

Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal 2021 Access Undertaking

**Submitted by
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Ltd**

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this document

(The Terminal) The Terminal is a common user coal port. The Terminal includes in-loading, stockpiling, reclaiming, out-loading, and associated facilities for the handling of coal. The Terminal is located at the Port of Hay Point, south of Mackay in Queensland.

(Declared service under QCA Act) In March of 2001 the State passed a regulation under which the handling of coal at the Terminal was made a “declared service” for the purposes of the QCA Act. Access providers of declared services have an obligation under the QCA Act to negotiate with, and in certain circumstances provide access to, third parties seeking access to that service. The regulator under the QCA Act is the QCA.

(Draft access undertaking under QCA Act) The QCA Act has provisions that allow the owner or operator of a declared service to voluntarily submit a draft access undertaking to the QCA which sets out the terms and conditions upon which access will be granted to Access Seekers. If the draft access undertaking meets certain criteria set out under the QCA Act and is approved by the QCA, it will regulate third party access to the service.

(Agreements with the State) On 14 September 2001 the DBCT Trustee as trustee of the DBCT Trust, and DBIM entered into a number of agreements with DBCT Holdings and PCQ (both wholly owned by the State) under which DBCT Trustee and DBIM were granted a 50 year lease (with an option for a further 49 years) of the Terminal.

(Port Services Agreement) One of the agreements referred to above, the Port Services Agreement, requires DBCT Trustee to prepare a draft access undertaking on behalf of DBCT Holdings (which as the owner of the Terminal was formally responsible for submitting the draft access undertaking) for submission to the QCA for approval under the QCA Act.

(Operator) An Operator is contracted to operate the Terminal on behalf of DBIM pursuant to an operations and maintenance contract. The Operator of the Terminal has historically been user-owned and independent of the lessee.

(Previous access undertakings) The first access undertaking for the Terminal was approved by the QCA in June 2006. That undertaking was superseded by two further access undertakings for the Terminal; one that was approved by the QCA in September 2010 (**2010 Access Undertaking**) and one approved by the QCA on 16 February 2017 (**2017 Access Undertaking**). The 2017 Access Undertaking expired on 1 July 2021.

(Background to this Undertaking) On 12 October 2017, the QCA issued an initial undertaking notice under the QCA Act. In response to that Notice, DBIM submitted an Undertaking to the QCA on 1 July 2019, to replace the 2017 Access Undertaking from 1 July 2021 and to establish a new term.

(Approval of this Undertaking) After a public consultation process, the QCA approved this Undertaking on 1 July 2021.

(Extension of this Undertaking) DBIM submitted a voluntary draft amending access undertaking to the QCA in 2023 to extend the Terminating Date of the Access Undertaking to 1 July 2031 (**Extension DAAU**). The QCA approved the Extension DAAU on 22 February 2024.

1.2 Scope of Undertaking

This Undertaking provides for the negotiation and provision of Access to the Services at the Terminal.

1.3 Duration of Undertaking

This Undertaking will apply on and from the Approval Date. It will apply until the Terminating Date unless withdrawn as provided for in the QCA Act.

1.4 Reviews of Undertaking

(a) **(General reviews)** If:

- (1) as a result of any review of this Undertaking by DBIM, the Access Holders and the QCA, DBIM, the Access Holders and the QCA agree that amendment of the Undertaking is desirable; or
- (2) the QCA considers it necessary that the Undertaking be amended so as to rectify a significant inequity or significant unfairness suffered by an Access Seeker, Access Holder or DBIM, which inequity or unfairness was not generally foreseen or intended at the Approval Date,

then DBIM will submit to the QCA a draft amending access undertaking addressing the relevant issue or issues, for approval under the QCA Act.

(b) **(Undertaking includes Standard Access Agreement)** For clarification, an amendment to this Undertaking may include an amendment to the Standard Access Agreement.

1.5 Access Agreements and effect on Existing User Agreements

This Undertaking applies to the negotiation of new Access Agreements or the negotiation of additional Access rights in addition to those already the subject of an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement. Nothing in this Undertaking requires a party to an Existing User Agreement to vary a term or provision of that Existing User Agreement.

1.6 Amendment to Undertaking

Any amendment to this Undertaking will be prepared and submitted to the QCA by DBIM in accordance with the QCA Act.

1.7 Implementation of Differentiation in Existing User Agreements

Following an Expansion Ruling that a Terminal Capacity Expansion will be a Differentiated Expansion Component, DBIM will:

- (a) calculate Access Charges under each Access Agreement in accordance with the provisions of this Undertaking; and
- (b) in good faith, take all reasonable steps to negotiate any necessary amendments to any Access Agreement executed prior to the Expansion Ruling, including Existing User Agreements, to ensure that they are consistent with the Access Charges being calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Undertaking in relation to the application of Differentiation to a Terminal Capacity Expansion and the allocation of costs relating to it. For clarity, DBIM must use best endeavours to ensure that such amendments are equitable and non-discriminatory as between the relevant executed Access Agreements.

2 Definitions and Interpretation

2.1 Definitions

Unless the subject or context is inconsistent, each of the capitalised terms used in the Undertaking has the meaning assigned to it in Schedule G – Definitions and Interpretation.

2.2 Interpretation

The rules set out in Schedule G – Definitions and Interpretation apply to and govern the interpretation of this Undertaking.

3 Role of DBIM and the Operator

3.1 Role of DBIM

- (a) The owner or operator of a declared service may voluntarily submit a draft access undertaking to the QCA under section 136(1) of the QCA Act or be required to do so under section 133(1) or 134(2) of the QCA Act.
- (b) The owner of the Terminal (and consequently the declared service) is DBCT Holdings.
- (c) DBCT Trustee and DBIM, under the Leases, are the lessee and sublessee of the Terminal. Under the terms of the leases and the Port Services Agreement, DBIM is solely responsible for providing Access to Access Holders and Access Seekers during the Lease Term. Accordingly, DBIM is the operator (within the meaning of that term in the QCA Act) of the declared service.
- (d) DBIM must comply with and give effect to this Undertaking in accordance with section 150A of the QCA Act, and any applicable laws relating to the provision of Access as the operator.
- (e) DBIM will ensure that employees, subcontractors and agents of subcontractors comply with the requirements of this Undertaking, except as otherwise provided for under an Access Agreement.
- (f) Where the performance of an obligation under this Undertaking requires a Related Body Corporate of DBIM to take or refrain from taking some action, DBIM must procure that the Related Body Corporate takes or refrains from taking that action.
- (g) DBIM must procure that any Related Body Corporate provides all necessary assistance and information so that it is in a position to comply with this Undertaking, including (without limitation) with any direction from the QCA under this Undertaking.

3.2 Role of the Operator

During the term of the Undertaking, DBIM acknowledges and agrees that:

- (a) the Operator is and will remain Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty Limited ACN 010 268 167 (**DBCT PL**) and that DBCT PL is majority owned or wholly owned by Access Holders;
- (b) each Access Holder has a right under the constitution of DBCT PL to become a shareholder of DBCT PL;
- (c) if an Access Holder is not a shareholder of DBCT PL but wishes to become a shareholder of DBCT PL then that Access Holder may, in accordance with the constitution of DBCT PL, apply to become a shareholder of DBCT PL by making an application to DBCT PL at the following address:
 - Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty Limited
 - M.S. F283
 - Mackay, Queensland, 4740
 - Attention: Chief Executive and General Manager;
- (d) the Operator carries out its obligations under the Operation and Maintenance Contract and Terminal Regulations independently of DBIM.

3.3 Operation and Maintenance Contract

During the term of the Undertaking, DBIM undertakes to:

- (a) Maintain the Operation and Maintenance Contract; and
 - (b) Ensure that the terms of the Operation and Maintenance Contract, if amended at any time, remain substantially consistent with the terms set out in Schedule I.
-

4 Services to be provided

DBIM must provide the Services at the Terminal in accordance with this Undertaking and each Access Agreement, including in compliance with the Terminal Regulations (and, without limitation, in accordance with the level of service set out in Schedule E of this Undertaking).

5 Negotiation arrangements

5.1 Framework for negotiation

- (a) **(Outline)** This Section 5 of this Undertaking outlines the process which will be followed to enable Access Seekers to obtain Access. It deals with:
 - (1) an Access Application by an Access Seeker and a Renewal Application by an Access Applicant;
 - (2) provision of an Indicative Access Proposal by DBIM;
 - (3) negotiations to develop an Access Agreement;
 - (4) principles for the entering into of Access Agreements where it is conditional upon a Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (5) various other provisions relating to when and the basis on which Access Agreements may be entered into pursuant to Access Applications.
- (b) **(Progressing Access Applications)** DBIM will take all reasonable steps to progress each Access Application and any negotiations to develop an Access Agreement with an Access Seeker in a timely manner and will complete each relevant step as soon as is practicable.
- (c) **(Negotiations to be in good faith)** DBIM and an Access Seeker must negotiate in good faith for reaching an Access Agreement.
- (d) **(No unfair differentiation between Access Seekers)** DBIM must not unfairly differentiate between Access Seekers in a way that has a material adverse effect on the ability of one or more Access Seekers to compete with other Access Seekers. This does not prevent DBIM from treating Access Seekers differently where reasonably justified because of different circumstances relating to the Services at the Terminal or any of the Access Seekers or as otherwise expressly permitted in this Undertaking.
- (e) **(DBIM to satisfy Access Seeker's requirements)** In negotiations for an Access Agreement, DBIM must make all reasonable efforts to try to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the Access Seeker.

5.2 Application for Access and information to be provided

- (a) **(Form of Access Application)** Any application for Access must be in the form specified in Schedule A and include:
 - (1) a warranty in the form specified in; and
 - (2) such other information that may be required by, Schedule A.
-

- (b) **(Forecasts in Access Application)** DBIM acknowledges that, at the time an Access Application is made, some information provided in the Access Application may be a forecast only. The Access Seeker must use its best endeavours to ensure that any such information contained in an Access Application is as accurate as possible.
- (c) **(Information sought by Access Seeker prior to Access Application)** Subject to the compliance with the confidentiality requirements set out in Section 8, prior to submitting an Access Application, an Access Seeker may request from DBIM:
- (1) reasonably available preliminary information relating to the Access Application (including copies of the then current Standard Access Agreement and Terminal Regulations) – which DBIM must provide within 10 Business Days of DBIM receiving the request;
 - (2) the information set out in Schedule G – Pre-Application Information Disclosure Requirements, as it relates to the relevant Terminal Component – which DBIM must provide within 10 Business Days of DBIM receiving the request; and
 - (3) initial meetings to discuss the proposed Access Application and the requirements of the Access Application Form set out in Schedule A – which DBIM must facilitate within a reasonable time after being requested to do so.
- (d) In the case of the information provided in accordance with Section 5.2(c)(2):
- (1) if information provided to an Access Seeker under that section becomes superseded as a result of DBIM updating that information in accordance with Schedule G, if requested by an access seeker, DBIM is to provide updated information – which DBIM must provide within 10 Business Days of receiving the request;
 - (2) each time that information is provided, no fewer than 2 Senior Managers of DBIM must certify in writing his or her belief that:
 - (A) the information was derived and is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements of Schedule G; and
 - (B) it properly represents the information required under Schedule G.
- (e) **(Revisions to Access Application)**
- (1) At any time after an Access Seeker submits an Access Application to DBIM but prior to the commencement of the negotiation period referred to in Section 5.7 in respect of the Access Application, an Access Seeker may notify DBIM that it wishes to revise certain information specified in its Access Application.
 - (2) In considering whether to allow an Access Seeker to revise certain information specified in its Access Application, DBIM will have regard to the impact of the proposed revision, if allowed by DBIM, on other Access Seekers and Access Holders.
 - (3) Without otherwise limiting DBIM's discretion to allow an Access Seeker to revise information specified in its Access Application, DBIM will allow an Access Seeker to revise information specified in its Access Application if DBIM is reasonably of the opinion that the proposed revision:
 - (A) if allowed by DBIM, would not substantially alter the nature of the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker in its Access Application prior to the revision;

- (B) if allowed by DBIM, would not adversely impact on other Access Seekers or Access Holders; and
 - (C) is not otherwise prohibited under Section 5.4(i)(3), 5.4(l)(7) or 5.10(h).
- (4) For the avoidance of doubt, any revision of information specified in an Access Application which would, if allowed by DBIM, increase the annual Tonnage specified in the Access Application or extend the term specified in the Access Application will be taken to be a substantial alteration of the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker in its Access Application.

5.3 What happens after lodgement of Access Application

- (a) **(Acknowledgement by DBIM)** Upon receiving a purported Access Application under Section 5.2, DBIM must, within 10 Business Days of its receipt, acknowledge in writing to the Access Seeker receipt of the application and confirm whether the application is an Access Application complying with Section 5.2.
- (b) **(Request by DBIM for further information)** DBIM may request from the Access Seeker additional information where DBIM can reasonably demonstrate the need for such information for the purpose of preparing an Indicative Access Proposal, or clarification of information provided, including (but not limited to) obtaining further information to establish the solvency and creditworthiness of the Access Seeker and, where DBIM requires, a Security provider. Upon receiving the required information or clarification from the Access Seeker, DBIM must provide written acknowledgment of the receipt of this further information as soon as practicable and, in any event, within 10 Business Days of receipt of the further information.
- (c) **(Provision of further information by Access Seeker)** The Access Seeker must provide any information reasonably requested by DBIM under this Section 5.3 within 20 Business Days of receipt of the request from DBIM (or such later date as DBIM agrees to, it being required to act reasonably in agreeing to extend the period if the Access Seeker demonstrates good grounds for a longer period applying). If the Access Seeker does not provide the requested information within that period, its Access Application will be deemed to have been rejected, but it may apply again for Access in accordance with Section 5.2. If an Access Seeker lodges a replacement Access Application, DBIM will endeavour in good faith to expedite the steps leading to acknowledgement under this Section 5.3 of the Access Application.
- (d) **(Rejection if Access Seeker fails to provide information or demonstrate application criteria)** If:
 - (1) an Access Application fails to comply with Section 5.2 (including where the Access Seeker fails to include the warranty provided for in, or such other information as may be required by, Schedule A); or
 - (2) DBIM, acting reasonably, is of the opinion that an Access Application either:
 - (A) does not demonstrate that the Access Seeker is reasonably likely to commence delivery of coal to the Terminal on the date specified in item 5 of the Access Application (which must be no more than 5 years from the date of the Access Application); or
 - (B) does not demonstrate that the Access Seeker has:
 - (i) Marketable Coal Reserves that are consistent with the net tonnes specified in item 7 of the Access Application in respect of the first five Financial Years of Access applied for; and

- (ii) Coal Resources that are, together with the Marketable Coal Reserves of the Access Seeker, consistent with the total net tonnes specified in item 7 of the Access Application;

then DBIM may reject the Access Application. Where DBIM rejects an Access Application in accordance with this Section 5.3 the Access Application will be deemed not to have been received, for the purposes of the Queue, unless Section 5.3(e) applies.

- (e) **(Disputed rejection of Access Application)** If DBIM rejects an Access Application submitted by an Access Seeker and the Access Seeker, acting reasonably, is of the opinion that its Access Application should have been accepted by DBIM in accordance with this Undertaking, then the Access Seeker may refer the matter for dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking within 15 Business Days of receiving the notice of rejection. In that case, the Access Applicant may not be removed from the Queue, and DBIM must not offer to enter an Access Agreement with another Access Applicant in respect of the Access sought in the relevant Access Application, unless and until the dispute is resolved in favour of DBIM.
- (f) **(Expiry of Access Application)** Subject to an Access Application or Renewal Application (as applicable) lapsing or otherwise being rejected by DBIM in accordance with this Undertaking, any Access Application will expire on the next occurring 31 August, unless renewed under s 5.3A.
- (g) **(Notice of Expiry)** DBIM will give notice of the timing of expiry to all Access Seekers with a current Access Application (including those which remain current due to a previous Renewal Application being accepted) at least 2 months prior to the relevant 31 August.

5.3A Renewal Applications

- (a) **(Renewal Application)** An Access Applicant that wishes to renew its Access Application must submit to DBIM a renewal application in the form specified in Schedule A and include:
 - (1) a revised date for commencement of Access which must be no earlier than 1 September following the date of the renewal application;
 - (2) the warranty in the form specified in Schedule A; and
 - (3) such other information that may be required, as specified in Schedule A, not later than 15 Business Days before the date that its Access Application is due to expire.
- (b) **(Forecasts in Access Application)** DBIM acknowledges that, at the time a Renewal Application is made, some information provided in the Renewal Application may be a forecast only. The Access Applicant must, however, use its best endeavours to ensure that any such information contained in a Renewal Application is as accurate as reasonably possible.
- (c) **(Acknowledgement by DBIM)** Upon receiving a purported Renewal Application under this Section 5.3A, DBIM must, within 10 Business Days of its receipt, acknowledge in writing to the Access Applicant receipt of the renewal application and confirm whether the application is a Renewal Application complying with this Section 5.3A.
- (d) **(Rejection if Access Seeker fails to provide information or demonstrate renewal criteria)** If:

- (1) an Access Applicant fails to comply with Section 5.2 in respect of a Renewal Application (including where the Access Applicant fails to include the warranty provided for in, or such other information as may be required by, Schedule A); or
- (2) DBIM, acting reasonably, is of the opinion that a Renewal Application submitted by an Access Applicant:
 - (A) does not demonstrate that the Access Applicant is reasonably likely to commence delivery of coal to the Terminal on the date specified in item 5 of the Renewal Application (which must be no more than 5 years from the date of the Renewal Application); or
 - (B) does not demonstrate that the Access Applicant has:
 - (i) Marketable Coal Reserves that are consistent with the net tonnes specified in item 7 of the Renewal Application in respect of the first five Financial Years of Access applied for; and
 - (ii) Coal Resources that are, together with the Marketable Coal Reserves of the Access Applicant, consistent with the total net tonnes specified in item 7 of the Renewal Application,

then DBIM may reject the Renewal Application. If DBIM rejects a Renewal Application or the Access Applicant fails to submit a Renewal Application to DBIM within the timeframe required in Section 5.3A(a), then the Access Applicant's current Access Application will expire on its expiry date (as determined in accordance with Section 5.3(f)) and the Access Applicant will be removed from the Queue on the date the Access Application expires, unless Section 5.3A(e) applies.

- (e) **(Disputed rejection of Renewal Application)** If DBIM rejects a Renewal Application submitted by an Access Applicant and the Access Applicant, acting reasonably, is of the opinion that its Renewal Application should have been accepted by DBIM in accordance with this Undertaking, then the Access Applicant may refer the matter for dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking within 15 Business Days of receiving the notice of rejection. In that case, the Access Applicant may not be removed from the Queue, and DBIM must not offer to enter an Access Agreement with another Access Applicant in respect of the Access sought in the relevant Renewal Application, unless and until the dispute is resolved in favour of DBIM.
- (f) **(New Access Application if renewal is substantially different)** If DBIM, acting reasonably, is of the view that a Renewal Application is substantially different to the Access Seeker's current Access Application, then subject to the following paragraph, DBIM will treat the Renewal Application as a new Access Application, and the process set out in this Section 5 will recommence from that point. If the difference is an increase in the annual Tonnage required or a longer term, then only the additional annual Tonnage or additional term (as applicable) will be taken to constitute the subject of a new Access Application.
- (g) With respect to the renewal of an Access Application referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of 'Access Application', if the first Renewal Application after the Commencement Date is for an increase in the term from 5 or more years, then the extended term will not be taken to constitute the subject of a new Access Application and will instead be considered as part of the Renewal Application.
- (h) **(Renewed Access Application)** To the extent that a Renewal Application is confirmed by DBIM as a Renewal Application complying with Section 5.3A (or is determined as

complying with Section 5.3A in a dispute referred by the Access Applicant in accordance with Section 5.3A):

- (1) the Access Applicant's current Access Application will be taken to have been renewed;
- (2) the content of the Renewal Application will be taken to be the Access Applicant's Access Application for the purposes of this Undertaking; and
- (3) the priority of Access Applicant in the Queue will continue to be determined by the Access Application Date.

5.4 Priority of Access Applications and execution of Access Agreements

- (a) **(Formation of Queue)** If at any time there are two or more current Access Applications and there is or will be insufficient Available System Capacity associated with Existing Terminal Capacity at any relevant time to accommodate an increase in the Handling of coal applied for in all of those Access Applications, a queue (the **Queue**) will be formed.
- (b) **(General rules for priority in Queue)** Subject to any other provision in Section 5, the priority of an Access Seeker in the Queue will be determined by their Access Application Date, with an earlier Access Application Date having priority in the Queue over any later Access Application Date. An Access Seeker may be removed from the Queue once their Access Application is no longer current in accordance with the terms of Sections 5.3, 5.4, 5.6, 5.7(a)(2), 5.7(a)(4), 5.8, 5.9 or 5.10 of this Undertaking. An Access Seeker may lose priority in the Queue pursuant to Sections 5.4 or 5.10. The Queue will cease to exist if Available System Capacity at all relevant times subsequently exceeds the amount of capacity requested in all of the then current Access Applications.
- (c) **(Notice of formation of or change in Queue)** Promptly after a Queue is first formed and promptly after each occasion that the Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in the Queue is increased or decreased, DBIM must notify each Access Seeker in the Queue of:
 - (1) the Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in priority to that Access Seeker in the Queue;
 - (2) the total Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in the Queue at that time; and
 - (3) a breakdown of the Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in the Queue by the dates for commencement of Access and Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in each Access Application (without any identification of the Access Seeker which made each Access Application but with identification of the dates for commencement of Access).

(Access Agreements for Available System Capacity from the Existing Terminal)

- (d) **(Entry into Access Agreement for Available System Capacity)** Promptly upon being advised in writing by an Access Holder that Annual Contract Tonnage in respect of the Existing Terminal will become available, DBIM will:
 - (1) notify each Access Seeker in the Queue of the date for the commencement of such Access and the relevant Tonnage, and if the Available System Capacity is Short-Term Available Capacity, the period for which the tonnage is available; and
 - (2) issue an Indicative Access Proposal for Available System Capacity (including any Short-Term Available Capacity) in respect of the relevant Tonnage to the Access Seeker who is first in the Queue.
- (e) **(Entry into Access Agreement not conditional on Terminal Capacity Expansion by Access Seekers not first in the Queue but seeking Access at an earlier date)** The

following process will apply in relation to Access Seekers who are not first in the Queue but are ready to enter into an Access Agreement that is not conditional on a Terminal Capacity Expansion:

- (1) An Access Seeker who is not first in the Queue (the Notifying Access Seeker) may give notice in writing to DBIM in accordance with Section 5.4(e)(2) (**Notice**) where it is seeking Access from existing Available System Capacity at a date that is:
 - (A) earlier than the date for commencement of Access applied for in the Access Application which is first in the Queue; or
 - (B) in circumstances where the date for commencement of Access applied for by the Access Seeker who is first in the Queue is prior to the date of the Notice, within 6 months of DBIM notifying the Notifying Access Seeker in accordance with Section 5.4(d)(1).
- (2) The Notice is to state that the Notifying Access Seeker is prepared to enter into an Access Agreement consistent (subject to the next sub-section) with its Access Application (except in circumstances where the date for commencement of Access in the Notifying Access Seeker's Access Application is a date that precedes the date of the Notice, the date for commencement of Access will be the date of the Notice) on either:
 - (A) the terms of the Standard Access Agreement; or
 - (B) on any other terms agreed between DBIM and the Access Seeker.
- (3) The Notice may state that the Notifying Access Seeker wishes to enter into an Access Agreement for a lower Tonnage, shorter term or earlier date for commencement of Access than requested in the Access Application, provided that any revised Access commencement date must not precede the date of the Notice.

If DBIM receives such Notice under Section 5.4(e)(1) from the Notifying Access Seeker, it must promptly:

- (4) notify, in writing, all other Access Seekers in the Queue (each a **Notified Access Seeker**) of this development (including the requested date for commencement of Access, but not the identity of the Notifying Access Seeker); and
 - (5) allow 3 months (or 60 days, in respect of Short-Term Available Capacity where the capacity is available for a term of less than 5 years) from the date when such notice is given by DBIM for each Notified Access Seeker to:
 - (A) deliver to DBIM two signed copies of an Access Agreement consistent with its Access Application (except that it may be for a lower Tonnage, shorter term or earlier date for commencement of Access than requested in the Access Application, provided that any revised Access commencement date must not precede the date of the Notice) and on:
 - (i) the terms of the Standard Access Agreement (**Binding Standard Access Agreement**); or
 - (ii) on other terms agreed between DBIM and a Notified Access Seeker; and
 - (B) deliver to DBIM any Security required by DBIM (acting consistently with this Undertaking).
- (f) **(Execution of Access Agreements in order of Access Seekers in Queue which commit)**
If, during the above 3 month period (or 60 day period, in respect of Short-Term Available

Capacity where the capacity is available for a term of less than 5 years), one or more of the Notified Access Seekers:

- (1) delivers to DBIM such signed copies of an Access Agreement for Access to commence on a date which is the same as or earlier than the date for commencement of Access referred to in Section 5.4(e)(4) (which, for clarification, may be a retrospective date, provided that any revised Access commencement date must not precede the date of the Notice); and
- (2) also provides any Security reasonably required by DBIM (or does not provide such Security but the circumstances in Section 5.4(g) apply),

then DBIM must:

- (3) give priority to:
 - (A) such of those Notified Access Seekers that are seeking Access; and/or
 - (B) such Notifying Access Seeker,

(each a **Relevant Access Seeker**) on the earliest date for commencement of Access (provided that, if there are two or more Relevant Access Seekers each seeking Access commencing on the same date, priority will be given to the Relevant Access Seekers in order of their position in the Queue. If the notice period under Section 5.4(e)(5) begins prior to the end of the current Financial Year but ends after the end of that Financial Year, the earliest possible commencement date for Access for all Relevant Access Seekers will be deemed to be the first day of the new Financial Year); and
- (4) (subject to there being sufficient Available System Capacity at the relevant time) execute those copies of the Access Agreement;
 - (A) re-deliver one signed copy to such Notified Access Seeker;
 - (B) repeat that process in order of the date for commencement of the access that they are seeking with each successive Notified Access Seeker (if any) with a higher priority than the Notifying Access Seeker which has delivered during the 3 month period such a signed Access Agreement and any Security required by DBIM (acting consistently with this Undertaking); and
 - (C) following the execution of an agreement with the Notifying Access Seeker in accordance with Section 5.4(h) repeat that process in order of the date for commencement of the access that they are seeking with each successive Notified Access Seeker (if any) which has delivered during the 3 month period such a signed Access Agreement and any Security required by DBIM (acting consistently with this Undertaking).

provided that nothing in this Section 5.4(f) requires DBIM to enter into an Access Agreement with an Access Seeker in circumstances where DBIM would be entitled to cease negotiations with the Access Seeker under Section 5.8, had DBIM issued an Indicative Access Proposal to the Access Seeker.

- (g) **(Issues with provision of requested Security) If:**
 - (1) a Notified Access Seeker is unable to provide any Security reasonably required by DBIM within the 3 month period (or 60 days, in respect of Short-Term Available Capacity where the capacity is available for a term of less than 5 years) referred to in Section 5.4(f); or

- (2) the Notified Access Seeker disputes DBIM’s entitlement to the Security requested within 10 Business Days after receiving notice under Section 5.4(e)(5)(B) of the Security requirements,

the Access Agreement to be executed and delivered by the relevant Notified Access Seeker in that period will be modified so that it is a condition precedent to it becoming effective that such Security is provided to DBIM within 20 Business Days after the Execution Date (or, if so disputed, Security which the QCA determines to be fair is provided within 20 Business Days after the QCA makes that determination), and the “Effective Date” will be adjusted accordingly.

- (h) **(Execution of Access Agreement with Notifying Access Seeker, if sufficient remaining Capacity)** If, after all Access Agreements with all Notified Access Seekers, with a higher priority than the Notifying Access Seeker, referred to in Section 5.4(e)(5) who have duly delivered signed documents (and provided Security if relevant) have been executed (or negotiations have ceased pursuant to Section 5.8), there is still sufficient Available System Capacity, then DBIM will offer to enter into an Access Agreement with the Notifying Access Seeker for that Available System Capacity (or that part of it which the Notifying Access Seeker requires) on terms of the Standard Access Agreement or, on other terms agreed between DBIM and a Notified Access Seeker. Within 30 Business Days after receipt of an offer from DBIM under this Section 5.4(h):

- (1) DBIM and the Notifying Access Seeker must negotiate and agree an Initial TIC to be specified in the Access Agreement in accordance with Section 11.3(a)(2);
- (2) the Notifying Access Seeker must execute the Access Agreement provided under Section 5.4(h) and provide any Security required by DBIM;
- (3) if:
- (A) the Notifying Access Seeker is unable to provide any Security reasonably required by DBIM within the timeframe specified by DBIM in Section 5.4(h)(2); or
- (B) the Notifying Access Seeker disputes DBIM’s entitlement to the Security requested within 10 Business Days after receiving notice under Section 5.4(h)(2) of the Security requirements,

the Access Agreement to be executed and delivered by the Notifying Access Seeker in that period will be modified so that it is a condition precedent to it becoming effective that such Security is provided to DBIM within 20 Business Days after the Execution Date (or, if so disputed, Security which the QCA determines to be fair is provided within 20 Business Days after the QCA makes that determination), and the “Effective Date” will be adjusted accordingly; and

- (4) if the Notifying Access Seeker fails to execute an Access Agreement in accordance with Section 5.4(h)(1) or does not provide the Security required, the Notifying Access Seeker may be removed from the Queue.

- (i) **(Clarifications)** For clarity:

- (1) **(Position in Queue may be lost by not executing Access Agreement)** Subject to Section 5.4(i)(4), any Notified Access Seeker with a nominated commencement date for Access in its Access Application within 1 year of the Notifying Access Seeker’s nominated start date that does not within the 3 month period specified in Section 5.4(e)(5) deliver to DBIM a signed Access Agreement (to commence on a date which is the same as or earlier than the date for commencement of Access

referred to in Section 5.4(e)(4)) may be removed by DBIM from the Queue, in which case the Notified Access Seeker's Access Application will be taken to have been rejected and the Access Application process for that Notified Access Seeker will be discontinued, unless a dispute in relation to the removal is referred under Section 17 – in which case, the Notified Access Seeker will maintain its position in the Queue until that dispute is resolved in accordance with Section 17, however, DBIM will not be required to conclude an Access Agreement with the Notified Access Seeker until that dispute is resolved in accordance with Section 17.

- (2) **(Failure to submit an Access Agreement in respect of Short-Term Available Capacity does not impact position in Queue)** The failure of a Notified Access Seeker to provide an Access Agreement in respect of Short-Term Available Capacity will not affect its position in the Queue or give DBIM the right to remove that Access Seeker from the Queue.
- (3) **(Amendments to Access Application)** Except as provided for in Section 5.4(f)(1), an Access Seeker may not amend the date for commencement of delivery of coal to the Terminal specified in its Access Application during the 3 month period which commences on the date the Access Seeker receives a notice from DBIM under Section 5.4(e)(4).
- (4) **(Offers of Access Agreement not to exceed Available System Capacity)** Unless otherwise required by the Port Services Agreement or Section 12 of this Undertaking, DBIM must not offer to enter into an Access Agreement for Annual Contract Tonnage which would result in Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage of all Access Holders exceeding the Available System Capacity at a relevant time.
- (5) **(Access Seeker may accept lesser tonnage if insufficient capacity for tonnage applied for)** Where the process in Sections 5.4(c), 5.4(e) and 5.4(f) would have the effect of giving an Access Seeker a right to enter into an Access Agreement, except for the fact that there is insufficient Available System Capacity to meet that Access Seeker's Access Application in full, DBIM must inform that Access Seeker to that effect, and, if the Access Seeker accepts the lesser tonnage or shorter term the Access Seeker must, within 30 Business Days after DBIM provides notice of the lesser tonnage or shorter term, execute an Access Agreement for a lesser tonnage or shorter term consistent with Available System Capacity from time to time during the period originally applied for (subject to the other terms of this Undertaking) and provide the signed Access Agreement to DBIM, with the balance of the Annual Contract Tonnage originally applied for remaining the subject of the Access Application.

(Contracting on the basis of a Binding Standard Access Agreement)

- (j) **(Binding Nature)** by a Notified Access Seeker delivering a signed copy of a Binding Standard Access Agreement to DBIM and DBIM executing and redelivering such Binding Standard Access Agreement, each Notified Access Seeker and DBIM agrees that the Standard Access Agreement is legally effective to bind each party signing it, notwithstanding that Section 2 of Schedule 2 of the Binding Standard Access Agreement does not have a completed Initial TIC included in it.
- (k) Where Section 2 of Schedule 2 of a Binding Standard Access Agreement does not have a completed Initial TIC included in it, the following provisions apply:
 - (1) upon completion of all actions of DBIM under Section 5.4(f)(4), DBIM will notify in writing each of the parties to a Binding Standard Access Agreement, and DBIM will

- negotiate with each party to a Binding Standard Access Agreement and seek to agree the dollar amount to be included in Section 2 of Schedule 2, within 30 days from that date of such notice (or such longer period as the parties agree);
- (2) where DBIM and the party to a Binding Standard Access Agreement reach agreement on the Initial TIC, the parties must execute a deed (in such form as agreed by them acting reasonably) to amend the Binding Standard Access Agreement to incorporate that dollar amount;
 - (3) where DBIM and a party to a Binding Standard Access Agreement do not reach an agreement on the Initial TIC within the time frame required under Section 5.4(k)(1) (as may be extended by agreement between the parties), this shall be a Dispute and either party may refer the Dispute for resolution in accordance with Section 17:
 - (A) the Dispute shall be considered to be of a kind referred to in Section 11.3(b) and Section 11.4 will apply to any Arbitration except to the extent necessary to give effect to any matter agreed by the parties; and
 - (B) the provisions of Section 17 apply.
 - (4) Following resolution of the Dispute in accordance with Section 17, the parties must execute a deed (in such form as agreed by them acting reasonably) to amend the Binding Standard Access Agreement to incorporate the Initial TIC.

(Conditional Access Agreements)

- (l) **(Entry into an Access Agreement conditional on Terminal Capacity Expansion)** The following process will apply in relation to the entry into Access Agreements that are conditional, wholly or partly, on a Terminal Capacity Expansion (**Conditional Access Agreement**):
 - (1) When the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage sought within the next 5 years by Applicants in a Queue cannot be met from Available System Capacity, such that a Terminal Capacity Expansion may be justified, DBIM will invite an offer from each Applicant in the Queue to enter into a Conditional Access Agreement and provide each Applicant in the Queue with the Expansion Pricing Approach that DBIM proposes to apply to the relevant Terminal Component.
 - (2) Unless otherwise specified in a Conditional Access Agreement, the date for commencement of Access under a Conditional Access Agreement will be the date on which the Terminal Capacity Expansion is Complete and operating, and DBIM notifies Access Seekers in accordance with Section 12.1(l) or 12.1(q), as applicable, on which date the Conditional Access Agreement will take effect as an Access Agreement.
 - (3) In response to an invitation from DBIM given under Section 5.4(l)(1), any Access Seeker may make an offer to enter into a Conditional Access Agreement that:
 - (A) includes a right to terminate the Conditional Access Agreement at any time prior to the date which is the first of:
 - (i) the date on which the Access Seeker and DBIM agree to an Expansion Pricing Approach;
 - (ii) the date 30 days after the Expansion Pricing Approach is determined by the QCA; or

- (iii) the date that DBIM submits a Terminal Capacity Expansion application; and
- (B) is subject to any condition precedent specified by DBIM which relates to:
 - (i) **(Conditional on Terminal Capacity Expansion)** the triggering of an obligation by DBIM to perform a specified Terminal Capacity Expansion with a specified estimated cost within a specified estimated timeframe;
 - (ii) **(Conditional on other System elements)** DBIM being reasonably satisfied that a Service Provider (other than DBIM), Access Holder, Access Seeker or other relevant entity has committed or will commit, subject only to conditions which are customary for that Service Provider and an expansion of that nature, to providing an expansion of a relevant part of the System which is necessary to create sufficient Available System Capacity; and/or
 - (iii) **(Conditional on Section 5.4(q) being satisfied)** DBIM being reasonably satisfied that the Access Seeker's Access Rights are matched by an entitlement held by the Access Seeker or a person on its behalf to rail infrastructure access rights relating to the coal the subject of the Conditional Access Agreement.

The following provisions relate to any such offer:

- (4) **(Invitation to each Access Seeker)** DBIM must give the same notice (**Expansion Notice**) at the same time to each Access Seeker in the Queue, inviting them to submit to DBIM (by way of offer to DBIM) two signed copies of such a Conditional Access Agreement consistent with their Access Application (except that it may be for a lower tonnage or shorter term than originally requested provided there is a bona fide commercial reason for seeking such lower tonnage or shorter term) on the terms of the Standard Access Agreement or on any other terms which DBIM has notified the Access Seeker would be acceptable to DBIM (**Different Terms**), and subject to the condition precedent referred to above. The Expansion Price Approach must not be inconsistent with the Expansion Ruling issued by the QCA for the Terminal Capacity Expansion. Subject only to the principles in Section 5.1(d), the Expansion Pricing Approach included in the Expansion Notice issued to each Access Seeker will be the same. Where the Expansion Notice does not specify the Expansion Pricing Approach to be included in the Conditional Access Agreement, the provisions of Section 5.4(l)(15) apply.
- (5) **(Position in Queue may be lost by not offering a Conditional Access Agreement)** Any Access Seeker that does not, within 3 months after DBIM gives the Access Seeker an Expansion Notice, deliver to DBIM a signed Conditional Access Agreement in accordance with the Expansion Notice:
 - (A) may, subject to Section 5.4(l)(6), be removed by DBIM from the Queue, in which case the Access Seeker's Access Application will be taken to have been rejected and the Access Application negotiation process for that Access Seeker will be discontinued; or
 - (B) will not, if DBIM does not remove the Access Seeker from the Queue, lose its place in the Queue (although if DBIM executes a Conditional Access Agreement offered by any other Access Seeker pursuant to this Section 5.4(l), that Access Seeker will, subject to Section 5.4(l)(11), no longer

be in the Queue in respect of the Tonnage the subject of that Conditional Access Agreement) and the Access Application negotiation process for the Access Seeker will otherwise continue in accordance with Section 5 of this Undertaking.

- (6) **(Considerations regarding removal from Queue)** In considering whether to remove an Access Seeker from the Queue under Section 5.4(l)(5)(A), DBIM will have regard to the extent to which the additional Annual Contract Tonnage that will be facilitated by the contemplated Terminal Capacity Expansion is reasonably required to provide the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker.
- (7) **(Amendments to Access Application)** Except as provided in Section 5.4(m)(5), an Access Seeker may not amend its Access Application during the 40 Business Day period which commences on the date the Access Seeker receives an Expansion Notice.
- (8) **(Acceptance of offers in order of priority in Queue)** If, during the 3 month period following the giving of an Expansion Notice one or more of the Access Seekers in the Queue:
 - (A) delivers to DBIM such signed copies of a Conditional Access Agreement; and
 - (B) provides any Security required by DBIM (or the circumstances in Section 5.4(l)(9) apply),

DBIM will then give priority to the Access Seeker so doing which has the highest ranking in the Queue and (subject to there being sufficient Available System Capacity should the Terminal Capacity Expansion the subject of the condition precedent proceed) will execute their Conditional Access Agreement. DBIM will then repeat the process down the Queue with each successive Access Seeker (if any) which has delivered such a signed Conditional Access Agreement and any relevant Security during the 3 month period.

- (9) **(Issues with provision of Security requested)** If an Access Seeker is unable to provide the Security required by DBIM within the 3 month period referred to in Section 5.4(l)(8) (or, by the fifth Business Day of the 3 month period referred to in Section 5.4(l)(8), the Access Seeker disputes DBIM's entitlement to the Security requested), the Conditional Access Agreement to be executed will be modified so that it is a further condition precedent to it becoming effective that such Security is provided to DBIM within 20 Business Days after the Execution Date (or, if so disputed, a Security which the QCA determines to be fair is provided within 20 Business Days after the QCA makes that determination), and the "Effective Date" will be adjusted accordingly.
- (10) **(Termination if condition precedent not fulfilled)** Each Conditional Access Agreement referred to in Section 5.4(l)(4) and 5.4(l)(8) (as applicable) must be on the basis that it will terminate if a relevant condition precedent referred to in Section 5.4(l)(3)(A) or 5.4(l)(3)(B) is not fulfilled within a reasonable period from the date of execution of the Conditional Access Agreement (which will not be less than 3 months). However, DBIM and an Access Seeker can agree to extend this period from time to time, as long as an extension for the same period has been offered by DBIM to all Access Seekers who have such condition precedent.
- (11) **(Access Seeker rejoins Queue if Conditional Access Agreements terminate)** If a Conditional Access Agreement referred to in Section 5.4(l)(8) terminates because:

- (A) a condition precedent referred to in Section 5.4(l)(3)(A) or 5.4(l)(3)(B) has not been fulfilled within the reasonable period nominated (or any extended period as agreed between DBIM and each Access Seeker in accordance with Section 5.4(l)(10)), the relevant Access Seekers will resume their respective positions in the Queue as if the Access Seekers had never signed the Conditional Access Agreements; or
 - (B) a condition precedent that requires the Access Seeker to provide Security (as referred to in Section 5.4(l)(9)) is not fulfilled, DBIM may exercise its discretion to remove that Access Seeker from the Queue in accordance with Sections 5.4(l)(5) and 5.4(l)(6) and, if so removed, the negotiation process for that Access Seeker in respect of the Terminal Capacity Expansion will be discontinued.
- (12) **(Reductions in contracted tonnage if estimated expansion of Terminal Capacity not achieved)** Each Conditional Access Agreement will include a provision entitling DBIM to re-determine Terminal Capacity and Expansion Component Capacity in accordance with Section 12.1(k) and to proportionately reduce the Annual Contract Tonnage allocated under the Conditional Access Agreement to the Access Seeker, subject to the following rules:
- (A) in relation to **Socialised Terminal Capacity**, if the capacity at the Existing Terminal determined by DBIM in accordance with Section 12.1(k)(2) is less than the estimation of aggregate (expanded) capacity at the Existing Terminal made at the time of entry into the Conditional Access Agreement, then DBIM will proportionately reduce the Annual Contract Tonnage in all Conditional Access Agreements so that the aggregate Tonnage of all Conditional Access Agreements is equal to the additional capacity at the Existing Terminal determined in accordance with Section 12.1(k) after the deduction of capacity required to eliminate any shortfall between aggregate Annual Contract Tonnages and capacity at the Existing Terminal which existed prior to the Terminal Capacity Expansion (see Section 5.4(m)(3)).
 - (B) unless otherwise agreed with participating Access Seekers, in relation to a Differentiated Expansion Component, any Differentially Priced Capacity will be allocated to meet the full entitlements of Access Seekers as set out under relevant Conditional Access Agreements.
- (13) **(Reduced Tonnages revert to Queue)** If DBIM reduces the Annual Contract Tonnage allocated under a Conditional Access Agreement in accordance with Section 5.4(l)(12), then – in respect of those number of tonnes which are reduced – an Access Seeker which has had its tonnes reduced will be:
- (A) placed equal first in the Queue with any other Access Seekers whose tonnes have been reduced following the Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (B) taken not to have signed the relevant Conditional Access Agreement in respect of those tonnes.
- (14) **(Section 5.4(q) not affected)** Nothing in this Section 5.4(l) is to be construed as limiting or in any way being contrary to the principle of Handling of Annual Contract Tonnage only being able to be availed of to the extent of matching rail access entitlement in Section 5.4(q).

- (15) **(Contracting on basis of Conditional Access Agreement without an Expansion Pricing Approach)** Where a Conditional Access Agreement does not contain an agreed Expansion Pricing Approach the following provisions apply:
- (A) By the Access Seeker delivering a signed Conditional Access Agreement to DBIM, the Access Seeker and DBIM agree that, subject to any termination right pursuant to clause 5.4(l)(3)(A), the Conditional Access Agreement is legally effective to bind each party signing it, notwithstanding that it does not contain an Initial TIC or Expansion Pricing Approach and notwithstanding the Conditional Access Agreement will not come into operation until its condition precedent is fulfilled (**Binding Conditional Access Agreement**).
 - (B) Upon completion of all actions of DBIM under Sections 5.4(l)(5) and 5.4(l)(6), DBIM will notify in writing each party to a Binding Conditional Access Agreement, and DBIM and each party to a Binding Conditional Access Agreement must negotiate and seek to agree the Expansion Pricing Approach to be included in their Binding Conditional Access Agreement, by the date that is 30 days after the date of such notice (or such longer period as the parties agree in writing).
 - (C) Where DBIM and a party to a Binding Conditional Access Agreement reach agreement on the Expansion Pricing Approach, the parties must execute a deed (in such form as agreed by them acting reasonably) to amend the Binding Conditional Access Agreement to incorporate the agreed Expansion Pricing Approach.
 - (D) Where DBIM and a party to a Binding Conditional Access Agreement do not reach agreement on the Expansion Pricing Approach within the time frame required under Section 5.4(l)(15)(B) (as may be extended by agreement), this shall be a Dispute and either party may refer the Dispute for resolution in accordance with Section 17:
 - (i) the Dispute shall be considered to be of a kind referred to in Section 11.3(e) to which Section 11.9 applies; and
 - (ii) the provisions of Section 17 apply.
 - (E) Following the determination of an Expansion Pricing Approach by the QCA in accordance with Section 5.4(l)(15)(D) and Section 11.9 the parties must execute a deed (in such form as agreed by them acting reasonably) to amend the Binding Conditional Access Agreement to incorporate that Expansion Pricing Approach.
 - (F) Upon the Completion of a relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion, DBIM must notify in writing each of the parties to a Binding Conditional Access Agreement of the Initial TIC determined in accordance with the Expansion Pricing Approach specified in their Binding Conditional Access Agreement.

(Overriding principles)

- (m) Despite any other provision of this Section 5.4:
 - (1) **(Existing Access Applications transitioned)** Any outstanding Access Application lodged by an Access Seeker under the access undertaking which applied prior to this Undertaking will (for the purpose only of determining priority of lodgement and therefore priority in the Queue) be deemed to have been an Access

Application lodged under this Undertaking, as if this Undertaking had commenced on the date that the first such Access Application was lodged;

- (2) **(Application for extension of term has priority)** An Access Application to extend the term of an Access Agreement (to the extent that it does not increase the relevant Annual Contract Tonnage) to accord with a bona fide re-estimation of the life of a mine will have precedence over an Access Application for new tonnage;
- (3) **(Terminal Capacity Expansion allocated first to eliminate shortfalls in capacity below already contracted tonnage)** If a Terminal Capacity Expansion is being Socialised, then the additional Terminal Capacity which results from that Terminal Capacity Expansion (determined in accordance with Section 12.1(k)) will be:
 - (A) firstly utilised to eliminate shortfalls in Annual Contract Tonnages under existing Access Agreements; and
 - (B) only thereafter allocated to Annual Contract Tonnages under Conditional Access Agreements entered into in respect of that Terminal Capacity Expansion and proportionately reduced in accordance with Section 5.4(l)(12).
- (4) **(Allocation of Differentially Priced Capacity)** Differentially Priced Capacity will be utilised to meet Annual Contract Tonnages under Access Agreements entered into by the Access Seekers in respect of the relevant Differentiated Expansion Component. Consequently, Access Seekers who are not Differentially Priced Access Seekers in respect of that Differentiated Expansion Component will have no entitlement to have that Differentially Priced Capacity utilised to eliminate shortfalls in Annual Contract Tonnages under their Access Agreements.
- (5) **(Alternative arrangements in some cases if they achieve greater utilisation)** If, in a particular case, the strict application of the process set out in this Section 5.4 would result in a materially greater amount of Available System Capacity not being able to be utilised than could otherwise be the case if an alternative process is followed, then (in the interests of maximising coal exports from Queensland) DBIM may, with the approval of the QCA, enter into one or more Access Agreements in accordance with that alternative process.
- (n) **(Options to extend term taken into account)** For the purpose of this Section 5.4, an Access Holder which has an option to extend the term of its Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement will initially be deemed to have exercised that option, when determining whether or not a Queue exists or needs to be formed in relation to a new Access Application. However, if DBIM has the right to do so, it may, on each occasion in which a Queue is formed or re-formed, endeavour to have the exercise of that option brought forward or waived (in the latter case with the intention that one or more waivers may result in the Queue no longer existing).
- (o) **(Other provisions of Undertaking not limited)** Nothing in this Section 5.4 will be taken to limit or be contrary to:
 - (1) any right DBIM has pursuant to Section 5.8; or
 - (2) any rights or obligations of DBIM in Section 12 relating to the expansion of the Terminal (in particular the principle of new Access Agreements only being entered into consistently with anticipated System Capacity).

- (p) **(Disclosure of certain Access Application details)** DBIM may at any time and from time to time disclose to any person the aggregate tonnage which is the subject of Access Applications but, except as:
- (1) required by law;
 - (2) consented to by the relevant Access Seeker;
 - (3) reasonably necessary or desirable in relation to planning for operation of the Terminal; or
 - (4) reasonably required to be disclosed to a rail infrastructure provider to assist in development of the System Master Plan,

DBIM will not disclose details of an Access Application (including details of the Access Seeker).

- (q) **(Entitlement to have Annual Contract Tonnage Handled must be matched by below rail access)** Despite any other provision in this Undertaking, DBIM must not enter into an Access Agreement with an Access Seeker unless it contains Clause 11.5 of the Standard Access Agreement (under which the Access Holder is not entitled to have its Annual Contract Tonnage Handled at the Terminal, to the extent and for such period as, the Access Holder has not demonstrated to the reasonable satisfaction of DBIM that that Annual Contract Tonnage is matched by an entitlement held by the Access Holder or a person on its behalf to railway track access relating to the coal the subject of the Access Agreement).
- (r) **(Notification of Differentially Priced Capacity)** Promptly following Completion of a Differentiated Expansion Component, DBIM will notify all Expansion Parties, Access Seekers in the Queue and all Access Holders of the following:
- (1) the date of Completion;
 - (2) the Differentially Priced Capacity; and
 - (3) if any Tonnage associated with the Differentiated Expansion Component is uncontracted and, if so, the Tonnage which is available for Access Seekers.
- (s) **(Formation of a Differentiated Queue)** If at any time there are two or more current Access Applications received in respect of Differentially Priced Capacity and there is or will be insufficient System Capacity associated with Differentially Priced Capacity which is available at any relevant time to accommodate an increase in Handling of coal applied for in all of those Access Applications, a new queue will form in respect of the Differentially Priced Capacity (the **Differentiated Queue**).
- (t) **(Queuing Principles for a Differentiated Queue)** DBIM will manage any Differentiated Queue in accordance with the following principles:
- (1) DBIM will apply the same general rules for priority as apply with respect to the Queue, under this Section 5.4.
 - (2) Access Seekers must specify which queue they wish to join when applying for Access (the Queue or a Differentiated Queue).
 - (3) Access Seekers may be in both the Queue and a Differentiated Queue separately and simultaneously under different Access Applications.
 - (4) Where capacity becomes available in either the Queue or a Differentiated Queue (but not both queues), DBIM will invite all Access Seekers in the relevant queue to submit a signed Access Agreement in the priority order of the relevant queue.

- (u) **(Commercial discretion of DBIM where Access Application involves both queues)** Where Available System Capacity relies on Terminal Capacity that comprises both Socialised Terminal Capacity and Differentially Priced Capacity, DBIM will invite Access Seekers in both the Queue and the Differentiated Queue to submit a relevant signed Access Agreement in accordance with the queuing principles in this Section 5.4.
- (v) **(Reordering of queues applying commercial discretion)** If, having obtained signed Access Agreements from Access Seekers in respect of Available System Capacity under Section 5.4(u), DBIM determines that the most efficient use of Available System Capacity is to contract with the same Access Seeker in respect of both Socialised Terminal Capacity and Differentially Priced Capacity, it may accept a signed Access Agreement other than in the order of the relevant queue, provided that, prior to accepting such signed Access Agreement and subject to Section 5.4(w), DBIM:
- (1) has notified all other Access Seekers in each Queue of:
 - (A) its intention to reorder one or both queues; and
 - (B) any commercial principles which it intends to apply when reordering one or both queues;
 - (2) has provided all Access Seekers with a reasonable opportunity to respond; and
 - (3) is satisfied (acting reasonably), based on any responses received from Access Seekers and applying those commercial principles, that there is no Access Seeker which is higher in either queue that is prepared to contract on an equivalent basis.

For this purpose, any commercial principles must operate as between Access Seekers strictly on a non-discriminatory basis.

- (w) **(Dispute in relation to reordering of a queue)**
- (1) Within 15 Business Days after receiving a notice under Section 5.4(v), an Access Seeker may refer any dispute in relation to reordering of a queue under Section 5.4(v) as a Dispute under Section 17.
 - (2) If a Dispute is raised in accordance with Section 5.4(w)(1) in respect of any reordering of a queue, DBIM will not enter into any relevant Access Agreement under Section 5.4(v) unless and until the Dispute is withdrawn or determined and in accordance with any such determination.

5.5 Indicative Access Proposal

- (a) **(Timing for Indicative Access Proposal)** As soon as practicable and in any event within 20 Business Days following receipt of an Access Application (or, if additional information has been requested by DBIM under Section 5.3, within 20 Business Days of receipt of all of the additional information requested), DBIM must use its reasonable endeavours to provide the relevant Access Seeker with a response containing proposed terms and conditions of Access and other information for the purpose of informing negotiations **(Indicative Access Proposal)**.
- (b) **(Notice of additional time needed by DBIM)** If it is not reasonable to provide an Indicative Access Proposal within 20 Business Days of receipt of an Access Application (or, if applicable, the additional information requested under Section 5.3), DBIM must, as soon as practicable, but in any event, within 20 Business Days, advise the relevant Access Seeker of its estimate of the extra time required to deliver the Indicative Access Proposal.

- (c) **(Dispute by Access Seeker as to need for additional time)** If the Access Seeker is of the opinion that the estimate of extra time for preparation of the Indicative Access Proposal is excessive, then the Access Seeker may refer the matter for dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking. DBIM must use reasonable efforts to provide the Indicative Access Proposal within the estimated time period provided by DBIM or as otherwise determined by the QCA.
- (d) **(Content of Indicative Access Proposal)** The Indicative Access Proposal must set out:
- (1) an indicative assessment as to whether there is sufficient Available System Capacity at all relevant times (having regard amongst other things to outstanding Access Applications in a Queue) to accommodate the Access Application;
 - (2) advice in respect of the existence of (but not the identity of) other Access Seekers who have already submitted an Access Application and the aggregate tonnage profile(s) requested in those Access Applications;
 - (3) the Standard Access Agreement or a draft access agreement where the Access Application contemplates Access on Different Terms;
 - (4) the expiry date of the Indicative Access Proposal, which will be 30 Business Days following the date the Access Seeker receives the Indicative Access Proposal (should there be no notification by the Access Seeker pursuant to Section 5.6 that the Indicative Access Proposal has not been prepared in accordance with the Undertaking);
 - (5) if there is sufficient Available System Capacity to accommodate the Access Application, advice to that effect, and:
 - (A) an initial assessment of the Access Charges and, if applicable, Pricing Method applicable to the Access sought (including reasons), having regard to any planned or reasonably expected Terminal Capacity Expansion that is required, relevant QCA rulings and the Expansion Pricing Principles;
 - (B) an initial (alternative) estimate(s) of the Access Charge(s), including an estimate of current and, where reasonable to provide such estimate, prospective Access Charges, for the requested Services in the Access Application based on:
 - (i) the initial assessment of the applicable Pricing Method; and
 - (ii) where provision of any of the Access sought depends upon completion of a Terminal Capacity Expansion, the Pricing Method for which has not yet been determined by the QCA, the alternative Pricing Method, with the **Non-Expansion Costs** being allocated in accordance with Section 11.7 for any estimates related to a Differentiated Expansion Component;
 - (C) the current Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan;
 - (D) details of any additional information required by DBIM to progress the Access Application and develop the terms and conditions for acceptance; and
 - (E) details of any security, guarantee, other support or other information required by DBIM to establish the solvency and creditworthiness of the Access Seeker and, where DBIM requires, its guarantor;
 - (6) if there is insufficient Available System Capacity (as determined by reference to the assessment of System Capacity undertaken prior to the time of giving the

indicative assessment) to accommodate the Access Application, advice to that effect, and:

- (A) reasonable particulars as to why this circumstance prevails;
 - (B) an estimate of what the Available System Capacity is at relevant times;
 - (C) whether a Queue has been formed in accordance with Section 5.4 of this Undertaking (including as a result of the relevant Access Application);
 - (D) an initial assessment of the Pricing Method that will be applicable to the Access sought (including reasons) having regard to any planned or reasonably expected Terminal Capacity Expansions, relevant QCA rulings and the Expansion Pricing Principles;
 - (E) where reasonable, an estimate of prospective Access Charges for the requested Services in the Access Application based on:
 - (i) the initial assessment of the applicable Pricing Method; and
 - (ii) the alternative Pricing Method,
 with the **Non-Expansion Costs** being allocated in accordance with Section 11.7 for any estimates related to a Differentiated Expansion Component; and
 - (F) a copy of the System Master Plan and an indicative timetable for any expansion of System Capacity which may be undertaken (if any).
- (7) the information set out in Schedule H – Indicative Access Proposal Information Requirements as it relates to the relevant Terminal Component; and
- (8) At the request of the Access Seeker, the information set out in sections 101(2)(a) to (h) of the QCA Act – which DBIM must provide subject to sections 101(3)(a) and (b) of the QCA Act.
- (e) **(Best Endeavours estimate of Access Charges)** In assessing the applicable Pricing Method(s) and resulting Access Charges for the purpose of this Section 5, DBIM shall use its best endeavours to provide an accurate indication of the likely Pricing Method and Access Charges, having regard to all available information.
- (f) **(Indicative Access Proposal not binding on DBIM)** The Indicative Access Proposal will, unless it contains specific conditions to the contrary, contain indicative arrangements only and does not oblige DBIM to provide Access.
- (g) **(Access Seeker may dispute time-frame)** If, after 20 Business Days following DBIM’s acknowledgment of the Access Application, the Access Seeker believes that DBIM is not making reasonable progress in the preparation of the Indicative Access Proposal, the Access Seeker may refer the timing of the provision by DBIM of the Indicative Access Proposal for dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking.
- (h) **(Where Terminal Capacity Expansion is needed to satisfy an Access Application)** Where there is not sufficient Available System Capacity to accommodate the Access Application and the Access Seeker wishes to continue the negotiation process provided for in this Section 5, such negotiations may continue on the basis that a Terminal Capacity Expansion may be undertaken in accordance with Section 12 of this Undertaking which (whether with or without any relevant expansion of other components of the System) is estimated to provide sufficient Available System Capacity. In this case, if DBIM is unable to comply with the timeframes specified in Section 5 of this Undertaking, it will advise the Access Seeker of the estimated timeframes. If the Access Seeker does not believe

the proposed timetable is reasonable or that DBIM is not making reasonable progress, it may refer the matter to dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking.

- (i) **(Updating and certification of information)** in the case of all forecast information provided in accordance with section 5.5(d)(7):
 - (1) if information provided to an Access Seeker under that section becomes superseded as a result of DBIM updating that information in accordance with Schedule H, if requested by an access seeker, DBIM is to provide updated information – which DBIM must provide within 10 Business Days of receiving the request; and
 - (2) each time that information is provided, no fewer than 2 Senior Managers of DBIM must certify in writing his or her belief that:
 - (A) the information was derived and is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements of Schedule H; and
 - (B) the assumptions are reasonable.
- (j) **(QCA Advice)** An Access Seeker or DBIM may ask the QCA for advice or directions in relation to the information provided in accordance with section 5.5(d), consistent with section 101(5) of the QCA Act.
- (k) **(Confidentiality of Indicative Access Proposal)** For the avoidance of doubt, the requirement for DBIM to provide an Indicative Access Proposal in accordance with section 5.5(a) is subject to the Access Seeker's compliance with the confidentiality requirements set out in Section 8.

5.6 Response to Indicative Access Proposal

- (a) **(Access Seeker's response)** If the Access Seeker intends to progress its Access Application on the basis of the arrangements set out in the Indicative Access Proposal, it must notify DBIM of its intention to do so within 30 Business Days (or 10 Business Days, if the Indicative Access Proposal relates to Short-Term Available Capacity) after the date the Access Seeker receives the Indicative Access Proposal. If the Access Seeker does not notify DBIM of its intention before the expiry date of the Indicative Access Proposal, its Access Application will be deemed to have lapsed and it may apply again for Access in accordance with Section 5.2 (unless a longer period for notification is agreed between the parties).
- (b) **(DBIM to expedite any replacement Access Application)** If an Access Application lapses but the Access Seeker lodges a replacement Access Application, DBIM will endeavour in good faith to expedite the steps leading to the issue of a new Indicative Access Proposal.
- (c) **(Notice of non-complying Indicative Access Proposal)** If the Access Seeker considers that the Indicative Access Proposal has not been prepared in accordance with Section 5.5 of this Undertaking, it must notify DBIM in writing within 20 Business Days of receipt of the Indicative Access Proposal, notice to that effect, setting out the reasons why the Access Seeker believes that the Indicative Access Proposal is inconsistent with Section 5.5 of this Undertaking.
- (d) **(Response to notice of non-compliance)** DBIM must use all reasonable efforts to respond to this notice, including, where appropriate, the making of revisions to the Indicative Access Proposal, within 20 Business Days of the notification under this Section 5.6. If DBIM is unable to respond within this time period, it must notify the Access Seeker of the date on which it expects to be able to respond.

- (e) **(Dispute relating to Indicative Access Proposal)** If the Access Seeker is not satisfied with:
- (1) the response to the notice given under this Section; or
 - (2) DBIM's estimated date to respond to the notice,
- the Access Seeker may seek to resolve the dispute in accordance with the dispute resolution procedure in Section 17.

5.7 Negotiation process

- (a) **(Parties to negotiate if Access Seeker wishes to)** If the Access Seeker indicates its willingness to progress its Access Application under Section 5.6 (or otherwise, in the case of an Access Application of the type referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of that term), then the Access Seeker must initiate negotiations within 10 Business Days of notification under Section 5.6(a) to progress towards an Access Agreement or a Conditional Access Agreement. The period for negotiation will commence on the date the Access Seeker provides notice under Section 5.6(a) (or the date 5 Business Days after the commencement of the Term in the case of an Access Application referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of the term Access Application, even if there have been discussions prior to that date) and end upon any of the following events:
- (1) execution of an Access Agreement or Conditional Access Agreement in respect of Access sought by the Access Seeker or an Access Agreement for Short-Term Available Capacity (as applicable);
 - (2) written notification by the Access Seeker that it no longer wishes to proceed with its Access Application (at which time its Access Application will be deemed to have lapsed);
 - (3) DBIM issuing a Negotiation Cessation Notice to the Access Seeker in accordance with Section 5.8;
 - (4) the expiration of 6 months from the commencement of the negotiation period or, if all parties agree to an extension of the negotiation period, the expiration of the agreed extended term, provided that agreement to extend the negotiation period is not unreasonably withheld by either party;
 - (5) a reduction in Available System Capacity due to:
 - (A) another Access Seeker finalising an Access Agreement in accordance with this Undertaking, where that reduction in Available System Capacity adversely affects DBIM's ability to offer Access to the Access Seeker under the terms of the Indicative Access Proposal; or
 - (B) a sustained change in the System operating assumptions of one or more components of the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain requiring re-determination of System Capacity under Section 12.1, where that reduction in Available System Capacity adversely affects DBIM's ability to provide Access to the Access Seeker under the terms of the Indicative Access Proposal; or
 - (6) DBIM receiving Notice from a Notifying Access Seeker in accordance with Section 5.4(e), for the process contemplated by Section 5.4(f) to occur.
- (b) **(Review of Indicative Access Proposal)** In the event that the negotiation period is suspended for the reasons set out in Section 5.7(a)(5) or Section 5.7(a)(6), (and once the process contemplated by Section 5.4(f) to Section 5.4(h) is complete, if applicable) DBIM must review the Indicative Access Proposal and prepare a revised Indicative Access

Proposal in accordance with Section 5.5 and the negotiation process will recommence from the date this is provided to the Access Seeker.

- (c) **(Revisions to Access Application)** During the negotiation period, the Access Seeker may review and revise the information provided to DBIM in the Access Application, provided that such revision does not substantially alter the nature of the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker and is not otherwise prohibited under Section 5.4(i)(3), 5.4(l)(7) or 5.10(h). If DBIM is reasonably of the view that an Access Seeker's revision of information provided to DBIM in the Access Application has substantially altered the nature of the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker, then subject to paragraphs (d) and (e) of this Section 5.7, DBIM will treat the revised information as a new Access Application, and the process set out in this Section 5 will recommence from that point. If the revision is for an increase in the annual tonnage required or a longer term, then only the additional annual tonnage or additional term (as applicable) will be taken to constitute the subject of a new Access Application.
- (d) **(Certain extensions of term do not create new Access Application)** If, in the case of an Access Application referred to in paragraph (b) of the definition of that term, the revision is for an increase in the term from 5 or more years, then the extended term will be treated as part of the original Access Application.
- (e) **(Reduction in tonnage applied for does not create new Access Application)** A reduction in tonnage or term will not, of itself, constitute a new Access Application pursuant to this paragraph if there is a bona fide commercial reason for such reduction.
- (f) **(Dispute relating to negotiation)** If a Dispute arises between the parties during the negotiation period and the parties are unable to resolve the Dispute to their mutual satisfaction, then either party may seek to resolve the Dispute in accordance with the dispute resolution process set out in Section 17 within 3 months after the end of the negotiation period in accordance with Section 5.7(a)
- (g) **(Negotiations to continue despite Dispute)** To remove any doubt, the negotiation process and the obligations of the parties in that regard are to continue notwithstanding the commencement of a dispute resolution process pursuant to Section 17 of this Undertaking.

5.8 Negotiation Cessation Notice

- (a) **(Negotiation Cessation Notice)** At any time during the negotiation process under Section 5.7, DBIM may give notice to an Access Seeker that it does not intend to enter into an Access Agreement with the Access Seeker (such notice being a Negotiation Cessation Notice), if:
 - (1) an Access Seeker does not comply with all of its material obligations contained in this Undertaking;
 - (2) DBIM is reasonably of the opinion that there is no reasonable likelihood that the Access Seeker will comply with the material terms and conditions of an Access Agreement;
 - (3) DBIM is reasonably of the opinion that the Access Seeker has no genuine intention of gaining Access, or has no reasonable likelihood of utilising Access, at the level of capacity sought or within a reasonable period after the nominated commencement date for Access;
 - (4) DBIM is reasonably of the opinion that the Access Seeker or its guarantor is not or is likely not to be reputable or of good financial standing or that the Access Seeker

- is not willing or able to provide security reasonably requested by DBIM in accordance with Section 5.9;
- (5) except where the expert is in manifest error, the Access Seeker does not materially comply with a decision of an expert pursuant to Section 17.3; or
 - (6) an Access Seeker does not materially comply with a decision of the QCA pursuant to Section 17.4.
- (b) **(Negotiation Cessation Notice to include reasons)** A Negotiation Cessation Notice must identify the reasons for DBIM's decision not to enter into an Access Agreement with the Access Seeker.
- (c) **(Examples of no reasonable likelihood of compliance)** Without limitation, it will be reasonable for DBIM to form the view that circumstances in Section 5.8(a)(2) or 5.8(a)(4) apply if:
- (1) the Access Seeker is Insolvent;
 - (2) the Access Seeker, or a Related Entity of the Access Seeker, is currently or has previously been in material default of any Access Agreement (which has not been promptly rectified), Existing User Agreement or any other agreement where its performance under that agreement is relevant to the Access Seeker's likely performance under an Access Agreement; or
 - (3) the Access Seeker or a proposed provider of Security fail to establish their solvency and creditworthiness in accordance with Section 5.9.
- (d) **(Dispute as to Negotiation Cessation Notice)** If the Access Seeker reasonably considers that DBIM has improperly given it a Negotiation Cessation Notice, then (provided that Section 5.8(c)(1), 5.8(c)(2) or 5.8(c)(3) do not apply) the Access Seeker may refer the matter to dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17. If the resolution of the Dispute is in favour of the Access Seeker, DBIM must re-commence negotiations with that Access Seeker.
- (e) **(Recovery of costs of DBIM)** Subject to any Dispute on the matter being otherwise determined, DBIM may recover its reasonable costs incurred in negotiations with the Access Seeker where it ceases negotiations in accordance with a Negotiation Cessation Notice validly issued under this Section 5.8. The Access Seeker may refer a Dispute about the recovery of these costs to dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking.

5.9 Creditworthiness of Access Seeker

- (a) **(Access Seeker to be creditworthy)** DBIM:
- (1) may remove from the Queue; and
 - (2) regardless of whether the relevant Access Seeker has been removed from the Queue by DBIM, will not be required to enter into an Access Agreement or proceed with an Access Application with,
- an Access Seeker which is or has become Insolvent or which, after DBIM's reasonable request, fails within a reasonable period to establish or confirm its likely creditworthiness for the term of the Access Agreement required, or to provide adequate Security from another entity which establishes or confirms its likely creditworthiness for the term of the Access Agreement required.
- (b) **(Information as to solvency)** To confirm the solvency and creditworthiness of an Access Seeker and, where DBIM requires, the provider of a Security, the Access Seeker will

provide such information as may be reasonably requested by DBIM to establish that solvency and creditworthiness.

- (c) **(Provision of Security)** If an Access Seeker or, where DBIM requires, its Security provider, is unable to establish their solvency and creditworthiness in their own right, creditworthiness may be established by the Access Seeker and Security provider by providing further Security (as reasonably required by DBIM), for example (but not limited to) any one or more of:
- (1) letters of credit;
 - (2) tripartite agreements with project financiers; and
 - (3) guarantees or security from entities with a Standard and Poors or Moodys rating of not less than investment grade.
- (d) **(Access Agreement may permit Security to be required)** For clarification, nothing in this Section 5.9 limits the rights of DBIM under an Access Agreement to require Security (or additional Security) after the commencement of an Access Agreement in accordance with the terms of that Access Agreement.

5.10 Funding of System Capacity studies and feasibility studies

- (a) **(Funding of System Capacity studies)** If DBIM undertakes a System Capacity assessment in accordance with Section 12.1 which is not otherwise funded as part of feasibility studies for an Expansion Component under this Section 5.10, DBIM may recover the reasonable costs of such assessment as attributable to the Existing Terminal through NECAP. DBIM will consult with and make available the results of all capacity assessments undertaken in accordance with Section 12.1 to all Access Holders and Expansion Parties, including separately identifying:
- (1) the assessed capacity of the Existing Terminal;
 - (2) the projected capacity of a Terminal Capacity Expansion, including, if relevant, the projected capacity of a Differentiated Expansion Component; and
 - (3) the Expansion Component options being considered in any feasibility studies under this Section 5.10.
- (b) **(Request for Access Applicants to Fund Feasibility Studies)** If DBIM, acting reasonably, concludes that the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnages applied for in Access Applications lodged with it, together with all other relevant circumstances, justify the undertaking of a study to determine the feasibility of a relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion then DBIM may, subject to Section 5.10(c), give Access Applicants in the Queue a notice requesting that they enter into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement with DBIM. DBIM may not make such a request unless a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) has been made and published on the QCA's website in accordance with Section 5.10(q)(9)(A).
- (c) **(Notices will be given simultaneously)** DBIM will, in giving notices under Section 5.10(a), give such notices to all Access Applicants in the Queue, as relevant to the contemplated increase in Annual Contract Tonnage which would be facilitated by the Terminal Capacity Expansion under consideration, on or about the same date.
- (d) **(Requests to be proportionate to tonnages applied for)** DBIM will request that any funding or underwriting of the feasibility study or feasibility studies referred to in Section 5.10(a) pursuant to a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) be proportionate amongst the relevant participating Access Applicants, according to the respective Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnages requested in their

Access Applications over the first 10 years of Handling under the Conditional Access Agreement applied for by them.

- (e) **(Order of responses to notices)** DBIM must, in dealing with responses from Access Applicants to notices given by DBIM under Section 5.10(a), start with the response given by the Access Applicant that has the highest ranking in the Queue and proceed to the response given by each successive Access Applicant in order of their respective ranking in the Queue.
- (f) **(Position in Queue may be lost to subsequent Applicants)** If an Access Applicant is requested by DBIM to enter into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement but the Access Applicant:
- (1) declines to do so;
 - (2) fails to enter into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) with DBIM on such terms as DBIM reasonably requires within 3 months after being requested by DBIM to do so; or
 - (3) does not provide security required by DBIM in connection with the Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) within 3 months after being requested by DBIM to do so,
- (such an Access Applicant being a **Non-Funding Access Applicant**) then:
- (4) DBIM may, subject to Section 5.10(g), remove the Non-Funding Access Applicant from the Queue, in which case the Non-Funding Access Applicant's Access Application will be taken to have been rejected; or
 - (5) if DBIM does not remove the Non-Funding Access Applicant from the Queue, then to the extent that any Access Applicant after the Non-Funding Access Applicant in the Queue within 3 months thereafter:
 - (A) enters into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement with DBIM; and
 - (B) provides security required by DBIM in relation to the Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) of at least the aggregate amount that is required by DBIM to fund or underwrite the study referred to in Section 5.10(a) in the proportion to which the tonnage applied for by an Access Applicant bears to the additional Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage that will be facilitated by the contemplated Terminal Capacity Expansion,

those subsequent Access Applicants will, from the date on which they are legally committed to provide or underwrite such feasibility funding and provide security under the Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable), have priority in the Queue ahead of the Non-Funding Access Applicant.
- (g) **(Considerations regarding removal from Queue)** In considering whether to remove an Access Seeker from the Queue under Section 5.10(f)(4), DBIM will have regard to the extent to which the additional Annual Contract Tonnage that will be facilitated by the contemplated Terminal Capacity Expansion is reasonably required to provide the Access rights sought by the Access Seeker.
- (h) **(Amendments to Access Application)** An Access Seeker may not amend its Access Application during the 3 month period which commences on the date the Access Seeker receives a notice from DBIM under Section 5.10(b).

- (i) **(Priorities restored if feasibility study does not proceed)** If an Access Applicant obtains a higher priority in the Queue as a result of Section 5.10(f), and DBIM elects not to proceed with the relevant feasibility study, then the relevant Access Applicant will again have the same priority in the Queue as it had as if Section 5.10(f) did not apply.
- (j) **(Clarifications)** Nothing in this Section 5.10:
- (1) requires DBIM to proceed with a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, FEL 2 Feasibility Study or FEL 3 Feasibility Study (as the case may be) unless it secures a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement in respect of the full cost of that feasibility study from one or more Access Seekers;
 - (2) prohibits an Access Seeker from providing more than its required proportion in respect of any funding or underwriting requested for Feasibility Studies (but providing a greater proportion does not in itself entitle that Access Seeker to any additional tonnage under an Access Agreement); or
 - (3) is to be taken as limiting the obligations of DBIM in Section 12.
- (k) **(Disputes relating to requests for Feasibility Funding)** If any Access Applicant considers that the terms of the Funding Agreement, Underwriting Agreement or the amount or type of security required in connection with the Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement requested by DBIM pursuant to Sections 5.10(b) and 5.10(d) are not reasonable, it may within 3 months after being requested to enter into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement and to provide security, make application to the QCA to determine what is reasonable, and in such event:
- (1) the determination of the QCA as to what is reasonable will apply in respect of what DBIM can require from each Access Applicant; and
 - (2) the period of 3 months in Section 5.10(f) will become a period ending 15 days after the QCA notifies its determination.

The terms of a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement will be reasonable to the extent that they are consistent with the terms of the Standard Funding Agreement or Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable), or is otherwise approved by the QCA in accordance with Section 5.10(q).

- (l) **(FEL 3 Feasibility Funding)** If DBIM having completed a FEL 1 Feasibility Study and FEL 2 Feasibility Study, acting reasonably and consistently with prudent business practice concludes that Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in one or more Access Applications lodged with it, together with all other relevant circumstances, justify it undertaking a FEL 3 Feasibility Study, DBIM may, at its own cost, undertake a FEL 3 Feasibility Study. For clarity, if DBIM undertakes to independently fund a FEL 3 Feasibility Study this will not affect the entitlement of any Funding Access Seekers (which funded the relevant FEL 1 Feasibility Study and FEL 2 Feasibility Study) to continue to participate in any subsequent Expansion Component.
- (m) **(Transitional arrangements for previous funding)** If at the Commencement Date DBIM is undertaking a FEL 1 Feasibility Study or FEL 2 Feasibility Study in respect of a relevant proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, DBIM may (by giving not less than 14 days written notice) give Access Applicants in the Queue a notice requesting that they enter into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement with DBIM in which case:
- (1) Sections 5.10(d), 5.10(e), 5.10(f), 5.10(g), 5.10(i) and 5.10(k) apply (with such modifications as the circumstances require); and

- (2) if the Feasibility Study being undertaken at the Commencement Date is a FEL 2 Feasibility Study, the Funding Agreement and Underwriting Agreement will apply to the FEL 2 Feasibility Study and the FEL 1 Feasibility Study which preceded the FEL 2 Feasibility Study.
- (n) **(Credit for prior Funding, and refunds)** If an Access Seeker has provided funding for a Feasibility Study referred to in Section 5.10(m) prior to the Commencement Date, the amount funded will be deemed to be a contribution to the funding requested under Section 5.10(m). To the extent that an Access Seeker has contributed funds (as opposed to underwriting the funding) prior to the Commencement Date in excess of the funds required to be contributed under Section 5.10(m) DBIM may elect to refund to that Access Seeker such excess funding or credit it towards any further contribution to a Feasibility Study required or agreed to be paid by that Access Seeker.
- (o) **(Contributions to Funding of Feasibility Studies by DBIM)** DBIM may at its discretion elect to itself bear, or be required under law or by the Port Services Agreement to itself fund, all or part of the costs of a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, FEL 2 Feasibility Study or FEL 3 Feasibility Study which one or more Access Applicants do not fund or underwrite in accordance with a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement (as applicable). Nothing in this Section 5.10(o) affects:
- (1) DBIM's rights to apply to have such sum included in the prudent Capital Expenditure determined by the QCA if DBIM is required by Section 12 of this Undertaking to investigate or undertake a Terminal Capacity Expansion; or
- (2) DBIM's obligation (if any) to fund a FEL 3 Feasibility Study.
- (p) **(Refund of FEL1, FEL 2 and FEL 3 contributions if Terminal Capacity Expansion proceeds)** In the event that the Terminal Capacity Expansion the subject of a FEL 1 Feasibility Study and FEL 2 Feasibility Study and FEL 3 Feasibility Study proceeds and substantial site works commence, DBIM will promptly following the commencement of substantial site works:
- (1) refund to each Funding Access Seeker who contributed funds (as opposed to underwriting the funding) under Section 5.10(b) for that Terminal Capacity Expansion the funds provided by that Access Seeker; and
- (2) release any underwriting commitment made by each Funding Access Seeker in respect of that Terminal Capacity Expansion.
- (q) **(Preparation and approval of Standard Funding Agreement or Standard Underwriting Agreement)**
- (1) DBIM must prepare a proposed Standard Funding Agreement or proposed Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) (**Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement**) where:
- (A) DBIM considers there to be reasonable likelihood that the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage applied for in an Access Application or Conditional Access Agreement may justify undertaking Feasibility Studies during the Term of the Access Undertaking; or
- (B) DBIM receives a written notice from an Access Seeker or Access Holder requesting DBIM develops a Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement.
- (2) In preparing a Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement DBIM must consult with Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and Access Holders.

- (3) A Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement must be reasonable in all of the circumstances having regard to terms of the Undertaking and s 138(2) of the QCA Act.
- (4) DBIM must provide the QCA with its Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement for the QCA to publish it on its website and must separately notify all Access Holders and Access Seekers promptly following the QCA's publication of DBIM's Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement on the QCA website.
- (5) An Access Seeker or Access Holder may, within 3 months after receiving the notice from DBIM, give the QCA and DBIM a Section 17.4 notice of a dispute regarding whether the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement is consistent with Section 5.10(q)(3). Such notice must specify the way in which the Access Seeker or Access Holder considers that the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement fails to satisfy Section 5.10(q)(3) and, if necessary, any amendments which the Access Seeker or Access Holder considers are necessary to satisfy Section 5.10(q)(3).
- (6) If notice is given and within the time required by Section 5.10(q)(5), such dispute is to be resolved in accordance with Section 17.4.
- (7) In accordance with Section 17.4, the QCA is to decide whether the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement satisfies Section 5.10(q)(3). If the QCA decides that the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement does not satisfy Section 5.10(q)(3) it is to decide the terms of an alternative proposed Standard Funding Agreement or alternative proposed Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) (**Alternative Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement**) that it considers will satisfy Section 5.10(q)(3), provided that the QCA must give DBIM a reasonable opportunity to consider and comment on the draft. The QCA will take into account any comments made by DBIM in relation to the QCA's draft.
- (8) Notwithstanding any notice being given under Section 5.10(q)(5), the QCA may approve the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement, if QCA considers it reasonable in all of the circumstances having regard to terms of the Undertaking and s 138(2) of the QCA Act.
- (9) If no notice is given under Section 5.10(q)(5); or if the QCA decides that the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement satisfies Section 5.10(q)(3); or if the QCA decides that an Alternative Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement satisfies Section 5.10(q)(3), then
 - (A) the Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement (or the Alternative Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement as the case may be) will become the approved Standard Funding Agreement or the approved Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable), which is to be published on the QCA's website; and
 - (B) DBIM will, if requested by Access Seekers or Access Holders, enter into agreements with Access Seekers or Access Holders, on the terms of the approved Standard Funding Agreement or approved Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable), unless otherwise agreed between DBIM and the relevant Access Seeker or Access Holder.
- (10) For clarity, nothing in this Section 5.10(q) limits or restricts DBIM or an Access Seeker or Access Holder from referring as a Dispute any failure to agree reasonable

amendments to a Standard Funding Agreement/Underwriting Agreement where it is being used in respect of a specific Terminal Capacity Expansion.

5.11 Existing User Agreement Process

If an Access Agreement or an Existing User Agreement provides a mechanism for applications for additional capacity to be made by the relevant Access Holder under that agreement, those provisions may be utilised by that Access Holder in respect of additional capacity sought under that agreement, but such application will be treated as an Access Application for the purposes of Section 5.4, and any other Section in Section 5 which is not inconsistent with the terms of that agreement will apply.

5.12 Review of Pricing Method

- (a) **(Review of estimated Access Charges)** Where an Indicative Access Proposal has been prepared on the basis that a Terminal Capacity Expansion would be required in order to accommodate the relevant Access Application:
- (1) as soon as practicable and in any event within 20 Business Days following completion of a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, DBIM must review the Indicative Access Proposal and provide the Access Seeker with a revised assessment of the applicable Pricing Method and estimated Access Charges for the Services requested in the Access Application (a Revised Pricing Proposal);
 - (2) as soon as practicable and in any event within 20 Business Days following completion of a FEL 2 Feasibility Study which supports proceeding to a FEL 3 Feasibility Study (including where that support is conditional on whether an Expansion Component will be priced Differentially or Socialised), DBIM must (unless it has already done so pursuant to Section 12.5(a)) review the Revised Pricing Proposal and apply to the QCA in accordance with s150D of the QCA Act for a ruling (**Expansion Ruling**) as to how the QCA intends to treat the following matters for the purpose of any Arbitration relating to a Terminal Capacity Expansion:
 - (A) the applicable Pricing Method for the Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (B) any Different Terms for an Access Agreement in respect of the Terminal Capacity Expansion, agreed or determined in accordance with Section 13.1(f) ; and
 - (C) if Different Terms are approved by the QCA, the approved Different Terms will be included in any Access Agreement that applies to the Expansion Ruling.
- (b) **(Application for Expansion Ruling)** An application for an Expansion Ruling shall include:
- (1) information about the nature and amount of Capital Expenditure forecast to carry out the Terminal Capacity Expansion, as assessed in any Feasibility Studies;
 - (2) information about any Different Terms that will have been agreed or required in accordance with Section 13.1(f);
 - (3) a justification as to why the Access Agreement (incorporating any Different Terms) does not, and need not, comply with the Standard Access Agreement;
 - (4) information about the increase in Terminal Capacity expected to arise from the Terminal Capacity Expansion (and expected increases to System Capacity);
 - (5) information about positive or negative impacts on existing users of the Terminal or existing operations of the Terminal;

- (6) information about the forecast demand for Access to the increased Terminal Capacity;
- (7) an assessment of the Pricing Method applicable to the Terminal Capacity Expansion, applying the Expansion Pricing Principles;
- (8) information about the anticipated impact on Non-Expansion Costs for the Terminal;
- (9) an estimate of the unit costs that will apply to the differentiated Terminal Component if the Terminal Capacity Expansion was Differentiated, or the adjustment to the unit costs that will apply if the Terminal Capacity Expansion was Socialised, having regard to the information referred to above and the other pricing arrangements set out in Section 11.
- (10) **(QCA to provide Expansion Ruling)** In response to an application for an Expansion Ruling, the QCA shall, after conducting an investigation pursuant to Part 5, Subdivision 3 of the QCA Act:
 - (A) determine the application in accordance with s150F of the QCA Act; and
 - (B) determine whether the Terminal Capacity Expansion should be Socialised or Differentiated, applying the Expansion Pricing Principles.

5.13 Access Transfers

- (a) In processing any request by an Access Holder or Access Seeker for a transfer of rights or entitlements under an Access Agreement (whether by way of assignment or novation), DBIM must consent to any such proposed transfer unless DBIM (acting reasonably) is satisfied that:
 - (1) the assignor is in material breach of its Access Agreement; or
 - (2) the assignee:
 - (A) is not of good financial standing, creditworthy and able to fully discharge the financial obligations of the Access Holder under the relevant Access Agreement or the assignee has not otherwise provided security in a form acceptable to DBIM (acting reasonably) for the performance of the obligations under this Agreement in respect of the transferred rights or entitlements;
 - (B) is incapable of performing the obligations of the Access Holder under the Access Agreement in respect of the transferred rights or entitlements, including complying with the Terminal Regulations; or
 - (C) is unable to reasonably demonstrate that the rights or entitlements to be transferred under the relevant Access Agreement are matched by an entitlement to railway track access held by the assignee or a person on its behalf.
- (b) The assignor must provide all information reasonably required by DBIM to assess the criteria specified in Section 5.13(a) to DBIM in a timely manner.
- (c) DBIM must take all steps necessary to assess and respond to any request for a transfer as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (d) Without limitation to Section 17, an Access Holder or an Access Seeker may refer to the QCA as a dispute under this Undertaking:
 - (1) any refusal by DBIM to consent to a transfer;

- (2) any failure to agree the reasonable terms governing an Access Agreement which is the subject of a transfer; and/or
- (3) any failure by DBIM in assessing or responding to a request for transfer in a timely manner.

5.14 Collective Negotiations

- (a) Subject to Section 5.14(d), DBIM must engage in negotiations with any group of two or more Access Holders or Access Seekers that wishes to engage in collective negotiations (a **Collective Negotiation Group**) in respect of any of the matters outlined in Section 5.14(b) (**Collective Negotiations**).
- (b) A Collective Negotiation Group can seek to engage in Collective Negotiations with DBIM in respect of any or all of the following matters:
 - (1) access charges within:
 - (A) existing Access Agreements held by any Access Holders in the Collective Negotiation Group (the **Relevant Access Agreements**), in circumstances where DBIM or the relevant Access Holder(s) has commenced a review of charges under each of the Relevant Access Agreements; and/or
 - (B) Access Agreements that are being negotiated by any Access Seeker in the Collective Negotiation Group.
 - (2) non-price terms of access within:
 - (A) the Relevant Access Agreements, in circumstances where DBIM or the relevant Access Holder(s) has commenced re-negotiation of such terms pursuant to the terms of the Relevant Access Agreements; and/or
 - (B) Access Agreements that are being negotiated by any Access Seeker in the Collective Negotiation Group.
 - (3) the terms of any Conditional Access Agreement that is being negotiated pursuant to Section 5.4(l).
- (c) Before seeking to commence Collective Negotiations, the Collective Negotiation Group must provide written notification to DBIM of:
 - (1) the matters which it proposes would be the subject of Collective Negotiation and the identity of each of the members of the Collective Negotiation Group; and
 - (2) the identity and contact details of a representative who is authorised to receive correspondence on behalf of the Collective Negotiation Group (the Authorised Representative).
- (d) DBIM may refuse to participate in Collective Negotiations by providing written notice to the Authorised Representative within 10 Business Days of receiving written notification pursuant to Section 5.14(c) and only if and on the basis that:
 - (1) the Collective Negotiation Group has not complied with the requirements of Section 5.14(c);
 - (2) each member of the relevant Collective Negotiation Group is unable to demonstrate to DBIM's reasonable satisfaction that it is lawfully permitted to engage in Collective Negotiations in conjunction with each other member of the Collective Negotiation Group in relation to the matters disclosed to DBIM in accordance with Section 5.14(c); or

- (3) DBIM reasonably considers that it is not appropriate for Collective Negotiations to occur in respect of the matters disclosed to DBIM in accordance with Section 5.14(c) because there is insufficient commonality among members of the Collective Negotiation Group in respect of those matters identified under Section 5.14(c).
- (e) Any member of a Collective Negotiation Group may refer a refusal by DBIM to participate in collective negotiations under Section 5.14(d) to the QCA as an issue to be determined by the QCA in accordance with Section 17.4(b).
- (f) Unless otherwise agreed between DBIM and a Collective Negotiation Group, if DBIM does not provide written notice pursuant to Section 5.14(d) then Collective Negotiations are deemed to have commenced on the date which is 10 Business Days after the date that written notice was given to DBIM under Section 17.4(c).
- (g) Once Collective Negotiations have commenced:
 - (1) DBIM and the Collective Negotiation Group will work together in good faith to establish a process for managing confidential information during the Collective Negotiations;
 - (2) no Access Holder or Access Seeker is permitted to join the Collective Negotiation Group, without the agreement of DBIM and all existing participants; and
 - (3) an Access Holder or Access Seeker that is part of the Collective Negotiation Group may leave the Collective Negotiation Group but, if they do so, that party may not rejoin that Collective Negotiation Group.
- (h) If agreement under Section 5.14(g)(1) is not reached within a reasonable period of time, then DBIM or the Collective Negotiation Group may refer the issue of confidentiality as an issue to be determined by the the QCA in accordance with Section 17.4(b).

6 Terminal Regulations

6.1 Compliance with Terminal Regulations

- (a) **(Compliance by DBIM and Operator)** DBIM acknowledges that under the Operation and Maintenance Contract DBIM and the Operator must comply with the Terminal Regulations. DBIM must comply with, and will procure that the Operator complies with, the Terminal Regulations in force from time to time.
- (b) **(Compliance by Access Holders is condition of access)** Each Access Holder must observe the Terminal Regulations, in force from time to time, as a condition of access to and the right to have its coal Handled at the Terminal.

6.2 Amendment of Terminal Regulations

- (a) **(Process for amending Terminal Regulations)** The Operator may, from time to time, by written notice to DBIM, propose amendments to the Terminal Regulations regarding operational issues. If the Operator submits to DBIM a proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations DBIM must:
 - (1) conduct reasonable consultation with Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and/or Rail Operators in relation to the proposed amendment; and
 - (2) following the completion of such reasonable consultation, notify the Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and Rail Operators of:
 - (A) the wording of the proposed amendment;

- (B) whether it has given its consent to the proposed amendment;
 - (C) the detailed reasons for its decision to give (or not give) consent to the proposed amendment;
 - (D) except in the case of notification to Rail Operators, that there is a 30 day period for notifying DBIM of any objections to the decision to consent or not consent (as applicable) to the amendment.
- (b) **(Implementation of amended Terminal Regulations)** A proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations will not be implemented unless:
- (1) DBIM has conducted reasonable consultation with Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and Rail Operators in accordance with Section 6.2(a)(1); and
 - (2) one of the following has occurred:
 - (A) DBIM has consented to the proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations and no Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party has given notice to DBIM objecting to consent being provided to the proposed amendments within 30 days of being notified of the amendments by DBIM;
 - (B) DBIM has consented to the proposed amendments to the Terminal Regulations and while an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party has given notice to DBIM objecting to consent being provided to the proposed amendments within 30 days of being notified of the amendments by DBIM, the QCA has rejected that objection; or
 - (C) DBIM has not consented to the proposed amendments to the Terminal Regulations, but an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party has given notice to DBIM objecting to consent not being provided, and the QCA has upheld that objection.
- (c) **(Consent of DBIM)** DBIM will only give its consent to a proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations under Section 6.2(b)(2)(A) or 6.2(b)(2)(B) if it has conducted reasonable consultation with Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and Rail Operators in accordance with Section 6.2(a)(1) and, taking into account the results of such consultation, it reasonably considers that:
- (1) the amendments relate to operational issues;
 - (2) the amended Terminal Regulations, as a whole, will operate equitably amongst Access Holders, Access Seekers (should they become Access Holders) and Expansion Parties (should they become Access Holders) and, where the relevant amendments affect Rail Operators, amongst affected Rail Operators;
 - (3) the amendments are consistent with this Undertaking, and any Access Agreements; and
 - (4) the amendments are reasonably necessary for the operation of the Terminal in accordance with applicable laws and regulatory standards, Approvals, Good Operating and Maintenance Practice or any costs or obligations imposed are justified by the efficiency benefits arising from those costs or obligations.
- (d) **(Criteria for disputing refusal to provide consent)** If DBIM does not provide its consent to a proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations, an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party may object to DBIM's refusal to provide consent if they reasonably consider that:

- (1) the amendments relate to operational issues;
 - (2) the amended Terminal Regulations, as a whole, will operate equitably amongst Access Holders, Access Seekers (should they become Access Holders) and Expansion Parties (should they become Access Holders) and, where the relevant amendments affect Rail Operators, amongst affected Rail Operators;
 - (3) the amendments are consistent with this Undertaking and any Access Agreements; and
 - (4) the amendments are reasonably necessary for the operation of the Terminal in accordance with applicable laws and regulatory standards, Approvals, Good Operating and Maintenance Practice or any costs or obligations imposed are justified by the efficiency benefits arising from those costs or obligations.
- (e) **(Notice of amendments to Terminal Regulations)** DBIM must notify all Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties and Rail Operators of any amendments to the Terminal Regulations that have been approved by the QCA and must provide a copy of the amended Terminal Regulations to these parties (which may be by way of reference to the website on which the amended Terminal Regulations are available in accordance with Section 6.2(i)).
- (f) **(Objection to DBIM decision to approve amendment of Terminal Regulations)**
- (1) If:
 - (A) DBIM has given its consent to a proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations; and
 - (B) an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party objects to the proposed amendment on the basis that it reasonably considers that the criteria specified in Sections 6.2(c)(1) to 6.2(c)(4) are not satisfied,
 then the Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party may, within 30 days after being notified of DBIM's consent, notify DBIM and the QCA of its objection to the consent to the proposed amendment.
 - (2) If, in response to an objection notified to the QCA by an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party (whether under Section 6.2(f)(1) of this Undertaking or any corresponding provision of an Access Agreement), the QCA determines in accordance with the process under Section 17.4 that the criteria specified in Sections 6.2(c)(1) to 6.2(c)(4) are not satisfied then:
 - (A) the proposed amendment and DBIM's consent to the proposed amendment will be taken to have been withdrawn; and
 - (B) the proposed amendment will not be made.
- (g) **(Objection to DBIM decision to reject amendment of Terminal Regulations)**
- (1) If:
 - (A) DBIM has refused to give its consent to a proposed amendment to the Terminal Regulations; and
 - (B) an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party objects to DBIM not providing consent to the proposed amendment on the basis that it reasonably considers that the criteria specified in Sections 6.2(c)(1) to 6.2(c)(4) are satisfied,
 then the Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party may within 30 days of being notified of DBIM's refusal to give its consent to a proposed amendment to

the Terminal Regulations, notify DBIM and the QCA of its objection to DBIM not providing consent for the proposed amendment.

- (2) If, in response to an objection notified to the QCA by an Access Holder, Access Seeker or Expansion Party (whether under Section 6.2(g)(1) of this Undertaking or any corresponding provision of an Access Agreement), the QCA determines that the criteria in Sections 6.2(c)(1) to 6.2(c)(4) are satisfied, then:
- (A) DBIM's consent to the proposed amendment will be deemed to have been given; and
 - (B) the proposed amendment will be made.
- (h) **(Protection of DBIM)** Subject to DBIM complying with Section 6.2(b), DBIM will not be liable to the QCA, Rail Operators or Access Seekers (and the Standard Access Agreement will provide that DBIM will have no liability (on any basis whatsoever) to an Access Holder which executes it) as a result of DBIM consenting to an amendment to the Terminal Regulations or the due implementation and observance of an amendment to the Terminal Regulations, as long as DBIM had in all respects acted reasonably and in good faith and (acting reasonably and in good faith) had formed the opinion required by Section 6.2(c). For clarification, this does not affect DBIM's obligation to do anything required on its part to cause the termination or consequential amendment of a Terminal Regulation after any determination that the Terminal Regulation breaches this Undertaking or a relevant Access Agreement.
- (i) **(DBIM to make copies available)** DBIM must make a copy of the Terminal Regulations available to each Access Holder, Access Seeker, Rail Operator and the QCA (which may be by displaying it on DBIM's website).

7 Information provision

The QCA has the right, by written notice, to request that DBIM provide to the QCA any information or documents that the QCA reasonably requires for the purpose of performing its obligations and functions in accordance with either this Undertaking or an Access Agreement developed pursuant to this Undertaking, or to determine compliance with this Undertaking. The notice must include a description of the information or document required, the purpose for which it is required, and the date it is required (with such date to allow DBIM reasonable time to comply with the notice).

DBIM will comply with any such request by the date stated in the notice, unless there is a reasonable reason for non-compliance. Information or documents provided to the QCA may be subject to obligations of confidence in accordance with section 239 of the QCA Act.

8 Confidentiality requirements

8.1 Confidential Information to be kept confidential

Subject to Section 5.4(c) and Sections 17.4(d), 17.4(e) and 17.5, each relevant Access Seeker, Access Holder and DBIM will, at all times, keep confidential and not disclose to any other person, any Confidential Information exchanged under the negotiation arrangements in Section 5 of this Undertaking or any other part of this Undertaking, except:

- (a) where disclosure is required by any law or legally binding order of any court, government, semi-government authority, administrative or judicial body, or requirement of a stock exchange or regulator;
- (b) with the prior written consent of the relevant Access Seeker, Access Holder or DBIM, as applicable;
- (c) where disclosure is to the recipient's professional advisors provided that such professional advisors are under a duty of confidentiality;
- (d) to the extent disclosure is necessary for notifications to financiers, brokers, insurers or claims assessors or reasonably necessary in connection with seeking financing from a bona fide financier, provided that the broker, insurer, claims assessor or financier to whom the disclosure is made is under a legal obligation to keep the information confidential;
- (e) where disclosure is made to any person or body established to provide coordination in the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain;
- (f) where disclosure is to an expert or the QCA to the extent necessary for resolving a Dispute provided that DBIM does not disclose the Confidential Information of one Access Seeker or Access Holder to another Access Seeker or Access Holder without the first-mentioned Access Seeker's or Access Holder's consent, unless directed to by the QCA; or
- (g) to the extent disclosure is required to protect the safety or security of persons or property or in connection with an accident or emergency.

8.2 Confidentiality deed

If required by either party, the parties will enter into a confidentiality deed substantially in the form set out in Schedule D of this Undertaking.

8.3 Use of Confidential Information

Without limiting the circumstances specified in this Section 8 in which Confidential Information may be used or disclosed, an Access Seeker, an Access Holder and DBIM must otherwise only use Confidential Information provided by the other party for the purposes for which it was provided.

8.4 Reporting of aggregated information

For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 8 prevents DBIM from:

- (a) complying with its obligations under Sections 10.2 and 10.3;
- (b) disclosing, in the ordinary course of business, financial reporting information which has been aggregated with other information of a similar nature such that it cannot reasonably be, and is not reasonably capable of being, identified with, attributed to or used to identify, any Access Seeker, Access Holder, or Rail Operator;
- (c) disclosing Confidential Information in the Arbitration Register or otherwise in accordance with Section 17.5; or
- (d) notifying the provider at the relevant time of railway infrastructure ("below rail") for any part of the System of changes in the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage from time to time, but DBIM must not provide information relating to individual Access Holders that is not publicly available without the written consent of that Access Holder.

9 Ring-fencing arrangements

9.1 No related Supply Chain Businesses

- (a) DBIM and its Related Bodies Corporate will not own or operate a Supply Chain Business in any market that is related to or uses the Terminal.

9.2 Non-discrimination

DBIM will not:

- (a) engage in conduct for the purpose of preventing or hindering an Access Holder's or Access Seeker's Access; or
- (b) unfairly differentiate between Access Seekers, Access Holders, or Rail Operators.

9.3 Confidentiality undertaking by board members

DBIM will ensure that each of its directors executes a confidentiality deed pursuant to which the relevant director agrees to only use and disclose Confidential Information obtained as a director of DBIM in connection with its role as a director of DBIM.

9.4 Complaint handling

If an Access Holder, Access Seeker, Rail Operator or other affected party considers that DBIM may have breached one or more of its obligations under this Section 9 they may raise a dispute in respect of such complaint in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking.

10 Reporting by DBIM

10.1 Regulatory accounts

DBIM will for each Terminal Component report to the QCA on an annual and confidential basis, (with a copy to each relevant Access Holder), within four (4) months of the close of the relevant Financial Year, the following information:

- (a) **(New assets)** the value of any new assets (capital expenditure) acquired during the relevant Financial Year — by asset class/type. Capital Expenditure is to be identified as either replacement or expansionary Capital Expenditure, and is to include information relating to the estimated life of each new asset;
- (b) **(Disposals)** asset disposals for the relevant Financial Year — by asset class/type;
- (c) **(Operating and maintenance costs)** the actual operating and maintenance costs incurred for the relevant Financial Year including minor capital expenditure not exceeding \$3 million for the Financial Year – at a level of detail to be determined by the QCA. This should separately identify any minor Capital Expenditure recovered through the Operation and Maintenance Charge;
- (d) **(Variances)** an explanation for any significant variance in actual capital expenditure and/or operating and maintenance costs, and forecast capital expenditure and/or operating and maintenance costs for the relevant Financial Year; and
- (e) **(Apportionment)** where a cost for the Terminal Component has been apportioned among multiple Terminal Components, details of the relevant apportionments and the basis of the allocation, and how that is consistent with the Cost Allocation Manual (or, where none exists, the Cost Allocation Principles).

10.2 Indicators relating to compliance with this Undertaking

DBIM will Publicly Report on an annual basis the following information:

- (a) **(Indicative Access Proposals)** the number and percentage of total Indicative Access Proposals provided within the applicable timeframe;
- (b) **(Access Applications)** the number and percentage of Access Applications received for which an extension of time for provision of an Indicative Access Proposal was sought by DBIM;
- (c) **(Response times)** the average delay (in days) taken to provide an Indicative Access Proposal not provided within the applicable timeframe;
- (d) **(Disputes)** the number of instances where a Dispute has been referred to dispute resolution in accordance with Section 17;
- (e) **(Negotiation periods for successful outcomes)** the average length of the negotiation period (in days), where the negotiation period has commenced and has ceased as the result of the execution of an Access Agreement in respect of the Access sought by the Access Seeker;
- (f) **(Negotiation periods where no Access Agreement signed)** the average length of the negotiation period (in days), where the negotiation period has commenced and has ceased as the result of any reason other than the execution of an Access Agreement in respect of the Access sought by the Access Seeker;
- (g) **(Access Transfer Applications)** in respect of the Access Transfer processes set out in Section 5.13, the following:
 - (1) the number of requests received for a transfer of rights or entitlements; and
 - (2) the period taken to resolve each transfer, being in each case the period from the date of receipt of the request and ending on the earliest of the date that:
 - (A) an Access Agreement facilitating the transfer was executed by DBIM;
 - (B) DBIM gave notice to the transferor that consent for the transfer was refused; or
 - (C) any notice was given to the QCA of a dispute in relation to the purported transfer.
- (h) **(Access Agreements concluded)** the number of instances where a negotiation period that had commenced, ceased as the result of the execution of an Access Agreement in respect of the Access sought by the Access Seeker;
- (i) **(Complaints)** written complaints received by DBIM in relation to its compliance with this Undertaking; and
- (j) **(Other)** any other performance measure requested by the QCA, provided that DBIM is not required to Publicly Report any information which the QCA accepts it would not disclose in the same circumstances under section 239 of the QCA Act (although, in such cases, the QCA may require DBIM to comply with alternative publication arrangements).

10.3 Indicators relating to service quality

DBIM is required to Publicly Report on the following service quality key performance indicators for the Terminal on a quarterly basis:

- (a) **(System delivery):**
 - (1) number of trains requested by the Operator and scheduled by the rail providers to arrive at the Terminal;

- (2) actual number of trains completing unloading at the Terminal;
 - (3) number of tonnes of coal scheduled to be delivered to the Terminal; and
 - (4) number of tonnes of coal actually delivered to the Terminal,
for each month of the quarter.
- (b) **(Inloading performance):**
- (1) average train unloading time at the Terminal (on a Terminal job-open to job-close basis); and
 - (2) average train unload time (from permission to unload the train until unloading of the last wagon is complete),
for each month of the quarter.
- (c) **(Stockyard performance):**
- (1) average stock-build time per parcel; and
 - (2) average stock-residence time per parcel,
for each month of the quarter.
- (d) **(Out-loading performance):**
in respect of each outloading conveyor:
- (1) average gross load rate per vessel class – first coal to last coal; and
 - (2) average utilisation of out-load conveyors,
for each month of the quarter.
- (e) **(Vessel performance):**
- (1) number of vessels (by class);
 - (2) average number of parcels per vessel (by class);
 - (3) total tonnes per vessel (by class); and
 - (4) total tonnes shipped,
for each month of the quarter.
- (f) **(Vessel queuing)** (vessels which have arrived and are awaiting berthing to load):
- (1) average daily total vessels in queue;
 - (2) average daily number of vessels in queue where relevant coal is not yet available to be railed to the Terminal (“dead ships”);
 - (3) vessel queuing times;
 - (4) queue ordering; and
 - (5) average waiting time to berth at anchor,
for each month of the quarter.
- (g) **(Operating efficiency)** inloading and outloading.
- (h) **(Environmental performance):**
- (1) number of times during each month of the quarter that the “management objective” (as provided for in the Terminal’s environmental licence and approvals) in dust deposition was exceeded; and

- (2) number of times during each month of the quarter that the “acoustic quality objective” (as provided for in the Terminal’s environmental licence and approvals) was exceeded.
- (i) **(Other)** any additional or alternative service quality key performance indicators that the QCA, DBIM and Access Holders agree from time to time.

10.4 Review of reporting provisions

The QCA may:

- (a) review the operation of Section 10.3 from time to time; and
- (b) if, as a result of the review, the QCA considers that any additional or alternative service quality key performance indicators should be specified in Section 10.3, the QCA may, notwithstanding Section 10.3(i), require the additional or alternative service quality key performance indicators to be specified.

11 Pricing arrangements

11.1 Interpretation of Pricing Provisions

- (a) In this Undertaking, the following principles of interpretation shall apply:
 - (1) **(Single meaning where only Socialisation applies)** for so long as Access to the Terminal continues to be priced on a Socialised basis, the terms and definitions of this Undertaking relevant to pricing apply to all Access collectively; and
 - (2) **(Alternative meanings where Differentiation applies)** where, pursuant to Section 11.8, Access to the Terminal is charged to one or more Access Holders on a Differentiation basis, the terms and definitions of this Undertaking relevant to pricing apply to each Terminal Component separately.
- (b) To avoid doubt, if an Access Holder seeks and obtains increased Access in respect of a Terminal Component on one or more occasions, the Access Holder may have more than one Access Agreement and/or a different Terminal Infrastructure Charge for the Terminal Component may apply to each of the tranches of Access obtained by the Access Holder.

11.2 Access Charges

- (a) Access Charges for each Terminal Component will comprise two parts:
 - (1) a Terminal Infrastructure Charge; and
 - (2) an Operation and Maintenance Charge.

11.3 Application of Pricing Provisions

- (a) The Access Charges for each Terminal Component in respect of which the Access Holder has an entitlement to Access will be:
 - (1) in respect of the Operation and Maintenance Charge, determined in accordance with Section 11.6; and
 - (2) in respect of the Terminal Infrastructure Charge, as agreed between DBIM and the Access Holder.
- (b) If DBIM and an Access Seeker are unable to agree the Initial TIC to apply from the commencement of an Access Agreement or increased Access (other than increased Access the subject of a Conditional Access Agreement) and one of them refers a Dispute relating to that Initial TIC for resolution in accordance with the dispute resolution

process set out in Section 17, any determination by the QCA of terms relating to Initial TIC in accordance with Section 17.4 of this Undertaking must be in accordance with Section 11.4, except to the extent necessary to give effect to any matter agreed by the parties to the Arbitration.

- (c) If a Dispute concerning the TIC to apply under an Access Agreement, which contains pricing provisions that are substantively identical to those of the Standard Access Agreement applicable at the time of entry into that Access Agreement, for a Pricing Period that commences during the term of that Access Agreement (including the Initial TIC to apply from the start of the Pricing Period, the method of calculating, paying and reconciling the TIC to apply for the Pricing Period or any consequential changes in the drafting of the provisions of the Access Agreement) is referred by DBIM or the Access Holder for resolution in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking, in making any Arbitration determination in accordance with Section 17.4 of this Undertaking the QCA must:
- (1) determine the Initial TIC to apply from the start of the Pricing Period in accordance with Section 11.4 of this Undertaking; and
 - (2) subject to paragraph (1) above, give effect to and make a determination that is consistent with the terms of that Access Agreement,
- except to the extent necessary to give effect to any matter agreed by the parties to the Arbitration.
- (d) Sections 11.7 and 11.8 apply in accordance with their terms.
- (e) If DBIM and an Access Seeker are unable to agree on the Expansion Pricing Approach under Section 5.4(l)(15) and one of them refers a Dispute relating to the Expansion Pricing Approach for resolution in accordance with the dispute resolution process set out in Section 17, any determination by the QCA of the Expansion Pricing Approach in accordance with Section 17 of this Undertaking must be in accordance with Section 11.9, except to the extent necessary to give effect to any matter agreed by the parties to the Arbitration.

11.4 Terminal Infrastructure Charge

- (a) **(TIC)** The Access Agreement will impose a Terminal Infrastructure Charge **(TIC)** for each Terminal Component in respect of which the Access Holder has an entitlement to Access or increased Access, being an amount per tonne payable by the Access Holder at a relevant time, calculated (and adjusted as required) in accordance with that Access Holder's Access Agreement.
- (b) **(Applies to Annual Contract Tonnage)** The TIC will apply to all Annual Contract Tonnage, or where:
- (1) Section 11.1(a)(2) applies, a different TIC will apply to the Annual Contract Tonnage in respect of each Terminal Component for which the Access Holder has an entitlement to Access; and/or
 - (2) Section 11.1(b) applies, a different TIC may apply to the Annual Contract Tonnage in respect of each tranche of Access to which the Access Holder has obtained an entitlement.
- (c) **(Payment of TIC)** Each Access Holder will pay to DBIM in respect of its Annual Contract Tonnage a payment in each Month of each Financial Year during the term of its Access

Agreement (the **Monthly Payment**) calculated (and adjusted as required) in accordance with that Access Agreement.

- (d) **(Determination of Initial TIC by QCA in the absence of agreement)** In any Arbitration of a kind referred to in Section 11.3(b) or 11.3(c), the QCA must determine a TIC for a Terminal Component to apply under each Access Agreement from commencement of that Agreement, increased Access under that Agreement or the relevant Pricing Period (**Initial TIC**). In determining the Initial TIC the QCA :
- (1) must have regard to the matters in section 120(1) of the QCA Act;
 - (2) may also take into account any other matters relating to the matters mentioned in section 120(1) of the QCA Act that it considers appropriate; and
 - (3) to the extent that a remediation charge is in issue, must apply a rehabilitation cost estimate for the Terminal of \$849.98 million, as at 1 July 2021.

11.5 Review of Access Charges under an Access Agreement

- (a) This section 11.5 applies where DBIM or an Access Holder has commenced a review of charges under an Access Agreement and the method of calculating, paying and reconciling them.
- (b) At any time following commencement of the review of Access Charges, the Access Holder may request from DBIM:
- (1) the information set out in Schedule G and Schedule H, as it relates to the relevant Terminal Component – which DBIM must provide within 10 Business Days of DBIM receiving the request; and
 - (2) initial meetings to discuss the review of Access Charges – which DBIM must facilitate within a reasonable time after being requested to do so.
- (c) In the case of the information provided in accordance with Section 11.5(b)(1), no fewer than 2 Senior Managers of DBIM must certify in writing his or her belief that:
- (1) the information was derived and is provided in accordance with the relevant requirements of Schedule H; and
 - (2) it properly represents the information required under Schedule G and Schedule H.
- (d) **(QCA Advice)** An Access Holder or DBIM may ask the QCA for advice or directions in relation to the information provided in accordance with section 11.5(b), consistent with section 101(5) of the QCA Act.

11.6 Operation and Maintenance Charge

- (a) **(Terminal Operating Costs recovery)** Terminal Operating Costs will be recovered from each Access Holder through the Operation and Maintenance Charge. The Operation & Maintenance Charge for each Access Holder will be calculated on the basis outlined in the Standard Access Agreement.
- (b) **(Allocation of Terminal Operating Costs)** Where a Differentiated Expansion Component exists and Terminal Operating Costs are required to be allocated between different Terminal Components, then the Operation and Maintenance Charge for each Access Holder will be calculated in accordance with the following procedure:
- (1) the quantum of Terminal Operating Costs will be advised to DBIM by the Operator, and the proposed allocation among Terminal Components, will be determined by DBIM in accordance with Section 11.7(a);

- (2) DBIM will submit the proposed quantum and allocation to the QCA annually for approval, indicating, where relevant, any variation it considers necessary to comply with Section 11.6(c)(3); and
 - (3) DBIM will recover the Operation and Maintenance Charge from Access Holders in accordance with the QCA's decision.
- (c) **(Notifications, payments and adjustments)** DBIM will:
- (1) notify Access Holders of estimated Terminal Operating Costs annually in advance;
 - (2) recover such estimated costs monthly;
 - (3) notify Access Holders of any applicable adjustment at the end of each Financial Year – to recover any shortfall or to reimburse Access Holders in the event of over-recovery by DBIM; and
 - (4) recover or reimburse at the end of each quarter and at the end of a Financial Year (as the case may be), such amount (if any) as referred to in Section 11.6(c)(3).

11.7 Cost Allocation

- (a) **(Cost allocation as per Cost Allocation Manual)** Where this undertaking provides for the allocation of Terminal Operating Costs among multiple Terminal Components, the cost in question is to be allocated in accordance with the Cost Allocation Manual or, if no Cost Allocation Manual exists, in accordance with the Cost Allocation Principles. Any Dispute as to the allocation of costs in accordance with the Cost Allocation Manual may be referred to dispute resolution under Section 17 of the Undertaking.
- (b) **(Request for Cost Allocation Manual)** When the first Expansion Ruling is made, the QCA shall request that DBIM prepare a draft Cost Allocation Manual pursuant to Section 159 of the QCA Act.
- (c) **(Preparation of draft Cost Allocation Manual)** DBIM will prepare and submit to the QCA for approval a draft Cost Allocation Manual within 60 days of a request from the QCA to do so.
- (d) **(Preparation of revised draft Cost Allocation Manual)** DBIM shall, if so requested by the QCA, prepare and submit within 60 days of such request, a revised draft Cost Allocation Manual that satisfies the requirements of the QCA.
- (e) **(Consulting in good faith with the Operator)** DBIM shall consult in good faith with the Operator in preparing the Cost Allocation Manual and updating it, from time to time.
- (f) **(Approval of Cost Allocation Manual)** The QCA shall prepare the final Cost Allocation Manual in accordance with Section 159 of the QCA Act and publish the Cost Allocation Manual in accordance with Section 160 of the QCA Act.
- (g) **(Cost Allocation Manual requirements)** The Cost Allocation Manual should:
 - (1) provide a transparent basis for assigning costs to separate Terminal Components in different circumstances; and
 - (2) be consistent with the Cost Allocation Principles.
- (h) **(Cost Allocation Principles):**
 - (1) **Non-Expansion Costs** should be allocated:
 - (A) **(Identifiable cost)** if the cost is uniquely identified or directly incurred in relation to a particular Terminal Component, to that Terminal Component;

- (B) **(Attributable cost)** if the cost is not an identifiable cost, but there is a reasonable causal relationship between the cost and one or more Terminal Components, to those Terminal Components in proportion to their reasonably estimated cost drivers; and
- (C) **(Non-identifiable and non-attributable cost)** if the cost is neither identifiable nor attributable to a particular Terminal Component, on a reasonable basis between the Terminal Components.

11.8 Expansion Pricing Principles

- (a) In assessing whether or not Differentiation should apply in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, the following principles shall apply:
 - (1) where Socialisation of a Terminal Capacity Expansion would be expected to decrease the unit costs for users of the Existing Terminal, the Terminal Capacity Expansion should be treated as forming part of the Existing Terminal for the purpose of determining Access Charges in accordance with Sections 11.2 and 11.4 of this Undertaking (a **Socialised Expansion**);
 - (2) where Socialisation of a Terminal Capacity Expansion would be expected to increase the unit costs for users of the Existing Terminal (a **Cost Sensitive Expansion**), subject to Section 11.8(b), the Terminal Capacity Expansion should be treated as a separate Terminal Component (a **Differentiated Expansion Component**).
- (b) A Cost Sensitive Expansion may be treated as forming part of the Existing Terminal (and therefore, not treated as a Differentiated Expansion Component) where circumstances exist that justify Socialisation. In determining whether there are circumstances that warrant Socialisation, consideration shall be given to:
 - (1) the expected materiality of the increase in the Existing Terminal's unit cost that would be affected by socialising the Cost Sensitive Expansion;
 - (2) the extent to which assets or infrastructure the subject of the Cost Sensitive Expansion will operate wholly or partly, in an integrated way with the Existing Terminal or as a stand-alone development;
 - (3) the extent to which the Cost Sensitive Expansion is likely to benefit users of the Existing Terminal (for example, such as through higher efficiency, reliability or flexibility of the Existing Terminal);
 - (4) any differences in the risks of providing Access to users of the Existing Terminal in respect of additional Terminal Capacity created by the Cost Sensitive Expansion; and
 - (5) any other factor that the QCA considers relevant.

It is acknowledged that there may be circumstances in which parts and not the whole of a Cost Sensitive Expansion may be Socialised.

11.9 Expansion Pricing Approach

- (a) **(Determination of Expansion Pricing Approach prior to a Terminal Capacity Expansion)**
If the determination of the Expansion Pricing Approach in connection with the execution of a Conditional Access Agreement is referred to Arbitration in accordance with Section 17.4, the QCA will determine the Expansion Pricing Approach that will apply for the purposes of determining the Initial TIC to apply to the relevant Terminal Component, and the Expansion Pricing Approach:

- (1) must be consistent with Section 11.4;
- (2) must be consistent with any Expansion Ruling in respect of that Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
- (3) must provide for any Capital Expenditure incurred in respect of that Terminal Capacity Expansion that is determined to be prudent as determined by the QCA under Section 12.5, and any associated construction related financing costs determined in accordance with Section 12.6, to be taken into account in the final Initial TIC or amended TIC, as relevant, whether through formula or some other mechanism.

12 Terminal Capacity Expansion

12.1 Procedure for determining Terminal Capacity and System Capacity

- (a) DBIM will, at each time required in Section 12.1(k), either:
 - (1) **(Estimate capacities)** accept an estimation that has been accepted by the expert as provided for in Section 12.1(m)(3) of the maximum reasonably achievable capacity (measured in tonnes of coal per Financial Year) of:
 - (A) the Terminal (on a “name-plate capacity” basis) **(Terminal Capacity)**, including separately identifying the capacity of:
 - (i) the Existing Terminal (on a “name-plate capacity” basis) **(Existing Terminal Capacity)**; and
 - (ii) each Expansion Component (on a “name-plate capacity” basis) **(Expansion Component Capacity)**, which for clarity may constitute either Socialised Terminal Capacity or Differentially Priced Capacity depending upon the nature of the relevant Expansion Component; and
 - (B) the System **(System Capacity)**; or
 - (2) **(Determine capacities after advice and consultation)** (to the extent that there is no estimation as provided for in Section 12.1(m)(3) in that regard at the time) acting reasonably and after:
 - (A) taking advice from an independent expert appointed by DBIM; and
 - (B) consultation by DBIM and that expert with the Operator, Access Holders, any Expansion Parties, and other Service Providers or their respective nominees,

determine Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity (as applicable) having regard to:
 - (C) **(Terminal operating assumptions)** in respect of Terminal Capacity – the following Terminal operating assumptions:
 - (i) DBIM’s obligations and Access Holders’ entitlements under Access Agreements (including taking into account historical and reasonably estimated rates of utilisation of the Terminal's capacity, but also having regard to reasonably foreseeable future changes in capacity utilisation rates);
 - (ii) DBIM’s requirement to comply with Good Operating and Maintenance Practice;
 - (iii) the Terminal Regulations;

- (iv) an objective of maximum reasonably achievable capacity for the Terminal without unduly increasing vessel waiting times as a result of the operation of the Terminal;
 - (v) rail and vessel interfaces with the Terminal;
 - (vi) the estimated additional capacity which it is anticipated will become available in a relevant Financial Year as a result of any proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (vii) any other matter DBIM reasonably considers appropriate;
- (D) **(Terminal operating assumptions – Differentiated Expansion Component)** in respect of Expansion Component Capacity for a Differentiated Expansion Component – the Terminal operating assumptions set out at Section 12.1(a)(2)(C), to the extent applicable solely to the Differentiated Expansion Component; and
- (E) **(System operating assumptions)** in respect of System Capacity – the following System operating assumptions (to the extent that such information is available to DBIM):
- (i) operating modes of the System;
 - (ii) rail infrastructure characteristics (e.g. single track, double track, passing loops and speed restraints);
 - (iii) the tonnes to be loaded by or on behalf of an Access Holder at each relevant train load out facility;
 - (iv) Terminal Capacity as assessed in accordance with Section 12.1(a)(2)(C) and the capacity and performance implications arising out of Terminal interfaces with rail unloading and vessel loading;
 - (v) quantity, configuration and performance characteristics of locomotives and rolling stock;
 - (vi) capacity and performance of mine loading facilities;
 - (vii) the System Master Plan; and
 - (viii) any other matter DBIM reasonably considers appropriate.
- (b) **(Additional assumptions)** For clarification, Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity are to be:
- (1) estimated making a projected allowance (as applicable to either Terminal Capacity and/or Expansion Component Capacity alone or to System Capacity) for interruptions or loss of capacity from maintenance, repairs, inclement weather, breakdowns, derailments, cancellations, loading and unloading issues (including sticky coal), vessel-types (based on a historical analysis);
 - (2) estimated as at the date of estimation and for the Financial Year in which that date falls and for each of the following two Financial Years; and
 - (3) assumed to continue at no lesser rate indefinitely after the periods referred to in Section 12.1(b)(2), except to the extent that (at the time of making the estimation) DBIM or the independent expert are actually aware of a reasonably certain future material decrease in capacity (for example, where DBIM is aware of a decrease in capacity caused by a planned shutdown in another part of the System).

- (c) **(Disclosure of process and advice)** Subject to any confidentiality restrictions applying to DBIM, DBIM must disclose to the QCA, Access Holders, Access Seekers, Expansion Parties, the Operator and other Service Providers its decision making process in relation to its estimations of Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity and provide them with a copy of any independent expert report that DBIM receives in relation to estimating those capacities. DBIM will not enter into any confidentiality restrictions which would prevent disclosure for the purposes of this Section 12.1(c) except as may be commercially reasonable and customary to avoid disclosure of commercially sensitive information.
- (d) **(Independent expert)** Any independent expert to be appointed by DBIM under this Section 12.1 will be:
- (1) where a group of Access Holders whose combined Annual Contract Tonnage for the then current Financial Year is greater than 50% of the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage for that Financial Year object (in accordance with Section 12.1(g)) to the independent expert nominated by DBIM, an independent expert appointed by the QCA in accordance with Section 12.1(g);
 - (2) where a majority of the group of Expansion Parties for an Expansion Component object (in accordance with Section 12.1(g)) to the independent expert nominated by DBIM, an independent expert appointed by the QCA in accordance with Section 12.1(g); or
 - (3) where Section 12.1(d)(1) and (2) do not apply – an independent expert nominated by DBIM.
- (e) **(Notice of proposed independent expert)** DBIM will advise all Access Holders (and, where relevant, Expansion Parties) as to the identity of any independent expert it proposes appointing pursuant to Section 12.1(a)(2) and request that any objection to that independent expert be given in writing to DBIM within 14 days after receipt of DBIM's notice.
- (f) **(Appointment if no objection)** If no Access Holder (and, where relevant, if no Funding Access Seeker) objects in writing to the independent expert nominated by DBIM within the 14 day period referred to in Section 12.1(e), DBIM will promptly appoint the independent expert nominated by it.
- (g) **(Procedure if objection to proposed independent expert)** If a group of Access Holders or Expansion Parties determined in accordance with Section 12.1(d) objects within the 14 day period provided for in Section 12.1(e):
- (1) DBIM will promptly request the QCA to nominate an independent expert, and it will engage the independent expert nominated by the QCA; and
 - (2) the 6 month period referred to in Section 12.1(k)(1) will not commence until the independent expert has been nominated by the QCA.
- (h) **(Independent expert to consult)** DBIM must require its independent expert to consult (as far as is practicable, and to the extent that consultation has not already occurred in respect of a relevant estimation of Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity (as applicable)) with the Operator, Access Holders, any Access Seekers and other Service Providers, or their respective nominees with respect to the factors referred to in Sections 12.1(a)(2)(C) and 12.1(a)(2)(E).
- (i) **(Objection to estimation by independent expert)** Despite Section 17, DBIM's estimation of Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity

under Section 12.1(a) may not be disputed or challenged or otherwise subject to review by or on behalf of Access Holders or Access Seekers:

- (1) Except where:
 - (A) such estimation has been determined in bad faith, in breach of the Undertaking or an Access Agreement, or on the basis of a manifest error; and
 - (B) an Access Seeker or Access Holder has provided notice to DBIM of its intention to dispute the estimation on that basis within 30 days of releasing the estimation to that Access Seeker or Access Holder;
 - (2) unless Access Holders whose combined Annual Contract Tonnage for the then current Financial Year is greater than 50% of the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage for that Financial Year each object on the same or similar grounds within 30 days of DBIM releasing the estimation; or
 - (3) unless Expansion Parties whose combined Annual Contract Tonnage would amount to greater than 50% of the projected Expansion Component Capacity, each object on the same or similar grounds, within 30 days of DBIM releasing the estimation.
- (j) **(Determination of Capacity conclusive)** The capacity of the Terminal, Differentiated Expansion Component and System Capacity estimated under Section 12.1(a) (or, if applicable, Section 17) will constitute Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity (as relevant) for the purposes of this Undertaking until it is next reassessed.
- (k) **(Times for re-determination of Capacity)** Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity will be assessed by DBIM in accordance with Section 12.1(a) and will be reassessed during the Term of this Undertaking:
- (1) during each stage of a Feasibility Study being conducted by DBIM in accordance with Section 5.10;
 - (2) (subject to Section 12.1(g)(2)) not later than 6 months, or such time as otherwise agreed by the parties, after each of the following:
 - (A) the Completion of each Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (B) the time at which DBIM becomes aware of the completion of each material and discrete expansion (such materiality to be determined by DBIM acting reasonably) of any other component of the System; or
 - (3) otherwise at DBIM's discretion.
- (l) **(Notification of assessments of Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity)** DBIM must promptly notify the QCA, DBCT Holdings, each Access Holder and Access Seeker of each capacity assessment undertaken in accordance with this Section 12.1.
- (m) **(Requirements for expert report process)** The following will apply to an expert report for the purposes of Section 12.1(a):
- (1) subject to confidentiality restrictions applying to DBIM, DBIM must provide to the expert all relevant information which DBIM has or to which it has access, to assist the expert to reach their estimation. DBIM will not enter into any confidentiality restrictions which would prevent disclosure for the purposes of this Section

- 12.1(m) except as may be commercially reasonable and customary to avoid disclosure of commercially sensitive information;
- (2) DBIM must, as far as practicable, use reasonable endeavours to work cooperatively with each other Service Provider (for example by regularly providing information relevant to System Capacity) and, as far as practicable, using reasonable endeavours to agree on the joint engagement of experts for the purposes of both this Undertaking and in respect of similar obligations by other Service Providers; and
 - (3) if the expert reasonably considers that there is either agreement or broad consensus amongst stakeholders in the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain as to Existing Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity (such agreement or consensus having been reached having regard to expert reports), the expert must accept that agreement or broad consensus as evidence of Existing Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity (as the case may be) except to the extent that the expert reasonably forms the opinion that there is compelling evidence to the contrary.
- (n) **(Tonnages under Access Agreements must not exceed System Capacity)** DBIM must not enter into any Access Agreement if the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage would (after including the tonnage under the new Access Agreement) exceed the System Capacity (as determined for a relevant time), unless otherwise required to do so by the Access Undertaking (including pursuant to Section 12.3), statute, or an agreement relating to its tenure of the Terminal including the Framework Agreement or the Port Services Agreement. For clarification:
- (1) **(Access Agreements can be conditional on capacity resulting from a Terminal Capacity Expansion)** this does not prohibit DBIM from entering into a Conditional Access Agreement as long as the terms of all such Conditional Access Agreements are such that the increase in Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage consequent on the Completion of the relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion will nevertheless not cause Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage to exceed System Capacity (based on the estimated System Capacity at the Completion of the relevant expansion); and
 - (2) **(Undertaking not breached if System Capacity exceeded after good faith reasonable efforts)** DBIM will not be in breach of this Undertaking if it has complied with this Undertaking (or made good faith and reasonable attempts to comply) but the re-determination of System Capacity in accordance with Section 12.1(k) reveals that System Capacity is less than the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage at that time.
- (o) **(Protection of DBIM)** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Undertaking, if DBIM complies (or makes a good faith and reasonable attempt to comply) with the provisions of this Section 12.1, DBIM will not have any liability (whether for loss, damage, cost, expense or other remedy) to the QCA or any Access Seeker (and the Standard Access Agreement will provide that DBIM will not be liable to an Access Holder which executes it) for any:
- (1) breach of this Section 12.1;
 - (2) delay which arises as a result of the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage (which was expected not to exceed Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity) subsequently exceeding Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity or System Capacity for any reason;

- (3) one or more factors related to utilisation of capacity of the Terminal, or any other part of the System subsequently changes (for example, changes in service levels required pursuant to a right of Access Holders under a Standard Access Agreement, the nature of coal Handled, an Access Holder's use of the Terminal, vessel mix, railway infrastructure, rolling stock or locomotives, rail loading facilities of mines or any other relevant factor (provided that such factor is not a breach by DBIM of any other part of this Undertaking or an Access Agreement)); or
 - (4) any defect, error or omission on the part of the independent expert appointed under Section 12.1.
- (p) **(Recovery of independent expert's costs)** The costs of an independent expert appointed under Section 12.1(d) following the Completion of and handover to the Operator of a Terminal Capacity Expansion will be borne by DBIM, and may be included in the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion as an Other Cost in accordance with Section 12.5(a)(3)(B).
 - (q) **(Provisional allocation pending determination of Capacity)** Notwithstanding any other provision of this Undertaking, DBIM may, on a provisional basis, allocate after the Completion of a Terminal Capacity Expansion the anticipated increase in Terminal Capacity and Expansion Component Capacity (if relevant depending on the Terminal Capacity Expansion) until Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity (if relevant depending on the Terminal Capacity Expansion) and System Capacity is determined in accordance with Section 12.1(k).

12.2 Terminal Capacity Expansion consultation

- (a) **(Meeting agendas)** DBIM will hold meetings with Access Holders and, where they exist, Expansion Parties not less than twice per Financial Year to consult in good faith upon the following issues:
 - (1) current Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity;
 - (2) constraints on current Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity including the impact on vessel waiting times and Access Holder transport costs;
 - (3) future contracts/forecasts that may impact on Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity;
 - (4) significant issues relevant to Terminal Capacity, Expansion Component Capacity and System Capacity;
 - (5) the timing and nature of the next Terminal Capacity Expansion (if any) and the impact on current capacity requirements, pricing and the Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan; and
 - (6) any proposed changes to the Terminal Regulations.
- (b) DBIM will also hold such meetings to consult in good faith upon these issues in respect of Expansion Component Capacity with Differentially Priced Access Holders for the relevant Differential Expansion Component.
- (c) **(Meeting administration)** DBIM will distribute, in a timely manner, agendas, detailed briefing material and a copy of the minutes of each of these meetings to all Access Holders, Expansion Parties, DBCT Holdings and the QCA.

- (d) **(Separate meetings with Expansion Parties)** For the avoidance of doubt, nothing in this Section 12.2 limits or restricts DBIM from meeting separately with Expansion Parties to the extent that the matters raised relate only to a Differentiated Expansion Component.

12.3 General obligation to undertake Terminal Capacity Expansions

- (a) Subject to Sections 12.7 and 12.8 of this Undertaking, DBIM will undertake Terminal Capacity Expansions as are necessary to:
- (1) **(Accommodate growth)** accommodate the actual and reasonably anticipated future growth of demand (having regard to Access Applications received by DBIM and other relevant factors) for the use of the Terminal by Access Holders and Access Seekers;
 - (2) **(Eliminate shortfalls in Terminal Capacity)** eliminate sustained shortfalls in actual Terminal Capacity below the aggregate of Annual Contract Tonnages of Access Holders, whatever the reason for such shortfalls;
 - (3) **(Good Operating and Maintenance Practices)** ensure that the Terminal complies with Good Operating and Maintenance Practice in respect of quality standards for such facilities, good environmental practice and applicable environmental standards; and
 - (4) **(Laws)** comply with Approvals and applicable laws, provided that DBIM will nevertheless have regard to the System Master Plan and the expected capacity of other components of the System, with the intention that the capacity of the Terminal will (as far as practicable and economic and can reasonably be anticipated) not significantly and disproportionately exceed System Capacity for more than 12 months after the Completion of a Terminal Capacity Expansion.
- (b) **(Factors to be taken into account)** It is recognised that:
- (1) the name-plate capacity of each individual component of the System will, on a "stand alone" basis at all times, be likely to exceed the aggregate System Capacity to some extent; and
 - (2) DBIM does not have any control over any part of the System other than the Terminal, and DBIM's estimate of expected capacity of the other components of the System will have limited accuracy (for example, because of changes in or operation of the System or the operation of any upstream components of the System in relation to the Terminal, delays in expansions of other parts of the System (including in the circumstance in which another Service Provider delays an expansion which was provided for in a System Master Plan) and other differences to DBIM's assumptions).
- (c) **(Protection of DBIM)** Accordingly DBIM will not have any liability to the QCA or an Access Seeker (and the Standard Access Agreement will provide that DBIM will not be liable to an Access Holder who executes it) if DBIM makes a good faith and reasonable attempt to comply with this Section 12.3, even if it does not actually comply with this Section 12.3.

12.4 Accommodation of Capacity

- (a) **(General obligation to accommodate Access Applications)** Subject to Sections 5.4(l), 12.7 and 12.8 of this Undertaking, and the proviso in Section 12.3(a), DBIM will use best endeavours to ensure that as soon as reasonably practical after DBIM receives from a reasonably creditworthy Access Seeker a bona fide offer to enter into an Access

Agreement that will be unconditional and legally binding and require the Access Seeker to obtain Handling of coal at the Terminal for a period in excess of 5 years (or 10 years or more Handling of coal if acceptance of the offer would require a Capacity Expansion).

- (b) DBIM will use its best endeavours to ensure that the Terminal is able to Handle that coal without a material and sustained increase in:

- (1) vessel waiting times; or
- (2) the average net costs (after taking into account any discounts or rebates available to Access Holders) across all Access Holders of transporting coal from the rail loading points at mine sites to the Terminal for Handling, over any period of three consecutive months,

attributable to delays caused by the provision of Services in respect of the additional volume. DBIM will disclose to all Access Holders, Access Seekers and the QCA its process for so calculating vessel waiting times and average net costs to Access Holders.

- (c) **(Bona fide offers and reasonably creditworthy Access Seekers)** Without limiting the circumstances in which DBIM may be taken to have received from a reasonably creditworthy Access Seeker a bona fide offer to enter into an Access Agreement, if:

- (1) DBIM receives an offer from an Access Seeker to enter into an Access Agreement on the terms of the Standard Access Agreement, or receives an offer from an Access Seeker to enter into an Access Agreement where any departure of the terms of that offer from the terms of a Standard Access Agreement is not likely to increase cost (direct or indirect) or risks to DBIM; and
- (2) the Access Seeker has satisfied DBIM (acting reasonably) in accordance with Section 5.9 that the Access Seeker (or any relevant Security provider) has the financial and other relevant resources to enable it to discharge its obligations under the relevant Access Agreement,

then for the purpose of this Section 12.4, DBIM will be taken to have received from a reasonably creditworthy Access Seeker a bona fide offer to enter into an Access Agreement.

12.5 Undertaking Terminal Capacity Expansions

- (a) **(Terminal Capacity Expansion application to be lodged with QCA)** If DBIM proposes to expand the Terminal during the Term of the Undertaking (either because it is obliged to do so under this Undertaking or wishes to do so without being obliged to do so), it will submit to the QCA a Terminal Capacity Expansion application, which must include the following information:

- (1) details of the scope of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, including:
 - (A) confirmation of Terminal operating assumptions and System operating assumptions in the FEL 3 Feasibility Study, including confirmation of the capacity of the Existing Terminal and System Capacity prior to the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion and the proposed Expansion Component Capacity; and either
 - (i) confirmation that, and details of how, the Terminal Capacity Expansion complies with both the current Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan; or

- (ii) a justification acceptable to the QCA as to why it does not, and need not, comply with the Terminal Master Plan or System Master Plan, but will nevertheless be economically and operationally prudent;
 - (2) the terms and conditions of any Access Agreements that are conditional on the Terminal Capacity Expansion, including:
 - (A) confirmation that, and details of how, the Conditional Access Agreement complies with the Standard Access Agreement; and
 - (B) a justification acceptable to the QCA as to why the Conditional Access Agreement does not, and need not, comply with the Standard Access Agreement, but will nevertheless be economically and operationally prudent.
 - (3) the estimated cost of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion categorised into:
 - (A) works that are proposed to be managed under the Tender and Contract Management Process (**TCMP**) (**Contract Costs**); and
 - (B) work and costs which are not to be managed under the TCMP (**Other Costs**);
 - (4) the estimated timetable for the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (5) a high level project execution strategy, which will, among other things, identify risks and risk mitigation;
 - (6) either:
 - (A) evidence that the 60/60 Requirement has been complied with; or
 - (B) DBIM's justification for the Terminal Capacity Expansion without the 60/60 Requirement having been complied with;
 - (7) the process for the tendering and awarding of contracts, standard form contract terms, and the contract management process for the management of contracts post award (these processes together constitute the TCMP);
 - (8) the process by which costs will be expended, tracked and managed if they are not covered by the TCMP; and
 - (9) an application for an Expansion Ruling in respect of the Terminal Capacity Expansion, if one has not already been made.
- (b) **(Monthly reporting to QCA)** DBIM will also submit to the QCA (with a copy to each Access Holder) a monthly report setting out:
- (1) the status of each contract awarded under the TCMP, including the degree of completion and the anticipated final cost inclusive of actual and provisioned variations;
 - (2) the status of each element of the Other Costs, including the costs incurred, the degree of completion and the anticipated final costs; and
 - (3) if anticipated final costs vary from the costs initially forecast, details of and the reasons for the variation.
- (c) **(QCA to confirm Expansion Ruling following application for Expansion)** Following receipt of an application under 5.12(a)(2), the QCA will provide to DBIM and each Expansion Party notice of, in respect of a relevant Expansion Component:
- (1) where an Expansion Ruling has been made in accordance with Section 5.12(b)(10), the content of the QCA's ruling and details of any material changes apparent in

the application which may require a new or varied ruling to be made, including the extent to which the circumstances of the Expansion Component vary from the assumptions made in the original Expansion Ruling;

- (2) where an Expansion Ruling has not been made in accordance with 5.12(b)(10), but an Expansion Ruling Application has been made under Section 5.12(a)(2) or 12.5(a)(9), a copy of the Expansion Ruling Application and information on the QCA's process for determining an Expansion Ruling for that Terminal Capacity Expansion.
- (d) **(DBIM to provide information to QCA)** DBIM will provide all information required by the QCA or any advisor to the QCA to enable the QCA to assess the prudence of any proposed or actual Capital Expenditure and Different Terms. Any information provided by DBIM and nominated as confidential will be handled by the QCA in accordance with the confidentiality provisions of the QCA Act.
- (e) **(QCA's acceptance of prudence of contract costs)**
 - (1) Subject to 12.5(e)(3), the QCA will accept that Capital Expenditure in respect of a proposed Expansion Component is prudent following Completion of the Terminal Capacity Expansion if DBIM can demonstrate and the QCA is satisfied that:
 - (A) the scope of the works complies with Section 12.5(f) and the requirements of that Section have been met;
 - (B) the standard and specifications of the works is appropriate, as provided for in Section 12.5(g) and the requirements of that Section have been met; and
 - (C) the works were undertaken in accordance with the approved TCMR or were otherwise reasonable, as provided for in Sections 12.5(i), 12.5(j), 12.5(k) and 12.5(l) and the requirements of those Sections have been met.
 - (2) In the event that the QCA considers that any elements specified in Section 12.5(e)(1) are not satisfactorily met, the QCA will undertake an assessment of the prudence of the Capital Expenditure as if the works were Other Costs, as provided for in Section 12.5(m). In undertaking this assessment, the QCA will take into account the extent to which DBIM has achieved compliance with the expansion approval process outlined in this Section 12.5, including consistency with any assumptions associated with an Expansion Ruling.
 - (3) Any dispute in relation to whether the QCA should be satisfied as to any of the elements specified in Section 12.5(e)(1) is to be resolved in accordance with Section 17.4.
- (f) **(QCA's acceptance of scope of works)**
 - (1) The QCA will accept the scope of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion if it is satisfied that:
 - (A) the scope is consistent with the current Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan and applicable laws;
 - (B) the 60/60 Requirement has been complied with; and
 - (C) (together with any other relevant expansions of one or more components of the System) the Terminal Capacity Expansion will result in an increase in System Capacity and will not be expected to result in Terminal Capacity significantly and disproportionately exceeding System Capacity for more than 12 months after Completion of a Terminal Capacity Expansion.

- (2) The QCA will accept or not accept the scope within 20 Business Days of being provided with all of the information it requires to assess the proposed works and the criteria listed in Section 12.5(f)(1). If the QCA does not accept the scope of the proposed works, it will give reasons in writing.
- (g) **(QCA's acceptance of standard and specifications of works)**
- (1) The QCA will review the standard and specifications of works relating to a Terminal Capacity Expansion and all relevant contract terms to ensure that the works do not involve any unnecessary works or contain design standards that exceed those standards necessary to comply with Clause 12.1 of the Port Services Agreement, or, in the case of contract terms, are not likely to materially adversely impact on a prudent balance between price and risk.
- (2) The QCA will accept or not accept on a contract by contract basis the standard, specifications, and contract terms for the works within 20 Business Days of receipt of the technical specifications, design drawings and contract terms for the works and any other information needed by the QCA to review the standard, specifications and contract terms for the works. If the QCA does not accept the standard, specifications and contract terms of the works, it will give reasons in writing.
- (3) If DBIM amends the submitted technical specifications and/or design drawings and/or material contract terms after an approval by the QCA, DBIM will immediately advise the QCA of the changes. The QCA will accept or not accept the changes.
- (h) **(60/60 Requirement)**
- (1) **(What is the 60/60 Requirement)** In this Section 12.5, the "60/60 Requirement" is satisfied when:
- (A) DBIM has executed Access Agreements from Access Holders, each of which provides for the Handling of coal for a period of at least 10 years duration for at least 60% of the proposed Terminal Capacity increment; and
- (B) 60% of all Access Holders and Expansion Parties (as determined by their Annual Contract Tonnages reduced by the relevant exclusions set out in Section 12.5(h)(1)(C)) do not oppose the Terminal Capacity Expansion, having been given the information and notice in Section 12.5(h)(2) at least 15 Business Days before it is determined whether or not the 60/60 Requirement has been satisfied.
- (C) The relevant exclusions are the tonnages of any Access Holder of existing capacity at the Terminal where the Access Holder is:
- (i) legally and beneficially, the same entity as; or
- (ii) a related body corporate of an Access Holder that is legally and beneficially, the same entity as,
- an Expansion Party that is within Section 12.5(h)(1)(A). For clarification, where an Expansion Party or Access Holder is, or acts on behalf of, a joint venture, the Expansion Party or Access Holder will only be "legally and beneficially" the same, in respect of both an Access Agreement (or Existing User Agreement) and an Access Application or two or more Access Agreements (or Existing User Agreements) and Access Applications, where each of the entities comprising the joint venture relating to each relevant

Access Agreement (or Existing User Agreement) and Access Application is the same (or a related body corporate of the same) entity in each context.

- (2) **(DBIM to provide information for 60/60 Requirement process)** DBIM will provide the Access Holders and Expansion Parties referred to in Section 12.5(h)(1)(B) relevant to a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion with the following information, for the purposes of determining whether the 60/60 Requirement can be complied with in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion:
- (A) outline details of the scope of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion works;
 - (B) details of how the Terminal Capacity Expansion complies with the current Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan;
 - (C) without limitation to Section 5.10, provide a copy of the capacity assessment undertaken in accordance with Section 12.1 which separately identifies the capacity of the Existing Terminal and the proposed Expansion Component Capacity;
 - (D) cost estimates for the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion and each element of the Terminal Capacity Expansion, including contingency, financing and escalation allowances;
 - (E) a schedule of each element of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (F) the projected total Terminal Capacity and System Capacity following the Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (G) a high level project execution strategy, which strategy will, among other things, identify risks and risk mitigation;
 - (H) a schedule of likely reductions in Terminal Capacity and System Capacity during construction;
 - (I) an outline of Existing User Agreement tonnages, Access Agreement tonnages, Conditional Access Agreement tonnages and Access Application tonnages and contract periods;
 - (J) an estimate of what effect the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion will have on each Terminal Component's Terminal Infrastructure Charges and Operation and Maintenance Charges;
 - (K) a notice that the above information is being expressly provided in contemplation of the 60/60 Requirement (even if the notice was given prior to the Commencement Date);
 - (L) where an Expansion Ruling has been made in respect of a relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion, the content of the QCA's ruling; and
 - (M) where an Expansion Ruling has not yet been made in respect of a relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion, the application for an Expansion Ruling filed with the QCA under Section 12.5(a)(9).
- (3) **(60/60 Requirement conclusive)** Once evidence of compliance with the 60/60 Requirement has been provided and accepted by the QCA it will not be subject to further review (provided that the evidence presented was not misleading or deceptive and there has been no dishonesty or manifest error).
- (4) **(60/60 Requirement determines deemed need for Terminal Capacity Expansion)** If Section 12.5(a)(6)(A) applies, the QCA will confirm the sufficiency (or

sufficiencies) of evidence of the 60/60 Requirement within 20 Business Days of receipt of the Terminal Capacity Expansion application. If the QCA provides such confirmation, it will be deemed to have accepted the need for the Terminal Capacity Expansion.

- (5) **(QCA review if 60/60 Requirement not met)** If Section 12.5(a)(6)(B) applies, the QCA will, within 3 months of receipt of the Terminal Capacity Expansion application, review whether the Terminal should be expanded in the way proposed by DBIM. If the QCA does not accept that the Terminal should be expanded in the way proposed by DBIM, it will give reasons in writing.
- (i) **(Tender and Contract Management Processes)**
 - (1) **(General principles for QCA approval)** The QCA will approve DBIM's TCMP if it is satisfied that it is consistent with the following general principles, namely that the TCMP:
 - (A) is in accordance with good industry practice;
 - (B) will generate an efficient and competitive outcome;
 - (C) will avoid conflict of interest or collusion amongst tenderers;
 - (D) is prudent in the circumstances of the Terminal Capacity Expansion project; and
 - (E) will avoid unreasonable exposure to contract variation claims.
 - (2) **(Detailed considerations for QCA approval)** In particular, in considering whether or not to approve DBIM's TCMP, the QCA will consider whether, (amongst other things):
 - (A) there is a clear process for the calling of tenders, including having clear specifications for tenders, and processes for mitigating conflicts of interest (except when it is assessed that calling tenders is likely to be less advantageous than an alternative means of negotiating a contract);
 - (B) (where applicable) there is a tender assessment process which contains clear and appropriate processes for determining the successful tender, with any decisions to approve a tender that is not the lowest tender being appropriately justified and documented;
 - (C) the basis of payment for works is clearly specified and the basis for undertaking the works is in accordance with good commercial practice;
 - (D) there is a process for managing contracts before and after award that accords with good commercial practice for a project of the type and scale of the Terminal Capacity Expansion and provides appropriate guidance on the criteria that DBIM should apply to decisions regarding the management of the Terminal Capacity Expansion, including but not limited to:
 - (i) safety during construction and operation;
 - (ii) compliance with environmental requirements during construction and operation;
 - (iii) minimising disruption to operating capacity during construction;

- (iv) accommodation of the reasonable requests of Access Holders and Expansion Parties to change the scope and sequence of construction to suit their needs;
 - (v) a prudent balance between:
 - (A) a higher price in return for more certainty as to final cost;
 - (B) a lower price accepting that final cost may be less certain; and
 - (C) costs, schedule and minimising disruption to operating capacity during construction;
 - (vi) minimising whole of asset life costs including future maintenance and operating costs; and
 - (vii) minimising total project cost which may at times not be consistent with minimisation of individual contract costs;
- (E) there is a process for managing contract variations and/or escalation that occurs post award of a contract, requiring that reasonable consideration be given to managing the risk of contract variations and/or escalation and the allocation of potential risks during the management of the contract and requiring the provision of clear documentary evidence regarding the nature and reasonableness of any variation and/or escalation; and
- (F) DBIM has engaged an auditor in accordance with Section 12.5(l) to monitor compliance with the TCMP.
- (3) **(Notification of TCMP decision by QCA)** The QCA will within 20 Business Days of the QCA receiving all the information it requires to assess the TCMP give DBIM a notice in writing whether it will approve or not approve the TCMP, setting out:
- (A) reasons for its decision; and
 - (B) if requested, the way the TCMP should be amended.
- (4) **(Amendment of TCMP)** DBIM may at any time and from time to time request amendments to an approved TCMP by giving written notice to the QCA. Promptly following receipt of a request to amend the TCMP the QCA will approve or not approve the amendments. In considering such amendments the QCA will apply Sections 12.5(i)(1), 12.5(i)(2) and 12.5(i)(3).
- (j) **(Indicators of prudent contract value)** The QCA will accept that the value of a contract as awarded is prudent and will include it in its determination of the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion in any determination under section 11.4(d) (insofar as prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion is relevant to such a determination) if:
- (1) the QCA has approved DBIM's TCMP in accordance with Section 12.5(i);
 - (2) the QCA is satisfied that contract provisions regarding contract variations and escalation accord with good commercial practice; and
 - (3) the auditor engaged in accordance with Section 12.5(l) certifies that the works have been conducted in accordance with the approved TCMP.
- (k) **(Indicators of prudent variations and escalations)** The QCA will accept that contract variations and/or escalations post award of a contract are prudent and will include them in its determination of the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion if:

- (1) **(Compliance with TCMP)** a contract which has been accepted as prudent under Section 12.5(j) has been managed in accordance with the approved TCMP;
 - (2) **(Auditor certification)** the auditor engaged in accordance with Section 12.5(l) has certified that contract variations and/or escalations have been handled in a manner consistent with the relevant contract provisions; and
 - (3) **(Variations and escalations)** the QCA is satisfied that the cost of contract variations and/or escalations is otherwise appropriate, having regard to the following:
 - (A) whether adequate consideration was given to properly managing the risk of contract variations and/or escalation or the allocation of potential risks during the awarding and management of the contract;
 - (B) whether the contract has been appropriately managed when regard is had to matters outlined in Section 12.5(i)(2)(D);
 - (C) whether the contract variations and/or escalations are appropriately justified; and
 - (D) whether the contract has been managed with a regard to a prudent balance between costs, schedule and minimising disruption to operating capacity during construction.
- (l) **(Independent external audit)** As part of the implementation of the approved TCMP, DBIM will engage an independent external auditor to audit the compliance of DBIM's tender and contract management processes with the TCMP approved under this Section 12.5. The process in this regard will be as follows:
- (1) **(Appointment)** DBIM will appoint the auditor, subject to obtaining the QCA's prior approval of the selection of the auditor and the QCA's prior approval of the terms and conditions of the engagement of the auditor;
 - (2) **(Acknowledgement of duty)** the auditor will be required to acknowledge and accept that the auditor owes a separate contractual duty of care to the QCA in the provision of the audit and, in the event of a conflict between the auditor's obligations to DBIM and its duty of care to the QCA, the auditor's duty of care to the QCA will take precedence;
 - (3) **(Audit process to be agreed and approved)** the auditor must agree the processes for conducting an audit with DBIM and obtain the QCA's approval of the audit process. The audit process will consist of a proposed work program, including audit costs (which shall be payable by DBIM and included in the prudent Capital Expenditure determined by the QCA), for the execution of the audit;
 - (4) **(Provision of information to auditor)** DBIM will, within a nominated timeframe that is determined by the auditor to be reasonable after consultation with DBIM, provide any relevant information the auditor reasonably requires for the purpose of conducting the audit;
 - (5) **(Confidentiality deed)** if required by DBIM, the auditor will enter into a confidentiality deed with DBIM in relation to any information provided by DBIM to the effect that it must keep the information confidential and only use that information for the purpose of conducting the audit and completing the audit report detailed below;

- (6) **(Audit reports)** the auditor will compile an audit report identifying whether DBIM has complied in all material respects with the approved TCMP including in relation to contract variations and/or escalation. If the auditor identifies that DBIM has not complied in all material respects with the approved TCMP, then the audit report is also to contain details on the relevant non-compliance, any reasons stated by DBIM for the relevant non-compliance, and whether the non-compliance was reasonable in the circumstances;
 - (7) **(Progress reports)** the auditor will provide progress reports on the audit process every 6 months. The auditor will also provide a copy of the audit report to DBIM and the QCA upon completion of the audit. The QCA may publish the audit report if it considers it appropriate; and
 - (8) **(QCA may require additional detail)** if the QCA forms the view that any of the auditor's reports (whether progress reports or a final report) are lacking in detail or otherwise deficient, the QCA may direct DBIM to instruct the auditor to review their report and, in doing so, to address the concerns of the QCA.
- (m) **(Prudency of Other Costs)**
- (1) **(QCA to assess prudency)** The QCA will undertake an assessment of the prudency of Other Costs, and costs to which Section 12.5(e)(2) applies, after the relevant costs have been expended, in accordance with its usual practice for the assessment of the prudency of capital expenditure undertaken by regulated entities.
 - (2) **(Considerations relating to prudency)** In assessing whether actual Capital Expenditure is prudent, the QCA will have regard to the scope of the works undertaken, the standard of the works undertaken and the reasonableness of the cost of works undertaken.
 - (3) **(Factors relevant to scope of work)** In assessing the scope of the works and any associated ancillary services undertaken, the QCA will have regard to (amongst other things):
 - (A) the scope of the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (B) the current Terminal Master Plan and System Master Plan (or to the extent that there is no current System Master Plan, the considerations DBIM is required to have regard to under Section 15.2(c));
 - (C) the extent of current contracted demand, likely future demand and any spare capacity considered appropriate, and the need for capital works to accommodate that demand;
 - (D) the appropriateness of DBIM's processes to evaluate and select proposed capital works, including the extent to which alternatives are evaluated as part of the process;
 - (E) the extent to which capital projects that were undertaken were subjected to DBIM's evaluation and selection process; and
 - (F) the extent to which consultation has occurred with relevant stakeholders about the proposed capital works.
 - (4) **(Factors relevant to standard and specifications)** In assessing the standard and specifications of the works undertaken, the QCA will ensure that the proposed works do not involve any unnecessary works or contain design standards that

exceed those standards necessary to comply with Clause 12.1 of the Port Services Agreement and Section 11, Schedule E of this Undertaking.

- (5) **(Factors relevant to reasonableness)** In assessing the reasonableness of the cost of works undertaken, the QCA will have regard to, (among other things):
- (A) the level of such costs and risks relative to the scale, nature, cost and complexity of the project;
 - (B) the circumstances prevailing in the markets for engineering, equipment supply and construction;
 - (C) the manner in which the Terminal Capacity Expansion has been managed, including but not limited to the manner in which DBIM has balanced the needs of:
 - (i) safety during construction and operation;
 - (ii) compliance with environmental requirements during construction and operation;
 - (iii) minimising disruption to operating capacity during construction;
 - (iv) accommodating the reasonable requests of Access Holders to change the scope and sequence of the works undertaken to suit their needs;
 - (v) a prudent balance between:
 - (A) a higher price in return for more certainty as to final cost;
 - (B) a lower price, accepting that final cost may be less certain; and
 - (C) costs, schedule and minimising disruption to operating capacity during construction;
 - (vi) minimising whole of asset life costs including future maintenance and operating costs; and
 - (vii) minimising the total cost of the Terminal Capacity Expansion which may at times not be consistent with minimisation of individual costs.
- (6) **(Assessing capital expenditure)** In assessing the prudence of capital expenditure undertaken, the QCA will take advice as necessary from independent advisors using appropriate benchmarks and experience, and consult as necessary with relevant stakeholders (the cost of which advisers will be borne by DBIM at the discretion of the QCA).
- (7) **(Audit costs)** The costs of the external auditor referred to in Section 12.5(l) and the advisers referred to in Section 12.5(m)(6) (where payable by DBIM) will form part of the Other Costs.
- (n) **(Preliminary assessment of Other Costs)** If requested by DBIM, the QCA will undertake a preliminary assessment of the reasonableness of the Other Costs and shall advise DBIM of the results of such assessment. The QCA will not be bound by this assessment when determining the prudence of actual Capital Expenditure and whether the Capital Expenditure should be included in its determination of the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Expansion Component.

12.6 Interest During Construction for Terminal Capacity Expansions

In the event of a Terminal Capacity Expansion approved by the QCA pursuant to Section 12.5, construction related financing costs (which will include a return on capital over the

construction period on the Terminal Capacity Expansion expenditure prudently incurred) will be included in the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion for the purposes of, and taken into account in, any determination of a TIC or amended TIC to apply in respect of the Existing Terminal or a TIC to apply in respect of a Differentiated Expansion Component (as the case may be) prior to or following the Completion of the Terminal Capacity Expansion in accordance with Section 11.4(d), insofar as prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion is relevant to such a determination. The return on capital over the construction period to be included in the prudent Capital Expenditure for the Terminal Capacity Expansion will be calculated at the **WACC Rate**.

12.7 Unreasonable and uneconomic proposed Terminal Capacity Expansions

If, having regard to:

- (a) the actual or anticipated long-term demand for the Services;
- (b) the extent to which a Terminal Capacity Expansion under the relevant stage of the Terminal Master Plan would produce capacity in excess of demand;
- (c) the cost of the Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (d) the extent to which DBIM can demonstrate on reasonable evidence that the costs of the Terminal Capacity Expansion would be unlikely to be accepted by the QCA as prudent for the purposes of determining Access Charges in respect of that Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
- (e) the long-term nature of DBIM's investment in the Terminal,

the cost to DBIM of complying with Sections 12.3, 12.4 and 12.5 would be unreasonable and uneconomic, DBIM may submit to DBCT Holdings a written proposal that:

- (f) provides details of the above matters; and
- (g) proposes a modification to or temporary delay in the Terminal Capacity Expansion that would otherwise be required to be undertaken under this Section 12, on terms and conditions that are not inconsistent with the objectives in Clause 2.2 of the Port Services Agreement,

and DBIM and DBCT Holdings will consult with one another, the State, Access Holders and Access Seekers, in good faith in respect of the proposal. DBCT Holdings will not unreasonably withhold or delay its agreement to such modification or delay. DBIM will be relieved of its obligations under this Section 12 to the extent that DBCT Holdings agrees to modify or delay a Terminal Capacity Expansion (whether such agreement is given under the Undertaking or the Port Services Agreement).

12.8 Inability to proceed with a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion

If DBIM would otherwise be required to proceed with a Terminal Capacity Expansion but, despite its best endeavours, is:

- (a) unable to procure a relevant tenure to or interest in land or seabed necessary for such Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (b) unable to procure an approval in respect of the occupation or operation of the Terminal, that is required for DBIM to lawfully undertake any construction or development otherwise required by a Terminal Capacity Expansion under this Section 12; or
- (c) reasonably of the view that it is not possible to increase Terminal Capacity,

then the obligations of DBIM under this Section 12 will be suspended to the extent affected by that inability while that inability continues. DBIM will continue to use its best endeavours

to (as applicable) procure that approval (including amending, resubmitting or substituting the application and amending the relevant design or work program for the construction or development to procure the approval), procure the interest or tenure, or identify a means of increasing Terminal Capacity.

12.9 Terminal Capacity Expansions to comply with Terminal Master Plan

If DBIM wishes to undertake a Terminal Capacity Expansion under this Section 12, it will do so by undertaking the next applicable stage or stages of development contemplated by the Terminal Master Plan (which is intended to be integrated with the System Master Plan) that are necessary to at least provide the necessary relevant additional Handling capacity.

12.10 Non-expansion Capital Expenditure

- (a) **(Good Operating and Maintenance Practice and Port Services Agreement)** DBIM will incur NECAP as is necessary to ensure:
 - (1) that the Terminal complies with Good Operating and Maintenance Practice; and
 - (2) that DBIM complies with its obligations under the Port Services Agreement.
- (b) **(Presumed prudence of NECAP)** NECAP will be considered prudent:
 - (1) provided that DBIM confirms, to the reasonable satisfaction of the QCA, that the expenditure incurred falls within the definition of Capital Expenditure;
 - (2) if:
 - (A) the NECAP is unanimously approved by all Access Holders whose Access Charges would be adjusted or otherwise impacted by reference to that NECAP; or
 - (B) no Access Holder whose Access Charges would be adjusted or otherwise impacted by reference to that NECAP objected to the NECAP within 20 Business Days after receiving written notice from DBIM of the NECAP incurred by it which expressly drew their attention to this Section; and
 - (3) if the Operator has recommended in writing the incurring of the NECAP.
- (c) **(NECAP Prudence Ruling)** Where NECAP does not comply with all the conditions in Section 12.10(b), DBIM may apply to the QCA for a ruling that the NECAP is nonetheless prudent (**NECAP Prudence Ruling**) having regard to (among other things):
 - (1) the need for the work to be undertaken for the efficient operation and use of the Terminal having regard to demand, cost benefit and other relevant factors;
 - (2) the scope of the work undertaken;
 - (3) the standard of the work undertaken;
 - (4) the circumstances prevailing in the markets for engineering, equipment supply and construction;
 - (5) safety during construction and operation;
 - (6) compliance with environmental requirements during construction and operation;
 - (7) minimising whole of asset life costs; and
 - (8) the advice of independent advisors using appropriate benchmarks and experience and which advisors are appointed (and paid for) by the QCA or paid for by DBIM.

13 Terms and conditions of Access

13.1 Access Agreements

- (a) **(Standard Access Agreement guide for all access)** The granting of Access will be underpinned by the Standard Access Agreement.
- (b) **(Parties to Access Agreements)** The parties to each Access Agreement will include DBIM, DBCT Trustee and the relevant Access Holder.
- (c) **(Consistency with Standard Access Agreement)** If the Access Seeker so requires (although DBIM and the Access Seeker are able to agree otherwise), the Access Agreement will, in all material respects be consistent with the Standard Access Agreement.
- (d) **(Different Terms)** DBIM or an Access Seeker may seek Access on terms which are different (Different Terms) from the Standard Access Agreement, and if the parties cannot agree on any such matter, it may be referred to the QCA for determination.
- (e) **(Standard Access Agreement is guide for access negotiations)** For Access required on terms other than the Standard Access Agreement, the terms of the Standard Access Agreement will provide guidance as to the terms and conditions that are to be included in the relevant Access Agreement.
- (f) **(Different Terms in a Conditional Access Agreement)** If an Access Seeker is unwilling to agree to any Different Terms required by DBIM in respect of the Conditional Access Agreement and DBIM or the Access Seeker Disputes the Different Terms, the Conditional Access Agreement to be executed will take effect subject to any new or amended Different Terms which the QCA determines or approves arising out of the Dispute.
- (g) **(Execution copies to be prepared)** Once an Access Seeker has notified DBIM that it is satisfied, subject to Section 13.1(f), with the terms and conditions of the Access Agreement as drafted, DBIM will, as soon as reasonably practicable, provide a final Access Agreement to the Access Seeker for execution.
- (h) **(Prompt execution)** The parties will use reasonable efforts to duly execute the final Access Agreement as soon as practicable after negotiations are finalised.

13.2 Minimum Term of Access Agreements

- (a) **(10 years where Terminal Capacity Expansion required)**
 - (1) An Access Agreement which will, if entered into by DBIM, require a Terminal Capacity Expansion, must:
 - (A) provide for the Handling of coal for a minimum term of 10 years; and
 - (B) not allow the Access Holder to voluntarily reduce the Annual Contract Tonnage earlier than the end of that 10 year period, except for any right of DBIM to terminate for default.
 - (2) A series of Access Agreements which will, if entered into by DBIM with an Access Seeker, require a Terminal Capacity Expansion must:
 - (A) provide for the Handling of coal for a minimum Weighted Average Term of 10 years; and
 - (B) not allow the Access Holder to voluntarily reduce the Annual Contract Tonnage under any Access Agreement in the series earlier than the tenth anniversary of commencement of the term of the latest-dated Access

Agreement in the series, except for any right of DBIM to terminate for default.

- (b) **(Replacement Agreements for existing mines)** An Access Agreement in respect of an existing mine for which there is already an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement may be for any term, but:
 - (1) if it is for less than 5 years that term and the relevant tonnages must correspond with the expected remaining life of that mine; and
 - (2) no option to extend the term may be granted under it if the term is for less than 10 years.
- (c) **(Constraints on term for new mine)** The term of an Access Agreement relating to a new mine (including a mine where production is being resumed after a full closure or a sustained period of dormancy), may be for any term, but:
 - (1) if it is for a term of less than 5 years, DBIM may reserve the right to terminate it on not less than 12 months' notice if:
 - (A) DBIM executes an Access Agreement for a period in excess of 5 years, commencing during that term; and
 - (B) DBIM would have been unable to execute that new Access Agreement without a Terminal Capacity Expansion of the Terminal, had the first mentioned Access Agreement not been terminated at that time; and
 - (2) no option to extend the term may be granted under it if the Access Agreement provides for the Handling of coal for a term of less than 10 years.
- (d) **(Increased Tonnage or term is deemed new Access Agreement)** For clarification, increasing the term of, or Annual Contract Tonnage under, an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement will be taken to constitute a separate Access Agreement in respect of the increased term or tonnage for the purposes of this Section 13.2 (except to the extent that an Access Holder under an Existing User Agreement has a contractual right to require the increase, on terms which are inconsistent with this paragraph).
- (e) **(Clarification re options)** Reference to an Access Agreement in this Section 13.2 does not include an Access Agreement resulting from the exercise of an option to renew or extend the term under a previous access agreement.

14 Whole of supply chain efficiency

14.1 Engagement in Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain efficiency improvement

DBIM will, on a “best endeavours” basis, engage with other stakeholders to develop and implement mechanisms to improve the overall efficiency of the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain (including forums established pursuant to or arising out of a Memorandum of Understanding dated 1 April 2008 between stakeholders in the DBCT Coal Chain or any subsequent agreement or arrangement replacing or pursuant to that Memorandum of Understanding).

14.2 Amend Undertaking to comply with Agreed Supply Chain Outcome

If DBIM and each Access Holder reach agreement on mechanisms to improve the overall efficiency of the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain, DBIM will:

- (a) consult with the Access Holders regarding the amendments to this Undertaking reasonably required to implement the agreed mechanisms (to the extent relevant to the Services, the Terminal or this Undertaking); and

- (b) submit to the QCA for approval a draft amending access undertaking incorporating the amendments to this Undertaking which are reasonably required to implement the agreed mechanisms (to the extent relevant to the Services, the Terminal or this Undertaking).

15 Master plans

15.1 Terminal Master Plan

- (a) **(What the Terminal Master Plan is)** The Terminal Master Plan is the framework and reasoning for the expansion of the Terminal in the most logical and efficient way. It is intended to be a part of, and integrated with, the System Master Plan (and to the extent that at any time there is no System Master Plan, having regard to DBIM's knowledge of the System and System Capacity for the relevant period).
- (b) **(Schedule F)** Until changed pursuant to the Undertaking and the Port Services Agreement, the Terminal Master Plan is the Terminal Master Plan in Schedule F.
- (c) **(Annual review)** DBIM must review the Terminal Master Plan at least annually and otherwise in accordance with its obligations under the Port Services Agreement.
- (d) **(Consultation)** Without limiting Section 15.1(c) DBIM must consult with all other Service Providers, Access Holders, Access Seekers and the Operator in respect of any proposed amendment to the Terminal Master Plan.
- (e) **(DBIM to make copies available)** DBIM must make a copy of the Terminal Master Plan available to each other Service Provider and to each Access Holder and Access Seeker, the Operator and the QCA (which may be by way of reference to a website) promptly after each amendment of the Terminal Master Plan.

15.2 System Master Plan

- (a) **(Participate in System Master Planning)** DBIM must use its reasonable endeavours to:
 - (1) (to the extent that it has not already occurred at the Commencement Date) reach agreement with each other Service Provider and DBCT Holdings (after consultation with those stakeholders and with all Access Holders and Access Seekers and the Operator) on a System Master Plan; and
 - (2) review (and if necessary revise) that System Master Plan by agreement with each other Service Provider, following ongoing consultation with all the above mentioned stakeholders.
- (b) **(Withdrawal from System Master Planning)** DBIM may at any time, acting reasonably propose amendments to an existing or proposed System Master Plan. If after a reasonable time each other Service Provider does not agree to the amendments proposed by DBIM, DBIM may withdraw its agreement in respect of that System Master Plan in which case there will be assumed to be no System Master Plan for the purposes of this Undertaking. DBIM will publish on its website its reasons for withdrawing its agreement to a System Master Plan.
- (c) **(If no System Master Plan)** If at any time for any reason there is (or is deemed to be) no System Master Plan in force, where a provision of this Undertaking requires DBIM (or the QCA) to have regard to a System Plan, DBIM (or the QCA, as relevant) will have regard to the Terminal Master Plan together with what it reasonably considers to be the present and likely future state of the other relevant components of the System and what

DBIM (or the QCA, as relevant) reasonably understands to be generally accepted System operating assumptions.

- (d) **(Protection of DBIM)** DBIM will not be liable to the QCA or an Access Seeker (and the Standard Access Agreement will provide that DBIM will not be liable to an Access Holder who executes it) if DBIM makes a good faith and reasonable attempt to comply with this Section 15.
- (e) **(DBIM's obligations in System Master Planning process)** The following apply to DBIM in relation to its endeavours to agree a System Master Plan pursuant to Section 15.2(a) and 15.2(b):
 - (1) DBIM must fully and promptly provide to all other relevant Stakeholders all information (to the extent that it is available to DBIM) which might reasonably be considered to be relevant for the purpose of determining a System Master Plan (but this does not require DBIM to disclose any information which could reasonably be considered to be commercially sensitive to it or any Access Holder or Access Seeker); and
 - (2) DBIM must, as far as practicable, work cooperatively with each other Service Provider (for example regularly provide information relevant to System Capacity and, as far as practicable, using reasonable endeavours to agree on the joint engagement of experts for the purpose of the Undertaking and similar obligations by other Service Providers).

16 Transitional arrangements

Nothing in this Undertaking requires a party to an Existing User Agreement to vary a term or provision of that Existing User Agreement.

17 Dispute resolution

17.1 Disputes

- (a) **(Disputes under this Undertaking)** If any dispute or question arises under this Undertaking or in relation to the negotiation of Access between an Access Seeker, Access Holder or a Collective Negotiation Group and DBIM (**Dispute**) then, unless otherwise expressly agreed by all parties, such Dispute will be resolved in the manner specified in this Undertaking (where applicable) and in accordance with this Section 17 and either party may give to the other party the Dispute notice in writing (**Dispute Notice**) specifying the Dispute and requiring that it be dealt with in the manner specified in this Undertaking (where applicable) and as set out in this Section 17.
- (b) **(Disputes under Access Agreements)** Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, Disputes under an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement.

17.2 Chief Executive resolution

- (a) **(Reference to CEOs)** Unless otherwise agreed by all parties or provided for in this Undertaking, any Dispute will be referred in the first instance and in any event within 10 Business Days of the giving of the Dispute Notice to the Chief Executive of DBIM (or his or her nominee) and the Chief Executive of the Access Seeker or Access Holder (or his or

her nominee or an appropriately authorised representative of a Collective Negotiation Group, if relevant) for resolution.

- (b) **(Reference to expert)** In the event that:
- (1) resolution is not reached within 10 Business Days of referral in accordance with Section 17.2(a); or
 - (2) either Chief Executive or the representative of a Collective Negotiation Group appoints a nominee in accordance with this Section 17.2(a) that is unacceptable to the other party,

the relevant Dispute may, by agreement between DBIM and the Access Seeker, Access Holder or Collective Negotiation Group, be referred for resolution by an expert in accordance with Section 17. If a written agreement between DBIM and the Access Seeker, Access Holder or Collective Negotiation Group to refer the Dispute for resolution by an expert is not reached within 20 Business Days after the date of giving of the Dispute Notice, either party may refer the Dispute to the QCA in accordance with Section 17.4.

17.3 Expert determination

Where a matter is referred to an expert in accordance with Section 17.2 or as otherwise specified in accordance with this Undertaking, then the following will apply:

- (a) **(Appointment)** An expert may be appointed by the parties, or where agreement cannot be reached by the parties within 20 Business Days, in the case of financial matters, by the President for the time being of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants and, in the case of non-financial matters, the President for the time being of the Institution of Engineers, Australia;
- (b) **(Criteria for expert)** In any event the expert must:
 - (1) have appropriate qualifications and practical experience having regard to the nature of the Dispute;
 - (2) have no interest or duty which conflicts or may conflict with his or her function as expert, he or she being required to fully disclose any such interest or duty before his or her appointment; and
 - (3) not be a current or immediate past employee of the Access Seeker, Access Holder, any member of the Collective Negotiation Group, or DBIM or of a Related Body Corporate of any of them;
- (c) **(Acceptance of appointment)** The expert appointed pursuant to this Section 17.3 must not act until the expert has given written notice of the acceptance of his or her appointment to all parties;
- (d) **(Provision of information to expert)** The parties must upon request by the expert, provide or make available to the expert:
 - (1) all information in their possession or control (other than Confidential Information);
 - (2) all Confidential Information (subject to entry into arrangements to preserve confidentiality which are acceptable to all relevant parties, acting reasonably); and
 - (3) all other assistance,

that the expert may reasonably require. Any such information or assistance must be provided as soon as reasonably practicable. Any determination made by an

expert in relation to a Dispute must be consistent with the provisions of this Undertaking.

- (e) **(Determination to be given to each party)** The expert will provide all parties with a copy of the determination in relation to the Dispute within a reasonable time after his or her appointment;
- (f) **(Confidentiality)** The expert appointed pursuant to this Section 17.3 is required to undertake to the parties in writing to keep confidential all matters coming to his or her knowledge by reason of this appointment and performance of his or her duties;
- (g) **(Not arbitration)** Any person nominated as an expert pursuant to this Section 17.3 is deemed to be and must act as an expert and not as an arbitrator. The law relating to arbitration including, without limitation, the Commercial Arbitration Act 2013 (Qld) as it may be amended from time to time, does not apply to the expert or to the determination or to the procedures by which the expert may reach that determination;
- (h) **(Expert's decision final)** In the absence of manifest error, the decision of the expert is final and binding upon the parties. If a party believes that there was a manifest error it may refer the matter to the QCA for a determination. If the QCA determines that there was a manifest error, then the parties may agree to refer the Dispute to another expert in accordance with this Section 17.3, or failing such agreement, either party may refer the Dispute to the QCA for resolution in accordance with Section 17.4; and
- (i) **(Costs of expert)** The costs of the expert and the reasonable costs of the parties are to be borne by the parties in such proportions as determined by the expert. If two or more Access Seekers or Access Holders are parties to a Dispute involving substantially the same issues and there are no special circumstances making it necessary or desirable for them to be separately represented, it will only be reasonable for those Access Seekers and Access Holders in aggregate to recover the costs of being collectively represented in any Dispute.

17.4 Determination by the QCA

- (a) **(Division 5 Part 5 process)** If a Dispute is referred to the QCA in accordance with this Undertaking, then Division 5 of Part 5 of the QCA Act will apply. In any Dispute relating to Access Charges or the Expansion Pricing Approach, the QCA must determine on terms and conditions relating to Access Charges that are in accordance with Section 11 of this Undertaking, except to the extent necessary to give effect to any matter agreed by the parties to the Arbitration. The QCA must not make an access determination that is inconsistent with this Undertaking (unless all parties agree and no other relevant stakeholder is adversely affected).
- (b) **(Process in other cases)** If an issue is referred to the QCA for determination as specified in accordance with this Undertaking but does not constitute a Dispute for the purposes of Division 5 of Part 5 of the QCA Act, then the QCA will make a determination through any process that it considers appropriate, provided that:
 - (1) prior to considering the issue, the QCA advises all parties of the process that it will use to make the determination and all parties are given the opportunity to advise the QCA of any concerns they may have with that process and receive a response from the QCA as to how it will deal with such concerns, if at all; and
 - (2) the QCA must not make an access determination that is inconsistent with this Undertaking (unless all parties agree and no other relevant stakeholder is adversely affected).

- (c) **(Notice of Dispute or issue to be determined)** If a Dispute or issue is referred to the QCA for determination in accordance with this Undertaking, DBIM must give written notice of the Dispute or issue to be determined to:
- (A) each person identified in the notice as being a party to the Dispute or issue; and
 - (B) any other person the QCA directs DBIM to provide notice of the Dispute or issue to, on the basis that the QCA considers that person may wish to apply to be joined as a party to any arbitration.
- (d) **(Costs awarded as QCA determines)** The costs of the QCA and the reasonable costs of the parties are to be borne by the parties in such proportions as determined by the QCA.
- (e) **(Confidentiality)** Subject to Section 17.5, the proceedings referred to in this Section 17.4(a) and 17.4(b), including any determination by the QCA, will be kept confidential by the parties and the QCA, except:
- (1) to the extent that DBIM is required to disclose that information in accordance with this Access Undertaking (including, for avoidance of doubt, as part of the Arbitration Register);
 - (2) where disclosure is required by any law or legally binding order of any court, government, semi-government authority, administrative or judicial body, or requirement of a stock exchange or regulator;
 - (3) with the prior written consent of all parties to the arbitration;
 - (4) where disclosure is to the recipient's professional advisors provided that such professional advisors are under a duty of confidentiality; and
 - (5) to the extent disclosure is necessary by DBIM for notifications to financiers, brokers, insurers or claims assessors or reasonably necessary in connection with seeking financing from a bona fide financier, provided that the broker, insurer, claims assessor or financier to whom the disclosure is made is under an obligation to keep the information confidential.

17.5 Disclosure of determinations

- (a) **(Application)** This section applies to:
- (1) any determination made by the QCA under Section 17.4; and
 - (2) any determination issued by the QCA or an arbitrator to resolve an arbitration under an Access Agreement.
- (together, **Relevant Determinations**)
- (b) **(Arbitration Register)** DBIM must maintain a register of Relevant Determinations in a form suitable to be provided to Access Seekers or Access Holders, where requested in accordance with Section 17.5(c), and which must include for each Relevant Determination the following information:
- (1) the date of each arbitral determination;
 - (2) the identity of the decision maker (being either the QCA or another arbitrator);
 - (3) whether the arbitration involved one or more Access Seekers or Access Holders (or both), but not the identity of any individual party or parties to the arbitration;
 - (4) the number of parties to the arbitration (other than DBIM); and
 - (5) a summary of those substantive issues addressed in the Relevant Determination as specified by the QCA in accordance with Section 17.5(k).

- (c) **(Making determination and reasons available)** At any time during a negotiation or Dispute under this Undertaking, or under an Access Agreement, an Access Seeker or Access Holder (as applicable) may request and DBIM must disclose any Relevant Determination and associated reasons issued by the QCA (or any other arbitrator) and listed in the Arbitration Register in the form approved by the QCA in accordance with Sections 17.5(h) or 17.5(i), where:
- (1) any of the issues considered or addressed in that Relevant Determination are the same as, or similar to, any of the issues that have been raised by either party in the negotiation or Dispute; and
 - (2) the date of the Relevant Determination was within the same Pricing Period as the date of commencement of the negotiation or Dispute, or the Pricing Period immediately preceding the date of commencement of the negotiation or Dispute.
- (d) **(Timeframe for disclosure)** Unless and except to the extent a Relevant Determination or associated reasons is the subject of any objection under Section 17.5(e), DBIM must provide to an Access Seeker or Access Holder copies of each Relevant Determination and associated reasons requested under Section 17.5(c) within 5 Business Days of receiving such request.
- (e) **(DBIM objections to making determination and reasons available)** DBIM may object to providing a Relevant Determination or associated reasons only on the basis that it, in the opinion of DBIM acting reasonably, does not meet the requirements under Section 17.5(c). For the avoidance of doubt, DBIM may not redact or withhold any part of a Relevant Determination or associated reasons, because that part is not the same as, or similar to, any issues that have been raised by either party in the relevant negotiation or Dispute.
- (f) **(Referral of a dispute regarding disclosure to the QCA)** An Access Seeker or Access Holder may refer to the QCA any dispute concerning compliance by DBIM with this Section 17.5. The QCA will consider the dispute and issue a direction to DBIM in respect of its disclosure obligations under this Section 17.5 as soon as reasonably practicable and, in any event, within 20 Business Days of receiving a referral. DBIM must comply with any direction issued by the QCA under this Section 17.5(f).
- (g) **(Confidentiality)** The parties acknowledge that:
- (1) Relevant Determinations and associated reasons may contain Confidential Information and DBIM may therefore require an Access Holder or Access Seeker to enter into a confidentiality deed substantially in the form set out in Schedule C of this Undertaking prior to DBIM disclosing to that Access Holder or Access Seeker any Relevant Determination or associated reasons under Section 17.5(c); and
 - (2) DBIM will not enter into any Access Agreement that contains confidentiality or other terms that would restrict or prevent disclosure of a Relevant Determination and associated reasons in accordance with this Section 17.5.
- (h) **(Confidentiality claims for QCA Arbitrations)** Where the QCA is the arbitrator of a Relevant Determination, the QCA will:
- (1) consult with the parties to the Arbitration prior to making any final determination as to whether any of the information the QCA intends to include in its determination and/or reasons is regarded by the parties to be Confidential Information; and

- (2) having regard to the submissions of the parties, and subject to Section 17.5(j), at the time the QCA issues its final determination and/or reasons, the QCA will also issue to the parties a form of a Relevant Determination and associated reasons suitable for disclosure to third parties in accordance with Section 17.5(c).
- (i) **(Confidentiality claims for other Arbitrations)** Where the QCA is not the arbitrator of a Relevant Determination:
 - (1) DBIM must provide the QCA with a full unredacted copy of the determination and reasons as soon as reasonably practicable after it has been issued by the arbitrator;
 - (2) the QCA will consult with the parties to the Arbitration as to whether any information in the determination and/or reasons is Confidential Information; and
 - (3) having regard to the submissions of the parties, and subject to Section 17.5(j), the QCA will issue to the parties a form of Relevant Determination and associated reasons suitable for disclosure to third parties in accordance with Section 17.5(c).
- (j) **(Assessment of confidentiality claims)** When assessing any confidentiality claim raised by parties in accordance with Sections 17.5(h) or 17.5(i), the QCA must have regard to:
 - (1) whether the information identified is Confidential Information;
 - (2) whether disclosure of any Confidential Information would, or would be likely, to damage the commercial activities of a party;
 - (3) whether disclosure of any Confidential Information would be in the public interest, including the public interest associated with a form of Relevant Determination and associated reasons being made available to other Access Seekers or Access Holders that is sufficiently detailed to facilitate the efficient and timely resolution of subsequent disputes; and
 - (4) any other matter the QCA considers relevant to its assessment.
- (k) **(Determination of substantive issues for Arbitration Register)** At the same time as the QCA assesses and determines the scope of any Confidential Information to be withheld under Sections 17.5(h) or 17.5(i) in respect of a Relevant Determination and associated reasons, the QCA will also confer with DBIM and all other parties to the Arbitration, following which the QCA will notify DBIM of the description of the substantive issues to be included by it in the Arbitration Register in respect of that Relevant Determination for the purpose of Section 17.5(b)(5).

Schedule A – Access Application Form and Renewal Application Form

Access Application Form

[Note: this form to be issued on Access Seeker's letterhead]

To: Chief Executive Officer
DBIM

DBCT Access Application

TAKE NOTICE that the Access Seeker named below applies for Access to the Services at Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal pursuant to Section 5.2 of the Access Undertaking.

Name of Access Seeker	
Origin of Coal (Mine Name)	
Street address	
Telephone	
Attention	
Email address	

The Access Seeker warrants that it has:

- (a) rights to below rail infrastructure; and/or
- (b) made or will promptly make an application to the relevant railway infrastructure service provider to obtain rights to rail infrastructure (which it reasonably expects will be granted if this Access Application is granted); and/or
- (c) otherwise made arrangements,

to ensure that rail access is sufficient to deliver to the Terminal the tonnages which are the subject of this Access Application.

Category of Access Application:	
A	A new Access Seeker <i>(please (1) complete Schedule A attached and (2) provide evidence of solvency or security offered to enable DBIM to assess creditworthiness).</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
B	An existing Access Holder seeking additional capacity (including an extension of the Term) pursuant to a mechanism in its Access Agreement (as contemplated by Section 5.11 of the Access Undertaking). <input type="checkbox"/>
C	An existing Access Holder seeking additional capacity (including an extension of the Term) other than in the circumstances contemplated by Section 5.11 of the Access Undertaking. <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>For existing Access Holders making a category B or C application, please complete the declaration below or Schedule A attached:</i>	
	I confirm that all details required by Schedule A attached in relation to the Services required at DBCT, and any Security required, will be as per our existing Access Agreement <i>[tick box at right]</i> . <input type="checkbox"/>
<i>[Note: If box is not ticked, please complete Schedule A attached]</i>	
Name	DBIM use only Received Date: Access Application Date: <i>[per Section 5.4(b) of the Access Undertaking]</i>
Position	
Signed	
Date	

Schedule A to the Access Application of [insert name]

Note – where the Access Seeker is an Existing Access Holder and the details are relevantly the same as the Services being provided under the Access Agreement, state “as existing”. Cross reference to further sheets to be attached where there is insufficient room in the table below.

1	Name and contact details	As above
2	Stockpiling requirements	
3	Blending requirements	
4	Number of products	
5	Date of commencement of delivery of coal to the Terminal Note: date may not be later than five years after date of this application.	
6	Description of each type of coal (including coal qualities such as moisture content, dust extinction moisture level, “stickiness”, and contamination levels and any special requirements the Access Seeker has in relation to its coal, including any special equipment or particular Handling processes) to be delivered to the Terminal.	
7	Net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each Financial Year where access is requested Note: the rate of tonnage per annum must be equal to the highest Annual Contract Tonnage sought from the start of the fourth Financial Year except that Tonnages that decrease to coincide with production towards end of life of mine are acceptable.	Year Mtpa
8	Proposed number of trains and wagons per train for each week from the proposed date of commencement of the delivery of coal to the Terminal to the end of the first full Financial Year.	
9	Proposed gross tonnes per wagon.	
10	To the extent possible, the number, type and respective gross and deadweight tonnages of vessels, on a month by month basis, expected to ship the Access Seeker’s coal from the proposed date of the commencement of the delivery of coal to the Terminal to the end of the first full Financial Year, including details of the numbers of single and part vessel consignments.	
11	Requirements for trial shipments (if any).	
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report prepared by a ‘competent person’ (as defined in the JORC Code) in accordance with the JORC Code and the Coal Guidelines which provides an estimate of Marketable Coal Reserves and Coal Resources as at the date the report is prepared (which must be within 12 months of the date of the Access Application) which are to be allocated for shipment under the Access Seeker’s Access Agreement. The estimate must be calculated in accordance with the JORC Code and the Coal Guidelines. The report and the key documents used to develop the report must be verified by a ‘competent person’ (as defined in the JORC Code). • An explanation of how the estimate of Marketable Coal Reserves and Coal Resources in the report is consistent with having sufficient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketable Coal Reserves for the net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each of the first 5 Financial Years in item 7 in respect of which Access is applied for; and • Coal Resources, together with the Marketable Coal Reserves, for the net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each Financial Year in item 7. 	
13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the coal mine project that will be used as the source of coal to be delivered by the Access Seeker to the Terminal (Source Mine Project). • The project timeline (including key milestones) for the construction, commissioning and production phases of the Source Mine Project. • An explanation of how the Source Mine Project is currently tracking against the project timeline and a description of the current stage of the Source Mine Project. • An explanation of how the project timeline referred to above is consistent with the date for commencement of delivery of coal to the Terminal (as specified in item 5). • An assessment of the prospects of the Access Seeker obtaining any debt or equity finance required in order for the Source Mine Project to achieve the key milestones referred to in the project timeline including commencement of the production phase. • The Access Seeker’s progress in obtaining the necessary approvals for the Source Mine Project. 	

Name	Signed
Position	
Date	

Access Renewal Form

[Note: this form to be issued on Access Seeker’s letterhead]

To: Chief Executive Officer
DBIM

DBCT Renewal Application

TAKE NOTICE that the Access Seeker named below applies to renew its Access Application for Access to the Services at Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal pursuant to Section 5.3A of the Access Undertaking.

Name of Access Seeker	
Origin of Coal (Mine Name)	
Street address	
Telephone	
Attention	
Email address	

The Access Seeker warrants that it has:

- (a) rights to below rail infrastructure; and/or
- (b) made or will promptly make an application to the relevant railway infrastructure service provider to obtain rights to rail infrastructure (which it reasonably expects will be granted if this Renewal Application is granted); and/or
- (c) otherwise made arrangements,

to ensure that rail access is sufficient to deliver to the Terminal the tonnages which are the subject of this Renewal Application.

Category of Renewal Application	
<p>A A renewal of an Access Application which was submitted by a new Access Seeker <i>(please complete the declaration below or (1) complete Schedule A attached and (2) provide evidence of solvency or security offered to enable DBIM to assess creditworthiness).</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>I confirm that all details required by Schedule A attached in relation to the Services required at DBCT, and any Security required, will be as per our current Access Application [tick box at right]. <i>[Note: If box is not ticked, please complete Schedule A attached]</i> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>B A renewal of an Access Application which was submitted by an existing Access Holder seeking additional capacity (including an extension of the Term) pursuant to a mechanism in its Access Agreement (as contemplated by Section 5.11 of the Access Undertaking). <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>C A renewal of an Access Application which was submitted by an existing Access Holder seeking additional capacity (including an extension of the Term) other than in the circumstances contemplated by 5.11 of the Access Undertaking. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><i>For existing Access Holders making a category B or C Renewal Application, please complete the declaration below or Schedule A attached:</i></p> <p>I confirm that all details required by Schedule A attached in relation to the Services required at DBCT, and any Security required, will be as per our current Access Application and existing Access Agreement [tick box at right]. <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>[Note: If box is not ticked, please complete Schedule A attached]</i></p>	
Name	<p><i>DBIM use only</i></p> <p><i>Received Date:</i></p>
Position	
Signed	
Date	

Schedule A to the Renewal Application of [insert name]

(Note – where the Access Seeker is an Existing Access Holder and the details are relevantly the same as the Services being provided under the Access Agreement, state “as existing”. Cross reference to further sheets to be attached where there is insufficient room in the table below.)

1	Name and contact details	As above
2	Stockpiling requirements	
3	Blending requirements	
4	Number of products	
5	Date of commencement of delivery of coal to the Terminal Note: date may not be a date in the past and may not be later than 5 years after date of original access application.	
6	Description of each type of coal (including coal qualities such as moisture content, dust extinction moisture level, “stickiness”, and contamination levels and any special requirements the Access Seeker has in relation to its coal, including any special equipment or particular Handling processes) to be delivered to the Terminal.	
7	Net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each Financial Year where access is requested Note: the rate of tonnage per annum must be equal to the highest Annual Contract Tonnage sought from the start of the fourth Financial Year except that Tonnages that decrease to coincide with production towards end of life of mine are acceptable.	Year Mtpa
8	Proposed number of trains and wagons per train for each week from the proposed date of commencement of the delivery of coal to the Terminal to the end of the first full Financial Year.	
9	Proposed gross tonnes per wagon.	
10	To the extent possible, the number, type and respective gross and deadweight tonnages of vessels, on a month by month basis, expected to ship the Access Seeker’s coal from the proposed date of the commencement of the delivery of coal to the Terminal to the end of the first full Financial Year, including details of the numbers of single and part vessel consignments.	
11	Requirements for trial shipments (if any)	
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A report prepared by a ‘competent person’ (as defined in the JORC Code) in accordance with the JORC Code and the Coal Guidelines which provides an estimate of Marketable Coal Reserves and Coal Resources as at the date the report is prepared (which must be within 12 months of the date of the Renewal Application) which are to be allocated for shipment under the Access Seeker’s Access Agreement. The estimate must be calculated in accordance with the JORC Code and the Coal Guidelines. The report and the key documents used to develop the report must be verified by a ‘competent person’ (as defined in the JORC Code). • An explanation of how the estimate of Coal Resources in the report is consistent with being able to economically extract the net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each Financial Year in item 7 by the relevant Financial Years (including the proportion which is 'Marketable Coal Reserves' as defined in the JORC Code, and the Access Seeker's approach to converting those Coal Resources to Marketable Coal Reserves). • An explanation of how the estimate of Marketable Coal Reserves and Coal Resources in the report is consistent with having sufficient: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketable Coal Reserves for the net tonnes of coal per annum requested for the first five Financial Year in item 7 in respect of which Access applied for; and • Coal Resources, together with the Marketable Coal Reserves, for the net tonnes of coal per annum requested for each Financial Year in item 7. 	

13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of the coal mine project that will be used as the source of coal to be delivered by the Access Seeker to the Terminal (Source Mine Project). • The project timeline (including key milestones) for the construction, commissioning and production phases of the Source Mine Project. • An explanation of how the Source Mine Project is currently tracking against the project timeline and a description of the current stage of the Source Mine Project. • An explanation of how the project timeline referred to above is consistent with the date for commencement of delivery of coal to the Terminal (as specified in item 5). • An assessment of the prospects of the Access Seeker obtaining any debt or equity finance required in order for the Source Mine Project to achieve the key milestones referred to in the project timeline including commencement of the production phase. • The Access Seeker’s progress in obtaining the necessary approvals for the Source Mine Project. 	
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Name	Signed
Position	
Date	

Schedule B – Standard Access Agreement

[Standard Access Agreement attached separately]

Schedule C – Confidentiality Deed

This confidentiality deed

is made on _____ between the following parties:

1. **Dalrymple Bay Infrastructure Management Pty Limited**
ACN 097 698 916
of Level 15, Waterfront Place, 1 Eagle Street, Brisbane QLD 4000
(DBIM)
2. **[insert name of receiving party]**
[insert ABN/ACN/ARBN]
of [insert address]
(Access Seeker)

Recitals

- A. DBIM and the Access Seeker wish to negotiate the terms of an Access Agreement under which DBIM will provide Access to the Services.
- B. The parties have agreed to the disclosure of certain Confidential Information to each other in order to assist them to reach a negotiated outcome on the terms and conditions of Access to the Services, settle a dispute or to assist an arbitrator make a determination in relation to a dispute.
- C. The parties have agreed that any Confidential Information is provided on the terms of this deed and that they will not use or disclose the Confidential Information except as provided in this deed.

This deed witnesses

that in consideration of, among other things, the mutual promises contained in this deed, the parties agree:

1 Definitions and interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In this deed:

Access Undertaking means the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Access Undertaking prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997* (Qld) and approved on 1 July 2021 as varied or replaced from time to time;

Confidential Information means any information, data or other matter disclosed to a party by or on behalf of another party where:

- (a) the disclosure of the information, data or other matter by the Recipient might reasonably be expected to affect the commercial affairs of the owner of the information, data or other matter; or
- (b) the information, data or other matter is marked or otherwise clearly identified as confidential by a party when disclosed,
provided that such information, data or other matter:
- (c) is not already in the public domain;
- (d) does not become available to the public through means other than a breach of this confidentiality deed or of the confidentiality provisions of the Access Undertaking;

- (e) was not in the other party's lawful possession prior to such disclosure; or
- (f) is not received by the other party independently from a third party free to disclose such information, data or other matter,

and provided further that the information, data or other matter will cease to be Confidential Information if the information has ceased to retain its confidential nature, for example because:

- (g) the disclosure of the information, data or other matter by the Recipient would no longer reasonably be expected to affect the commercial affairs of the owner of the information, data or other matter;
- (h) the information, data or other matter is now in the public domain through means other than a breach of this confidentiality deed or of the confidentiality provisions of the Access Undertaking; or
- (i) the information, data or other matter has been received by the Recipient independently from a third party free to disclose the information, data or other matter;

Corporations Act means the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);

Discloser means a person who discloses Confidential Information to a Recipient pursuant to negotiations for Access under Part 5 of the Access Undertaking;

Document includes any note, memorandum, record, report, financial information, summary, analysis, calculation, strategic assessment, market survey, business plan, computer program, computer record, circuit, circuit layout, drawing, specification, material or any other means by which information may be stored or reproduced;

Express Purpose means to assist the Recipient to reach a negotiated outcome or settle a dispute with the Discloser or to assist an arbitrator make a determination in relation to a dispute as to the terms and conditions of Access;

Recipient means a person who receives Confidential Information pursuant to negotiations for Access under Part 5 of the Access Undertaking;

Specified Person means:

- (a) an officer or employee of a Recipient;
- (b) a professional adviser to a Recipient;
- (c) a financier of a Recipient;
- (d) a professional adviser to a financier of a Recipient;
- (e) an officer, employee, or a professional adviser to a related body corporate of a Recipient; or
- (f) an officer or employee of the Operator,

who has a specific need to have access to the Confidential Information for the Express Purpose.

1.2 Interpretation

- (a) Terms defined in the Access Undertaking have the same meaning in this deed unless otherwise defined.
- (b) Headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation.
- (c) In this deed, unless the context otherwise requires:
 - (1) words importing the singular include the plural and vice versa;

- (2) a reference to any thing (including, but not limited to, any right) includes a part of that thing but nothing in this Clause 1.2(c)(2) implies that performance of part of an obligation constitutes performance of the obligation;
- (3) the term “related body corporate” has the meaning given to that term under the Corporations Act;
- (4) the term “associate” has the meaning given to that term in Section 15 of the Corporations Act;
- (5) an expression importing a natural person includes any company, partnership, joint venture, association, corporation or other body corporate and any government agency; and
- (6) a reference to a person includes that person’s successors and legal personal representatives.

2 Confidentiality

The Recipient must:

- (a) hold the Confidential Information in strict confidence and not disclose, or cause or permit the disclosure of, the Confidential Information, except as permitted under this deed or with the prior written consent of the Discloser;
- (b) not disclose, or cause or permit the disclosure to any person of, any opinion in respect of the Confidential Information or a Document created in accordance with Clause 3(c), except as permitted under this deed;
- (c) keep the Confidential Information and any Documents created in accordance with Clause 3(c) in a way such that it is reasonably protected from any use, disclosure or access which is inconsistent with this deed;
- (d) promptly notify the Discloser if it suspects, or becomes aware of, any unauthorised use, storage, copying or disclosure of the Confidential Information;
- (e) do anything reasonably required by the Discloser to prevent or stop a breach or threatened breach of this deed or an infringement or threatened infringement of the Discloser’s rights arising out of this deed by any person, whether by court proceedings or otherwise; and
- (f) maintain such procedures as are reasonably necessary to ensure compliance with this deed by the Recipient and each Specified Person and, upon request, provide the Discloser details of the procedures adopted.

3 Permitted use and disclosure

The Recipient may:

- (a) only use the Confidential Information for the Express Purpose;
- (b) not make use of the Confidential Information to the commercial, financial or competitive disadvantage of the Discloser (but this does not preclude the Recipient from using the Confidential Information in negotiations with the Discloser or in any dispute proceedings, submissions to the Queensland Competition Authority or other proceeding contemplated in the Access Undertaking or the *Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997* (Qld));

- (c) create, or cause or permit to be created, a Document which reproduces, is based on, utilises or relates to Confidential Information only if that creation is solely for the Express Purpose; and
- (d) only disclose Confidential Information (including as contained in a Document created in accordance with Clause 3(c)) to a Specified Person, and may only make such disclosure solely for the Express Purpose.

4 Return and destruction of information

- (a) If requested by the Discloser, the Recipient must promptly return to the Discloser, or destroy or delete as the Discloser directs, all original Documents and copies which:
 - (1) are or contain Confidential Information; and
 - (2) reproduce, are based on, utilise or relate to Confidential Information.
- (b) If a Document or a copy referred to in Clause 4(a) contains information which is Confidential Information of the Recipient, then the Recipient is not required to return that Document but must destroy or delete the portion of the Document containing the Confidential Information of the Discloser.
- (c) Nothing in this clause 4 requires the destruction or return of documentation contained in any board papers or information retained by a professional adviser in accordance with usual professional practice.

5 Operation of this deed

- (a) This deed continues without limitation in time but, subject to Clause 5(b), does not apply to any Confidential Information that:
 - (1) the Recipient or a Specified Person is required to disclose by any applicable law or legally binding order of any court, government, semi-government authority, administrative or judicial body, or a requirement of a stock exchange or regulator;
 - (2) is in the public domain other than as a result of a breach of this deed;
 - (3) was at the time of disclosure already in the lawful possession of the Recipient; or
 - (4) is received by the Recipient from a person (other than a Discloser or any employee, officer, agent or adviser of a Discloser) legally entitled to possess that information and provide it to the Recipient.
- (b) If the Recipient or a Specified Person must make a disclosure referred to in Clause 5(a)(1):
 - (1) the Recipient must only disclose, and must ensure that the Specified Person only discloses the minimum Confidential Information required to comply with the applicable law, order or requirement; and
 - (2) before making such disclosure, the Recipient must:
 - (A) give the Discloser reasonable written notice of:
 - (i) the full circumstances of the required disclosure; and
 - (ii) the Confidential Information which it, or the Specified Person, proposes to disclose; and

- (B) consult with the Discloser as to the form of the disclosure.
-

6 Acknowledgment

The Recipient acknowledges that:

- (a) the Confidential Information is secret and highly confidential to the Discloser (and in circumstances where the disclosure relates to information provided under Section 17.5 of the Access Undertaking, to the other parties to the disclosed arbitration determinations);
 - (b) this deed does not convey any proprietary or other interest in the Confidential Information to the Recipient or any Specified Person;
 - (c) disclosure of Confidential Information in breach of this deed could cause considerable commercial and financial detriment to the Discloser;
 - (d) damages may be inadequate compensation for breach of this deed and, subject to the court's discretion, the Discloser may restrain by an injunction or similar remedy, any conduct or threatened conduct which is or would be a breach of this deed; and
 - (e) some or all of the Confidential Information may be relevant to the price or value of securities of the Discloser. The Recipient undertakes that it will not deal in those securities in breach of the insider trading provisions of the Corporations Act.
-

7 Recipient to ensure others comply

The Recipient must:

- (a) inform each Specified Person of the Recipient's obligations under this deed;
 - (b) procure that each Specified Person strictly observes all of the Recipient's obligations under this deed as if those obligations were imposed on that person; and
 - (c) generally ensure that no officer, employee, adviser or agent of the Recipient does anything which, if done by the Recipient, would be inconsistent with this deed.
-

8 Indemnity

The Recipient indemnifies the Discloser in respect of any claim, action, damage, loss, cost, charge, expense, outgoing or payment which the Discloser suffers, incurs or is liable for in respect of:

- (a) any breach of this deed by the Recipient;
 - (b) any failure by the Recipient to ensure compliance by any Specified Person with the terms of this deed; or
 - (c) any infringement of the Discloser's rights in respect of the Confidential Information by the Recipient or a Specified Person.
-

9 Disclaimer

- (a) Neither the Discloser, nor any of its related bodies corporate nor any of their respective officers, employees or advisers:
 - (1) makes any representation or warranty:
-

- (A) as to the accuracy or completeness of the Confidential Information;
 - (B) that the Confidential Information has been audited, verified or prepared with reasonable care; or
 - (C) that the Confidential Information is the totality of the information that a prospective Access Seeker may require in order to negotiate an Access Agreement;
- (2) accepts any responsibility for any interpretation, opinion or conclusion that the Recipient or a Specified Person may form as a result of examining the Confidential Information;
 - (3) accepts any responsibility to inform the Recipient of any matter arising or coming to the Discloser's notice which may affect or qualify any Confidential Information which the Discloser provides to the Recipient; and
 - (4) is liable, and the Recipient covenants not to make any claim or commence or pursue any proceedings against any of them, for any loss of any kind (including, without limitation, damages, costs, interest, loss of profits, or special loss or damage) arising from:
 - (A) an error, inaccuracy, incompleteness or similar defect in the Confidential Information; or
 - (B) any default, negligence or lack of care in relation to the preparation or provision of the Confidential Information.
- (b) The Recipient acknowledges that it is making an independent assessment of the Confidential Information and that it will carry out, and rely solely on, its own investigation and analyses in relation to the Confidential Information.
 - (c) Any reliance by the Recipient, or any Specified Person, on any Confidential Information, or any use of any Confidential Information, is solely at its own risk.

10 Governing law and jurisdiction

- (a) This deed is governed by the laws of Queensland.
- (b) The parties irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts of Queensland.

11 Waivers

- (a) Waiver of any right, power, authority, discretion or remedy arising on default under this deed must be in writing and signed by the party granting the waiver.
- (b) A failure or delay in exercise, or partial exercise, of a right, power, authority, discretion or remedy created or arising on default under this deed does not result in a waiver of that right, power, authority, discretion or remedy.

12 Variation

Any variation of this deed must be in writing and signed by the parties.

13 Entire agreement

This deed is the entire agreement between the parties in respect of its subject matter.

Executed as a deed:

**Signed sealed and delivered by
DBIM**

by:

Director/Secretary

Director

Name (please print)

Name (please print)

**Signed sealed and delivered by
[insert Access Seeker]**

by:

Director/Secretary

Director

Name (please print) Name (please print)

Schedule D – Services

1 Train scheduling

DBIM must (subject to availability of trains and factors beyond its control) co-ordinate cargo assembly windows at the terminal to receive coal parcels and provide train operators and Access Holders with details of cargo receipt windows suitable for terminal acceptance of trains and ensure sufficient unloading capacity is made available at the Terminal, to allow each Access Holder to ship its Annual Contract Tonnage of coal in each Financial Year.

2 Train unloading

If a train carrying an Access Holder's coal arrives at the Terminal within its designated cargo build window, DBIM must ensure that the train is unloaded at a rate (consistent with the type and condition of the coal) consistent with achieving Handling of the Annual Contract Tonnage of coal for an Access Holder.

3 Reclaiming and vessel loading

DBIM must:

- (a) make the Terminal available for berthing by vessels (which are satisfactory in all respects to receive coal) nominated by each Access Holder, such that not less than the Annual Contract Tonnage can be Handled by DBIM on behalf of that Access Holder in each Financial Year (as long as the vessel and/or cargo mix required by the Access Holder (or its customer) does not unreasonably impact on the efficiency of the Terminal); and
- (b) load each Access Holder's coal into a vessel which is nominated by the Access Holder and is available for loading so as to achieve the objective in paragraph 3(a).

4 Incidental services

DBIM must provide the following services incidental to coal Handling (unless provided directly by the Operator):

- sampling and survey services;
- vessel monitoring;
- co-ordination with ships' agents, masters, customers and other relevant entities;
- crew disembarkation services; and
- wharfage and line services.

5 Miscellaneous services

If required by an Access Holder or any Approval or statutory authority notified to DBIM, DBIM must, in accordance with Good Operating and Maintenance Practice, provide the following miscellaneous services to the Access Holder:

- moisture adding;
- compacting;
- surfactant adding;
- dozing;
- blending (subject to Section 6(d) below); and

- any other services reasonably requested from time to time in writing by an Access Holder to DBIM, provided that such services will not unreasonably impact on the efficiency or capacity of the Terminal.

6 Stockpiling and blending

- DBIM must provide to each Access Holder sufficient stockpile areas to allow cargo assembly (i.e. assembly of cargo for a nominated vessel with an appropriate arrival time) for vessels onto which the Access Holder's coal is to be loaded.
- Remnant management areas will be determined by the Operator in areas of the Terminal which are not required for cargo assembly and which can be made available for dedicated stockpiling without materially affecting efficiency of the Terminal. DBIM must ensure that each Access Holder is offered the opportunity to use a proportion of that stockpiling area which accords with its proportion of the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage under all Access Agreements and Existing User Agreements.
- The stockpiling rights in Sections 6(a) and 6(b) are subject to any other obligation of DBIM under any Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement with another Access Holder entered into prior to 1 July 2004 (to the extent that such obligation has not been waived).
- DBIM must blend coal if so requested, but subject to requirements in the Terminal Regulations from time to time, which may:
 - require coal to be blended before it is received at the Terminal, where reasonably practicable;
 - require coal to be blended into a stockpile where reasonably practicable (rather than being blended from stockpile); and
 - limit the proportions in which coal may be blended (to limit the increase in consumption of capacity of the Terminal consumed because of blending).
- DBIM must transfer each Access Holder's coal from the train unloading facility at the Terminal to the relevant stockpile area or a cargo assembly area and stockpile an Access Holder's coal in that area (except to the extent that a quality plan under the Terminal Regulations has been agreed to which provides for direct loading from train to vessel).

7 Prevention of contamination

DBIM must take all practicable measures to maintain the integrity of each Access Holder's coal at the Terminal, including (without limitation) by:

- avoiding contamination of the Access Holder's coal, including (without limitation) contamination with other coal or waste material; and
- minimising handling and associated degradation of the Access Holder's coal.

8 Data provision

DBIM must provide such information and access to systems as are reasonable to inform Access Holders of relevant data relating to handling of their coal.

9 Co-ordination

Subject to the Access Holder providing relevant information to DBIM within a reasonable time, DBIM must:

- ensure, as far as practicable, that it discharges its obligations in this Schedule in accordance with the requirements of the Access Holder's reasonable quality plans,

reasonable shipping programs and contracts as notified to DBIM and the Operator from time to time consistent with Terminal Regulations, and

- (b) (subject to the foregoing and having regard to equity amongst Access Holders) use its best endeavours to minimise the aggregate cost to the Access Holder arising out of Handling at the Terminal (including demurrage costs and rail freight).

10 Terminal Regulations, Force Majeure, Laws and Operation and Maintenance Contract

The provision of each of the above Services by DBIM is subject to (and DBIM's obligations are modified to the extent of):

- (a) any relevant provisions of the Terminal Regulations in so far as they:
- (1) require scheduling of Access Holder's railing in and shipment of coal in ways which promote Terminal and System efficiency and endeavours to achieve the objective of even shipments by Access Holders;
 - (2) temporarily reduce the tonnage of coal which may be Handled or Services provided, during such periods as capacity of the Terminal or relevant Services becomes restricted, provided that such reductions and restrictions affect all Access Holders equitably (but this does not relieve the Access Holder or DBIM respectively from any liability which they might have in respect of causing capacity or Services to have become restricted);
 - (3) prescribe requirements for trains, unloading of trains, stockpiling and cargo assembly of vessels, arrival of vessels, loading of vessels, pre-loading requirements and order of loading and unloading and other matters where possible (including matters of the type dealt with in the Terminal Regulations as at the Commencement Date) which promotes the efficient, safe and equitable utilisations of Terminal Capacity and System Capacity and Terminal Services;
 - (4) require Access Holders to co-operate with the Operator and other Access Holders in relation to scheduling, loading, unloading, priorities and other matters relating to the operation of the Terminal; and
 - (5) allow the exercise of discretions on the part of the Operator in limited cases, where it is reasonable to do so, to optimise Terminal or System efficiency and the power is required to be exercised in good faith and in a non-discriminatory way;
- (b) in respect of an Access Holder, any specific provision of their Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement including any provisions relating to an event of force majeure; and
- (c) DBIM:
- (1) being able to require the Operator under the Operation and Maintenance Contract to provide such services; and
 - (2) without limiting Section 10(c) any specific provision in the Operation and Maintenance Contract including any provisions relating to an event of force majeure.

The provision of the above Services by DBIM must be carried out in accordance with Good Operating and Maintenance Practice and all applicable laws.

11 Standard for Services

- (a) The provision of the above Services by DBIM must be carried out with due skill, care and diligence in accordance with this Undertaking, the Terminal Regulations, Good Operating and Maintenance Practice and all applicable laws.
- (b) When providing the above Services, DBIM must take into account the following factors, where relevant:
 - (1) lowest total whole of life cost;
 - (2) reliability and economy of performance;
 - (3) maximising the effective life of the Terminal; and
 - (4) DBIM's non-discrimination obligations under this Undertaking.

Schedule E – Terminal Master Plan

[Terminal Master Plan attached separately]

Schedule F – Definitions and Interpretation

1. Definitions

In this Undertaking:

60/60 Requirement has the meaning given in Section 12.5(h).

Access means access under an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement to the Services to be provided by DBIM at the Terminal.

Access Agreement means an access agreement between DBIM and an Access Holder negotiated under Section 5 of this Undertaking (or otherwise entered into during the Term) including an Existing User Agreement, and a Differentially Priced Access Agreement, as the context provides.

Access Applicant means a person who has submitted to DBIM a valid Access Application that has been confirmed by DBIM as compliant with Section 5.2 and has not lapsed, expired or otherwise been validly rejected by DBIM.

Access Application means:

- (a) an application for Access made or deemed to have been made under Section 5.2 of this Undertaking;
- (b) for the purposes of Sections 5.3, 5.3A, 5.4, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9 and Section 17 only – an Access Application which was duly submitted to DBIM prior to the Commencement Date under and in accordance with a previous access undertaking for the Terminal and which has not been dealt with on the Commencement Date. For clarification, the time of the submission of the Schedule A information (before or after the Commencement Date) will not affect the date on which the application is taken to have been received by DBIM; and
- (c) for the purposes of Section 5.4 only – an application of the kind referred to in Section 5.10(q)(9)(B) which is made after the Commencement Date,

as renewed from time to time in accordance with this Undertaking.

Access Application Date means:

- (a) where paragraph (b) of this definition does not apply, the date that the Access Application was received by DBIM; or
- (b) the date that the Access Application was deemed to be made if the Access Application was substantially altered in accordance with Section 5.3A or Section 5.7.

Access Charges means amounts payable by an Access Holder under an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement for the Services.

Access Holder means a party who has an entitlement to Access under an Access Agreement or an Existing User Agreement.

Access Seeker means a party seeking Access, or increased Access, to the Services and includes a party to a Conditional Access Agreement.

Access Transfer has the meaning given in Section 5.13 of this Undertaking.

Actual Throughput in a particular Financial Year means the number of tonnes of coal handled.

Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage means, in respect of a relevant Financial Year:

- (a) in respect of a Differentiated Expansion Component, the sum of the Annual Contract Tonnages for only the Differentially Priced Access Holders in respect of that Expansion Component; and
- (b) in respect of the Existing Terminal, the sum of the Annual Contract Tonnages for all Access Holders other than Differentially Priced Access Holders in that Financial Year.

Alternative Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement means the alternative proposed Standard Funding Agreement or alternative proposed Standard Underwriting Agreement as specified by the QCA under Section 5.10(q)(7).

Annual Contract Tonnage means, for an Access Holder in a relevant Financial Year, the number of tonnes of coal in that Financial Year that the Access Holder is entitled to have Handled under its Access Agreement:

- (a) including tonnage which an Access Holder is entitled to have Handled but which may not, at a practical level, be able to be Handled due to circumstances such as a force majeure event or relevant provisions of Terminal Regulations and any tonnage which an Access Holder would be entitled to have Handled but for the suspension of the Access Holder's right to have the tonnage Handled under an Access Agreement; but
- (b) excluding ad-hoc over shipments which may be permitted subject to available capacity.

Approval means any and all licences, approvals, consent or permits required from any Government Agency or third party for the construction, occupation, development or operation of the Terminal for the provision of the Services, performance of the Leases, or the Port Services Agreement, including but not limited to:

- (a) environmental approvals and licences;
- (b) planning and development approvals and licences; and
- (c) local government approvals and licences.

Approval Date means 1 July 2021.

Arbitration means an arbitration commenced under Section 17.4.

Arbitration Register means the register of Relevant Determinations maintained in accordance with Section 17.5(b).

Available System Capacity means, in respect of a relevant time, the amount of System Capacity at that time not contracted to be Handled. It is derived by subtracting the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage as at the relevant time from System Capacity at that time. Where that subtraction results in a negative number, it will be taken to be "nil". Where Available System Capacity is to be determined in respect of a future time DBIM will estimate it taking all relevant factors into account (including System Capacity expected to arise out of a System Capacity Expansion which has been or can reasonably be expected to be committed to at the time of the estimation).

Authorised Representative has the meaning given in Section 5.14(c)(2) of this Undertaking.

Business Day means a day other than a Saturday, a Sunday, or a public holiday in Brisbane.

Capital Expenditure means expenditure (incurred by DBIM) which:

- (a) relates to replacement or expansion of any part of the Terminal;
- (b) relates to refurbishment or upgrade of any part of the Terminal which can reasonably be expected to extend the life of the relevant part beyond its original useful life or is undertaken for environmental or safety reasons;
- (c) otherwise relates to the refurbishment or upgrade of Terminal plant and/or infrastructure which is reasonably expected to improve whole of life cost, or is incurred with the agreement of the Operator; or
- (d) is ancillary or incidental to paragraphs (a), (b) or (c),

but not expenditure recovered through HCF or HCV (as those terms are defined in the Standard Access Agreement).

Coal Guidelines means the ‘Australian Guidelines for Estimating and Reporting of Inventory Coal, Coal Resources and Coal Reserves’ published by the Coalfields Geology Council of New South Wales and the Queensland Resources Council or its successor document, as updated from time to time.

Coal Resources has the meaning given to it in the JORC Code.

Collective Negotiation Group has the meaning given to it in Section 5.14(a) of this Undertaking.

Collective Negotiations has the meaning given to it in Section 5.14(a) of this Undertaking.

Commencement Date means 1 July 2021.

Completion means, in respect of relevant works comprising a Terminal Capacity Expansion or other Capital Expenditure Program:

- (a) the works are electrically and mechanically complete; and
- (b) testing and commissioning has been satisfactorily completed (including load commissioning), but where punchlist items (being items intended to be carried out after practical completion and commencement of full operation of the relevant items) are not necessarily complete, and **Complete** and **Completed** have corresponding meanings.

Conditional Access Agreement has the meaning given to it in Section 5.4(l) of this Undertaking.

Confidential Information means any information, data or other matter disclosed to a person by, or on behalf of, another person where:

- (c) the disclosure of the information, data or other matter by the recipient might reasonably be expected to affect the commercial affairs of the owner of the information, data or other matter; or
- (d) the information, data or other matter is marked or otherwise clearly identified as confidential by a party when disclosed;

provided that such information, data or other matter:

- (e) is not already in the public domain;
- (f) does not become available to the public through means other than a breach of the confidentiality provisions in this Undertaking or a breach of any confidentiality deed contemplated in Section 8 of this Undertaking;
- (g) was not in the other party’s lawful possession prior to such disclosure; or
- (h) is not received by the other party independently from a third party free to disclose such information, data or other matter;

and provided further that the information, data or other matter will cease to be Confidential Information if the information, data or other matter has ceased to retain its confidential nature, for example because:

- (i) the disclosure of the information, data or other matter by the recipient would no longer reasonably be expected to affect the commercial affairs of the owner of the information, data or other matter;
- (j) the information, data or other matter has entered in the public domain through means other than a breach of the confidentiality provisions in this Undertaking or a breach of any confidentiality deed contemplated in Section 8 of this Undertaking; or
- (k) the information, data or other matter has been received by the recipient independently from a third party free to disclose the information, data or other matter.

Construction Period Risk Free Rate means the rate calculated by averaging the yield of the 10 year Commonwealth Government bond over the 20 Business Days preceding the earlier of:

- (a) the first draw down date on floating rate construction debt financing; or
 - (b) the interest rate set date on a fixed rate construction debt financing;
- effected by DBIM in respect of a relevant Terminal Capacity Expansion.

Control has the meaning given to that term in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) and **Controlled** has a corresponding meaning.

Cost Allocation Manual means a cost allocation manual prepared by the QCA under s159 of the QCA Act for use by DBIM.

Cost Allocation Principles has the meaning given in Section 11.7(h).

Cost Sensitive Expansion has the meaning given in Section 11.8(b).

Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain means all infrastructure relating to raiing and shipping of coal (from mine outloaders to Terminal shiploaders and adjacent infrastructure), excluding Hay Point, generally referred to as the *Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain*, (unless all relevant stakeholders otherwise agree).

DBCT Holdings means DBCT Holdings Pty Limited ACN 096 395 783 and its successors and assigns, including persons taking by way of novation.

DBIM means Dalrymple Bay Infrastructure Mangement Pty Ltd ACN 097 698 916 and its successors and permitted assigns, including persons taking by way of novation.

DBCT Trustee means DBCT Investor Services Pty Ltd ACN 052 156 082 as trustee of the DBCT Trust.

Different Terms has the meaning given in Section 13.1.

Differentiation, in respect of a Terminal Capacity Expansion, means the Terminal Capacity Expansion should be treated as a separate Terminal Component for the purposes of determining Access Charges in accordance with Sections 11.1 and 11.4 of this Undertaking, and **Differentiated** has a corresponding meaning.

Differentiated Expansion Component has the meaning giving in Section 11.8(a)(2).

Differentially Priced Access Agreement means an Access Agreement under which the Access Charges are to be differentially priced and Services are to be provided by DBIM from capacity created by a Differentiated Expansion Component.

Differentially Priced Access Holder means an Access Holder who is party to a Differentially Priced Access Agreement.

Differentially Priced Capacity means capacity associated with a Differentiated Expansion Component.

Differentiated Queue has the meaning set out in Section 5.4(s).

Dispute has the meaning given to that term in Section 17.1.

Dispute Notice has the meaning given to that term in Section 17.1.

Early Termination means the termination of an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement (**Terminated Agreement**) before its originally scheduled expiry date (but not where that occurred as a result of the exercise of a contractual right to terminate which was included in the Terminated Agreement when it was entered into, other than a right to do so for default in payment or insolvency of the Access Holder or default by DBIM. For the purpose of this definition, termination for default in payment or insolvency will be taken to have occurred if DBIM terminates the Terminated Agreement on other grounds but in circumstances where a default in payment or the insolvency of the Access Holder could have been reasonably expected within a reasonably short time thereafter had that termination not occurred).

Execution Date has the meaning given in the Standard Access Agreement.

Existing Terminal means the Terminal as it exists at the Commencement Date together with each Socialised Expansion of that existing Terminal.

Existing Terminal Capacity has the meaning given in Section 12.1(a)(1).

Existing User Agreement means an agreement which is in force as at the Commencement Date by which DBIM has granted an Access Holder an entitlement to have coal handled through the Terminal.

Expansion Component means in respect of a Terminal Capacity Expansion, the Terminal Component the subject of the expansion, as determined in accordance with this Undertaking.

Expansion Component Capacity means, for an Expansion Component, the maximum reasonably achievable capacity of that Expansion Component (measured in tonnes per Financial Year) as estimated pursuant to Section 12.1.

Expansion Parties means, in respect of an Expansion Component, any Funding Access Seeker or any party to a Conditional Access Agreement associated with that Expansion Component.

Expansion Pricing Approach means the dollar amount, formula, mechanism or process for setting an Initial TIC, which will be applied to determine the Initial TIC for a Terminal Component, following a Terminal Capacity Expansion.

Expansion Pricing Principles means the principles set out in Section 11.8.

Expansion Ruling has the meaning given in Section 5.12(a).

Feasibility Studies means in relation to a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, FEL 2 Feasibility Study and FEL 3 Feasibility Study.

FEL 1 Feasibility Study means in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, a study that:

- (c) estimates Terminal Capacity and System Capacity in accordance with Section 12.1 of the Undertaking;
- (d) identifies possible Terminal Expansion Components that will create additional Terminal Capacity, including any potential system capacity expansions that may be required to create complementary additional System Capacity;
- (e) makes a preliminary assessment of the available Terminal capacity that will be created by the Terminal Expansion Components;
- (f) makes a preliminary assessment of the available Terminal capacity that will be created by the Terminal capacity expansion; and
- (g) unless otherwise agreed by DBIM and the relevant Funding Access Seeker, includes an indicative assessment of:
 - (1) project objectives in relation to the creation of additional Terminal Capacity;
 - (2) the possible Terminal Expansion Components:
 - (A) a broad cost estimate with a +/- 50% accuracy (or such other accuracy where agreed with the Funding Access Seekers (acting reasonably)); and
 - (B) a preliminary financial analysis and risk assessment;
 - (3) indicative timeframes for developing and completing the possible Terminal Components; and
 - (4) includes a proposed scope, budget, duration and deliverables for a FEL 2 Feasibility Study including the reasons for selecting the possible Terminal Components that will be considered during that FEL 2 Feasibility Study.

FEL 2 Feasibility Study means in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, a study that:

- (a) re-confirms Terminal operating assumptions and System operating assumptions undertaken in the FEL 1 Feasibility Study and, if they differ from the previous study, re-estimates Terminal Capacity and System Capacity in accordance with Section 12.1 of the Undertaking
- (b) confirms the project objectives in relation to the creation of additional Terminal Capacity and the possible Terminal Expansion Components that will create the additional Terminal Capacity;
- (c) assesses each of the possible Terminal Components in respect of:
 - (1) the technical and operating requirements for that Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (2) an indicative assessment of the additional Capacity that might reasonably be expected by implementing that Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
 - (3) a preliminary risk assessment for that Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (d) includes preliminary survey and geotechnical investigation to support the level of design and cost accuracy required for the study;
- (e) identifies the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion to be studied under a FEL 3 Feasibility Study;
- (f) provides:
 - (1) a high level engineering assessment of the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
 - (2) analysis of the technical and economic feasibility of the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion and identifies why it is preferred;
 - (3) a project budget, with a +/-20% level of accuracy (or such other accuracy where agreed with the Funding Access Seekers (acting reasonably));
 - (4) an indicative design and construct schedule for the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion that includes time tolerances; and
 - (5) potential benefits (including additional Terminal Capacity, maintenance and operating benefits) of the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (g) includes a proposed scope, budget, duration and deliverables for a FEL 3 Feasibility Study;
- (h) includes an assessment of the available Terminal Capacity that will be created by the Terminal Capacity Expansion; and
- (i) includes an assessment of the available Terminal Capacity that will be created by the preferred Terminal Expansion Component.

FEL 3 Feasibility Study means in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, a study that, in relation to the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion identified in a FEL 2 Feasibility Study:

- (a) re-confirms Terminal operating assumptions and System operating assumptions undertaken in the FEL 1 or FEL2 Feasibility Study and, if they differ from the previous studies, re-estimates Terminal Capacity and System Capacity in accordance with Section 12.1 of the Undertaking;
- (b) details the project objective for the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (c) provides a detailed assessment of technical and operating requirements of the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (d) includes survey and geotechnical investigations to support the level of design and cost accuracy;
- (e) provides a detailed design for the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (f) provides the following details of the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion's scope:

- (1) an optimised project configuration that would provide the targeted additional Terminal Capacity to be created by the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (2) a detailed cost estimate with a +/-10% level of accuracy (or such other accuracy where agreed with the Funding Access Seekers (acting reasonably));
- (3) a detailed design and construction project schedule;
- (4) the basis on which the project contingency was determined;
- (5) a financial evaluation, including (if applicable) the estimated impact on the relevant TICs;
- (6) a procurement methodology and report on any previous approaches to the construction market that are relevant to the preferred Terminal Capacity Expansion;
- (7) a project management plan comprised of:
 - (A) resource management plan;
 - (B) cost management plan;
 - (C) design management plan
 - (D) quality management plan;
 - (E) safety management plan;
 - (F) schedule management plan;
 - (G) risk management plan;
 - (H) project packaging and delivery strategy;
 - (I) procurement management plan;
 - (J) interface management plan;
 - (K) change management plan;
 - (L) environmental management plan;
 - (M) project phases, milestones and deliverables;
 - (N) project risk assessment report; and
 - (O) regulators notification, if needed; and
- (8) provides a detailed capacity assessment on the available Terminal Capacity to be created by the preferred Terminal Expansion Component and the associated impact, if any, on the capacity rating of the base Terminal,

and including the outcomes of any analysis and decisions made in relation to the above matters (with reasons, where applicable).

Financial Year means 1 July in a calendar year to 30 June in the next following calendar year. Where the context allows, it also includes a period shorter than 12 months – from the Commencement Date to the next 30 June, inclusive, and from the last 1 July during the Term to the Terminating Date inclusive – but where that period is less than 12 months, any provision of this Undertaking which, in respect of a Financial Year, assumes a full 12 months period, will be taken to be modified proportionately.

Framework Agreement means the framework agreement between DBCT Holdings, the State, PCQ, DBCT Trustee, DBIM and others dated 31 August 2001.

Funding Access Seeker means an Access Seeker that has entered into a Funding Agreement or Underwriting Agreement with DBIM.

Funding Agreement means an agreement on such terms as DBIM reasonably requires, including in relation to the provision of such security to DBIM as it reasonably requires, pursuant to which an Access Applicant must fund the reasonable and proper costs of:

- (a) a FEL 1 Feasibility Study; and
- (b) after a satisfactory outcome from a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, a FEL 2 Feasibility Study and a FEL 3 Feasibility Study, in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion.

Good Operating and Maintenance Practice means adherence to a standard of practice which includes the exercise of that degree of skill, diligence, prudence and foresight which would reasonably be expected from a competent, experienced and qualified operator of a facility comparable with the Terminal.

Government Agency means a minister, government, government department or another government body, a governmental, semi-governmental or judicial person or a person (whether autonomous or not) charged with the administration of any applicable law.

Handle means the receiving by rail, unloading, stacking, storing, reclaiming and loading of vessels with coal and any other relevant Services required by the Access Holder using any of the infrastructure at the Terminal.

Indicative Access Proposal has the meaning given to that term in Section 5.5.

Initial TIC means the TIC for a Terminal Component to apply under an Access Agreement from the commencement of that Agreement, the commencement of increased Access under that Agreement or the commencement of a Pricing Period under that Agreement.

Insolvent means, for an Access Seeker, where one of the following events has happened in relation to the Access Seeker:

- (a) it is unable to pay all its debts as and when they become due and payable or it has failed to comply with a statutory demand as provided in Section 459F(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- (b) any event listed in Section 459C of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth) occurs in respect of the Access Seeker;
- (c) any director of the Access Seeker starts developing any course of action that would meet the requirements of Section 588GA(1)(a) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- (d) creditors of the affected Party pass a resolution referred to in Section 439C(a) or (b) of the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth);
- (e) proceedings are commenced or a resolution is passed to appoint a liquidator or provisional liquidator or to place it in liquidation or to appoint an administrator (whether voluntary or otherwise);
- (f) an application is made to a court for it to be wound up and the application is not dismissed or withdrawn within 14 days;
- (g) any trustee, receiver, controller or receiver or manager (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth)) is appointed in respect of any of its assets;
- (h) it resolves to enter into or enters into any form of arrangement (formal or informal) with its creditors or any of them, including a deed of company arrangement; or
- (i) the affected Party ceases to carry on business or states that it intends to cease to carry on business.

JORC Code the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' prepared by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee of The Australasian Institute of Mining and

Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Minerals Council of Australia, as updated from time to time.

Leases means the Primary Leases and the Secondary Leases.

Lease Term has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Framework Agreement.

Marketable Coal Reserves has the meaning given to it in the JORC Code.

Month means a calendar month.

Monthly Payment has the meaning given to it in Section 11.4(c).

Negotiation Cessation Notice means a notice given in accordance with the provisions of Section 5.8.

Non-Expansion Capital Expenditure or **NECAP** means Capital Expenditure not related to the development of a Terminal Capacity Expansion.

Non-Expansion Costs means Terminal Operating Costs and Capital Expenditure not related to the development of a Terminal Capacity Expansion.

Notice has the meaning given to that term in Section 5.4(e)(1).

Notified Access Seeker has the meaning given to that term in Section 5.4(e).

Notifying Access Seeker has the meaning given to that term in Section 5.4(e).

Notional Contracted Tonnage or **NCT** means, in respect of a Financial Year the Aggregate Annual Contract Tonnage.

Operation and Maintenance Charge means the component of Access Charges under which DBIM recovers the Terminal Operating Costs from Access Holders and is calculated in accordance with Section 11.6.

Operation and Maintenance Contract or **OMC** means the contract between DBIM, the DBCT Trustee and the Operator under which the Operator is engaged by DBIM to operate and maintain the Terminal on a day to day basis.

Operator means Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty Limited ACN 010 268 167.

Other Costs has the meaning given in Section 12.5(a)(3)(B).

PCQ means Ports Corporation of Queensland Limited ACN 126 302 994.

Port Services Agreement has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Framework Agreement.

Pricing Method means the method of pricing Access created by a Terminal Capacity Expansion, being either Socialised or Differential.

Pricing Period means:

- (a) the period commencing on the Commencement Date and ending on 30 June 2026; and
- (b) for the purposes of section 17.5(c)(2), each preceding or subsequent 5 year period.

Primary Leases has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Framework Agreement.

Proposed Standard Funding/Underwriting Agreement means the proposed Standard Funding Agreement or proposed Standard Underwriting Agreement (as applicable) by DBIM under Section 5.10(q)(1).

Publicly Report means to upload information onto DBIM's website so that it is publicly accessible.

QCA means the Queensland Competition Authority, a statutory authority established under the QCA Act.

QCA Act means the Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997 (Qld).

Queue has the meaning given in Section 5.4(a).

Rail Operator means an entity that:

- (a) provides above rail services to an Access Holder for the purpose of transporting coal to the Terminal; or
- (b) is nominated by an Access Seeker as likely to provide above rail services to that Access Seeker for the purpose of transporting coal to the Terminal.

Related Body Corporate has the meaning given to that term in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Related Entity has the meaning given to that term in the *Corporations Act 2001* (Cth).

Relevant Access Seeker has the meaning given in Section 5.4(f)(3).

Relevant Determination has the meaning given in Section 17.5(a).

Renewal Application means an application to renew an Access Application made under Section 5.3A.

Secondary Leases has the meaning ascribed to that term in the Framework Agreement.

Security means any form of security or guarantee required to be provided by an Access Seeker or Access Holder to DBIM pursuant to Section 5.9.

Senior Manager means the Chief Executive Officer or any employee of DBIM who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer.

Service Provider means:

- (a) DBIM, as the provider of Services at the Terminal;
- (b) each provider at a relevant time of railway infrastructure ("below rail") for any part of the System; and
- (c) each provider at a relevant time of railway freight services ("above rail") for any part of the System.

Services means the services set out in Schedule E of this Undertaking.

Short-Term Available Capacity means Available System Capacity which is commencing within the next 12 months and that is not able to be renewed.

Socialisation, in respect of a Terminal Capacity Expansion, means the Terminal Capacity Expansion should be treated as forming part of the Existing Terminal for the purpose of determining Access Charges in accordance with Section 11 of this Undertaking, and **Socialised** has a corresponding meaning.

Socialised Terminal Capacity means capacity associated with a Socialised Expansion.

Socialised Expansion has the meaning given in Section 11.8(a)(1).

Standard Funding Agreement means the standard Funding Agreement approved by the QCA in accordance with Section 5.10(q).

Standard Underwriting Agreement means the standard Underwriting Agreement approved by the QCA in accordance with Section 5.10(q).

Standard Access Agreement means the standard access agreement set out in Schedule B of this Undertaking.

State means the State of Queensland.

Supply Chain Business means an entity (or group of entities) which:

- (a) provides, or proposes to provide, above rail services in Queensland which access the Terminal;

- (b) owns or holds an interest in, or proposes to acquire such an interest in, coal-producing mines in Queensland that export coal via the Terminal;
- (c) purchases coal that has been produced in Australia and exports that coal via the Terminal;
- (d) provides shipping services from the Terminal; or
- (e) trades in capacity at the Terminal.

System means, in respect of the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain, the following components of infrastructure relating to the transport of coal from mines whose coal is Handled by the Terminal:

- (a) rail loading facility of mines whose coal is Handled by the Terminal;
- (b) railway infrastructure in the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain;
- (c) railway locomotives and rolling stock used in the Dalrymple Bay Coal Chain; and
- (d) Terminal unloading, stacking, loading and other Handling facilities,

and all interfaces between such components.

System Capacity means at a relevant time, the maximum reasonably achievable estimated capacity of the System (measured in tonnes per financial year) as determined pursuant to Section 12.1 in respect of that time. Where System Capacity is required to be estimated in respect of a future time (for example, for the purposes of Section 5.4) DBIM will estimate it taking all relevant factors into account (including System Capacity expected to arise out of a System Capacity Expansion which has been or can reasonably be expected to be committed to at the time of the estimation).

System Capacity Expansion means the construction, upgrade, refinement, purchase, installation and/or erection of new works or items or modifications to existing works or items intended to materially increase the System Capacity.

System Master Plan means, at a relevant time, the master plan (if any) determined pursuant to Section 15.

TCMP has the meaning given in Section 12.5(a)(7).

Term means the period between (and including each of) the Commencement Date and the Terminating Date.

Terminal means the land and port infrastructure located at the Port of Hay Point which is owned by DBCT Holdings or the State and leased to DBCT Trustee and/or DBIM, and known as the Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal, and includes the following:

- (a) loading and unloading equipment;
- (b) stacking, reclaiming, conveying and other handling equipment;
- (c) wharves and piers;
- (d) deepwater berths; and
- (e) shiploaders,

and for the avoidance of doubt, includes the Existing Terminal and any Differentiated Expansion Component.

Terminal Capacity means the maximum reasonably achievable capacity of the Terminal (measured in tonnes per Financial Year) as estimated pursuant to Section 12.1.

Terminal Capacity Expansion means the construction, upgrade, refinement, purchase, installation and/or erection of new works or items or modifications to existing works or items intended to materially increase the **Terminal Capacity**.

Terminal Component means each of:

- (a) the Existing Terminal; and
- (b) the Differentiated Expansion Component.

Terminal Infrastructure Charge or **TIC** has the meaning given in Section 11.4(a).

Terminal Master Plan (a copy of the version which was current at the Commencement Date is attached at Schedule F) means the master plan approved by DBCT Holdings under the Port Services Agreement, and related engineering and other reports, as amended from time to time with the approval of DBCT Holdings under the Port Services Agreement.

Terminal Operating Costs means any amounts:

- (a) reasonably incurred or charged by the Operator (including any margin payable to the Operator under the Operation and Maintenance Contract);
- (b) in the nature of an operating expense for the Terminal and reasonably incurred or charged by DBIM with the express written consent of not less than 66% of Access Holders by contract tonnage; and
- (c) reasonably incurred by DBIM in exercising its rights under the Operation and Maintenance Contract to step in or take work out of the hands of the Operator (as a result of a default by the Operator),

but excluding Capital Expenditure other than minor capital expenditure not exceeding \$3 million per Financial Year.

Terminal Regulations means regulations in force from time to time governing procedures for the operation of the Terminal and provision of the Services under an Access Agreement or Existing User Agreement.

Terminal Utilisation means for a Financial Year, the Actual Throughput as a percentage of the System Capacity.

Terminating Date means the earliest of the following dates:

- (a) 1 July 2031; and
- (b) the date that the handling of coal at the Terminal ceases to be a “declared service” for the purposes of the QCA Act.

Tonnage means the volume of Access supplied under an Access Agreement, determined by reference to the volume of coal Handled or contracted to be Handled.

Undertaking means this Access Undertaking (as amended from time to time) which is an access undertaking for the purposes of the QCA Act.

Underwriting Agreement means an agreement on such terms as DBIM reasonably requires, including in relation to the provision of such security to DBIM as it reasonably requires, which gives DBIM the right to call for, and requires an Access Applicant to fund in response to such call, the reasonable and proper costs of:

- (a) a FEL 1 Feasibility Study; and
 - (b) after a satisfactory outcome from a FEL 1 Feasibility Study, a FEL 2 Feasibility Study,
- in respect of a proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion, if the proposed Terminal Capacity Expansion does not proceed.

WACC Rate means a rate equivalent to the Construction Period Risk Free Rate plus 5.00%.

2. Interpretation

In this Undertaking unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) reference to any statute or statutory provision includes any modification or re-enactment of, or any legislative provisions substituted for, and all legislation and statutory instruments issued under such legislation or such provision;
- (b) words denoting the singular include the plural and vice versa;
- (c) words denoting persons or individuals include corporations, associations, trustees, instrumentalities and partnerships and vice versa;
- (d) words denoting any gender include all genders;
- (e) references to parties, Parts, Sections, Annexures and Schedules are references to parties, Parts, Sections, Annexures and Schedules to this Undertaking as modified or varied from time to time;
- (f) references to any document, deed or agreement include references to such document or agreement as amended, novated, supplemented, varied or replaced from time to time;
- (g) references to any party to this Undertaking or any other document, deed or agreement include its successors, permitted assigns, or permitted subcontractors and the obligations of any party extends to those persons;
- (h) all references to dates and times are to Brisbane time;
- (i) all references to "\$" and "dollars" are to the lawful currency of Australia;
- (j) a reference to "including" shall be construed as "including, but not limited to," and "include" and "includes" shall be construed similarly;
- (k) where a provision provides that a party "may" do something, "may" shall be construed as discretionary and without obligation;
- (l) where any word or phrase is given a defined meaning, any other grammatical form of that word or phrase has a corresponding meaning;
- (m) where there is a requirement under this Undertaking to consider whether Access Holders are being treated or will be affected equitably, the party so considering must have regard to (amongst other things) the Access Holders' respective Annual Contract Tonnages and the extent to which (if at all) Differential Pricing applies to the Annual Contract Tonnages the subject of each Access Agreement;
- (n) where measurement of coal "Handled" is being made in respect of a period, the tonnage loaded into vessels will be taken to be the tonnage Handled in that period; and
- (o) headings are for convenience only and do not affect interpretation of this Undertaking.

Schedule G – Information Disclosure Requirements for pre-application phase or review of Access Charges (historical information)

In this schedule:

Preceding Period means the period commencing on the Commencement Date and ending on the last day of the Financial Year prior to the Financial Year in which the information provided in accordance with this Schedule G was requested.

Historical Period means the period commencing at the start of the 2006 Financial Year and ending on the last day of the the 2021 Financial Year.

The information to be provided under section 5.2(c)(2) of the Access Undertaking (in the case of an Application for Access) or section 11.5(b) (in the case of a review of Access Charges under an Access Agreement) is as follows. DBIM must maintain this information and update it (including with any new or additional information as the case may be) each Financial Year.

1 **(Capital Base)** Information on DBIM’s Capital Base, being:

- (a) for each Financial Year of the Historical Period, the opening Regulated Asset Base (**RAB**) value as approved by the QCA (including a summary of the relevant annual indexation, depreciation and value of commissioned assets applicable to each Financial Year as determined in items 2 to 4);
- (b) for each Financial Year of the Preceding Period and the Financial Year in which the information is requested, DBIM’s evaluation of its Capital Base calculated by rolling forward the previous Financial Year’s opening Capital Base by:
 - (1) indexing the value of the previous Financial Year’s Capital Base, using inflation as determined in item (2);
 - (2) subtracting the depreciation value for the previous Financial Year, as determined in item (3); and
 - (3) adding the value of commissioned assets from the previous Financial Year, as determined in item (4).
- (c) For the purposes of item 1(b) the ‘previous Financial Year’s opening Capital Base’ for the Financial Year 2022 is taken to be the RAB value approved by the QCA for the Financial Year 2021.
- (d) For the purposes of item 1(b), where there is more than one Terminal Component, DBIM must provide separate Capital Base information for each Terminal Component, reasonably attributing depreciation and the value of commissioned assets in accordance with the cost allocation principles set out in section 11.7(h) of the Access Undertaking.

2 **(Inflation)** Inflation information, being for each Financial Year of the Historical Period and the Preceding Period the annual percentage change in the Australian Bureau of Statistics CPI All Groups, Weighted Average of Eight Capital Cities from the March quarter in Financial Year t-2 to the March quarter in Financial Year t-1 (**March-March outturn inflation**).

3 **(Depreciation)** depreciation information being:

- (a) for each Financial Year of the Historical Period, the depreciation value as applied by the QCA in its derivation of the relevant period’s revenue requirement under DBIM’s 2017 Access Undertaking;

- (b) for each Financial Year of the Preceding Period, the depreciation value reasonably determined by DBIM in such a way that is consistent with the methodology specified in the reasons of the QCA’s final decision on this Access Undertaking. For the avoidance of doubt, the depreciation methodology will be the same as that approved by the QCA for determining depreciation values during the DBIM 2017 Access Undertaking period, including assumed asset lives; and
 - (c) if requested by an Access Seeker, DBIM will make available to the Access Seeker, information that transparently demonstrates the derivation of its depreciation values, sufficient for Access Seekers to verify the calculation of those values.
- 4 **(Value of commissioned assets)** information on the value of commissioned assets being:
 - (a) for each Financial Year of the Historical Period, Capital Expenditure approved by the QCA for addition to the RAB;
 - (b) for each Financial Year of the Preceding Period:
 - (1) the value of commissioned assets in that year as reasonably determined by DBIM in accordance with the Access Undertaking, including section 12.10;
 - (2) any information which may be relevant to a presumption of prudence for NECAP under Section 12.10(b) of this Undertaking; and
 - (3) any NECAP Prudence Ruling under Section 12.10(c).
- 5 **(Weighted average cost of capital)** information regarding DBIM’s weighted average cost of capital being, for each regulatory period of the Historical Period, the following values as approved by the QCA:
 - (a) Nominal Risk-Free Rate;
 - (b) Debt Risk Premium;
 - (c) Market Risk Premium;
 - (d) Gamma;
 - (e) Equity component;
 - (f) Gearing component;
 - (g) Equity Beta;
 - (h) Return on equity;
 - (i) Post-tax Nominal WACC;
 - (j) Inflation Rate; and
 - (k) Corporate Tax Rate.
- 6 **(QCA allowances and TIC)** Information on the QCA’s historical revenue allowances and terminal infrastructure charges for each Financial Year of the Historical Period (as at the end of the relevant Financial Year) being:
 - (a) Working Capital;
 - (b) Corporate Overheads;
 - (c) Regulatory Levy;
 - (d) Remediation Allowance;
 - (e) Net Tax Allowance;
 - (f) The approved Annual Revenue Requirement; and

- (g) The Terminal Infrastructure Charge.
- 7 **(Terminal Utilisation)** Information on the utilisation of the terminal (at the end of the relevant Financial Year) for each Financial Year of the Historical Period and the Preceding Period, being:
- (a) The amount of contracted capacity in that Financial Year that is contracted to be Handled;
 - (b) Actual Throughput; and
 - (c) Terminal Utilisation.
- 8 **(Arbitration Register)** A copy of the current Arbitration Register.
- 9 **(Other Information)** Any other information that DBIM elects to provide in order to assist an Access Seeker to determine the reasonableness of historical pricing information.
- 10 **(Interpretation)** Where applicable, capitalised terms adopt the meaning as set out in Schedule F.

Schedule H – Information Disclosure Requirements for an Indicative Access Proposal or review of Access Charges (forecast information)

In this schedule **Forecast Period** means the period commencing at the start of the Financial Year in which the Indicative Access Proposal is to be provided under section 5.5 or information is to be provided under section 11.5(b) and ending on 30 June 2031.

The information to be provided under section 5.5(d)(7) (in the case of an Indicative Access Proposal) or section 11.5(b) (in the case of a review of Access Charges under an Access Agreement) is set out below. DBIM must maintain this information and update it (including with any new or additional information as the case may be) each Financial Year.

- 1 **(Forecast Capital Base)** Information on DBIM’s forecast Capital Base being:
 - (a) For each Financial Year of the Forecast Period, DBIM’s evaluation of its opening Capital Base as determined by rolling forward for the previous Financial Year’s opening Capital Base by:
 - (1) adjusting the value of the previous Financial Year’s opening Capital Base to account for inflation, applying the forecast inflation determined in item (2);
 - (2) subtracting the forecast depreciation value for the previous Financial year, as determined in item (3); and
 - (3) adding the value of the forecast capital expenditure from the Previous Financial Year, as determined in item (4).
 - (b) For the purposes of item 1(a) the ‘previous Financial Year’s opening Capital Base’ for the Financial Year 2022 is taken to be the RAB value approved by the QCA for the Financial Year 2021.
 - (c) For the purposes of item 1(a), where there is more than one Terminal Component, DBIM must provide separate Capital Base information for each Terminal Component, reasonably attributing depreciation and the value of commissioned assets in accordance with the cost allocation principles set out in section 11.7(h) of the Access Undertaking.
- 2 **(Forecast Inflation)** Forecast inflation information being DBIM’s forecast of inflation for each Financial Year of the Forecast Period, including the methodology used to make that forecast and an explanation of that methodology.
- 3 **(Forecast depreciation)** Depreciation information being:
 - (a) Forecast depreciation for the relevant Terminal Component each Financial Year of the Forecast Period as determined by DBIM in such a way that is consistent with the methodology specified in the reasons of the QCA’s final decision on this Access Undertaking. For the avoidance of doubt, the depreciation methodology will be the same as that approved by the QCA for determining depreciation values during the DBIM 2017 Access Undertaking period, including assumed asset lives (including with any new or additional information as the case may be).
 - (b) If requested by an Access Seeker, DBIM will make available to the Access Seeker, information that transparently demonstrates the derivation of its depreciation values, sufficient for Access Seekers to verify the calculation of those values.
- 4 **(Forecast Capital Expenditure)** DBIM’s forecast of Capital Expenditure on the terminal over the Forecast Period, including a forecast of the related commissioned assets for each Financial Year of the Forecast Period.

- 5 **(Weighted average cost of capital)** DBIM's estimate of an appropriate weighted average cost of capital over the Forecast Period, including:
- (a) The following parameters:
 - (A) Nominal Risk-Free Rate;
 - (B) Debt Risk Premium;
 - (C) Market Risk Premium;
 - (D) Gamma;
 - (E) Equity component;
 - (F) Gearing component;
 - (G) Equity Beta;
 - (H) Return on equity;
 - (I) Post-Tax Nominal WACC;
 - (J) Inflation Rate; and
 - (K) Corporate Tax Rate;
 - (b) The methodologies used to estimate the weighted average cost of capital and associated parameters; and
 - (c) An explanation of those methodologies.
- 6 **(Forecast terminal metrics)** DBIM's forecast of:
- (a) The amount of Capacity in each Financial Year of the Forecast Period that is or will be contracted to be Handled;
 - (b) Actual Throughput for each Financial Year of the Forecast Period; and
 - (c) Available System Capacity in each Financial Year of the Forecast Period.
- 7 **(Forecast remediation charges)** DBIM's forecast of remediation charges for the Forecast Period, which is to be based on the rehabilitation cost estimate specified in section 11.4(d)(3) and set out in the QCA's final decision on this Undertaking, including the methodology used to make that forecast and an explanation of that methodology.
- 8 **(Forecast QCA Fees)** DBIM's estimate of the costs charged to DBIM by the QCA for the provision of regulatory services related to the Terminal.
- 9 **(Forecast efficient corporate costs)** An independent estimate of efficient corporate costs at DBIM for the Forecast Period, which has regard to:
- (a) High level benchmarking, based on other comparable regulatory judgements on total corporate costs for a range of infrastructure providers;
 - (b) Component benchmarking, based on benchmarks derived from a cross-section of listed companies to develop estimates of the major components of corporate costs;
 - (c) Bottom-up benchmarking, based on an estimate of corporate costs from an assessment of individual cost items, with the starting point for this analysis being the breakdown of costs included in the QCA's determination of corporate costs for DBIM in determining DBIM's 2017 Access Undertaking; and
 - (d) Details of the method used for the benchmarking set out in (a)-(c) and the results of that benchmarking.

- 10 **(Other forecast efficient costs)** DBIM’s estimate of the costs relating to working capital management and tax obligations for a relevant efficient benchmarked firm, including the methodologies used to estimate those costs and an explanation of those methodologies.
- 11 **(Cost of Service Model)** If requested, DBIM is to provide a modelling of the cost of providing Access over the Forecast Period, which is populated using the information provided in this Schedule H.
- 12 **(Expansion Rulings)** Any Expansion Ruling made by the QCA under section 5.12 which relates to the Terminal Component.
- 13 **(Arbitration Register)** A copy of the current Arbitration Register.
- 14 **(Other Information)** Any other information that DBIM elects to provide in order to assist an Access Seeker to determine the reasonableness of the estimated Access Charges provided by DBIM in accordance with section 5.5(d)(5)(B) of the Access Undertaking.
- 15 **(Intepretation)** Where applicable capitalised terms adopt the meaning as set out in Schedule F.

Schedule I – Terms of Operation and Maintenance Contract

Term	Summary of term
Parties	Dalrymple Bay Infrastructure Management Pty Ltd (DBIM), DBCT Investor Services Pty Limited as trustee of the DBCT Trust (DBCT Trustee) and the operator, Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty Limited (Operator). The Operation and Maintenance Contract (Contract) defines the relationships between the parties and their rights and obligations.
Term	<p>The Contract will expire on 30 June 2021 unless terminated earlier. Other than for default of DBIM (refer further below), the Operator cannot terminate the Contract before this date.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If DBIM wishes to terminate the Contract other than for the Operator's default, DBIM must give 5 years' prior notice of termination; and • If an access undertaking is in place and the Operator wishes to terminate other than for DBIM's default, the Operator can terminate by giving not less than two years notice to DBIM. If the period of notice given will expire during the term of an access undertaking, the notice period will be extended and take on the date from earlier of the expiry of the access undertaking or 5 years after the date that a notice of termination is given.
Intentions of the parties	<p>The parties' intentions include (among other things):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Operator will be responsible for day-to-day operation and maintenance of the Terminal; • The Operator must ensure that its performance of services is coordinated in accordance with the relevant access undertaking in force at the time to the extent that no act or omission by the Operator would cause DBIM to be in breach of a provision of the access undertaking; and • Subject to DBIM's rights under the Contract (for example in relation to default by the Operator), DBIM will not intervene in the day-to-day operation and maintenance of the Terminal.
Operator's engagement	DBIM has engaged the Operator to perform the services. The Operator is an independent contractor and not an agent of DBIM. The services include all things necessary for the operation, maintenance and management of the Terminal.
Operational Services to be performed by the Operator	<p>Operation of the Terminal specifically includes the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • coordinate the ordering and scheduling of trains; • train unloading; • coal stockpile management, reclamation and handling; • coal blending if required by users of the Terminal; • vessel ordering; and • the loading of ships in accordance with the Terminal Regulations. In the absence of other applicable provisions in the Terminal Regulations, the Operator must normally load ships in order of arrival (subject to there being relevant coal at the Terminal and all prerequisites to loading having been complied with). <p>These services must be provided in accordance with the approved access undertaking and user agreements and are to be further detailed in an Appendix to the specification included in the Contract.</p>
Maintenance Services to be performed by the Operator	<p>The Operator must maintain the Terminal and each component of the Terminal at its operating capacity as specified in the Contract. This specifically includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planned maintenance and repair in accordance with an annual operation, maintenance and capital plan (prepared by the Operator); • unplanned maintenance and repair as required (for example following equipment breakdown); • condition monitoring and maintenance management; and • upkeep of the Terminal, including activities such as maintenance of access roads and dust suppression.

Standard of Operator's performance	<p>The Operator must operate and maintain the Terminal in order to ensure it is capable of operating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at its rated design capacity; • in accordance with good operating and maintenance practice; and • in good and substantial repair. <p>The Operator must ensure that the Terminal is maintained and operated so as to achieve, as far as practical, the best and most cost effective outcome, taking account, as appropriate, of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lowest total whole of life cost; • reliability and economy of performance; • maximising the effective life of the Terminal; • good operating and maintenance practice; • in the case of competing interests between users, fairness; and • the obligations of DBIM under the access undertaking and any user agreements. These obligations are subject to DBIM having expended appropriate capital if relevant. <p>The Operator must provide everything that is necessary for performance of the services, other than any things specified in the Contract as to be provided by DBIM. The Operator's supply obligations include the supply of water and power to the Terminal. The Operator is also required to supply and maintain spares for the Terminal.</p> <p>The Operator can subcontract parts of the Services without DBIM's consent, however remains liable for the standard of performance. The Operator is specifically required to supervise the execution of all Services.</p>
Annual operation, maintenance and capital plan	<p>The Operator must, in consultation with DBIM, prepare and submit an annual operation, maintenance and capital plan by 15 May. The plan will identify the proposed budget for the next financial year and will foreshadow the likely plan and budget for the subsequent two years (i.e. provide a three year budget snapshot).</p>
Payments to the Operator	<p>DBIM pays the Operator all reasonably incurred costs of performing the services (that is, operating and maintaining the Terminal in accordance with the Contract) plus a margin.</p> <p>The Operator is also entitled to be paid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reimbursement of capital expended by the Operator, subject to certain conditions (outlined below in capital works); • consulting fees in respect of capital works (refer further below in relation to capital works); and • a project management commission if the Operator project manages a non-expansion capital project. <p>The Contract acknowledges that it is intended that amounts paid to the Operator will be recovered by DBIM from users under their user agreements. The Operator has obligations to assist DBIM to facilitate this pass through.</p>
Terminal Regulations	<p>Both the Operator and DBIM are required to comply with the Terminal Regulations.</p> <p>The Operator may propose amendments to the Terminal Regulations for DBIM's consent, which DBIM must not unreasonably withhold but which will be subject to the requirements of the access undertaking in relation to such amendments.</p> <p>DBIM must require each Terminal user pursuant to their user agreement(s) to comply with the Terminal regulations as applicable from time to time.</p>
Access to the Terminal	<p>DBIM has granted the Operator a licence to use, occupy and control the Terminal as is necessary to perform the services in accordance with the Contract.</p> <p>The Operator must give DBIM and its personnel such access to the Terminal as they reasonably require from time to time. However, such access is subject to compliance with the Operator's applicable procedures (including safety requirements). DBIM must also take reasonable measures not to impede the Operator's performance of the services.</p>
Care of and risk in the	<p>The Operator has care of the Terminal and assumes the risk of damage to the Terminal and all things located at it (including coal). The Operator must insure the Terminal in accordance with</p>

Terminal	the insurance program detailed in the Contract.
Safety and environmental compliance	<p>The Operator has primary responsibility for the management of safety at the Terminal and for compliance with legal requirements with respect to safety at the Terminal.</p> <p>The Operator also has primary responsibility for the compliance of the Terminal with all relevant environmental laws and requirements. Among other things, the Operator is required to obtain and maintain all required approvals from authorities with respect to the performance of the services.</p>
Records and audits	<p>The Operator must maintain records (including financial records) relating to the services.</p> <p>From time to time, DBIM may appoint a suitably qualified person to conduct an audit of the records maintained by the Operator and/or of the Operator's relevant systems and procedures.</p> <p>The Operator must work with DBIM to ensure that DBIM is able to comply with its reporting obligations under the approved access undertaking.</p>
Continuous improvement	The Operator must work with DBIM in undertaking reviews to identify and develop options for improved efficiency of the Terminal as well as of the coal transport chain. The parties have coordination obligations in relation to the implementation of the findings of such reviews.
Capital works	<p>Either the Operator or DBIM can propose that capital works are undertaken. The Operator has obligations to participate in planning for proposed capital works. The Operator is entitled to be paid consulting fees (which are separate and additional to its usual monthly payments) for this participation.</p> <p>If capital works are to proceed, DBIM and the Operator may agree that the capital works will be implemented by the Operator, DBIM or another contractor.</p> <p>There is a handover process which applies once capital works have been completed. From the time of handover, the capital works become part of the Terminal and the Operator's obligations to provide the services extend to include that part of the Terminal.</p>
Force majeure	The Contract defines events of force majeure. If a party is affected by such an event, it may be granted relief from performance of its affected obligations under the Contract, subject to compliance with certain requirements.
Dispute resolution	<p>The Contract specifies a dispute resolution procedure which includes the following provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a dispute between DBIM and the Operator arises out of or in connection with the Contract, then either party may give the other party a notice of dispute. • Neither party may commence any court proceedings or arbitration in respect of any dispute which is the subject of a notice of dispute until the party has complied with the dispute resolution procedure specified in the Contract. • Within 14 days after service of a notice of dispute, the senior executives of each party must confer at least once to attempt to resolve the dispute and failing resolution, to consider and, if possible, agree on methods of resolving the dispute by other means. • If the dispute cannot be resolved by the senior executives after a further period of 14 days or if at any time either party considers that the other party is not making reasonable efforts to resolve the dispute, either party may refer the dispute to conciliation. • If the dispute is not resolved by conciliation within a period of 14 days after nomination of the conciliator, the parties may agree to refer the dispute to arbitration or either party may pursue any other means of dispute resolution including litigation. • The Contract will specify procedures with respect to conciliation and arbitration. • The dispute resolution procedure does not prevent any party from seeking urgent interlocutory or declaratory relief from a court of competent jurisdiction where, in that party's reasonable opinion, that action is necessary to protect its rights.
Change in control of the Operator	<p>There is a deemed assignment of the Contract if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a person who is not a user or its related body corporate acquires an interest in the Operator; or • a user or its related body corporate acquires an interest in the Operator which exceeds its proportionate usage of the Terminal.

	The Contract may not be assigned without DBIM's approval.
Termination for default by either party	Each party has termination rights if the other defaults under the Contract. The rights differ between the parties, but allow the non-defaulting party to require rectification or require the defaulting party to show cause, before the non-defaulting party may terminate the Contract.