transurban Limited	—	10,883.4
Related party receivables - Other	98.5	57.3
	98.5	**10,940.7**
Current liabilities		
Related party payables - Transurban Limited	(4,298.6)	(2,366.4)
Related party payables - Other	—	(40.5)
	(4,298.6)	**(2,406.9)**

1.Comparative amounts have been reclassified to present as related party transactions to align with current period presentation.

B24 Related party transactions (continued)

Transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Management service charge - Transurban Limited
A Master Services Agreement is in place between the Group and Transurban Limited (Transurban) for services to be provided by Transurban to TQ Group.

B25 Key management personnel compensation

The amount of compensation paid by the Group to key management personnel during the year was $991,620 (2025: $906,168).

The amount of compensation paid by the Group to key management personnel during the year disclosed above does not include compensation that has been borne by related parties. Fees have been paid to related parties which include consideration for key management personnel services rendered (refer to note B24). It is not possible to separately identify the amount of key management personnel compensation within fees paid to related parties. Accordingly, this disclosure includes no remuneration details for key management personnel compensation that has been borne by related parties.

B26 Remuneration of auditors

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

Services performed by PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia

	2026	2025
	$	$
Audit and other assurance services:		
Audit of financial reports	725,000	780,500
Total remuneration of PricewaterhouseCoopers Australia	**725,000**	**780,500**

B27 Parent entity disclosures

Parent entity information

The financial information for the parent entity, TQH1, has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

Investments in subsidiaries parent entity accounting policy

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost and subsequently recognised at cost less allowance for impairment losses measured by reference to the recoverable amount of the investment, in the parent entity financial statements of TQH1. Investment acquisition costs are capitalised into the value of the investment at the time of purchase.

Dividends received from associates are recognised in the parent entity's profit and loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Equity note coupons received from subsidiaries are recognised in the profit and loss, rather than being deducted from the carrying amount of these investments.

Tax consolidation legislation

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, TQH1 also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the Group. Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly owned tax consolidated entities.

Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

There are cross guarantees given by TQH1 and Queensland Motorways Holding Pty Limited as described in Note B19.

Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity report the following aggregate amounts:

	2026 $M	2025 $M
Balance sheet		
Current assets	785.9	398.4
Total assets	1,979.0	1,732.3
Current liabilities	(287.4)	(332.1)
Total liabilities	(843.7)	(606.9)
Net assets	**1,135.3**	**1,125.4**
Shareholders' equity		
Contributed equity	568.9	568.9
Retained earnings	566.4	556.5
Total equity	**1,135.3**	**1,125.4**
Profit for the year	9.9	16.6
Total comprehensive income	**9.9**	**16.6**

Section C: Signed reports

Directors' declaration

In accordance with a resolution of the Directors of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited and its controlled entities (the Group), the Directors declare that:

1. In the opinion of the Directors:

    a. the financial statements and notes of the Group set out on pages 15 to 64 (Financial Statements) are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) including:

        (i) complying with the applicable Accounting Standards, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* (Cth) and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and

        (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and

    b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Group will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

2. At the date of this declaration, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the members of the extended closed group described in Note B19 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are, or may become, subject because of the deed of cross guarantee described in Note B19.

3. Note B3 confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

D O'Toole
Director

D Clements
Director

Brisbane
23 September 2026

Independent auditor's report

To the stapled security holders of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited, the members of Transurban Queensland Holdings 2 Pty Limited, the members of Transurban Queensland Invest Pty Limited and unitholders of Transurban Queensland Invest Trust

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of Transurban Queensland Holdings 1 Pty Limited (TQH1, the Parent or the Company) and its controlled entities (together Transurban Queensland or the Group) is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2026 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and

b) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

What we have audited

The financial report comprises:

- the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2026;
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended;
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information; and
- the directors' declaration.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional & 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 report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2026, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and accordingly we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon through our opinion on the financial report.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial report

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial report

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at: https://auasb.gov.au/media/apzlwn0y/ar3_2024.pdf. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers

PricewaterhouseCoopers

E A Barron
Partner

Melbourne
23 September 2026