C&A is a subsidiary of the Company, and was acquired by the Company on and with effect from 1 September 2017. You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the discussion and analysis of the Company's consolidated financial statements in "Financial Information of the Group" and "Appendix IA – Accountants' Report of the Group", as well as the audited consolidated financial statements of C&A as at and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016, the eight months ended 31 August 2017 and the four months ended 31 December 2017 set out in Appendix IB – Accountants' Report of C&A", as presented in accordance with section 4.05A of the Listing Rules. The audited consolidated financial statements of C&A have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, which may differ in material aspects from generally accepted accounting principles in other jurisdictions. Historical results are not indicative of future performance. You should note that the format and presentation of the historical financial statements of C&A differ in some respects from those of the Company; accordingly, comparability between the two is limited. The pro forma effects of the C&A Acquisition are set out in "Appendix IIB – Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information of the Enlarged Group".

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. We caution you that the business and financial performance of C&A is subject to substantial risks and uncertainties. The actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. In evaluating the business of C&A, you should carefully consider the information provided in "Risk Factors", "Financial Information of the Group" and "Responsibility Statement and Forward-looking Statements".

OVERVIEW

C&A was one of the major coal mining companies in Australia, with a long history of coal mining operations across Australia dating back to its formation in 1960 as a merger between the Australian coal companies J & A Brown and Caledonian Collieries Limited. C&A was acquired by Rio Tinto in 1989. At the time of its acquisition by us, C&A held majority joint venture interests in three large-scale, high-quality coal mine operations, as described below.

On 1 September 2017, we completed the C&A Acquisition, for which the consideration was US$2.69 billion, comprising US$2.45 billion cash payable on completion, US$240 million in future non-contingent royalty payments over five years following completion, and a coal price-linked contingent royalty. On completion, we acquired:

(i) interests in two of Australia's leading tier-one large-scale, long-life and low-cost coal mines located in the Hunter Valley region of New South Wales, including:

   (a) a 67.6% interest in the HVO mine; and

   (b) an 80.0% interest in the Mt Thorley mine and a 55.6% interest in the Warkworth mine, which are located adjacent to each other and are operationally integrated as the MTW mine; and

(ii) a 36.5% interest in PWCS, which provides the export infrastructure for the acquired mines.

In addition, prior to its acquisition by the Company, C&A disposed of certain material operations. The disposals that occurred during the Track Record Period included the following:

(i) in February 2016, the sale of 32.4% of C&A's assets and liabilities associated with HVO to Mitsubishi Development in exchange for buying back Mitsubishi Development's interest in C&A;

(ii) in March 2016, the sale of C&A's 40% interest in Bengalla, a joint venture of C&A, to New Hope; and

(iii) in August 2016, the sale of C&A's Mount Pleasant thermal coal development project to MACH Energy.

The financial statements of C&A as set forth in this "*Financial Information of C&A*" section are presented with carve-out adjustments to reflect such disposals as if they had taken place on 1 January 2015. See note 36 to the Accountants' Report of C&A in Appendix IB to this prospectus for further details on the carve-out adjustments applied. Save for the contents of this note 36 on carve-out adjustments, the rest of Appendix IB presents the consolidated financial statements of C&A without the carve-out adjustments applied.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

For the purpose of preparing and presenting the consolidated financial information of C&A for the Track Record Period, C&A has consistently adopted all of the new and revised IFRS issued by the IASB which are effective for the financial year beginning 1 January 2018.

SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AFFECTING OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

C&A is primarily engaged in coal production and sales, which is substantially similar to the Company's coal operations. Accordingly, the results of operations and financial condition of C&A are primarily affected by the same significant factors as those which affect us. See "*Financial Information of the Group – Significant Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations and Financial Condition*".

DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR LINE ITEMS IN CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND REVIEW OF HISTORICAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The table below sets forth our consolidated statements of profit or loss for the periods indicated:

	Predecessor						Successor			
	Year ended 31 December				Eight months ended 31 August		Four months ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	2015		2016		2017		2017		2017	
	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue
	A$ million	%	*A$ million*	%	*A$ million*	%	*A$ million*	%	*A$ million*	%
Revenue	1,497	100.0	1,599	100.0	1,424	100.0	732	100.0	2,156	100.0
Other income	24	1.6	42	2.6	26	1.8	(5)	(0.7)	21	1.0
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	(18)	(1.2)	(11)	(0.7)	(11)	(0.7)	26	3.6	15	0.7
Raw material and consumables used	(379)	(25.3)	(341)	(21.3)	(274)	(19.2)	(141)	(19.3)	(415)	(19.2)
Employee benefits expense	(253)	(16.9)	(245)	(15.3)	(140)	(9.8)	(77)	(10.5)	(217)	(10.0)
External services	(186)	(12.4)	(181)	(11.3)	(169)	(11.9)	(80)	(10.9)	(249)	(11.5)
Selling and distribution	(305)	(20.4)	(289)	(18.1)	(221)	(15.6)	(98)	(13.3)	(319)	(14.9)
Administration	(82)	(5.5)	(84)	(5.3)	(25)	(1.6)	(35)	(4.8)	(60)	(2.8)
Net (loss)/gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2)	(0.1)	10	0.6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(131)	(8.7)	(122)	(7.6)	(78)	(5.4)	(39)	(5.3)	(117)	(5.4)
Coal purchases	(29)	(1.9)	(26)	(1.6)	–	–	(34)	(4.6)	(34)	(1.6)
Net foreign exchange gains	8	0.5	(2)	(0.1)	(1)	(0.1)	4	0.5	3	0.1
Finance costs	(14)	(0.9)	(6)	(0.4)	(3)	(0.2)	(1)	(0.1)	(4)	(0.2)
Share of profits of associates	7	0.5	2	0.1	(16)	(1.1)	(6)	(0.8)	(22)	(1.0)
Profit before income tax	137	9.2	346	21.6	512	37.5	246	33.6	758	35.1
Income tax (expense)/benefit	(45)	(2.9)	(100)	(6.3)	169	11.9	(79)	(10.8)	90	(4.2)
Profit for the year	92	6.3	246	15.4	681	47.8	167	22.8	848	39.3

Revenue

C&A presents revenue in its consolidated statements of profit or loss as revenue from continuing operations, which primarily includes revenue generated from sales of coal directly produced by C&A, and to a significantly lesser extent, from sales of coal purchased by C&A and sea freight revenue.

Revenue by geographic region

C&A had a geographically diverse customer base, with sales throughout the Asia-Pacific region and elsewhere. The table below sets forth, for 2017, a breakdown of C&A's sales revenue by jurisdiction, as determined based on the jurisdiction in which the customer is located[1]:

	Predecessor		Successor			
	Eight months ended 31 August		Four months ended 31 December		Year ended 31 December	
	2017		2017		2017	
	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue	Amount	% of revenue
	A$ million	*%*	*A$ million*	*%*	*A$ million*	*%*
Japan	554	39.3	282	39.0	836	39.2
South Korea	212	15.0	66	9.1	278	13.0
Taiwan	130	9.2	70	9.7	200	9.3
Thailand	130	9.2	85	11.7	215	10.1
Australia	128	9.1	58	8.0	186	8.7
Singapore	121	8.6	55	7.6	176	8.2
China	18	1.2	72	9.9	90	4.2
Others[2]	118	8.4	36	5.0	154	7.2
Total sales revenue	1,411	100.0	724	100.0	2,135	100.0
Interest income	5		1		6	
Others	8		7		15	
Total revenue	1,424		732		2,156	

Notes:

(1) See note 6(c) to the Accountants' Report of C&A in Appendix IB to this prospectus for a breakdown of C&A's revenue by geography during the Track Record Period as shown on a non-carve out basis.

(2) Includes Switzerland and the US.

During 2017, comprising 8 months of C&A ownership and 4 months of the Company's ownership, C&A's largest jurisdictions by revenue were Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Australia and Thailand. Sales to all jurisdictions except China remained largely consistent over 2017. Sales to China increased in the four-month period, which was driven by a temporary increase in high ash content coal suitable for the Chinese market.

Segment revenue

C&A categorised its operating segments primarily by each individual operating mine. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, a breakdown of C&A's segment revenue:

	Predecessor			Successor
	Year ended 31 December		Eight months ended 31 August	Four months ended 31 December
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2017**
	A$ million			
Segment:				
Hunter Valley Operations	784	856	792	383
Mount Thorley Warkworth	692	728	623	321
Other	21	15	8	28
Total revenue	1,497	1,599	1,424	732

The segment revenue split during the Track Record Period was broadly consistent, with HVO contributing between 52% and 56%, and MTW between 43% and 47%, of C&A's total revenue. Other segment revenue included (i) interest income, (ii) management fee income in connection with management services provided to both HVO and MTW and (iii) coal handling services income.

Other Income

C&A's other income during the Track Record Period primarily included gains on the disposal of land and other non-operating assets.

Raw Materials and Consumables Used

C&A's raw materials and consumables used primarily includes diesel, consumables, maintenance, explosives, tyres, electricity and other general consumables. Raw materials and consumables used decreased by 10.0% from A$379 million in 2015 to A$341 million in 2016, primarily due to lower diesel prices. C&A's raw materials and consumables used in 2017 increased by 21.7% to A$415 million, primarily due to higher diesel prices and maintenance costs.

Employee Benefits Expense

C&A's employee benefits expenses primarily represent employee salaries and other benefits. Employee benefits expenses decreased by 3.2% from A$253 million in 2015 to A$245 million in 2016, primarily due to labour productivity initiatives implemented which had the effect of reducing employee headcount at C&A's mines. C&A's employee benefits expenses in 2017 decreased by a further 11.4% to A$217 million, primarily due to vacancies being filled by contractors with minimal overall headcount change.

External Services

C&A's external services expenses represent the cost of external labour contractors, business and operations consultants, certain plant hires and other external service providers. External services expenses decreased by 2.7% from A$186 million in 2015 to A$181 million in 2016, primarily due to a reduced need for labour contractors at C&A's mines. C&A's external services expenses then increased by 37.6% in 2017 to A$249 million, primarily due to the reclassification of certain hire costs from administration expenses, the hiring of additional trucks at HVO and the decision to fill vacancies with contractors.

Selling and Distribution

C&A's selling and distribution expenses represent rail and port charges, royalties and other costs incurred in connection with the sale and distribution of coal. Selling and distribution expenses decreased by 5.2% from A$305 million in 2015 to A$289 million in 2016, primarily due to reduced port rates at PWCS. C&A's selling and distribution expenses then increased by 10.4% in 2017 to A$319 million, primarily due to the impact of increased royalties driven by higher coal prices and sales volumes.

Administration

C&A's administration expenses represent costs incurred in connection with administrative functions at mine sites, such as rehabilitation costs, as well as corporate functions such as management salaries and benefits and information technology. Administration expenses increased by 2.4% from A$82 million in 2015 to A$84 million in 2016, primarily due to an increase in certain administrative charges at HVO. C&A's administration expenses then decreased by 28.6% in 2017 to A$60 million, primarily due to the reclassification of certain hire costs to external services.

Depreciation and Amortisation

C&A's depreciation and amortisation expenses relate to property, plant and equipment and operational mining properties. Depreciation and amortisation expenses decreased by 6.9% from A$131 million in 2015 to A$122 million in 2016, primarily due to an upward revision of HVO coal reserves. C&A's depreciation and amortisation expenses further decreased by 4.1% in 2017 to A$117 million, primarily due to the impact of reduced capital expenditure by C&A prior to the acquisition.

Profit Before Tax

As a result of the aforementioned reasons, C&A's profit before income tax increased by 152.6% from A$137 million in 2015 to A$346 million in 2016, then further increased by 119.1% to A$758 million in 2017.

Income Tax Expense

C&A's income tax expense increased by 122.2% from A$45 million in 2015 to A$100 million in 2016, while the effective tax rate decreased from 32.8% to 28.9%, which was largely in line with the Australian statutory tax rate of 30%. C&A then recognised an income tax benefit of A$90 million in 2017 with the effective tax rate decreasing to 11.9%, primarily due to the recognition of a significant deferred tax asset resulting from the push down of our acquisition tax balances. See "*– Description of Major Line Items in Our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position – Deferred Tax Assets*" for further details.

Profit for the Year

As a result of the aforementioned reasons, C&A's profit for the year increased by 167.4% from A$92 million in 2015 to A$246 million in 2016. C&A's profit for the year further increased by 244.7% in 2017 to A$848 million.

Non-IFRS Financial Measures

EBITDA was a key measure used by C&A to assess the performance of its individual segments and make decisions on the allocation of resources. EBITDA is not a standard measure under IFRS. As presented by C&A, EBITDA represents profit before income tax as adjusted for depreciation and amortisation, interest income and finance costs.

While EBITDA provides an additional financial measure for investors to assess our operating performance, the use of EBITDA has certain limitations because they do not reflect all items of income and expense that affect C&A's operations. In addition, EBITDA not reflect changes in working capital, capital expenditure or other investing and financing activities and therefore should not be considered a measure of liquidity.

As a measure of C&A's operating performance, we believe that the most directly comparable IFRS measure to EBITDA is profit before income tax. The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, a reconciliation of EBITDA for C&A with profit before income tax under IFRS:

	Year ended 31 December		Eight months ended 31 August	Four months ended 31 December	Year ended 31 December
	2015	**2016**	**2017**	**2017**	**2017**
			A$ million		
Profit before income tax	137	346	512	246	758
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation and amortisation	131	122	78	39	117
Interest income	(6)	(17)	(5)	(1)	(6)
Finance costs	14	6	3	1	4
EBITDA	276	457	588	285	873

In 2015, 2016 and 2017, C&A's EBITDA margin (calculated as EBITDA divided by revenue and multiplied by 100%) was 18.4%, 28.6% and 40.5%, respectively.

EBITDA should not be considered in isolation or construed as a substitute for analysis of IFRS financial measures. In addition, because EBITDA may not be calculated in the same manner by all companies, C&A's EBITDA may not be comparable to the same or similarly titled measures presented by other companies.

DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR LINE ITEMS IN OUR CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Property, Plant and Equipment

C&A's property, plant and equipment primarily includes plant and equipment, freehold land and buildings and operational mining properties. The balance of C&A's property, plant and equipment was A$849 million, A$762 million and A$627 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The decrease across the Track Record Period was primarily due to a reduced level of capital expenditure by C&A relative to the depreciation charge. See note 16 to the Accountants' Report of C&A in Appendix IB to this prospectus for further details.

Inventories

C&A's inventories primarily consist of (i) stores, which are mainly production supplies and spare parts used in C&A's operations, (ii) finished goods, which are mainly coal stocks stored or in transit for delivery and (iii) work in progress, which are mainly run-of-mine coal awaiting processing. The balance of C&A's inventories was A$69 million, A$61 million and A$71 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017 respectively. The decrease as at 31 December 2016 compared to 31 December 2015 was primarily due to an initiative to transition stores to consignment rather than direct ownership by C&A. The increase as at 31 December 2017 compared to 31 December 2016 was primarily due to the timing of year-end sales.

Trade and Other Receivables

C&A's trade receivables primarily relate to the sale of coal, and are generally due within 30 days. Other receivables primarily consist of fuel tax rebates, goods and services tax receivables and other miscellaneous receivables. C&A's receivables also included amounts due from related parties, which were receivables attributable to C&A's joint venture partners. The table below sets forth a breakdown of C&A's trade and other receivables as at the dates indicated:

	Predecessor		**Successor**
	As at 31 December		**As at 31 December**
	2015	**2016**	**2017**
		A$ million	
Trade receivables	54	177	112
Amount due from related parties	18	54	328
Other receivables	31	43	111
Prepayments	3	2	3
Total trade and other receivables	105	276	554

C&A's trade receivables substantially increased from A$54 million as at 31 December 2015 to A$177 million as at 31 December 2016 and then decreased to A$112 million as at 31 December 2017, primarily due to the impact of changing prices and timing of receipts. The significant increase in amount due from related parties from 31 December 2016 to 31 December 2017 resulted from cash being paid up from C&A to the Company via intercompany accounts. The increase in other receivables for the same period included an increase in goods and services tax receivable.

Investments Accounted for Using Equity Method

C&A's investments accounted for using equity method primarily represent investments in associates, namely PWCS, in which C&A held a 36.5% interest during the Track Record Period at a carrying amount of A$216 million, A$206 million and A$145 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The decrease at 31 December 2017 resulted from recognition of an impairment charge by PWCS with respect to its Terminal 4 expansion asset.

Intangible Assets

C&A's intangible assets primarily represent mining reserves, net of amortisation, impairment and disposals. C&A's balance of intangible assets amounted to A$163 million, A$154 million and A$145 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

Deferred Tax Assets

C&A's deferred tax assets primarily consist of temporary differences between commercial and tax reporting attributable to rehabilitation and closure provision and employee benefits. As at 31 December 2016, C&A's deferred tax assets were also attributable to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. C&A's deferred tax assets amounted to A$132 million, A$155 million and A$454 million, respectively. The significant increase as at 31 December 2017 was due to the C&A Acquisition creating an uplifted tax base. The uplifted tax base was pushed down to the entity level as a legal matter, but the accounting uplift remains at the consolidated Group level, and thus there is no overall impact at the Group level.

Trade and Other Payables

C&A's trade payables primarily relate to operating supplies and services used in production processes, and are generally settled within 45 days. C&A's other payables primarily consist of royalty payables, payroll tax payables, accruals and payable clearings. C&A's payables also included amounts due to related parties, which were payables attributable to C&A's joint venture partners. The table below sets forth, as at the dates indicated, a breakdown of C&A's trade and other payables:

	Predecessor		Successor
	As at 31 December		As at 31 December
	2015	2016	2017
		A$ million	
Trade payables	186	290	257
Amount due to related parties	13	17	6
Intercompany payable in respect of income tax	–	13	75
Other payables	11	26	46
Total trade and other payables	210	346	384

C&A's trade payables increased by 64.8% from A$210 million as at 31 December 2015 to A$346 million as at 31 December 2016, primarily due to working capital initiatives to extend credit periods on our trade payables and remained at a similar level as at 31 December 2017. The increase in intercompany payables in respect of income tax as at 31 December 2017 was due to tax sharing arrangements whereby C&A did not pay tax on its profits due to the Group's carried forward tax losses. This has no overall impact at the Group level.

Provisions

C&A's provisions represent obligations for which a reliable estimate of the amount of such obligation can be made. During the Track Record Period, the largest components of C&A's provisions were those for rehabilitation costs and mine closures. C&A's balance of provisions amounted to A$181 million, A$251 million and A$191 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Net Current Assets

The table below sets forth, for the dates indicated, a breakdown of C&A's current assets and current liabilities:

	Predecessor		Successor	
	As at 31 December		As at 31 December	As at 30 April
	2015	2016	2017	2018
	A$ million			
				(unaudited)
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	209	312	33	125
Trade and other receivables	105	276	554	616
Inventories	69	61	71	99
Assets classified as held for sale	–	–	132	130
Total current assets	383	649	790	970
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	210	346	384	546
Bank overdraft	1	–	–	–
Provisions	45	118	15	11
Current tax liabilities	–	4	–	–
Liabilities classified as held for sale	–	–	53	32
Total current liabilities	256	468	452	589
Net current assets	127	181	338	381

C&A had net current assets of A$127 million, A$181 million and A$338 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. As at 30 April 2018, C&A had net current assets of A$381 million.

Cash Flows

The table below sets forth C&A's cash flows for the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December		Eight months ended 31 August	Four months ended 31 December
	2015	2016	2017	2017
	A$ million			
Net cash generated from operating activities	412	517	427	171
Net cash used in investing activities	(41)	(31)	(6)	(289)
Net cash used in financing activities	(394)	(381)	(582)	–
Net (decrease)/ increase in cash and cash equivalents	(23)	104	(161)	(118)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	231	208	312	152
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	208	312	152	33

Net cash generated from operating activities

In the four months ended 31 December 2017, C&A had a net operating cash inflow of A$171 million, primarily due to receipts from customers of A$653 million for sales of thermal and metallurgical coal, partially offset by payments to suppliers and employees of A$486 million for supplies and services used in the coal mining production processes.

In the eight months ended 31 August 2017, C&A had a net operating cash inflow of A$427 million, primarily due to receipts from customers of A$1,335 million for sales of thermal and metallurgical coal, partially offset by payments to suppliers and employees of A$680 million for supplies and services used in the coal mining production processes and an income tax payment of A$232 million.

In 2016, C&A had a net operating cash inflow of A$517 million, primarily due to receipts from customers of A$1,459 million for sales of thermal and metallurgical coal, partially offset by payments to suppliers and employees of A$890 million for supplies and services used in the coal mining production processes and an income tax payment of A$83 million.

In 2015, C&A had a net operating cash inflow of A$412 million, primarily due to receipts from customers of A$1,540 million for sales of thermal and metallurgical coal, partially offset by payments to suppliers and employees of A$1,076 million for supplies and services used in the coal mining production processes and an income tax payment of A$61 million.

Net cash used in investing activities

In the four months ended 31 December 2017, C&A's net cash used in investing activities was A$289 million, primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment of A$26 million and A$272 million of advances to related parties representing cash paid up to the Group parent entity.

In the eight months ended 31 August 2017, C&A's net cash used in investing activities was A$6 million, primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment of A$33 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment of A$20 million.

In 2016, C&A's net cash used in investing activities was A$31 million, primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment of A$40 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment of A$9 million.

In 2015, C&A's net cash used in investing activities was A$41 million, primarily due to purchases of property, plant and equipment of A$43 million, partially offset by proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment of A$2 million.

Net cash used in financing activities

In the four months ended 31 December 2017, C&A did not have any cash flow from financing activities.

In the eight months ended 31 August 2017, C&A's net cash used in financing activities was A$582 million due to a dividend payment to C&A shareholders prior to the disposal.

In 2016, C&A's net cash used in financing activities was A$381 million, primarily due to a capital return to shareholders of A$380 million.

In 2015, C&A's net cash used in financing activities was A$394 million, primarily due to repayment of shareholder loans of A$293 million and dividend payments to shareholders of A$101 million.

INDEBTEDNESS

As at 31 December 2015 and 2016, 31 August 2017, 31 December 2017 and 30 April 2018, C&A did not have any bank or other borrowings when presenting its financial statements on a carve-out basis.

C&A had obtained a number of bank guarantees in favour of certain counterparties, including government departments and rail and port operators, in respect of C&A's operations. As at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, the balance of C&A's bank guarantees amounted to A$365 million, A$319 million and A$332 million, respectively.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the Track Record Period, C&A had certain transactions with related parties, including the following:

- Amounts due from related parties of A$18 million, A$54 million and A$328 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, which were attributable to C&A's joint venture partners, non-interesting bearing and settled on 30-day terms;

- Amounts due to related parties of A$13 million, A$17 million and A$6 million as at 31 December 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively, which were attributable to C&A's joint venture partners, non-interesting bearing and settled on 30-day terms; and

- Cash deposits with Rio Tinto Finance Limited.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

C&A incurred capital expenditure of A$43 million, A$41 million and A$59 million in 2015, 2016 and 2017, respectively. The capital expenditure was classified as assets under construction in the year incurred before subsequently being reclassified primarily to plant and equipment.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

During the Track Record Period, C&A had no material off-balance sheet arrangements.