

Appendix 4E – Preliminary Final Report

CSR Limited ABN 90 000 001 276 For the year ended 31 March 2019

Details of the reporting years	
Current:	Full year ended 31 March 2019
Previous corresponding:	Full year ended 31 March 2018

Result for announcement to the market¹

					A\$m
Total group revenue					
Revenue from continuing operations	up	4%	to		\$2,322.8
Revenue from discontinued operations	down	13%	to		\$318.9
Net profit/(loss) for the period after significant items, attributable to members of the parent entity					
From continuing operations	down	30%	to		\$138.9
From discontinued operations					(\$60.9)
From all operations	down	59%	to		\$78.0
Net profit/(loss) for the period before significant items, attributable to members of the parent entity					
From continuing operations	down	14%	to		\$181.7
From discontinued operations	up	110%	to		\$4.4

Net tangible assets

As at	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Net tangible assets per share attributable to CSR shareholders	\$2.19	\$2.15

Dividends

Financial year ended	31 March 2019	Franking	31 March 2018	Franking
Interim	13.0 cents	100%	13.5 cents	50%
Final	13.0 cents^a	50%	13.5 cents	75%

^a For Australian tax purposes, the unfranked amount of the final dividend will not be Conduit Foreign Income.

Record date for determining entitlements to final dividend 31 May 2019

Final dividend payment date 2 July 2019

Dividend Reinvestment Plan

The company's dividend reinvestment plan (DRP) will operate for the final dividend payable on 2 July 2019. The last date for receipt of the election notice for participation in the DRP is 3 June 2019, being the business day after the dividend record date of 31 May 2019. For the final dividend, shares will be acquired on-market and transferred to participants to satisfy any shares to be issued under the DRP.

DRP shares will be allocated at the arithmetic average of the daily volume weighted average market prices of shares in CSR sold on ASX's trading platform (including the closing single price auction but excluding all off-market trades) ("VWAP") on each day over a period of 10 trading days commencing on 7 June 2019. No discount will apply to shares issued under the DRP. For further details of the DRP please refer to the DRP Terms and Conditions available on CSR's website (www.csr.com.au).

¹ This document represents information provided pursuant to Listing Rule 4.3A of the Australian Securities Exchange.

² Net profit after tax before significant items is a non-IFRS measure used internally by management to assess the performance of the business and has been extracted or derived from CSR's financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2019.

FINANCIAL REPORT

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Statement of financial performance

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Continuing operations			
Trading revenue – sale of goods	5	2,322.8	2,237.7
Cost of sales		(1,627.4)	(1,490.2)
Gross profit		695.4	747.5
Other income	5	54.8	58.2
Warehouse and distribution costs		(204.3)	(194.2)
Selling, administration and other operating costs		(292.7)	(303.5)
Share of net profit of joint venture entities	25	13.8	12.7
Impairment expense	12	(32.8)	-
Other expenses		(17.6)	(8.9)
Profit before finance costs and income tax from continuing operations		216.6	311.8
Interest income	7	3.6	2.3
Finance costs	7	(11.5)	(11.8)
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		208.7	302.3
Income tax expense	8	(61.2)	(85.5)
Profit after tax from continuing operations		147.5	216.8
Loss after tax from discontinued operations	9	(60.9)	(10.2)
Profit after tax		86.6	206.6
Profit after tax attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests	23	8.6	17.8
Shareholders of CSR Limited ¹		78.0	188.8
Profit after tax		86.6	206.6
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited			
Basic (cents per share)	4	27.6	39.6
Diluted (cents per share)	4	27.6	39.3
Earnings per share from profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited			
Basic (cents per share)	4	15.5	37.5
Diluted (cents per share)	4	15.5	37.3

1 Net profit from continuing operations before significant items attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited is \$181.7 million (2018: \$210.6 million). Refer to note 3 of the financial statements.

The above statement of financial performance should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of comprehensive income

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Profit after tax		86.6	206.6
Other comprehensive income (expense), net of tax			
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Hedge profit recognised in equity		18.5	13.4
Hedge loss transferred to statement of financial performance		8.4	25.4
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	19	0.1	2.0
Recycling of foreign currency translation reserve on disposal of business, transferred to statement of financial performance	9, 19	1.1	-
Income tax expense relating to these items	13	(8.1)	(11.7)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Actuarial loss on superannuation defined benefit plans	27	(1.6)	(3.3)
Income tax benefit relating to these items	13	0.5	1.0
Other comprehensive income – net of tax		18.9	26.8
Total comprehensive income		105.5	233.4
Total comprehensive income attributable to:			
Non-controlling interests		12.4	24.7
Shareholders of CSR Limited		93.1	208.7
Total comprehensive income		105.5	233.4
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited arises from:			
Continuing operations		154.7	220.1
Discontinued operations		(61.6)	(11.4)
Total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		93.1	208.7

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

Statement of financial position

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	33	50.0	13.7
Receivables	11	455.9	295.7
Inventories	11	377.9	467.0
Other financial assets	20	27.2	11.4
Income tax receivable		5.2	7.0
Prepayments and other current assets		10.4	10.5
Total current assets		926.6	805.3
Non-current assets			
Receivables	31	25.8	76.5
Inventories	11	74.7	57.7
Investments accounted for using the equity method	25	40.4	43.6
Other financial assets	20	17.6	13.4
Property, plant and equipment	12	709.6	833.4
Goodwill	12	57.2	98.1
Other intangible assets	12	23.7	44.5
Deferred income tax assets	13	104.3	151.8
Other non-current assets	31	11.2	11.7
Total non-current assets		1,064.5	1,330.7
Total assets		1,991.1	2,136.0
Current liabilities			
Payables	11	260.9	305.2
Other financial liabilities	20	16.8	19.0
Tax payable		6.1	5.0
Provisions	14	156.2	177.0
Total current liabilities		440.0	506.2
Non-current liabilities			
Payables		3.6	3.7
Borrowings	16	-	28.0
Other financial liabilities	20	4.7	10.1
Provisions	14	297.2	306.5
Deferred income tax liabilities	13	12.2	7.4
Other non-current liabilities	27	2.3	-
Total non-current liabilities		320.0	355.7
Total liabilities		760.0	861.9
Net assets		1,231.1	1,274.1
Equity			
Issued capital	17	1,028.8	1,036.2
Reserves	19	(38.4)	(53.2)
Retained profits		187.6	244.4
Equity attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		1,178.0	1,227.4
Non-controlling interests	23	53.1	46.7
Total equity		1,231.1	1,274.1

The above statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Statement of changes in equity

\$million	Note	Issued capital	Reserves	Retained profits	CSR Limited interest	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at 1 April 2018		1,036.2	(53.2)	244.4	1,227.4	46.7	1,274.1
Profit for the year		-	-	78.0	78.0	8.6	86.6
Total other comprehensive income (expense) – net of tax		-	16.2	(1.1)	15.1	3.8	18.9
Dividends paid	18	-	-	(133.7)	(133.7)	(6.0)	(139.7)
On-market share buy-back	17	(7.4)	-	-	(7.4)	-	(7.4)
Acquisition of treasury shares	19	-	(2.6)	-	(2.6)	-	(2.6)
Share-based payments – inclusive of tax	19	-	1.2	-	1.2	-	1.2
Balance at 31 March 2019		1,028.8	(38.4)	187.6	1,178.0	53.1	1,231.1
Balance at 1 April 2017		1,036.8	(73.4)	191.6	1,155.0	51.5	1,206.5
Profit for the year		-	-	188.8	188.8	17.8	206.6
Total other comprehensive income (expense) – net of tax		-	22.2	(2.3)	19.9	6.9	26.8
Dividends paid	18	-	-	(133.7)	(133.7)	(29.5)	(163.2)
On-market share buy-back		(0.6)	-	-	(0.6)	-	(0.6)
Acquisition of treasury shares	19	-	(5.8)	-	(5.8)	-	(5.8)
Acquisition of non-controlling interest		-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)
Share-based payments – inclusive of tax	19	-	6.3	-	6.3	-	6.3
Balance at 31 March 2018		1,036.2	(53.2)	244.4	1,227.4	46.7	1,274.1

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

Statement of cash flows

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		2,933.6	2,930.4
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,731.6)	(2,652.7)
Dividends and distributions received	25	14.3	9.5
Interest received		3.1	2.6
Income tax paid		(12.1)	(40.6)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		207.3	249.2
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other assets		(163.6)	(120.6)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and other assets		49.1	62.6
Proceeds from sale of Glass division, net of cash disposed ¹	9	137.3	-
Purchase of controlled entities and businesses, net of cash acquired	10	(1.0)	(0.3)
Costs associated with acquisition and disposal of businesses	9,10	(4.4)	(18.5)
Loans and receivables advanced		(5.3)	(2.0)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from investing activities		12.1	(78.8)
Cash flows from financing activities			
On-market share buy-back	17	(7.4)	(0.6)
Net repayment of borrowings		(28.0)	(2.5)
Dividends paid ²		(139.7)	(163.2)
Acquisition of shares by CSR employee share trust	19	(2.6)	(5.8)
Interest and other finance costs paid		(5.7)	(4.1)
Net cash outflow from financing activities		(183.4)	(176.2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		36.0	(5.8)
Net cash at the beginning of the financial year		13.7	19.1
Effects of exchange rate changes		0.3	0.4
Net cash at the end of the financial year		50.0	13.7
Reconciliation of net profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited to net cash from operating activities			
Net profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited	2	78.0	188.8
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interests	23	8.6	17.8
Depreciation and amortisation	6	76.1	84.4
Impairment of assets		95.5	3.0
Share of profits of associates not received as dividends or distributions		0.5	(3.2)
Share-based payments	19	3.3	3.7
Finance cost net of discount unwind		5.0	4.1
Profit on disposal of assets	5	(44.3)	(51.2)
Gain on sale of Glass division	9	(6.7)	-
Net change in current receivables		(10.8)	14.3
Net change in current inventories		(22.8)	(57.2)
Net change in current payables		(10.0)	32.3
Movement in product liability provision		(21.0)	(23.4)
Net change in other provisions		23.9	(0.1)
Movement in current and deferred tax balances		30.1	34.4
Net change in other assets and liabilities		1.9	1.5
Net cash from operating activities		207.3	249.2

¹ Cash flow from discontinued operations is disclosed in note 9 to the financial statements.

² During the year ended 31 March 2019, within the \$139.7 million of dividends paid, dividends to CSR Limited shareholders were \$133.7 million. Of the \$133.7 million in dividends, \$8.6 million was used to purchase CSR shares on-market to satisfy obligations under the Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP), and the remaining \$125.1 million was paid in cash.

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

Notes to the financial report

1 Basis of preparation

This section sets out the basis upon which the CSR group's financial statements are prepared as a whole. Significant and other accounting policies that summarise the measurement basis used and are relevant to an understanding of the financial statements are provided throughout the notes to the financial statements. All other accounting policies are outlined in note 33.

Statement of Compliance: CSR Limited is a limited company incorporated in Australia whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange.

This general purpose financial report is prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and applicable Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and complies with other requirements of the law. CSR Limited is a 'for profit' entity. The financial report includes the consolidated financial statements of CSR Limited and its controlled entities (CSR group).

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the company and the CSR group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of preparation: The financial report is based on historical cost, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are at fair value.

In preparing this financial report, the CSR group is required to make estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous year, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of consolidation: The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by aggregating the financial statements of all the entities that comprise the CSR group, being CSR Limited and its controlled entities. In these consolidated financial statements:

- results of each controlled entity are included from the date CSR Limited obtained control and until such time as it ceased to control an entity; and
- all inter-entity balances and transactions are eliminated.

Control is achieved where CSR Limited is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with an entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. Entities controlled by CSR Limited are under no obligation to accept responsibility for liabilities of other common controlled entities except where such an obligation has been specifically undertaken.

Business combinations: Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of financial performance, statement of comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity respectively. The effects of all transactions with non-controlling interests are recorded in equity if there is no change in control. Where there is a loss of control, any remaining interest in the entity is remeasured to fair value and a gain or loss is recognised in the income statement. Any losses are allocated to the non-controlling interest in subsidiaries even if the accumulated losses should exceed the non-controlling interest in the individual subsidiary's equity.

Comparative information: Where applicable, comparative information has been reclassified in order to comply with current period disclosure requirements, the impact of which is not material to the financial report.

Rounding: Unless otherwise shown in the financial statements, amounts have been rounded to the nearest tenth of a million dollars and are shown by \$million. CSR Limited is a company of the kind referred to in the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 24 March 2016.

Currency: Unless otherwise shown in the financial statements, amounts are in Australian dollars, which is the CSR group's functional currency.

New or revised accounting standards: As outlined below, the CSR group has adopted all amendments to Australian Accounting Standards which became applicable for the CSR group from 1 April 2018.

AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ('AASB 15'): The CSR group has adopted AASB 15 from 1 April 2018 which resulted in changes in accounting policies. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer, that is, the 'notion of control' replaces the existing 'notion of risks and rewards'. Refer to note 5.

AASB 9 Financial Instruments ('AASB 9'): The CSR group adopted phase 1 (classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities) and phase 3 (hedge accounting) of AASB 9 as issued in December 2013, which resulted in changes to accounting policies and retrospective adjustments in the CSR Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 2015. The CSR group has adopted phase 2 (impairment, including expected credit loss) of AASB 9 from 1 April 2018. Phase 2 has not materially impacted the financial report of the CSR group. Refer to note 11.

New standards not yet applicable: Other than AASB 16 Leases, standards not yet applicable are not expected to have a material impact on the CSR group. Refer to note 30 for further disclosure on the impact of AASB 16 Leases.

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical judgments and key assumptions that management has made in the process of applying the CSR group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements are detailed in the notes below:

Note	Judgment/Estimation
12	Asset impairment
14	Measurement of provisions for restoration and environmental rehabilitation and legal claims
14	Provision for uninsured losses and future claims
14, 15	Product liability
24	Classification of joint arrangements

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT: The notes are organised into the following sections.

Financial performance overview: provides a breakdown of individual line items in the statement of financial performance, and other information that is considered most relevant to users of the annual report.

Balance sheet items: provides a breakdown of individual line items in the statement of financial position that are considered most relevant to users of the annual report.

Capital structure and risk management: provides information about the capital management practices of the CSR group and shareholder returns for the year. This section also discusses the CSR group's exposure to various financial risks, explains how these affect the CSR group's financial position and performance and what the CSR group does to manage these risks.

Group structure: explains aspects of the CSR group structure and the impact of this structure on the financial position and performance of the CSR group.

Other:

- provides information on items which require disclosure to comply with Australian Accounting Standards and other regulatory pronouncements; and
- provides information about items that are not recognised in the financial statements but could potentially have a significant impact on the CSR group's financial position and performance.

Financial performance overview

2 Segment information

Operating and reportable segments

The CSR group has identified its operating segments based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the board of directors in their role as the chief operating decision makers (CODM) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources. Operating segments are identified by management and the board of directors based on the nature of the products sold and production processes involved. Reportable segments are based on operating segments determined by the similarity of the products produced and sold as these are the sources of the CSR group's major risks and have the most effect on the rates of return. Each of the business units disclosed below has been determined as both an operating segment and a reportable segment.

Building Products	Lightweight Systems (Gyprock plasterboard, Hebel autoclaved aerated concrete products, Cemintel fibre cement, Himmel Interior Systems and Rondo rolled formed steel products joint venture), Insulation (Bradford and Martini insulation, Bradford energy solutions and Edmonds ventilation systems), AFS walling systems, Inclose Façades, Bricks (PGH Bricks and Pavers and New Zealand Brick Distributors joint venture) and Roofing (Monier roofing).
Property	The Property business unit generates returns typically from the sale of former operating sites by advancing the sites through various stages of the development cycle. In addition, this business is currently involved in a small number of large-scale developments in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. These projects, in most cases, are in-fill developments (currently vacant land or discontinued operating sites within otherwise built up areas) located in metropolitan regions.
Aluminium	The Aluminium business unit relates to the CSR group's 70% interest in Gove Aluminium Finance Limited, which in turn holds a 36.05% interest in the Tomago aluminium smelter (i.e. an effective interest of 25.24%). Gove Aluminium Finance Limited sources alumina, has it toll manufactured by Tomago and then sells aluminium into predominantly the Asian market. Products from the aluminium business include aluminium ingot, billet and slab.

Discontinued operations – Glass

The Glass business was disposed on 31 January 2019 and has been reclassified as a discontinued operation. Further detail on the disposal of the Glass business is set out in note 9. The Glass business includes the operations of Viridian in Australia and New Zealand. Viridian is Australia's leading architectural glass provider and the only manufacturer of float glass and hard coated performance products in Australia. It manufactures clear float, coated and bulk laminate glass in Victoria and value-added processing of glass from a number of facilities across Australia and New Zealand.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the CSR group in reporting segments internally are the same as those disclosed in the significant accounting policies, with the exception that significant items (i.e. those items which by their size and nature or incidence are relevant in explaining financial performance) are excluded from trading profits. This approach is consistent with the manner in which results are reported to the CODM.

Transfers of assets between segments are recognised at book value. It is the CSR group's policy that if items of revenue and expense are not allocated to operating segments, then any associated assets and liabilities are also not allocated to segments. This is to avoid asymmetrical allocations within segments which management believes would be inconsistent. Reporting provided to the board of directors in respect of earnings is primarily measured based on earnings before interest and tax (EBIT), excluding significant items, with significant items reviewed and reported separately to the CODM.

The following items are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core trading operations of any segment:

- corporate overheads;
- restructuring and provisions;
- net finance cost; and
- significant items.

Geographical information

The CSR group operates principally in Australia. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the CSR continuing group's trading revenue from external customers in Australia amounted to \$2,255.2 million (2018: \$2,177.1 million), with \$67.6 million (2018: \$60.6 million) of trading revenue related to other geographical areas.

The CSR group's non-current assets excluding investments accounted for using the equity method, deferred tax assets and other financial assets in Australia amounted to \$875.0 million at 31 March 2019 (2018: \$1,060.5 million), with \$27.2 million (2018: \$61.4 million) related to other geographical areas.

2 Segment information (continued)

\$million	Trading revenue ¹		EBITDA before significant items ²		Depreciation and amortisation		Earnings before interest, tax and significant items	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Business segment								
Building Products	1,695.9	1,672.2	258.9	265.4	52.4	51.3	206.5	214.1
Property	-	-	39.0	48.1	0.2	0.3	38.8	47.8
Aluminium	626.9	565.5	48.3	97.1	11.7	17.6	36.6	79.5
Corporate ³	-	-	(14.0)	(14.2)	0.7	0.6	(14.7)	(14.8)
Restructuring and provisions ⁴	-	-	(2.2)	(6.3)	-	-	(2.2)	(6.3)
Continuing operations	2,322.8	2,237.7	330.0	390.1	65.0	69.8	265.0	320.3
Glass discontinued operations	318.9	368.5	18.5	18.1	11.1	14.6	7.4	3.5
Total CSR group	2,641.7	2,606.2	348.5	408.2	76.1	84.4	272.4	323.8

Reconciliation of earnings before interest, tax and significant items to profit after tax

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Continuing operations earnings before interest, tax and significant items		265.0	320.3
Net finance income (expense)	7	0.1	(1.2)
Income tax expense		(74.7)	(90.5)
Profit after tax from continuing operations before significant items (before non-controlling interests)		190.4	228.6
Less: non-controlling interests		(8.7)	(18.0)
Profit after tax from continuing operations before significant items attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		181.7	210.6
Significant items after tax from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited	3	(42.8)	(11.6)
Profit after tax from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		138.9	199.0
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited	9	(60.9)	(10.2)
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		78.0	188.8

Business segment	Funds employed (\$million) ⁵		Return on funds employed (%) ⁶	
	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Building Products	947.4	919.1	22.1%	23.8%
Property	224.5	185.7	18.9%	29.2%
Aluminium	140.3	120.0	28.2%	61.8%
Corporate	(63.2)	(38.8)	-	-
Continuing operations	1,249.0	1,186.0	21.8%	27.8%
Discontinued operations - Glass	-	239.3	-	1.4%
Total CSR group	1,249.0	1,425.3	-	23.2%

1 Trading revenue excludes net gain on disposal of assets, interest income, dividend income from other entities, share of net profit of joint venture entities and other income. Inter-segment sales are negligible.

2 EBITDA before significant items is earnings before interest, tax, depreciation, amortisation and significant items.

3 Represents unallocated overhead expenditure and other revenues.

4 Represents restructuring and provisions. Includes legal and managerial costs associated with long-term product liabilities and minor product liability claims that arise from time to time, certain defined benefit superannuation liabilities and expenses, other payables, non-operating revenue and other costs (excluding those categorised as significant items).

5 Funds employed is net assets of the CSR group less certain non-trading assets and liabilities. Funds employed at 31 March 2019 is calculated as net assets of \$1,231.1 million (2018: \$1,274.1 million), excluding the following assets: cash of \$50.0 million (2018: \$13.7 million), net tax assets of \$91.2 million (2018: \$146.4 million), net superannuation assets of \$8.2 million (2018: \$11.4 million), net financial assets of \$21.3 million (2018: nil), deferred consideration receivable of \$78.5 million (2018: \$nil) and interest receivable of \$0.9 million (2018: \$0.1 million). In addition, the following liabilities have been excluded from funds employed: asbestos product liability provision of \$268.0 million (2018: \$289.0 million), net financial liabilities of \$nil (2018: \$5.8 million) and borrowings of \$nil (2018: \$28.0 million).

6 Return on funds employed (ROFE) is calculated based on EBIT before significant items for the 12 months to year end divided by average funds employed. ROFE is not a measure used for Corporate costs which are considered in the context of the CSR group result. Property ROFE varies due to timing of projects.

3 Significant items

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Significant items from continuing operations:			
Impairment of Roofing assets ¹	12	(32.8)	-
Restructuring costs ²		(11.6)	(0.9)
Remediation, supply disruption and other costs ³		(4.0)	(7.6)
Significant items from continuing operations before finance costs and income tax		(48.4)	(8.5)
Discount unwind and hedging relating to product liability provision		(8.0)	(8.3)
Income tax benefit on significant items from continuing operations		13.5	5.0
Significant items after tax from continuing operations		(42.9)	(11.8)
Significant items attributable to non-controlling interests		0.1	0.2
Significant items from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		(42.8)	(11.6)
Loss from discontinued operations after tax attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited ⁴	9	(65.3)	(12.3)
Significant items and discontinued operations loss attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		(108.1)	(23.9)
Net profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited ⁵		73.6	186.7
Significant items and discontinued operations loss attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited		108.1	23.9
Net profit from continuing operations before significant items attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited⁶		181.7	210.6
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited before significant items⁷			
Basic (cents per share)		36.1	41.9
Diluted (cents per share)		36.1	41.6

- During the year ended 31 March 2019, following an impairment assessment of the Roofing cash generating unit (disclosed within the Building Products segment) an impairment charge of \$32.8 million was recognised. Refer to note 12 for further detail.
- During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Building Products segment recorded a charge of \$11.2 million and the Aluminium segment recorded a charge of \$0.4 million (2018: \$0.9 million) for restructuring costs to align the business cost base with current market conditions and secure ongoing efficiencies.
- During the year ended 31 March 2019, the CSR group recorded a charge of \$4.0 million as a result of the re-measurement of land remediation and other provisions. An amount of \$1.6 million has been recorded in Other income and \$5.6 million in Other expenses. During the year ended 31 March 2018, due to the temporary closure of the Thevenard port in South Australia, the Building Products segment incurred additional costs associated with the disruption of raw material (gypsum) supply (\$6.1 million). In addition, the group recorded a charge of \$1.5 million as a result of the re-measurement of provisions in relation to legal disputes, warranties and land remediation.
- On 31 January 2019, the CSR group completed the sale of the Viridian glass segment. The Viridian Glass segment has been classified as a discontinued operation and all non-trading transactions have been treated as significant for the year ended 31 March 2019. Total pre-tax significant items related to the Viridian Glass segment for the year ended 31 March 2019 were \$88.4 million. Refer to note 9 for further information. During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Glass segment divested sites in Western Australia, Darwin and Cairns. Pre-tax significant items recorded include the loss on disposal and associated restructuring expenditure of \$8.7 million and a provision for onerous lease costs of \$8.7 million.
- Net profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited excludes net profit after tax of \$4.4 million (YEM18: \$2.1 million) generated by the Viridian glass segment until the sale of the business on 31 January 2019. Net profit attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited (including net profit of discontinued operations) was \$78.0 million (YEM18: \$188.8 million). Further detail of discontinued operations is contained in note 9.
- Net profit from continuing operations before significant items of \$181.7 million (YEM18: \$210.6 million) excludes net profit generated by the Viridian glass segment until the sale of the business on 31 January 2019. Net profit before significant items attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited (including net profit of discontinued operations) was \$186.1 million (YEM18: \$212.7 million).
- The basis of calculation is consistent with the earnings per share disclosure in the statement of financial performance (refer note 4). Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited (including discontinued operations) was 37.0 cents per share (YEM18: 42.3 cents per share).

Recognition and measurement

Significant items are those which by their size and nature or incidence are relevant in explaining the financial performance of the CSR group, and as such are disclosed separately.

4 Earnings per share

	2019	2018
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic EPS (million) ¹	503.2	503.1
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted EPS (million) ²	503.8	506.5
Profit after tax from continuing operations attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited (\$million)	138.9	199.0
Basic EPS from continuing operations (cents per share)	27.6	39.6
Diluted EPS from continuing operations (cents per share)	27.6	39.3
Profit after tax attributable to shareholders of CSR Limited (\$million)	78.0	188.8
Basic EPS (cents per share)	15.5	37.5
Diluted EPS (cents per share)	15.5	37.3

- 1 Calculated by reducing the total weighted average number of shares on issue of 504.1 million (2018: 504.3 million) by the weighted average number of shares purchased on market and held in trust to satisfy incentive plans as these plans vest of 960,651 (2018: 1,237,649).
- 2 Calculated by increasing the weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic EPS by outstanding performance rights of 615,549 (2018: 3,424,291). Performance rights granted under the LTI plan are included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive.

5 Revenue

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Trading revenue from continuing operations	2	2,322.8	2,237.7
Other income from continuing operations			
Net gain on disposal of assets		44.3	51.2
Significant items	3	1.6	-
Other		8.9	7.0
Trading revenue from discontinued operations		318.9	368.5

Recognition and measurement

From 1 April 2018, the CSR group adopted AASB 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* ('AASB 15') and applied the modified retrospective approach. The new standard is based on the principle that revenue is recognised when control of a good or service transfers to a customer, that is, the 'notion of control' replaces the existing 'notion of risks and rewards'. The impact of this change in accounting standard is not material to the CSR group as the 'notion of control' is closely aligned to the 'notion of risks and rewards' for CSR revenue streams.

- **Sale of goods:** the group sells a range of building products and aluminium. Sales are recognised when control of the products has transferred, being when the products are delivered and accepted by the customer. A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. The group's obligation to repair or replace faulty products under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision.
- **Sale and installation of goods:** certain CSR businesses supply and install building products. Sales are recognised over time given that there is generally no alternative use of the product (it is generally specified based on the requirements of the building) and there is an enforceable right to payment. Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-priced contracts, revenue is recognised based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided because the customer receives and uses the benefits simultaneously. For each of these contracts an appropriate driver is determined which is then used to recognise revenue as the work is completed. In the case of fixed-price contracts, the customer generally pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by CSR exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Some contracts include multiple deliverables, such as the sale of product and related installation services. However, if the installation could be performed by another party it is accounted as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling price. Revenue in relation to the sale of the product is recognised at a point in time when the product is delivered, and legal title has passed, and the customer has accepted the goods. Estimates of revenues, cost or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

Sale and installation of goods revenue is disclosed within 'trading revenue' above and in note 2 given it is not material for separate disclosure.

- **Land development and resale:** the group develops and sells commercial and residential properties. Income is recognised when control over the property has been transferred to the customer. The properties have generally no alternative use for the group due to contractual relationships. An enforceable right to payment does not arise until after the customer has taken control of the property which is the earlier of when title of the property passes or when the customer has physical possession of the property. As a result, income is recognised when control of the property passes to the customer. The revenue is measured as the amount receivable under the contract. It is discounted to present value if deferred payments have been agreed and the impact of discounting is material. In most cases, the consideration is due when legal title has been transferred. Land development and resale profit is disclosed within 'net gain on disposal of assets' and classified as 'other income' on the statement of financial performance and is recognised in the Property segment.
- **Disposal of assets:** income is recognised when control of the asset passes to the purchaser. The revenue is measured as the amount receivable under the contract. It is discounted to present value if deferred payments have been agreed and the impact of discounting is material.

6 Expenses

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Expenses from continuing operations			
Significant items ¹	3	50.0	8.5
Employee benefits expense		464.6	454.2
Operating lease expense		51.6	47.6
Depreciation	12	57.7	62.3
Amortisation	12	7.3	7.5
Expenses from discontinued operations			
Significant items ¹	3	88.4	17.4
Employee benefits expense		120.0	140.0
Operating lease expense		18.4	22.7
Depreciation	12	10.8	14.1
Amortisation	12	0.3	0.5

1 Significant items are included within impairment expense and other expenses in the statement of financial performance.

Recognition and measurement

- **Employee benefits expense:** includes salaries and wages, share-based payments and other entitlements.
- **Operating lease expense:** payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received by the lessor) are expensed on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

7 Net finance costs

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Net finance costs from continuing operations			
Interest expense and funding costs		4.8	4.0
Discount unwind and hedging relating to product liability provision		8.0	8.3
Discount unwind of other non-current liabilities		0.8	0.8
Foreign exchange gain		(2.1)	(1.3)
Finance costs		11.5	11.8
Interest income		(3.6)	(2.3)
Net finance costs		7.9	9.5
Finance costs included in significant items	3	(8.0)	(8.3)
Net finance (income) costs before significant items		(0.1)	1.2
Net finance costs from discontinued operations			
		0.9	0.4

Recognition and measurement

Interest income and expense are accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the applicable effective interest rates. Funding costs are capitalised and subsequently amortised over the term of the facility. Unwinding of the interest component of discounted assets and liabilities is treated as a finance cost.

8 Income tax expense

Reconciliation of income tax expense charged to the statement of financial performance:

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Profit before income tax from continuing operations		208.7	302.3
Loss before income tax from discontinued operations		(81.9)	(14.4)
		126.8	287.9
Income tax expense calculated at 30%		38.0	86.4
(Decrease) increase in income tax expense due to:			
Share of net profit of joint venture entities		(4.0)	(3.7)
Non-taxable profit on property disposals		-	(1.6)
Non-deductible impairment of goodwill and other assets		12.3	-
Income tax (over) under provided in prior years		(0.6)	0.5
Other items ¹		(5.5)	(0.3)
Total income tax expense on profit		40.2	81.3
Comprising of:			
Current tax expense		22.0	35.1
Deferred tax expense relating to movements in deferred tax balances	13	18.2	46.2
Total income tax expense on profit		40.2	81.3
Income tax expense (credit) is attributable to:			
Profit from continuing operations		61.2	85.5
Loss from discontinued operations		(21.0)	(4.2)
Total income tax expense on profit		40.2	81.3

1 Primarily relates to discontinued operations.

Recognition and measurement

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense in the statement of financial performance except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from an initial accounting for a business acquisition, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill.

Tax transparency report

The CSR group has prepared a voluntary tax transparency report which is available to view online or to download from the CSR website (www.csr.com.au). The report sets out relevant tax information for CSR Limited and its controlled entities for the year ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

Disclosure of company tax information

Under tax legislation the Australian Taxation Office will publish in 2019 the following data for the CSR Limited tax consolidated group and Gove Aluminium Finance Limited in relation to the 2018 tax year:

Entity	Total revenue ¹ (\$million)	Taxable income (\$million)	Tax payable (\$million)
CSR Limited (ABN: 90 000 001 276)	2,269.0	259.8	0.8
Gove Aluminium Finance Limited (ABN: 45 001 860 073)	570.0	83.1	22.2

1 For financial reporting and taxation purposes, items may have been classified between revenue and expenses differently. Therefore, total revenue may not reconcile to note 2 or note 23.

Income tax is payable on profits (not total revenue) after allowing for expenses and specific adjustments under the tax law. For CSR Limited, tax payable for 2018 was \$0.8 million because CSR was entitled to utilise prior year tax losses and claim certain tax deductions that made taxable income lower than accounting profit (for example, tax depreciation, certain restructure costs and payments of asbestos claims settlements). The net amount of tax losses and rebated carried forward at the end of the year is set out below:

	2019 (\$million)	2018 (\$million)
Value of tax losses and rebates carried forward		
CSR Group	10.2 ²	10.3

2 Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised are \$10.2 million (31 March 2018: nil). Unused tax losses were generated by a New Zealand subsidiary that is no longer considered likely to utilise the tax losses in the foreseeable future. Unused tax losses can be carried forward indefinitely subject to meeting ownership continuity requirements.

9 Discontinued operations

i) Description

The sale of the Viridian Glass business was announced on 28 November 2018. This transaction included the sale of the glass businesses in both Australia and New Zealand and the Viridian property site at Dandenong, Victoria. The sale was completed on 31 January 2019 and is reported in the current period as a discontinued operation. Financial information relating to the discontinued operation for the period to the date of disposal is set out below.

The Viridian property site at Ingleburn was retained by CSR and subsequently sold on 28 March 2019. This completed the divestment of all Viridian assets.

ii) Financial performance and cash flow information

The below information presented is for the 10 months ended 31 January 2019 and the year ended 31 March 2018.

\$million	2019	2018
Revenue (note 5)	318.9	368.5
Expenses	(312.4)	(365.5)
Profit before income tax	6.5	3.0
Income tax expense	(2.1)	(0.9)
Profit after income tax before significant items	4.4	2.1
Impairment of assets, onerous leases and other costs after tax, recorded as significant items	(65.7)	(12.3)
Gain on sale of business after tax	6.7	-
Transaction costs after tax ¹	(6.3)	-
Loss from discontinued operations	(60.9)	(10.2)
Hedge profit (loss)	0.6	(0.6)
Exchange differences on translation	(1.4)	(1.0)
Recycling of reserves	1.1	-
Actuarial (loss) gain on superannuation defined benefit plan	(1.0)	0.4
Other comprehensive expense from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.7)	(1.2)

Net cash inflow from discontinued operations:

\$million	2019	2018
Net cash from operating activities	21.3	26.1
Net cash from investment activities ²	126.9	(10.8)
Net cash generated by the Glass business	148.2	15.3

1 Transaction costs of \$4.4 million were paid during the year ended 31 March 2019.

2 The 2019 cash flow includes an inflow of \$137.3 million from the sale of the business and the Ingleburn property.

The cash flows included in the statement of cash flow relating to the disposal of the business were:

\$million	2019
Consideration received	143.2
Cash disposed	(5.9)
Cash proceeds net of cash disposed	137.3

iii) Details of the sale of Viridian glass

\$million	2019
Consideration received or receivable	
Cash	143.2
Fair value of deferred consideration ³	78.5
Total disposal consideration	221.7
Carrying amount of net assets sold	(220.7)
Gain on sale before income tax and reclassification of reserves	1.0
Recycling of reserves	(1.1)
Income tax credit on sale	6.8
Gain on sale after income tax	6.7

3 The deferred consideration is due six months after completion, being 31 July 2019.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of sale (31 January 2019) were:

\$million	31 January 2019
Cash	5.9
Trade and other receivables	44.4
Inventories	82.9
Property, plant and equipment	128.4
Deferred tax assets	22.1
Total assets	283.7
Trade and other payables	30.7
Provisions	32.3
Total liabilities	63.0
Net assets disposed	220.7

10 Business combinations

i) Current year

During the year ended 31 March 2019, the Building Products segment acquired the business assets of an entity and invested in an entity for cash consideration of \$1.0 million.

ii) Prior year

During the year ended 31 March 2018, the Glass segment acquired the business assets of two entities in New Zealand for cash consideration of \$0.3 million with goodwill of \$0.2 million arising.

Transactions occurring in YEM18 related to prior period acquisitions

- The CSR group acquired 100% of Architectural Framework Systems (AFS) on 2 April 2014 (Building Products segment). Part of the consideration was contingent on certain pre-determined earnings measures being achieved for each of the years ended 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2017. Earnings measures were met for the year ended 31 March 2017 resulting in the payment of \$15.0 million in deferred consideration in the year ended 31 March 2018.
- Contingent consideration of \$1.8 million was paid in relation to the acquisition of Viridian Glass Limited Partnership.
- Transaction costs of \$1.7 million related to the acquisition of PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited was paid in the year.

Balance sheet items

11 Working capital

i) Current receivables

\$million	2019	2018
Trade receivables	246.0	285.7
Allowance for doubtful debts	(7.2)	(8.5)
Net trade receivables	238.8	277.2
Property receivable ¹	109.6	-
Deferred consideration ²	78.5	-
Other loans and receivables	29.0	18.5
Total loans and receivables	217.1	18.5
Total current receivables	455.9	295.7
Ageing		
Past due 0-60 days – not impaired	9.4	9.0
Past due >60 days – not impaired	-	-
Past due 0-60 days – impaired	1.5	2.4
Past due >60 days – impaired	5.7	6.1
Movement in allowance for doubtful debts		
Opening balance	(8.5)	(8.0)
Trade debts written off	2.2	2.4
Trade debts disposed ³	1.1	-
Trade debts provided	(2.0)	(2.9)
Closing balance	(7.2)	(8.5)

ii) Inventories

\$million	2019	2018
Current		
Raw materials and stores	99.1	102.3
Work in progress	16.9	20.2
Finished goods	214.6	268.1
Land development projects	47.3	76.4
Total current inventories⁴	377.9	467.0
Non-current		
Land development projects	74.7	57.7
Total non-current inventories	74.7	57.7

- 1 Proceeds from Horsley Park and Rosehill property sales due within 12 months.
- 2 Deferred consideration on the sale of Viridian Glass. Refer to note 9.
- 3 Relates to the disposal of Viridian Glass. Refer to note 9.
- 4 Write-down of inventories recognised as an expense from continuing operations for the year ended 31 March 2019 totalled \$12.7 million (2018: \$13.5 million).

iii) Current payables

\$million	2019	2018
Trade payables	238.2	275.9
Other payables	22.7	29.3
Total current payables	260.9	305.2

Recognition and measurement

- **Trade receivables:** are recognised initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. The CSR group has adopted phase 2 of AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, which requires an expected credit loss ('ECL') model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The ECL model requires the CSR group to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. AASB 9 also requires a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances. Accordingly, the CSR group's allowance for doubtful debts calculation applies the expected loss model and takes into consideration the likely level of bad debts (based on historical experience) as well as any known 'at risk' receivables. Bad debts are written off against the allowance account and any other change in the allowance account is recognised in the statement of financial performance.
- **Inventories:** are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.
 - **Raw materials, stores, work in progress and finished goods:** costs included in inventories consist of materials, labour and manufacturing overheads which are related to the purchase and production of inventories. The value of inventories is derived by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventories. The major portion is valued on either a first-in-first-out or average cost basis.
 - **Land development projects:** cost includes the cost of acquisition, development and holding costs during development. Costs incurred after completion of development are expensed as incurred. Land development projects not expected to be sold within 12 months are classified as non-current inventories.
- **Trade and other payables:** are recognised when the CSR group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services. Payables are stated at their amortised cost.

12 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

i) Property, plant and equipment

\$million	Note	Land and buildings		Plant and equipment		Total	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cost or written down value		341.0	378.9	1,306.4	1,540.9	1,647.4	1,919.8
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		(88.3)	(108.3)	(849.5)	(978.1)	(937.8)	(1,086.4)
Net carrying amount		252.7	270.6	456.9	562.8	709.6	833.4
Net carrying amount at 1 April		270.6	291.6	562.8	556.6	833.4	848.2
Capital expenditure		23.9	0.8	90.9	78.8	114.8	79.6
Disposed		-	(0.3)	(1.9)	(3.4)	(1.9)	(3.7)
Disposal of discontinued operations	9	(37.4)	-	(91.0)	-	(128.4)	-
Depreciation - continuing operations	6	(8.0)	(9.4)	(49.7)	(52.9)	(57.7)	(62.3)
Depreciation - discontinued operations	6	(1.1)	(1.1)	(9.7)	(13.0)	(10.8)	(14.1)
Impairments - continuing operations		-	(0.1)	(6.2)	(1.6)	(6.2)	(1.7)
Impairments - discontinued operations		(0.3)	-	(26.4)	-	(26.7)	-
Exchange differences		-	-	(0.3)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.1)
Acquisitions - business combinations	10	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
Transferred from (to) intangible assets	12ii)	-	0.5	(7.8)	(4.6)	(7.8)	(4.1)
Transferred from (to) inventories & other assets		5.0	(11.4)	(4.3)	2.9	0.7	(8.5)
Balance at 31 March		252.7	270.6	456.9	562.8	709.6	833.4

ii) Goodwill and other intangible assets

\$million	Note	Goodwill		Software		Other		Total other intangible assets	
		2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Cost		57.2	98.1	87.8	89.6	46.1	48.3	133.9	137.9
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		-	-	(74.2)	(72.5)	(36.0)	(20.9)	(110.2)	(93.4)
Net carrying amount		57.2	98.1	13.6	17.1	10.1	27.4	23.7	44.5
Net carrying amount at 1 April		98.1	97.1	17.1	17.9	27.4	28.8	44.5	46.7
Capital expenditure		-	-	0.3	3.1	-	-	0.3	3.1
Disposed		-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)
Amortisation - continuing operations	6	-	-	(5.7)	(5.7)	(1.6)	(1.8)	(7.3)	(7.5)
Amortisation - discontinued operations	6	-	-	(0.3)	(0.5)	-	-	(0.3)	(0.5)
Impairments - continuing operations		(9.8)	-	(0.7)	(1.3)	(15.3)	-	(16.0)	(1.3)
Impairments - discontinued operations		(30.7)	-	(4.9)	-	(0.4)	-	(5.3)	-
Exchange differences		(0.4)	0.8	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-
Acquisitions - business combinations	10	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred from plant & equipment	12i)	-	-	7.8	4.1	-	-	7.8	4.1
Transferred from software to other intangible assets		-	-	-	(0.4)	-	0.4	-	-
Balance at 31 March		57.2	98.1	13.6	17.1	10.1	27.4	23.7	44.5

Recognition and measurement

- Property, plant and equipment:** assets acquired are recorded at historical cost of acquisition less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of items. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.
- Depreciation/amortisation:** assets are depreciated or amortised at rates based upon their expected economic life using the straight-line method. Land, goodwill and trade names with indefinite lives are not depreciated or amortised. Useful lives are as follows: buildings 10 to 40 years; plant and equipment two to 40 years; and systems software and other intangible assets two to eight years.

12 Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (continued)

Recognition and measurement (continued)

- **Software:** developed internally or acquired externally, is initially measured at cost and includes development expenditure. Subsequently, these assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.
- **Other intangible assets:** including trade names and customer lists obtained through acquired businesses, are measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. Trade names of \$1.6 million (2018: \$16.9 million) that have an indefinite life are assessed for recoverability annually. Customer lists and all other trade names that have a defined useful life are amortised and subsequently carried net of accumulated amortisation. Intangible assets not obtained through acquired businesses are measured at cost. These assets are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.
- **Goodwill:** represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. Goodwill is not amortised, but tested annually and whenever there is an indicator of impairment.

Critical accounting estimate – carrying value assessment

The CSR group tests property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for impairment to ensure they are not carried at above their recoverable amounts:

- at least annually for goodwill and trade names with indefinite lives; and
- where there is an indication that the assets may be impaired (which is assessed at least each reporting date).

These tests for impairment are performed by assessing the recoverable amount of each individual asset or, if this is not possible, then the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. CGUs are the lowest levels at which assets are grouped and generate separately identifiable cash flows. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset or a CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The value in use calculations are based on discounted cash flows expected to arise from the asset.

Management judgment is required in these valuations to forecast future cash flows and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of these future cash flows. Future cash flows take into consideration forecast changes in the building cycle, aluminium prices and exchange rates where appropriate.

If the recoverable amount of a CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount with any impairment recognised immediately in the statement of financial performance.

The carrying amount of goodwill and trade names with indefinite lives forms part of the Building Products segment: \$57.2 million and \$1.6 million retrospectively (31 March 2018: \$66.9 million and \$16.9 million retrospectively) and Glass segment: \$nil (31 March 2018: \$31.2 million of goodwill).

In accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, an impairment assessment has been performed for the Roofing CGU at 31 March 2019.

Roofing cash generating unit

The Roofing CGU has experienced a shortfall in earnings when compared to internal forecasts, with the business experiencing weaker demand. Future cash flows from the Roofing CGU have been reforecast to reflect current trading and market conditions.

Following a detailed value in use impairment review of future cash flow projections, an impairment charge of \$32.8 million has been recorded in the statement of financial performance for 31 March 2019. This impairment charge has been allocated to goodwill (\$9.8 million), other intangible assets (\$16.0 million), plant and equipment (\$6.2 million) and equity accounted investments (\$0.8 million). Refer to note 25. This impairment charge fully impairs all goodwill and indefinite life intangibles previously recognised for the Roofing CGU.

Given that the impairment assessment is a critical accounting estimate and the estimated recoverable amount of the Roofing CGU is now equal to its carrying amount, key assumptions and sensitivities in relation to the impairment assessment performed for the Roofing CGU at 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Key assumptions for the Roofing CGU:

- Post-tax discount rate: 10.0%
- Terminal growth rate: 2.5%
- Cash flows: cash flows are modelled over a five year period with a terminal value used from year six onwards. The first five years represent financial plans forecast by management based on the CSR group's view of business activity, with average assumptions applied in the terminal year to ensure the cash flows are sufficiently stable to calculate the terminal value.

Impact of reasonable possible changes in key assumptions have been considered:

- Post-tax discount rate increases from 10.0% to 10.5%: result in an additional impairment charge to plant and equipment of \$3.5 million.
- Long term growth rate decreases from 2.5% to 2.0%: result in an additional impairment charge to plant and equipment of \$3.5 million.
- Business cash contribution reduces by 10% for each year modelled: result in an additional impairment charge to plant and equipment of \$6.3 million.

No other reasonable possible changes in key assumptions have been identified.

Glass cash generating unit

In accordance with AASB 136 *Impairment of Assets*, an impairment assessment was performed for the Glass CGU at 30 September 2018. Following a detailed value in use impairment review of future cash flow projections, an impairment charge of \$63.3 million was recorded in the statement of financial performance for 30 September 2018. This impairment charge was allocated to goodwill (\$30.7 million), other intangible assets (\$5.3 million), plant and equipment (\$26.7 million) and other assets (\$0.6 million). This impairment charge fully impaired all goodwill previously recognised for the Glass CGU. In addition, onerous lease provisions of \$10.6 million and other provisions of \$0.5 million were recorded at 30 September 2018.

The sale of the Glass CGU was announced on 28 November 2018 and completed on 31 January 2019. The Glass CGU is reported in the current period as a discontinued operation. Refer to note 9.

13 Net deferred income tax assets

\$million	2019	2018
Net deferred income tax assets arising on temporary differences ¹	104.3	141.5
Net deferred income tax liabilities arising on temporary differences	(12.2)	(7.4)
Tax losses – revenue recorded as asset ¹	–	10.3
Total net deferred income tax assets	92.1	144.4

1 For the year ended 31 March 2019, deferred income tax assets in the statement of financial position total \$104.3 million (31 March 2018: \$151.8 million).

Movement in deferred income tax assets

\$million	Opening balance	Credited (charged) to profit or loss	Credited (charged) to equity	Other (including transfers)	Disposed ¹	Closing balance
2019						
Property, plant and equipment	(9.5)	3.1	–	0.1	(11.1)	(17.4)
Superannuation defined benefit plans	(3.4)	0.3	0.5	–	–	(2.6)
Product liability provision	86.7	(6.3)	–	–	–	80.4
Employee benefits provisions	36.3	0.5	–	–	(8.6)	28.2
Other provisions	23.0	6.7	–	–	(3.4)	26.3
Spares and stores	(11.8)	0.5	–	–	–	(11.3)
Fair value of hedges	2.0	–	(8.1)	–	–	(6.1)
Other individually insignificant balances	10.8	(12.7)	(2.1)	(2.4)	1.0	(5.4)
Tax losses	10.3	(10.3)	–	–	–	–
Total net deferred income tax assets	144.4	(18.2)	(9.7)	(2.3)	(22.1)	92.1
2018						
Property, plant and equipment	(11.7)	(2.8)	–	5.0	–	(9.5)
Superannuation defined benefit plans	(4.3)	(0.1)	1.0	–	–	(3.4)
Product liability provision	93.7	(7.0)	–	–	–	86.7
Employee benefits provisions	34.7	1.5	–	0.1	–	36.3
Other provisions	22.2	0.9	–	(0.1)	–	23.0
Spares and stores	(8.3)	(3.9)	–	0.4	–	(11.8)
Fair value of hedges	13.7	–	(11.7)	–	–	2.0
Other individually insignificant balances	5.6	0.8	2.6	1.8	–	10.8
Tax losses	55.6	(35.6)	–	(9.7)	–	10.3
Total net deferred income tax assets	201.2	(46.2)	(8.1)	(2.5)	–	144.4

1 Relates to the disposal of Viridian Glass. Refer to note 9.

Recognition and measurement

Current tax: represents the amount expected to be paid in relation to taxable income for the financial year measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred income tax: is provided in full, using the balance sheet liability method, on temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting and tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period(s) when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. A deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities, when the tax balances relate to the same taxation authority and when the CSR group intends to settle the tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. No provision for withholding tax has been made on undistributed earnings of overseas controlled entities where there is no intention to distribute those earnings.

14 Provisions

\$million	2018	Recognised/ remeasured	Settled/ transferred	Disposed	Discount unwind	2019
Current						
Employee benefits	113.5	60.4	(59.0)	(27.0)	-	87.9
Restructure and rationalisation	8.4	14.0	(3.3)	(0.9)	-	18.2
Product liability	30.0	29.1	(29.1)	-	-	30.0
Restoration and environmental rehabilitation	2.5	4.6	(4.8)	-	-	2.3
Uninsured losses and future claims	5.8	3.2	(3.6)	-	-	5.4
Other ¹	16.8	8.1	(9.8)	(2.7)	-	12.4
Total current provisions	177.0	119.4	(109.6)	(30.6)	-	156.2
Non-current						
Employee benefits	7.9	-	(0.4)	(1.7)	-	5.8
Product liability	259.0	(29.1)	-	-	8.1	238.0
Restoration and environmental rehabilitation	3.4	0.1	(1.2)	-	-	2.3
Uninsured losses and future claims	23.3	-	(0.2)	-	0.6	23.7
Other ¹	12.9	14.3	-	-	0.2	27.4
Total non-current provisions	306.5	(14.7)	(1.8)	(1.7)	8.9	297.2

1 Includes provision for anticipated disposal costs of Tomago aluminium smelters spent pot lining and onerous lease liabilities.

Recognition, measurement and critical accounting estimates

Provisions are recognised when the CSR group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that settlement will be required and the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the CSR group.

Provisions representing critical accounting estimates and key sources of estimation uncertainty

- **Product liability:** provision is made for all known asbestos claims and reasonably foreseeable future claims has been determined using reports provided by independent experts in each of Australia and the United States, and includes an appropriate prudential margin. Refer to note 15 for further details of the key assumptions and uncertainties in estimating this liability.
- **Measurement of provisions for restoration and environmental rehabilitation and legal claims:** the CSR group is in the process of remediating land in relation to legacy factory sites and is involved in a number of ongoing legal disputes. The liability is immediately recognised when the environmental exposure is identified and the rehabilitation costs can be reliably estimated. Judgment is required in arriving at an estimate of future costs required to extinguish these obligations. Given the nature of these issues, circumstances may change and estimates and provisions will be updated accordingly. Expert advice is relied upon (where available) and known facts at the date of this report are considered to arrive at the best estimate for future liabilities.
- **Provision for uninsured losses and future claims:** relates to the CSR group's self-insurance program for workers' compensation. CSR Limited is a licensed self-insurer in New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory for workers compensation insurance. The provision recognises the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation for anticipated compensation payments and is determined at each year end reporting date using reports provided by independent experts annually.

Other provisions

- **Employee benefits provisions:** provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave and other employee obligations when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being reliably measured. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.
- **Restructure and rationalisation:** provision is made for restructuring and rationalisation where the CSR group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. The provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

15 Product liability

Background

CSR Limited and/or certain subsidiaries (CSR) were involved in mining asbestos and manufacturing and marketing products containing asbestos in Australia, and exporting asbestos to the United States. CSR's involvement in asbestos mining, and the manufacture of products containing asbestos, began in the early 1940s and ceased with the disposition of the Wunderlich asbestos cement business in 1977. As a result of these activities, CSR has been named as a defendant in litigation in Australia and the United States.

CSR has been settling claims since 1989. It has been, and remains, CSR's policy to ensure that all legitimate asbestos related claims, whether in Australia or the US, are resolved on a fair and equitable basis. Where there is a demonstrated liability, CSR will seek to offer a fair settlement and, in the case of US claimants, one that is consistent with claim settlement values in Australia.

Default judgements have been sought and obtained against CSR in the US, without CSR being present or represented (and for damages that are excessive and of a nature that would not be recognised in Australia). Australian law does not recognise the jurisdiction of US courts in such matters. There have not been any US judgements enforced against CSR. As at 31 March 2019, CSR had resolved approximately 4,700 claims in Australia and approximately 137,800 claims in the United States.

Basis of provision

CSR includes in its financial statements a product liability provision covering all known claims and reasonably foreseeable future asbestos related claims. This provision is reviewed every six months. The provision recognises the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation for anticipated compensation payments and legal costs as at the reporting date. The provision is net of anticipated workers compensation payments from available workers compensation insurers.

CSR does not believe there is any other significant source of insurance available to meet its asbestos liabilities. CSR no longer has general insurance coverage in relation to its ongoing asbestos liabilities.

In determining the product liability provision, CSR has obtained independent expert advice in relation to the future incidence and value of asbestos related claims in Australia and the United States. CSR has appointed Finity Consulting Pty Limited as the independent expert to estimate the Australian liabilities. CSR has appointed Nathan Associates, Inc as the independent expert to estimate the United States liabilities. The independent experts make their own determination of the methodology most appropriate for estimating CSR's future liabilities. The assessments of those independent experts project CSR's claims experience into the future using modelling techniques that take into account a range of possible outcomes. The present value of the liabilities is estimated by discounting the estimated cash flows using the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to those liabilities.

Many factors are relevant to the independent experts' estimates of future asbestos liabilities, including:

- numbers of claims received by disease and claimant type and expected future claims numbers, including expectations as to when claims experience will peak;
- expected value of claims;
- the presence of other defendants in litigation or claims involving CSR;
- the impact of and developments in the litigation and settlement environment in each of Australia and the United States;
- estimations of legal costs;
- expected claims inflation (Australian liability 2.75% and US liability 2.1%); and
- the discount rate applied to future payments (Australian liability 3.25% and US liability 3.60%).

There are a number of assumptions and limitations that impact on the assessments made by CSR's experts, including the following:

- assumptions used in the modelling are based on the various considerations referred to above;
- the future costs of asbestos related liabilities are inherently uncertain for the reasons discussed in this note;
- uncertainties as to future interest rates and inflation;
- the analysis is supplemented by various academic material on the epidemiology of asbestos related diseases that is considered by the experts to be authoritative;
- the analysis is limited to liability in the respective jurisdictions of Australia and the United States that are the subject of the analysis of that expert and to the asbestos related diseases that are currently compensated in those jurisdictions; and
- the effect of possible events that have not yet occurred which are currently impossible to quantify, such as medical and epidemiological developments in the future in treating asbestos diseases, future court and jury decisions on asbestos liabilities, and legislative changes affecting liability for asbestos diseases.

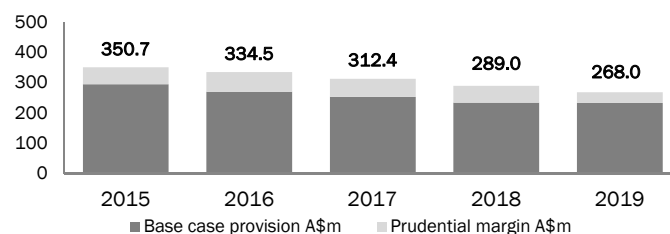
The product liability provision is determined every six months by aggregating the Australian and United States estimates noted above, translating the United States base case estimate to Australian dollars using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance date and adding a prudential margin. The prudential margin is determined by the CSR directors at the balance date, having regard to the prevailing litigation environment, any material uncertainties that may affect future liabilities and the applicable long-term Australian dollar to United States dollar exchange rate. As evidenced by the analysis below, the prudential margin has varied over the past five years. The directors anticipate that the prudential margin will continue to fluctuate within a range approximating 10% to 30% depending on the prevailing circumstances at each balance date.

Having regard to the extremely long tailed nature of the liabilities and the long latency period of disease manifestation from exposure, the estimation of future asbestos liabilities is subject to significant complexity. As such, there can be no certainty that the product liability provision as at 31 March 2019 will definitively estimate CSR's future asbestos liabilities. If the assumptions adopted by CSR's experts prove to be incorrect, the current provision may be shown to materially understate or overstate CSR's asbestos liability.

However, taking into account the provision already included in CSR's financial statements and current claims management experience, CSR is of the opinion that asbestos litigation in Australia and the United States will not have a material adverse impact on the CSR group's financial condition.

CSR's asbestos provision is summarised in the graph and table below:

Table and Graph 1: Five year history – asbestos provision



\$million	Year ended 31 March	
	2019	2018
Base case estimate	232.3	233.3
Prudential margin	35.7	55.7
Prudential margin %	15.4%	23.9%
Total product liability provision	268.0	289.0

Capital structure and risk management

16 Borrowings and credit facilities

i) Borrowings

	2019	2018
Non-current borrowings – unsecured	–	28.0

Recognition and measurement

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, borrowings are measured at amortised cost with any difference between the initial recognised amount and the redemption value being recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest rate method.

ii) Credit facilities

The CSR group has a total of \$325.0 million (31 March 2018: \$325.0 million) committed standby facilities with external financial institutions. These facilities have fixed maturity dates as follows: \$82.0 million in 2020, \$161.0 million in 2022 and \$82.0 million in 2023. As at 31 March 2019, \$325.0 million of the standby facilities were undrawn (2018: \$297.0 million undrawn).

17 Issued capital

	Ordinary shares fully paid ¹	Issued capital \$million
On issue 31 March 2018	504,308,227	1,036.2
On-market share buy-back – net of transaction costs	(2,246,696)	(7.4)
On issue 31 March 2019	502,061,531	1,028.8

1 Fully paid ordinary shares are listed on the Australian Securities Exchange and carry one vote per share and the right to dividends.

No shares were issued during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 under employee share plans as shares in respect of the plans were acquired on market. During the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018, eligible shareholders were able to reinvest all or part of their dividends in fully paid ordinary shares. Shares were acquired on-market and did not have any impact on issued capital.

Net tangible assets per ordinary share for the year ended 31 March 2019 are \$2.19 (2018: \$2.15). Net tangible assets per share is calculated as net assets attributable to CSR Limited shareholders of \$1,178.0 million (2018: \$1,227.4 million) less intangible assets of \$80.9 million (2018: \$142.6 million) divided by the number of issued ordinary shares of 502.1 million (2018: 504.3 million).

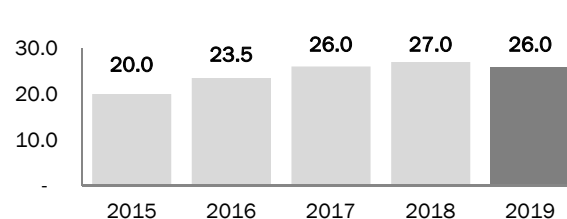
During the year ended 31 March 2019, the company announced that as part of its ongoing capital management strategy, it would undertake an on-market share buy-back of up to \$100 million. The share buy-back commenced in March 2019 and remains ongoing.

18 Dividends and franking credits

i) Dividends

Dividend type	Cents per share	Franking	Total amount \$million	Date paid/payable
2017 Final	13.0	50%	65.6	4 July 2017
2018 Interim	13.5	50%	68.1	12 December 2017
2018 Final	13.5	75%	68.1	3 July 2018
2019 Interim	13.0	100%	65.6	11 December 2018
2019 Final ¹	13.0	50% ²	65.3	2 July 2019

Graph 1: Dividends declared relating to each financial year – cents per share



1 The final dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2019 has not been recognised in this financial report because it was resolved to be paid after 31 March 2019. The amounts disclosed as recognised in 2019 are the final dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2018 and the interim dividend in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2019.

2 Final dividend of 13.0 cents per share, 50% (6.5 cents) franked at the 30% corporate tax rate.

ii) Franking credits

\$million	2019	2018
Franking account balance on an accruals basis ¹	21.6	47.0

1 The above amounts are calculated from the balance of the franking account as at the end of the reporting period, adjusted for franking credits and debits that will arise from the settlement of income tax liabilities or receivables after the end of the year.

19 Reserves

\$million	Hedge reserve	Foreign currency translation reserve	Employee share reserve	Share based payment trust reserve	Non-controlling interests reserve	Other	Total
Balance at 1 April 2018	(2.0)	(4.6)	37.5	(21.7)	(59.1)	(3.3)	(53.2)
Hedge profit recognised in equity	16.3	-	-	-	-	-	16.3
Hedge loss transferred to the statement of financial performance	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.2
Translation of foreign operations	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.1
Reclassification to income statement on disposal of discontinued operations	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.1
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	(6.5)	-	-	-	-	-	(6.5)
Share-based payments expense	-	-	3.3	-	-	-	3.3
Income tax related to share-based payments expense	-	-	(2.1)	-	-	-	(2.1)
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	(2.6)	-	-	(2.6)
Balance at 31 March 2019	13.0	(3.4)	38.7	(24.3)	(59.1)	(3.3)	(38.4)
Balance at 1 April 2017	(22.2)	(6.6)	31.2	(15.9)	(56.6)	(3.3)	(73.4)
Hedge profit recognised in equity	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	10.8
Hedge loss transferred to the statement of financial performance	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	18.1
Translation of foreign operations	-	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
Income tax related to other comprehensive income	(8.7)	-	-	-	-	-	(8.7)
Share-based payments expense	-	-	3.7	-	-	-	3.7
Income tax related to share-based payments expense	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	2.6
Acquisition of treasury shares	-	-	-	(5.8)	-	-	(5.8)
Non-controlling interests on acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	-	-	(2.5)	-	(2.5)
Balance at 31 March 2018	(2.0)	(4.6)	37.5	(21.7)	(59.1)	(3.3)	(53.2)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Hedge reserve: the hedge reserve is used to record gains or losses on a hedging instrument in a cash flow hedge that are recognised in other comprehensive income. Amounts are reclassified to profit or loss when the associated hedged transaction affects profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation reserve: exchange differences arising on translation of foreign controlled entities are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate reserve within equity.

Employee share reserve: the employee share reserve is used to recognise the share-based payments expense and associated income tax recognised through other comprehensive income.

Share-based payment trust reserve: treasury shares are shares in CSR Limited that are held by the CSR Limited Share Plan Trust ('Trust') for the purpose of issuing shares under the CSR employee share plans and the CSR executive incentive plans (see the remuneration report for further detail). When the Trust purchases the company's equity instruments, the consideration paid is recorded in the share-based payments trust reserve.

Number of shares	2019	2018
Opening balance	1,155,256	824,219
Acquisition of shares by the Trust (average price of \$4.73 (2018: \$4.39) per share)	550,000	1,325,619
Issue of shares under executive incentive plans	(1,021,593)	(994,582)
Closing balance	683,663	1,155,256

Non-controlling interests reserve: this reserve is used to record the differences which may arise as a result of transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in a loss of control.

Other reserves: other reserves are used to recognise the written put option the minority shareholders of the Martini business have to sell all of their remaining interest to the group at an agreed price (based on the financial results of the business).

20 Financial risk management

The CSR group's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks:

- (i) credit risk;
- (ii) liquidity risk; and
- (iii) market risk.

This note presents information about the Risk Management Policy framework ('framework') and each of these risks.

The framework sets out the specific principles in relation to the use of financial instruments in hedging exposures to commodity risk, foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and credit risk, in addition to the use of derivatives and the investment of excess liquidity. The Risk Management Policy has been approved by the board of directors.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the CSR group's activities. Compliance with the framework and procedures is reviewed by the Finance Committee on a routine basis. The Finance Committee membership consists of the managing director and other relevant senior executives.

The CSR group uses a variety of derivative instruments to manage financial and commodity price risks. During the year ended 31 March 2018 the CSR group began hedging electricity price risk using derivative instruments. Otherwise there have been no changes in the type and scale of risk that the CSR group is exposed to or the Risk Management Policies used to manage these risks during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

The CSR group does not use derivative or financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Recognition and measurement

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each reporting date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

i) Credit risk

Nature of the risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the CSR group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the CSR group's receivables from customers. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk management: receivables

The CSR group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the factors that may influence the credit risk of its customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate. To manage this risk, the CSR group has a policy for establishing credit approvals and limits under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before the CSR group's standard payment and delivery terms and conditions are offered. Sale limits are established for each customer and reviewed regularly.

Any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the general manager. The CSR group continuously monitors the financial viability of its counterparties, ageing analysis and, where necessary, carries out a reassessment of sale limits provided.

Concentrations of credit risk with respect to receivables are limited due to the large number of customers and markets in which the CSR group does business, as well as the dispersion across many geographic areas.

The CSR group measures the loss allowance at an amount that reflects expected losses for trade and other receivables (see note 11).

Credit risk management: derivatives

The CSR group has an established counterparty credit risk policy. Derivatives may be entered into with banks that are rated at least A- from rating agency Standard & Poor's or A3 from rating agency Moody's, unless otherwise approved by the board.

ii) Liquidity risk

Nature of the risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the CSR group has insufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they fall due.

Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk management requires maintaining sufficient cash, bank facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. The CSR group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the CSR group's reputation. Details of credit facilities and the maturity profile are given in note 16.

The table below analyses the undiscounted cash flows for the CSR group's financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments, currently in a liability position, into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to maturity:

Liquidity risk (\$million)	1 year or less	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	Total
2019				
Current payables	260.9	-	-	260.9
Non-current other payables	-	3.6	-	3.6
Borrowings (including interest)	-	-	-	-
Commodity financial instruments ¹	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.0
Foreign currency financial instruments ¹	16.4	4.4	-	20.8
Total	277.9	8.3	0.1	286.3
2018				
Current payables	305.2	-	-	305.2
Non-current other payables	-	3.7	-	3.7
Borrowings (including interest)	0.7	28.1	-	28.8
Commodity financial instruments ¹	18.5	9.4	-	27.9
Foreign currency financial instruments ¹	0.6	1.3	-	1.9
Total	325.0	42.5	-	367.5

¹ Settlement of commodity and foreign currency financial instruments will be offset by revenue from the sale of commodities.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk

Nature of commodity price risk – aluminium

The CSR group has exposure to aluminium commodity prices which arises from sales contracts that commit the CSR group to supply aluminium in future years. Prices for product supplied under these contracts are a function of the US dollar market price at the time of delivery.

Commodity price risk management – aluminium

The CSR group has a policy of hedging its aluminium sales (net of any linked exposure on inputs such as Alumina), where acceptable pricing is available, to reduce the volatility of its aluminium earnings when exchanged into Australian dollars. Eligible hedging instruments used for hedging commodity price risk include commodity forward contracts and commodity options. Hedging is undertaken at declining levels for up to four years.

The price of product supplied under sales contracts comprises two components, the London Metal Exchange (LME) Primary Aluminium cash price, and a physical premium. Over the year ended 31 March 2019, the average of the daily LME cash price was US\$2,035 per tonne and the average Platts mid-point physical premium was US\$112 per tonne. The LME price component represented 95% of the sum of the two. The CSR group designates the LME price component of sales as the hedged item. Commodity forward and option contracts are also priced against the LME Primary Aluminium cash price. There is an established economic relationship between the physical sales of aluminium and the commodity forward and option contracts as they are both priced using the same reference price. As the underlying risk of the aluminium price risk is identical to the hedged component, the CSR group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for all its hedging relationships over aluminium price risk.

The CSR group does not hedge its exposure to the variability in physical metal premiums. In the CSR group's view, there is currently no viable hedge instrument for physical metal premiums and this component of the metal sales price remains unhedged.

The table below provides information about the aluminium commodity swaps entered into by the CSR group to manage its aluminium commodity price exposure:

Commodity price risk (\$million)	Notional value			Total	Fair value	
	1 year or less	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years		Asset	Liability
2019						
Aluminium commodity swaps ^{1,2}	287.1	92.4	-	379.5	29.8	(0.2)
2018						
Aluminium commodity swaps ^{1,2}	216.7	310.0	3.7	530.4	10.4	(23.5)

1 The average price in US dollars per metric tonne at 31 March 2019 was \$2,123.6 (2018: \$1,990.7). The average price for the individual periods does not materially differ from the overall average price disclosed.

2 \$29.6 million net of commodity contract gains (2018: \$13.1 million net losses) were deferred in 2019 as the gains relate to cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions. The expected timing of recognition based on the fair values at 31 March 2019 is one year or less: \$20.9 million gain (2018: \$14.7 million loss); one to three years: \$8.7 million gain (2018: \$1.4 million gain); three to five years: \$nil (2018: \$0.2 million gain).

Commodity price risk sensitivity – aluminium

At 31 March 2019, had the Aluminium price strengthened/weakened by 10%, assuming a constant exchange rate on hedging contracts, the post-tax profit arising from commodity swaps would have been materially unchanged, mainly as a result of the effectiveness of the hedging in place. Equity before tax would have been \$34.3 million lower/\$34.3 million higher (2018: \$52.7 million lower/\$52.7 million higher) had the Aluminium price strengthened/weakened by 10%, assuming a constant exchange rate on hedging contracts arising mainly from commodity swaps designated as cash flow hedges.

Other commodity price risks

Other commodity price risks include:

- **Oil:** the CSR group has exposure to oil commodity prices through an oil price linked gas purchasing contract. The A\$ gas purchase price is partially a function of the prevailing US\$ oil price and A\$/US\$ exchange rate. The CSR group has a policy of hedging the oil price component of the price of gas purchased to reduce the volatility of its energy costs.
- **Electricity:** the CSR group has exposure to the National Electricity Market spot electricity price through an electricity supply agreement. The CSR group has a policy of hedging this spot price exposure to reduce the volatility of its energy costs.

No further detailed disclosure is included on these commodity price risks given they are not material to the CSR group.

Interest rate risk management

At the reporting date, CSR group's interest rate exposure is limited to the net cash balance of \$50.0 million (2018: net debt balance of \$14.3 million). The maturity profile for the cash balance of \$50.0 million is less than 1 year. The average interest rate on debt for the year was 2.5% (2018: 2.4%) and the average interest rate on cash balances for the year was 0.09% (2018: 0.44%).

At 31 March 2019, if interest rates had increased/decreased by one percentage point per annum from the year end rates with all other variables held constant, the post-tax profit for the year would have been \$0.4 million lower/higher (2018: \$0.2 million lower/higher), mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense on debt balances.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk (continued)

Nature of foreign exchange risk

The CSR group's major foreign currency exposure relates to its US dollar aluminium sales revenue and payments for raw materials and capital equipment.

Foreign exchange risk management

The CSR group uses a variety of foreign exchange risk management instruments, including spot, forward and swap currency contracts and currency options, to hedge foreign currency denominated receipts resulting from revenue and payments for raw materials and capital equipment denominated in foreign currencies.

The CSR group's policy is to hedge its net US dollar aluminium exposure to reduce the volatility of aluminium earnings, when acceptable Australian dollar outcomes can be achieved.

Forecast US dollar receipts are based on highly probable forecast monthly sales transactions of aluminium which ensures that the underlying foreign currency exchange risk is identical to the hedged risk component (i.e. the US dollar price). Therefore, the CSR group has established a hedge ratio of 1:1 for all its foreign exchange hedging relationships. Hedging is undertaken at declining levels for up to four years.

The CSR group's policy to hedge foreign exchange exposures arising from payments for raw materials are hedged for up to 18 months with a declining hedge level over time, although higher levels can be hedged when using currency options. The policy requires that material foreign currency denominated purchases of capital equipment be fully hedged to the domestic currency to eliminate currency exposure. Similarly, the policy also requires that all material foreign currency assets and liabilities are hedged to the relevant entity's domestic currency.

Foreign exchange risk sensitivity

At 31 March 2019, had the Australian dollar strengthened/weakened by 10% against the respective foreign currencies with all other variables held constant, the post-tax profit arising from forward exchange rate agreements would have been materially unchanged, mainly as a result of the effectiveness of the hedging in place. Equity before tax would have been \$20.2 million higher/\$24.7 million lower (2018: \$22.7 million higher/\$26.8 million lower) had the Australian dollar strengthened/weakened by 10% against the respective foreign currencies arising mainly from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

The table below provides information about the CSR group's significant exchange rate exposures in forward exchange rate agreements:

Foreign exchange risk ^{1,3} (\$million)	Average exchange rate ²	Notional value			Fair value	
		1 year or less	1 to 3 years	Total	Asset	Liability
2019						
US dollar – buy	0.72	45.5	–	45.5	1.0	–
US dollar – sell	0.77	215.0	64.4	279.4	–	(20.4)
NZ dollar – buy	1.06	10.1	–	10.1	0.2	–
NZ dollar – sell	1.06	9.3	–	9.3	–	(0.2)
Euro – buy	0.63	8.5	–	8.5	–	–
Euro – sell	0.63	0.4	–	0.4	–	–
Japanese yen – buy	78.46	1.6	–	1.6	–	–
Japanese yen – sell	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total					1.2	(20.6)
2018						
US dollar – buy	0.78	123.0	5.3	128.3	2.1	(0.2)
US dollar – sell	0.76	162.3	196.3	358.6	5.8	(1.4)
NZ dollar – buy	1.07	12.0	–	12.0	0.1	–
NZ dollar – sell	1.06	54.7	–	54.7	0.1	(0.2)
Euro – buy	0.64	26.9	–	26.9	1.0	–
Euro – sell	0.65	2.6	–	2.6	–	–
Japanese yen – buy	86.40	3.1	–	3.1	0.2	–
Japanese yen – sell	86.08	1.1	–	1.1	–	(0.1)
Total					9.3	(1.9)

1 \$19.4 million of net foreign exchange contract losses (2018: \$6.8 million gains) have been deferred as the losses relate to cash flow hedges of highly probable forecast transactions. The expected timing of recognition based on the fair values at 31 March 2019 is one year or less: \$15.0 million loss (2018: \$6.4 million gain); and one to three years: \$4.4 million loss (2018: \$0.4 million gain).

2 Average rates for the individual periods do not materially differ from the overall average rates disclosed.

3 The CSR group has insignificant exchange rate exposures in GBP.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

iv) Capital management

The CSR group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the CSR group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to shareholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balances.

The capital structure of the CSR group consists of cash and cash equivalents, issued capital and reserves disclosed in notes 17 and 19 and retained profits. The CSR group reviews the capital structure regularly and balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues, share consolidations and share buy-backs, as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

v) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of hedge accounted financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition of fair value, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

\$million	2019	2018
	Level 2	Level 2
Financial assets at fair value		
Commodity swaps – aluminium	29.8	10.4
Commodity swaps – oil and electricity	11.8	3.6
Forward exchange rate contracts	1.2	9.3
Other	2.0	1.5
Total	44.8	24.8
Financial liabilities at fair value		
Commodity swaps – aluminium	0.2	23.5
Commodity swaps – oil and electricity	0.5	3.7
Forward exchange rate contracts	20.6	1.9
Other	0.2	-
Total	21.5	29.1

Level 1: fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The CSR group has no Level 1 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2: fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The CSR group has no Level 3 financial instruments in the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 and Level 3 in 2019 and no transfers in either direction in 2019.

The fair value amounts shown above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the CSR group would realise upon disposition, nor do they indicate the CSR group's intent or ability to dispose of the financial instrument.

Recognition and measurement

The fair value of financial instruments, including financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

The fair values of derivative instruments are calculated using quoted market prices. Where such prices are not available, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed using the applicable yield curve for the duration of the instruments for non-optional derivatives, and option pricing models for optional derivatives. Foreign currency forward contracts are measured using quoted exchange rates and yield curves derived from quoted interest rates matching maturities of the contract.

The CSR group designates its derivatives as cash flow hedges. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is deferred in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Amounts deferred in equity are recycled in profit or loss in the year when the hedged item is recognised in profit or loss.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or other host contracts are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of host contracts.

20 Financial risk management (continued)

vi) Cash flow hedging

The impact of hedging instruments designated in material hedging relationships as of 31 March 2019 on the statement of financial position of the CSR group is as follows:

\$million	Commodity price risk ¹		Foreign exchange risk			
	Aluminium commodity swaps (forecast sales) ²		Forward currency contracts (forecast sales) ³		Forward currency contracts (forecast purchases) ⁴	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Notional amount	126,500 tonnes	204,000 tonnes	277.6	351.9	26.9	109.5
Carrying amount:						
Asset	29.8	10.4	-	5.9	1.2	3.4
Liability	0.2	23.5	20.4	1.5	0.2	0.4
Changes in value of instrument used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness - (loss) gain	42.7	36.0	(24.8)	(3.1)	(1.3)	3.1

1 The CSR group has insignificant hedging relationships in oil commodity swaps and electricity swaps.

2 \$21.0 million (2018: \$1.4 million) of the carrying amount of Aluminium commodity swaps are disclosed within current other financial assets and \$8.8 million (2018: \$9.0 million) within non-current other financial assets. \$0.2 million (2018: \$16.1 million) of Aluminium commodity swaps are disclosed within current other financial liabilities and \$nil (2018: \$7.4 million) within non-current other financial liabilities.

3 \$nil (2018: \$4.3 million) of the carrying amount of forward currency contracts are disclosed within current other financial assets and \$nil (2018: \$1.6 million) within non-current other financial assets. \$16.0 million (2018: \$0.1 million) of the carrying amount of forward currency contracts are disclosed within current other financial liabilities and \$4.4 million (2018: \$1.4 million) within non-current other financial liabilities.

4 \$1.2 million (2018: \$2.7 million) of the carrying amount of forward currency contracts are disclosed within current other financial assets and \$nil (2018: \$0.7 million) within non-current other financial assets. \$0.2 million (2018: \$0.4 million) of forward current contract liabilities are disclosed within current other financial liabilities.

The impact of hedged items designated in hedging relationships as of 31 March 2019 on the statement of financial position of the CSR group is as follows:

\$million	Commodity price risk		Foreign exchange risk			
	Aluminium commodity swaps (forecast sales)		Forward currency contracts (forecast sales)		Forward currency contracts (forecast purchases)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Changes in value of hedged item used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness - gain (loss)	(42.8)	(36.1)	24.8	3.0	1.3	(3.1)
Cash flow hedge reserve (continuing hedges) - gain (loss)	29.6	(13.1)	(20.4)	4.4	1.0	2.4

The below hedging relationships affected profit or loss and other comprehensive income as follows:

\$million	Commodity price risk		Foreign exchange risk			
	Aluminium commodity swaps (forecast sales)		Forward currency contracts (forecast sales)		Forward currency contracts (forecast purchases)	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Hedge gain (loss) recognised in other comprehensive income ¹	28.0	7.1	(20.7)	1.6	1.0	2.2
Gain (loss) reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss before tax ²	14.7	28.9	(4.1)	(4.6)	(2.2)	0.7
Line item in statement of comprehensive income	Trading revenue	Trading revenue	Trading revenue	Trading revenue	Cost of sales	Cost of sales

No hedge ineffectiveness was recognised in profit or loss during the year.

1 The hedge gain recognised in other comprehensive income totalling \$8.3 million (2018: \$10.9 million gain) together with the \$10.2 million gain (2018: \$2.5 million gain) on oil and electricity swaps less non-controlling interests of \$2.2 million (2018: \$2.6 million) reconciles to the hedge gain transferred to equity in note 19.

2 The gain reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss after tax totalling \$8.4 million (2018: \$25.0 million gain) together with \$nil gain (2018: \$0.4 million gain) on oil and electricity swaps less non-controlling interests of \$3.2 million gain (2018: \$7.3 million gain) reconciles to the hedge gain transferred to statement of financial performance in note 19.

Group structure

21 Subsidiaries

Entity	% CSR ownership		Entity	% CSR ownership	
	2019	2018		2019	2018
Incorporated in Australia			Incorporated in Australia (continued)		
A-Jacks Hardwall Plaster Pty Ltd	100	100	PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited ²	100	100
A-Jacks Unit Trust	100	100	Rediwall Unit Trust	100	100
AFS Systems Pty Ltd ²	100	100	Rivarol Pty Limited ²	100	100
AFS Unit Trust	100	100	SA Independent Glass Pty Ltd	-	100
BI (Contracting) Pty Limited	100	100	Seltsam Pty Limited	100	100
Bradford Insulation Industries Pty Limited	100	100	Softwood Holdings Limited ¹	100	100
Bradford Insulation (SA) Pty Limited ¹	100	100	Softwood Plantations Pty Limited ¹	100	100
Bricks Australia Services Pty Limited ²	100	100	Softwoods Queensland Pty Ltd ¹	100	100
Buchanan Borehole Collieries Pty Ltd	100	100	Thiess Bros Pty Ltd	100	100
CSR Building Products Limited ²	100	100	Thiess Holdings Pty Limited	100	100
CSR Developments Pty Ltd	100	100	Viridian Glass International Pty Limited ^{4, 5}	-	100
CSR Erskine Park Trust	100	100	Viridian Glass Investment Company Pty Limited ^{4, 5}	-	100
CSR Finance Ltd ²	100	100	Viridian Glass Limited ^{2, 4, 5}	-	100
CSR Industrial Property Trust	100	100	Viridian Glass Operations Pty Limited ^{4, 5}	-	100
CSR Industrial Property Nominees No. 1 Pty Limited	100	100	Viridian Glass Properties Pty Limited ^{4, 5}	-	100
CSR Industrial Property Nominees No. 2 Pty Limited	100	100			
CSR International Pty Ltd	100	100	Incorporated in New Zealand		
CSR Investments Pty Limited ²	100	100	CSR Building Products (NZ) Ltd ⁶	100	100
CSR Investments (Asia) Pty Limited	100	100	CSR (New Zealand) Holdings Limited ^{5, 6}	100	100
CSR Investments (Indonesia) Pty Limited	100	100	CSR Subsidiary (New Zealand) Limited ^{5, 6}	100	100
CSR Martini Pty Limited	70	70	Euroglass Systems Limited ⁴	-	100
CSR Share Plan Pty Limited	100	100	Glass Concepts Limited ⁴	-	100
CSR Structural Systems Pty Limited ²	100	100	National Glass Limited ⁴	-	100
CSR Subsidiary Finance Pty Limited ^{2, 5}	100	100	Norm Fowke Limited ⁴	-	100
CSR Subsidiary Holdings Limited ^{2, 5}	100	100	Tasman Glass Limited ⁴	-	100
CSR-ER Nominees Pty Ltd	100	100	Viridian Glass GP Limited ⁴	-	100
DMS Security Glass Pty Ltd ⁴	-	100	Viridian Glass Limited Partnership ⁴	-	100
Don Mathieson & Staff Glass Pty Ltd ⁴	-	100			
Gove Aluminium Finance Ltd	70	70	Incorporated in other countries		
High Road Capital Pty Limited ³	100	100	CSR Business Information Consulting (Shanghai) Co. Ltd (China)	100	-
Midalco Pty Limited	100	100	CSR Guangdong Glasswool Co., Ltd (China)	79	79
Monier PGH Superannuation Pty Limited	100	100	CSR Insurance Pte Limited (Singapore)	100	100
PASS Pty Limited	100	100	PT Prima Karya Plasterboard (Indonesia)	100	100

1 In members voluntary liquidation.

2 These subsidiaries have been granted relief from the necessity to prepare financial reports in accordance with ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785.

3 During YEM18, Bradford Energy Finance Pty Limited changed its legal name to High Road Capital Pty Limited.

4 On 31 January 2019 the sale of the Viridian Glass business was completed, and these entities were disposed as part of the sale transaction. Further detail is included in note 9.

5 During the year, the following entities changed their legal names: CSR Viridian Finance Pty Limited to CSR Subsidiary Finance Pty Limited, CSR Viridian Holdings Limited to CSR Subsidiary Holdings Limited, CSR Viridian International Pty Limited to Viridian Glass International Pty Limited, CSR Viridian Investment Company Pty Limited to Viridian Glass Investment Company Pty Limited, CSR Viridian Limited to Viridian Glass Limited, CSR Viridian Operations Pty Limited to Viridian Glass Operations Pty Limited, CSR Viridian Properties Pty Limited to Viridian Glass Properties Pty Limited, CSR Viridian (New Zealand) Holdings Limited to CSR (New Zealand) Holdings Limited and CSR Viridian (New Zealand) Limited to CSR Subsidiary (New Zealand) Limited.

6 On 8 April 2019, CSR Building Products (NZ) Ltd, CSR (New Zealand) Holdings Limited and CSR Subsidiary (New Zealand) Limited amalgamated to become CSR Building Products (NZ) Ltd under Part XIII of the Companies Act 1993.

22 Deed of cross guarantee

CSR Limited, Bricks Australia Services Pty Limited, CSR Building Products Limited, CSR Finance Ltd, CSR Investments Pty Limited, CSR Structural Systems Pty Limited, AFS Systems Pty Ltd (joined during the year ended 31 March 2018), CSR Subsidiary Finance Pty Limited, CSR Subsidiary Holdings Limited, PGH Bricks & Pavers Pty Limited and Rivarol Pty Limited are parties to a deed of cross guarantee ('the Deed') under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. Viridian Glass Limited exited the Deed following the sale of the company on 31 January 2019. By entering into the Deed, the wholly owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and directors' report under ASIC Corporations (Wholly-owned Companies) Instrument 2016/785.

22 Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

The above companies represent a 'closed group' for the purposes of the Class Order, and as there are no other parties to the Deed that are controlled by CSR Limited, they also represent the 'extended closed group'.

Set out below is a consolidated statement of financial performance, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income, a consolidated statement of financial position and a summary of movements in consolidated retained profits for the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 of the closed group.

i) Consolidated statement of financial performance

\$million	2019	2018
Trading revenue – sale of goods	1,832.1	1,856.2
Cost of sales	(1,145.8)	(1,142.7)
Gross margin	686.3	713.5
Other income	90.7	125.0
Warehouse and distribution costs	(221.4)	(221.5)
Selling, administration and other operating costs	(301.6)	(324.4)
Share of net profit of joint venture entities	13.9	12.3
Impairment expense	(85.7)	-
Other expenses	(11.1)	(24.3)
Profit before finance costs and income tax	171.1	280.6
Interest income	3.2	1.4
Finance costs	(12.5)	(13.3)
Profit before income tax	161.8	268.7
Income tax expense	(16.7)	(54.6)
Profit after tax	145.1	214.1

ii) Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

\$million	2019	2018
Profit after tax	145.1	214.1
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		
<i>Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Hedge profit recognised in equity	11.2	5.0
Hedge (gain) loss transferred to statement of financial performance	(2.2)	1.4
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	0.1	2.0
Recycling of foreign currency translation reserve on disposal of business, transferred to statement of financial performance	1.1	-
Income tax expense relating to these items	(2.7)	(1.9)
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Actuarial loss on superannuation defined benefit plans	(1.6)	(3.3)
Income tax benefit relating to these items	0.5	1.0
Other comprehensive income – net of tax	6.4	4.2
Total comprehensive income	151.5	218.3

iii) Summary of movements in consolidated retained profits

\$million	2019	2018
Opening retained profits	205.9	127.8
Profit for the year	145.1	214.1
Actuarial loss on superannuation defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(1.1)	(2.3)
Dividends provided for or paid	(133.7)	(133.7)
Closing retained profits	216.2	205.9

22 Deed of cross guarantee (continued)

iv) Consolidated statement of financial position

\$million	2019	2018
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	41.3	9.3
Receivables	361.8	225.5
Inventories	277.0	359.9
Other financial assets	6.1	5.5
Prepayments and other current assets	9.1	9.2
Total current assets	695.3	609.4
Non-current assets		
Receivables	39.2	86.7
Inventories	74.7	57.7
Investments accounted for using the equity method	32.5	35.8
Other financial assets	173.4	134.3
Property, plant and equipment	601.4	699.8
Goodwill	56.1	86.0
Other intangible assets	21.3	43.3
Deferred income tax assets	101.7	138.1
Other non-current assets	11.2	12.1
Total non-current assets	1,111.5	1,293.8
Total assets	1,806.8	1,903.2
Current liabilities		
Payables	191.2	222.4
Other financial liabilities	0.6	2.7
Tax payable	6.1	4.2
Provisions	135.6	152.4
Total current liabilities	333.5	381.7
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	-	28.0
Other financial liabilities	0.3	1.4
Provisions	288.0	299.8
Other non-current liabilities	2.3	-
Total non-current liabilities	290.6	329.2
Total liabilities	624.1	710.9
Net assets	1,182.7	1,192.3
Equity		
Issued capital	1,028.8	1,036.2
Reserves	(62.3)	(49.8)
Retained profits	216.2	205.9
Equity attributable to shareholders of the closed group	1,182.7	1,192.3

23 Non-controlling interests

Set out below is summarised financial information for each subsidiary that has non-controlling interests that are material to the CSR group. The amounts disclosed are before intercompany eliminations.

\$million	Gove Aluminium Finance Limited	
	2019	2018
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	151.5	137.5
Non-current assets	122.7	126.6
Current liabilities	91.7	101.2
Non-current liabilities	25.5	24.4
Statement of financial performance		
Revenue	626.9	565.5
Profit after tax for the year	24.6	55.2
Other comprehensive income for the year	12.5	23.1
Total comprehensive income for the year	37.1	78.3
Statement of cash flows		
Cash flows from operating activities	13.4	72.4
Cash flows from investing activities	(9.1)	(9.4)
Cash flows from financing activities	(20.2)	(99.1)
Net decrease in cash held	(15.9)	(36.1)
Transactions with non-controlling interests		
Profit allocated to non-controlling interests ¹	7.4	16.6
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests ²	16.2	29.5

¹ Profit allocated to non-controlling interests for subsidiaries that are not material for disclosure was \$1.2 million for the year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: \$1.2 million).

² During the year ended 31 March 2019, dividends declared to non-controlling interests included \$10.6 million which was re-invested through a dividend reinvestment plan and \$5.6 million which was paid in cash. Dividends paid to non-controlling interests for subsidiaries that are not material for disclosure were \$0.4 million (2018: \$nil).

24 Interest in joint operations

The CSR group's interest in the Tomago aluminium smelter joint operation of 36.05% (2018: 36.05%) is held through a controlled entity in which the CSR group has a 70% interest, resulting in an effective interest in the joint operation of 25.24% (2018: 25.24%).

Recognition and measurement

The shareholders of the joint operation are jointly and severally liable for the liabilities incurred by the operation and have rights to the assets. This entity is therefore classified as a joint operation and the group recognises its direct right to the jointly held assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Where the CSR group and the parties to the agreements only have rights to the net assets of each of the operations under the arrangements, these entities will be classified as joint ventures of the CSR group and accounted for using the equity method. Refer to note 25.

Critical accounting estimate

Investments in joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. The classification depends on the contractual rights and obligations of each investor, rather than the legal structure of the joint arrangement, and therefore requires judgment in determining the classification. The CSR group has both joint operations and joint ventures.

25 Equity accounting information

Carrying amount (\$million)	2019			2018		
	Long-term loan	Equity accounted investment	Net investment	Long-term loan	Equity accounted investment	Net investment
Entity¹						
Building products						
Rondo Building Services Pty Ltd ²	-	19.0	19.0	-	18.8	18.8
Gypsum Resources Trust Australia ²	12.0	-	12.0	12.0	-	12.0
New Zealand Brick Distributors ³	-	7.9	7.9	-	7.9	7.9
Other ²	-	1.5	1.5	2.4	2.5	4.9
Total investment	12.0	28.4	40.4	14.4	29.2	43.6

1 The CSR group's interest in these entities is 50% (2018: 50%).

2 Entities incorporated in Australia.

3 Entity is a limited partnership in New Zealand.

Recognition and measurement

Investments in joint venture and associate entities have been accounted for under the equity method in the CSR group financial statements. CSR's share of net profit/loss of joint venture entities is recorded in the statement of financial performance.

Purchases and sales of goods and services to joint venture entities are on normal terms and conditions.

i) Net investment in joint ventures

\$million	2019	2018
Opening net investment	43.6	39.9
Share of net profit before income tax	19.7	18.1
Share of income tax	(5.9)	(5.4)
Dividends and distributions received	(14.3)	(9.5)
Impairment of equity accounted investment	(0.8)	(0.4)
Reclassification of long-term loan to short-term loan	(2.4)	-
Foreign currency translation and other	0.5	0.9
Closing net investment	40.4	43.6

ii) Summarised financial information of joint venture entities

\$million	2019	2018
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	103.8	96.6
Non-current assets	24.9	22.1
Current liabilities	61.9	58.7
Non-current liabilities	2.7	3.3
Statement of financial performance		
Revenue	293.4	273.5
Share of net profit (loss) after tax		
Rondo Pty Limited	14.0	12.4
Other	(0.2)	0.3

iii) Balances and transactions with joint venture entities

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Current loans payable to CSR		3.5	0.7
Non-current loans payable to CSR	31	14.1	11.3
Current payables to joint venture entities		5.3	4.9
Purchases of goods and services		31.8	24.4
Sales of goods and services		6.6	6.7

26 Parent entity disclosures

i) Summary financial information of CSR Limited (parent)

\$million	2019	2018
Statement of financial position		
Current assets	350.8	302.6
Non-current assets	1,743.5	1,723.4
Current liabilities ¹	(559.8)	(517.9)
Non-current liabilities ¹	(261.9)	(282.4)
Net assets	1,272.6	1,225.7
Equity		
Issued capital	1,028.8	1,036.2
Reserves	8.3	9.9
Retained profits	235.5	179.6
Total equity	1,272.6	1,225.7
Statement of financial performance		
Profit after tax for the year	189.0	96.2
Total comprehensive income	189.6	96.9

1 Included within current liabilities are the current portion of the product liability provision and uninsured losses and future claims provision of \$30.0 million and \$5.4 million respectively (2018: \$30.0 million and \$5.8 million respectively). Included within non-current liabilities are the non-current portion of the product liability provision and uninsured losses and future claims provision of \$238.0 million and \$23.7 million respectively (2018: \$259.0 million and \$23.3 million respectively). See notes 14 and 15 for further details.

ii) CSR Limited transactions with controlled entities

During the financial years ended 31 March 2019 and 2018, CSR Limited advanced and repaid loans, sold and purchased goods and services, and provided accounting and administrative assistance to its controlled entities. All loans advanced to and payable to these related parties are unsecured and subordinate to other liabilities. Loans between members of the Australian tax consolidation group are not on normal terms and conditions.

iii) Contingent liabilities

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Contingent liabilities, capable of estimation, arise in respect of the following categories:			
Performance guarantees provided to third parties		119.6	113.4
Bank guarantees to Harwood Superannuation Fund ¹	27	1.3	-
Total contingent liabilities²		120.9	113.4

- 1 CSR Limited has an obligation to contribute amounts so as to ensure that the assets attributable to certain superannuation defined benefit plans are not less than 107% of the amount required to meet the actuarial liabilities.
- 2 Financial guarantees disclosed above relate to bank guarantees provided to third parties to guarantee CSR Limited's performance of its liabilities of \$83.1 million (2018: \$76.9 million) and guarantees provided to third parties outside of the CSR group of \$36.5 million (2018: \$36.5 million). In addition, CSR Limited has undertaken to provide financial support, as and when required, to certain wholly owned controlled entities so as to enable those entities to pay their debts as and when such debts become due and payable.

iv) Capital commitments

CSR Limited has committed \$nil to the acquisition of any property, plant and equipment as at 31 March 2019 (2018: \$nil).

Other

27 Employee benefits

i) Superannuation commitments

During the year, the CSR group participated in a number of superannuation funds (funds) in Australia and New Zealand. The funds provide benefits either on a cash accumulation or defined benefit basis, for employees (and spouses) on retirement, resignation or disablement, or to their dependants on death. Employer contributions are legally enforceable, with the right to terminate, reduce or suspend those contributions upon giving written notice to the trustees. CSR Limited and its Australian controlled entities are required to provide a minimum level of superannuation support for employees under the Australian superannuation guarantee legislation.

Australian superannuation funds

In Australia, the CSR group participates in the Harwood Superannuation Fund and the Pilkington (Australia) Superannuation Scheme for those employees and pensioners who are currently members of these funds and any new employees who become members.

Retirement funds

The contributions to the funds for the year ended 31 March 2019 for the CSR group were \$43.2 million (2018: \$41.8 million).

Accumulation funds

The benefits provided by accumulation funds are based on the contributions and income thereon held by the funds on behalf of the members. Contributions are made as agreed between the member and the company and for the financial year ended 31 March 2019, contributions totalled \$37.1 million (2018: \$36.1 million). These contributions are expensed in the year they are incurred. CSR group's legal or constructive obligation is limited to these contributions.

Defined benefit funds

The benefits provided by defined benefit divisions of funds (DBDs) are based on length of service or membership and salary of the member at or near retirement. Member contributions, based on a percentage of salary, are specified by the rules of the fund. Employer contributions generally vary based on actuarial advice and may be reduced or cease when a fund is in actuarial surplus. DBDs are closed to new members.

Changes to defined benefit obligations

The Harwood Superannuation Fund Trust Deed was amended with effect from midnight on 31 December 2011 to restructure the various plans within the fund, including splitting the CSR Plan Division One (defined benefit) into three separate plans. The amendment reflected the agreement between CSR Limited and Wilmar International Limited that Sucrogen Limited would assume full responsibility to fund its obligations for defined benefit members employed by the Sucrogen business as well as its share of the funding obligation in respect of the Harwood Pensioner DBD Plan. As such, amounts recorded for the CSR group exclude funding obligations and share of assets and liabilities which have been assumed by Wilmar Sugar Australia Limited.

The Pilkington (Australia) Superannuation Scheme Trust Deed was amended with effect from midnight on 31 January 2019 to restructure the plan within the fund, including splitting the Pilkington (Australia) Superannuation Scheme defined benefit plan into two separate plans. The amendment reflected the agreement between CSR Limited and Viridian Glass Limited that Viridian Glass Limited would assume full responsibility to fund its obligations for defined benefit members employed by the Viridian Glass Limited business. The CSR group will retain the funding obligations in respect of the Viridian pensioner defined benefit plan. As such, amounts recorded for the CSR group exclude funding obligations and share of assets and liabilities which have been assumed by Viridian Glass Limited.

Asset backing

The last actuarial assessment for the Harwood Superannuation Fund was completed as at 30 June 2018. The funding requirements were reviewed as at 30 June 2018. A combination of the attained age normal and projected unit credit funding methods were used to determine the contribution rates for the Harwood Superannuation Fund. The projected unit credit funding method was used for the Pilkington (Australia) Superannuation Scheme.

The Trust Deed sets out a minimum funding level of 103% and a funding guarantee of 107% of actuarial liabilities for the DBD CSR and DBD Harwood Pensioner plans. At the time of the last actuarial review, DBD CSR and DBD Harwood Pensioner had a funding position of 243% and 105% respectively. Therefore, as at 31 March 2019, CSR Limited was required to provide bank guarantees of \$1.3 million to the trustee of the fund to satisfy the balance of its commitments (2018: \$nil). The bank guarantees have been disclosed in note 26.

Table 1: Defined benefit plans (DBDs) sponsored by the CSR group

\$million	CSR contributions to the funds	Present value of fund assets	Present value of fund liability	Net defined benefit asset (liability)	Contributions paid
Harwood Superannuation Fund					
DBD CSR and DBD Harwood Pensioner ¹	\$nil from 1 April 2018	69.9	(66.7)	3.2	-
DBD Monier PGH	\$nil from 1 April 2018	46.9	(39.6)	7.3	0.4
Pilkington (Australia) Superannuation Scheme DBD ²	14.6% of eligible salary	17.5	(19.8)	(2.3)	1.3

¹ Actuarial liabilities are determined to be past service liabilities based on membership accrued up to 31 March 2019.

² Funds contributed by CSR are for accumulation members.

27 Employee benefits (continued)

i) Superannuation commitments (continued)

Key assumptions used by actuaries

Key assumptions and parameters used by the actuaries (expressed as weighted averages) are outlined below:

%	2019	2018
Discount rate (after tax)	3.5	3.8
Expected salary increase	3.0	3.3
Asset class allocation		
– Equity instruments	29.7	30.0
– Debt instruments	50.8	52.4
– Property	2.7	2.9
– Other	16.8	14.7

Impact of plans on the statement of financial performance and comprehensive income

\$million	2019	2018
Amounts recognised in the statement of financial performance ¹		
Current service cost	2.3	2.7
Finance cost	5.7	6.2
Interest income	(5.7)	(6.6)
Total expense included in the statement of financial performance	2.3	2.3
Actuarial loss incurred during the financial year and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(1.6)	(3.3)
Cumulative actuarial losses recognised in the statement of comprehensive income	(54.3)	(52.7)

1 Disclosed in selling, administration and other operating costs.

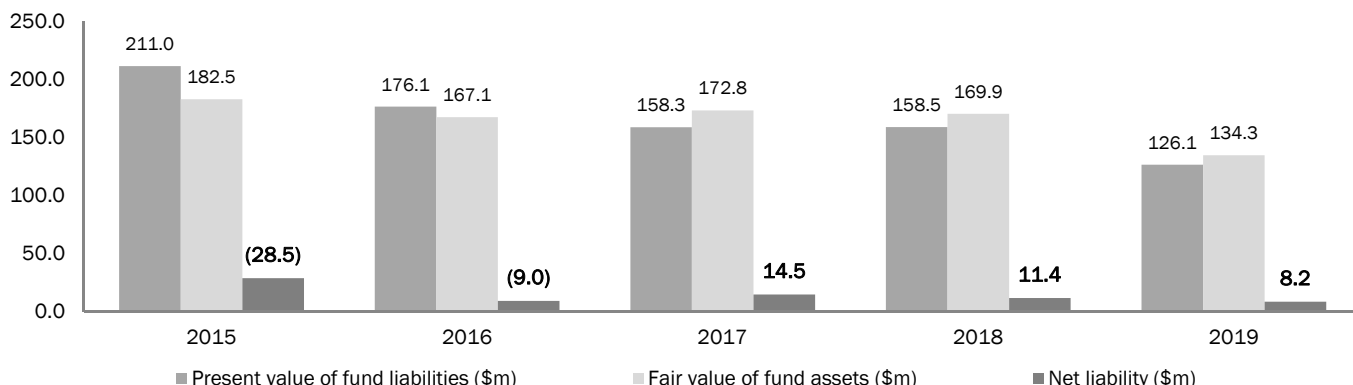
Impact of plans on the statement of financial position

\$million	2019	2018
Net asset of superannuation defined benefit plans		
Fair value of assets	134.3	169.9
Present value of liabilities	(126.1)	(158.5)
Net asset	8.2	11.4
Included in the statement of financial position		
Non-current other assets (note 31)	10.5	11.4
Other non-current liabilities	(2.3)	-
Net asset	8.2	11.4
Movements in the fair value of the defined benefit plan assets		
Assets at the beginning of the financial year	169.9	172.8
Interest income	5.7	6.6
Return on assets (in excess of interest income)	0.8	3.8
Contributions from the employer	1.7	2.5
Contributions from participants	2.3	1.0
Benefits paid	(46.1)	(16.8)
Assets at the end of the financial year	134.3	169.9
Movements in the present value of the defined benefit plan liabilities		
Liabilities at the beginning of the financial year	158.5	158.3
Current service cost	2.3	2.7
Finance cost	5.7	6.2
Contributions from participants	2.3	1.0
Actuarial loss	2.4	7.1
Curtailments and settlements	1.0	-
Benefits paid	(46.1)	(16.8)
Liabilities at the end of the financial year	126.1	158.5

27 Employee benefits (continued)

i) Superannuation commitments (continued)

Net asset (liability) of superannuation defined benefit plans



Recognition and measurement

For superannuation defined benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full, directly in retained profits, in the year in which they occur, and are presented in the statement of comprehensive income. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

The defined benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation, adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, net of the fair value of the plan assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

ii) Share-based payments

Long-term incentive (LTI) plan – Performance rights plan (PRP)

Under the LTI plan effective during the year ended 31 March 2019, eligible executives were invited to receive performance rights in the company. Shares acquired on vesting of performance rights are fully paid ordinary shares and the amount payable to acquire these shares is \$nil.

A summary of the performance rights granted under the plan is set out below:

Number of performance rights	2019	2018
Opening balance	3,240,703	3,166,010
Granted during the year	911,695	967,666
Vested during the year	(904,017)	(892,973)
Lapsed during the year	(243,407)	-
Closing balance	3,004,974	3,240,703

There were no vested and exercisable shares at 31 March 2019 (2018: nil).

Performance rights outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry dates:

Grant date	Expiry date	Performance rights	
		2019	2018
23 July 2014	23 July 2018	-	170,601
24 July 2015	1 April 2018	-	904,017
26 July 2016	1 April 2019	1,181,270	1,198,419
25 July 2017	1 April 2020	927,434	967,666
25 July 2018	1 April 2021	896,270	-
Total		3,004,974	3,240,703

A summary of key valuation assumptions for rights granted in the year ended 31 March 2019 is set out below:

Grant date	25 July 2018	25 July 2018
Vesting condition	Relative TSR	EPS
Valuation method	Monte Carlo simulation	Binominal Tree
Start of performance period	1 April 2018	1 April 2018
Testing date	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Expected life	2.7 years	2.7 years
Grant date share price	\$4.22	\$4.22
Volatility	30%	30%
Dividend yield	5.9%	5.9%
Risk-free rate	2.10%	2.10%
Fair value	\$1.36	\$3.60

Further details on the LTI plan and the terms of the grants during the year are detailed in the remuneration report.

27 Employee benefits (continued)

ii) Share-based payments (continued)

Deferred shares

Under the STI deferral plan, 20% of any STI earned by senior executives is delivered in CSR shares. These shares must be held in trust subject to trading restrictions and have a continued service requirement for a minimum of two years from the date of allocation.

Deferred shares are administered by the CSR Share Plan Trust. The shares are acquired on market at the grant date and are held as treasury shares until such time as they are vested. Forfeited shares are reallocated in subsequent grants. The number of shares to be granted is determined based on the weighted average price at which the company's shares are traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

	2019	2018
Number of rights to deferred shares granted	130,202	118,667
Fair value of rights at grant date	\$5.24	\$4.93

Other plans

Universal Share Option Plan (USOP): eligible employees can buy shares to a maximum value of \$1,000 and receive an equivalent number of shares for no cash consideration. The shares are acquired on market prior to issue with the cost of acquisition recognised in employee benefit expense.

Employee Share Acquisition Plan (ESAP): directors and employees can forgo up to \$5,000 of their cash remuneration annually to acquire shares in the company. The shares are purchased on market by the CSR Share Plan trustee, who acts on instructions given in accordance with the plan rules and the company's Share Trading Policy.

Number of shares issued under the plans	2019	2018
USOP ¹	618,943	506,664
ESAP	110,117	89,217

1 Number of shares issued includes the number of purchased shares issued to employees under the plan. Each participant was issued with shares to a maximum value of \$1,000 based on the weighted average market price of \$3.84 (2018: \$4.02).

For further details on the USOP and the ESAP, refer to the remuneration report.

Expenses arising from share-based payment transactions

\$	2019	2018
Long term incentive plan (PRP)	2,705,539	3,099,880
Deferred shares	566,440	626,950
Other plans	1,275,194	1,019,408
Total expense	4,547,173	4,746,238

Recognition and measurement

Share-based payments can either be equity settled or cash settled.

- **Equity settled:** the fair value determined at the grant date of the equity settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period (with a corresponding increase to the employee share reserve), based on the CSR group's estimate of shares that will eventually vest.
- **Cash settled:** the ultimate expense recognised in relation to cash settled transactions will be equal to the actual cash paid to the employees, which will be the fair value at settlement date. The expected cash payment is estimated at each reporting date and a liability recognised to the extent that the vesting period has expired and in proportion to the amount of the awards that are expected to ultimately vest.

28 Related party disclosures

i) Transactions with directors or other key management personnel

Transactions entered into during the financial year with directors of CSR Limited and other key management personnel of the CSR group and with their closely related entities which are within normal customer or employee relationships on terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other customers, employees or shareholders included:

- contracts of employment (see section ii) and reimbursement of expenses;
- acquisition of shares in CSR Limited under the employee share plans and the dividend reinvestment plan;
- dividends from shares in CSR Limited; and
- sale and purchase of goods and services.

No new loans, loan repayments or loan balances occurred between the CSR group and directors and other key management personnel of the CSR group during the financial year ended 31 March 2019 (2018: nil).

ii) Key management personnel remuneration

Total remuneration paid or payable to directors and key management personnel is set out below:

\$	2019	2018
Short-term employee benefits	4,428,659	4,319,706
Share-based payments expense	963,436	1,155,494
Total	5,392,095	5,475,200

Details of remuneration and the CSR Limited equity holdings of directors and other key management personnel are shown in the remuneration report.

iii) Other related parties

Other than transactions with joint venture entities disclosed in note 25, no material amounts were receivable from, or payable to, other related parties as at 31 March 2019 (2018: nil), and no material transactions with other related parties occurred during those years.

Details of payments to superannuation defined benefit plans are shown in note 27.

29 Subsequent events

With the exception of the items disclosed below, there has not arisen in the interval between 31 March 2019 and the date of this report, any other matter or circumstance that has significantly affected or may significantly affect the operations of the CSR group, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the CSR group in subsequent financial years.

Dividends

For dividends resolved to be paid after 31 March 2019, refer to note 18.

30 Commitments and contingencies

i) Commitments

\$million	2019	2018
Operating lease and hire expenditure		
Land and buildings	125.0	204.0
Plant and equipment	22.1	27.6
Total	147.1	231.6
Contracted lease and hire expenditure comprises:		
Within one year	44.4	50.5
Between one and five year(s)	85.4	117.8
After five years	17.3	63.3
Total	147.1	231.6
Contracted capital expenditure comprises:		
Payable within one year	20.4	52.6

The total of minimum rentals to be received in the future under non-cancellable sub-leases as at 31 March 2019 is not material. Contingent rentals for 2019 and 2018 financial years were not material. The leases on most of the CSR group's rental premises contain renewal options. The CSR group's decision to exercise renewal options is primarily dependent upon the nature of the operations conducted and the profitability of business conducted at the location.

Recognition and measurement – operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the CSR group as lessee are classified as operating leases.

Impact of new standards not yet applicable:

AASB 16 Leases ('AASB 16'):

Released on 23 February 2016 and will primarily affect the accounting treatment of leases by lessees and will result in the recognition of almost all leases on the statement of financial position. The standard removes the current distinction between operating and financing leases and requires recognition of an asset (the right to use the leased item) and a financial liability to pay rentals for almost all lease contracts.

The group has selected and implemented a system solution to capture all leases in scope and perform the accounting entries in compliance with all aspects of AASB 16. The standard will be first applicable for the year commencing 1 April 2019 and the group is currently in the final stages of determining the final impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The estimated impact on the CSR group on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 April 2019 and on the consolidated statement of financial performance for the year ending 31 March 2020 is set out below:

\$million	
New lease liabilities	205 to 225
New right-of-use (ROU) assets	155 to 175
Decrease in retained earnings	20 to 30
Increase in earnings before interest and tax (EBIT)	3 to 8
Decrease in net profit after tax	1 to 3

The group plans to adopt AASB 16 Leases using the modified retrospective approach. Therefore, the net effect of the new lease liabilities and right-of-use assets, adjusted for deferred tax, will be recognised in retained earnings, with no restatement of comparative information.

To date the most significant impact identified is in respect of the ROU asset and lease liability for property leases. The nature of the expense related to those leases will change because AASB 16 replaces the straight-line lease expense with a depreciation charge for ROU assets and interest expense on lease liabilities.

The group plans to apply practical expedients including: low-value and short-term lease exemptions (i.e. continue to recognise operating lease expense for low-value and short-term leases), portfolio application for forklifts and motor vehicles (i.e. use of a single discount rate to these portfolios), exclusion of initial direct costs and outgoings on all lease portfolios.

30 Commitments and contingencies (continued)

ii) Contingencies

Contingencies for CSR Limited are outlined in the parent entity note 26. There are no other contingencies in relation to controlled entities within the CSR group. Operating lease expenditure for 2019 and 2018 is disclosed in note 6.

31 Other non-current assets

\$million	Note	2019	2018
Loans to joint venture entities ¹		14.1	11.3
Other loans and receivables		11.7	65.2
Total non-current receivables		25.8	76.5
Other assets		0.7	0.3
Superannuation defined benefit plans – fair value of surplus	27	10.5	11.4
Total other non-current assets		11.2	11.7

1 The CSR group has provided facilities to joint venture entities on arm's length terms.

32 Auditor's remuneration

\$	2019	2018
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu in Australia		
Audit or review of financial statements	697,000	742,000
Sustainability and carbon related assurance services	72,000	77,108
Other assurance and advisory services	22,000	9,000
Total auditor's remuneration	791,000	828,108

33 Other accounting policies

Cash and cash equivalents: net cash is defined as cash at bank and on hand and cash equivalents, net of bank overdrafts. Cash equivalents include highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to cash, and loans which are not subject to a term facility. Cash and cash equivalents held at 31 March 2019 included \$50.0 million of cash at bank and on hand (2018: \$13.7 million) and \$nil short-term deposits (2018: \$nil).

Tax consolidation: Australian tax legislation allows groups, comprising a parent entity and its Australian resident wholly owned entities, to elect to consolidate and be treated as a single entity for income tax purposes.

The CSR group has elected for those entities within the CSR group that are wholly owned Australian resident entities to be taxed as a single entity from 1 April 2004.

Prior to the adoption of the tax consolidation system, CSR Limited, as the head entity in the tax consolidated group, agreed to compensate or be compensated by its wholly owned controlled entities for the balance of their current tax liability/(asset) and any tax loss related deferred tax asset assumed by CSR Limited. Due to the existence of a tax funding arrangement between the entities in the tax consolidated group, amounts are recognised as payable to or receivable by CSR Limited and each member of the group in relation to the tax contribution amounts paid or payable between CSR Limited and the other members of the tax consolidated group in accordance with the arrangement.

Foreign currency: all foreign currency transactions during the financial year have been brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at reporting date are translated at the exchange rate existing at that date. Exchange differences are brought to account in profit or loss in the year in which they arise except if designated as cash flow hedges.

On consolidation, the results and financial position of foreign operations are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period;
- income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period; and
- exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the operation.

Put option liabilities on non-controlling interests: contracts that contain an obligation to pay cash in the future to purchase minority shares held by non-controlling interests, even if the payment is conditional on the option being exercised by the holder, are recorded as a financial liability. The initial redemption liability is recorded against equity. The financial liability is recognised at the present value of the expected redemption amount.

Goods and services tax: revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included. The net amount of GST recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority is included as a current asset or liability.

Cash flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from or payable to the taxation authority are classified as operating cash flows.

Directors' declaration in relation to financial statements and audit

Deloitte has audited the financial statements contained within the CSR group 2019 Annual Financial Report and has issued an unqualified audit report. This year end results announcement has not been subject to audit. The preceding financial information contained in the Financial Report includes financial information extracted from the audited financial statements. A copy of the audit report will be available with the CSR group 2019 Annual Financial Report when it is released on 22 May 2019 and has not been included within the Financial Report as it does not include all of the information otherwise presented in the Annual Financial Report.



Rob Sindel
Managing Director

Sydney, 8 May 2019