



Shaping our Future

QANTAS CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT 2014

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

As at 4 September 2014

OVERVIEW

Corporate governance is core to ensuring the creation, protection and enhancement of shareholder value. The Board maintains, and requires that Qantas Management maintains, the highest level of corporate ethics.

The Board comprises a majority of Independent Non-Executive Directors who, together with the Executive Director, have an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity. Throughout 2013/2014 and at the date of this Statement, the Board has endorsed the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations with 2010 Amendments, 2nd Edition. In addition, Qantas has early adopted the 3rd Edition of the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, with effect from 1 July 2014.

THE BOARD LAYS SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

The Board has adopted a formal Charter which is available in the Corporate Governance section on the Qantas website (qantas.com).

The Board is responsible for setting and reviewing the strategic direction of Qantas and monitoring the implementation of that strategy by Management, including:

- promoting ethical and responsible decision-making;
- monitoring compliance with all relevant laws, tax obligations, regulations, applicable accounting standards and significant corporate policies (including the Qantas Group Code of Conduct and Ethics);
- oversight of the Qantas Group, including its control and accountability systems;
- approving the annual operating budget and monitoring the operating and financial performance of the Qantas Group;
- approving and monitoring the capital management strategy, including major acquisitions and divestitures;
- appointing and removing the Chief Executive Officer (CEO);
- appointing and removing the Company Secretary;
- monitoring the performance of the CEO and Executive Management, including the Chief Financial Officer (CFO);
- developing Board and Executive Management and succession planning;
- ensuring a clear relationship between performance and executive remuneration;
- setting the risk appetite within which Management is expected to operate and, at least annually, reviewing the effectiveness of Qantas' implementation of its risk management system and internal control framework;
- oversight of the integrity of the accounting and corporate financial reporting systems, including appointment, reappointment or replacement of the external auditor; and
- ensuring that the market and shareholders are fully informed of material developments.

The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Qantas Group with all powers, discretions and delegations authorised, from time to time, by the Board.

The CEO's Executive Management team is listed on the Qantas Board of Directors page of the Qantas website.

The Company Secretary is accountable directly to the Board, through the Chairman, on all matters to do with the proper functioning of the Board.



Board Meetings

The Board holds seven formal meetings a year, one of which serves to review and approve the strategy and financial plan for the next financial year. Additional meetings are held as required. The Board also meets with Executive Management to consider matters of strategic importance.

Details of the current Directors, their qualifications, skills and experience are contained in the 2014 Annual Report. The Board considers that the current Directors have an appropriate mix of skills to enable the Board as a collective to effectively discharge its responsibilities.

Attendance at 2013/2014 Board and Committee Meetings is also contained in the 2014 Annual Report.

Australian Provisions

The Qantas Constitution contains the following provisions required by the Qantas Sale Act 1992 to ensure the independence of the Qantas Board and to protect the airline's position as the Australian flag carrier:

- head office must be in Australia;
- two-thirds of the Directors must be Australian citizens;
- Chairman must be an Australian citizen;
- quorum for a Directors' Meeting must include a majority of Directors who are Australian citizens; and
- maximum 49 per cent aggregate foreign ownership.

The Qantas Constitution also currently contains the following provisions, however these are no longer required following changes to the Qantas Sale Act. Accordingly, shareholder approval to remove these outdated provisions will be sought at the 2014 Annual General Meeting (AGM):

- maximum 35 per cent aggregate foreign airline ownership; and
- maximum 25 per cent ownership by one foreign person.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED

THE BOARD IS STRUCTURED TO ADD VALUE

The Qantas Board currently has nine Directors. Their biographical details are contained in the 2014 Annual Report.

Eight Directors are Independent Non-Executive Directors elected by shareholders. The Independent Non-Executive Directors and the year in which each was appointed to the Board are set out below:

Director	Year of Appointment
Leigh Clifford (Chairman)	2007
Maxine Brenner	2013
Richard Goodmanson	2008
Jacqueline Hey	2013
Garry Hounsell	2005
William Meaney	2012
Paul Rayner	2008
Barbara Ward	2008

The Non-Executive Directors possess a range of skills summarised in the below table:

Skills and Experience							
Finance CFO/Accounting/ Audit/Banking	✓		✓		✓	✓	
Aviation Industry		✓		✓	✓		✓
FMCG/Customer Interface		✓	✓		✓	✓	
Engineer / Scientist	✓		✓			✓	
Former CEO of Listed Company	✓		✓			✓	✓
Former CEO (or Equivalent)			✓	✓	✓		✓
International Global	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Military/Security			✓			✓	
Large Capital Projects	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
Mergers and Acquisitions	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Independence

Independent Directors are those who have the ability to exercise their duties unfettered by any business or other relationship and are willing to express their opinions at the Board table free of concern about their position or the position of any third party. The Board does not believe it is possible to draft a list of criteria which is appropriate to characterise, in all circumstances, whether a Non-Executive Director is independent. It is the approach and attitude of each Non-Executive Director which is critical and this must be considered in relation to each Director while taking into account all other relevant factors, which may include whether the Non-Executive Director:

- is a substantial shareholder (within the definition of section 9 of the Corporations Act) of Qantas or an officer of, or otherwise associated directly with, a substantial shareholder of Qantas;
- has, within the last three years, been employed in an executive capacity by the Qantas Group;
- has, within the last three years, been a principal of a material professional advisor or a material consultant to the Qantas Group or an employee materially associated with the service provided;
- is a material supplier or customer of the Qantas Group, or an

officer of or otherwise associated directly or indirectly with, a material supplier or customer;

- has any material contractual relationship with the Qantas Group other than as a Director;
- has served on the Board for a period which could materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of the Qantas Group (and it is neither possible nor appropriate to assign a fixed term to this criteria); or
- is free from any interest, position, association or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the Director's ability to act in the best interests of Qantas.

Each Director is required to immediately disclose to the Board if he or she has an interest or relationship which is likely to impact on his or her independence or if a Director believes he or she may no longer be independent.

All Independent Non-Executive Directors bring an independent view to the consideration of Board issues.

Qantas believes that the materiality thresholds set out below are relevant when considering the independence of Non-Executive Directors.

For Directors:

- a relationship which accounts for more than 10 per cent of the Director's gross income (other than Directors' fees paid by Qantas); and
- when the relationship is with a firm, company or entity, in respect of which the Director (or any associate) has more than a 20 per cent shareholding if a private company or two per cent shareholding if a listed company.

For Qantas:

- in respect of advisors or consultants – where fees paid exceed \$2 million per annum;
- in respect of suppliers – where goods or services purchased by the Qantas Group exceed 2 per cent of Qantas' annual consolidated gross revenue (other than banks, where materiality must be determined on a case-by-case basis); and
- in respect of customers – where goods or services supplied by the Qantas Group exceed 2 per cent of Qantas' annual consolidated gross revenue.

Close family ties and cross-directorships may also be relevant in considering interests and relationships which may compromise independence.

Qantas, as the principal Australian airline, has commercial relationships with most, if not all, major entities in Australia. As such, in determining whether a Non-Executive Director is independent, simply being a non-executive director on the board of another entity is not, in itself, sufficient to affect independence. Nevertheless, any Director on the board of another entity is expected to excuse him or herself during any meeting where that entity's commercial relationship with Qantas is to be directly or indirectly discussed.

Qantas currently has one Executive Director, Alan Joyce, who is not treated as independent.

Independent professional advice at the expense of Qantas is available to the Directors if necessary.

At the 2000 AGM, shareholders approved Qantas entering into Director Protection Deeds with each Director.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED

Nominations Committee

The Nominations Committee:

- has four Members who are Independent Non-Executive Directors;
- is chaired by Leigh Clifford, the Qantas Chairman who is an Independent Non-Executive Director;
- has a written Charter which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website; and
- meets at least once each year and otherwise as required to assist the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities in regard to:
 - Board appointments, re-elections and performance;
 - diversity;
 - Directors' induction and continuing development;
 - Committee membership; and
 - succession of the CEO.

The experience and qualifications of Members of the Nominations Committee and attendance at 2013/2014 Nominations Committee Meetings is detailed in the 2014 Annual Report.

Appointment and Re-Election of Directors

When appointing new Directors, the Board and its Nominations Committee look to ensure that an appropriate balance of skills, knowledge, experience, independence and diversity is maintained. Appropriate background checks are conducted prior to appointing any new Director, and external consultants are engaged to assist with the selection process as necessary. In addition, each Board Member has the opportunity to meet with the nominated Director.

Directors receive formal letters of appointment setting out the key terms, conditions and expectations of their appointment, including a requirement to inform the Chairman prior to accepting any new appointment to any entity's board or any other position with a significant time commitment attached.

Directors submitting themselves for re-election at a general meeting are reviewed by the Nominations Committee. Directors are re-elected in accordance with the Qantas Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules. Qantas discloses all information relevant to a decision on whether or not to elect or re-elect a Director in the Notice of AGM.

Induction and Continuing Development of Directors

A formal induction program is available to new Directors to ensure they have a working knowledge of Qantas (including its culture and values) and the aviation industry. Directors have open access to all relevant information, including discussions with Management and subject matter experts, and visits to operations. Directors may meet independently with Management at any time to discuss areas of interest or concern.

Review of Board Performance

The Board continually assesses its performance and undertakes a structured annual review of its performance, and that of its Committees. The Board periodically engages the assistance of external consultants to facilitate formal Board performance reviews.

During 2013/2014, the Board undertook an internal performance review of Board and Committee performance, during which the Chairman held individual discussions with each Director. The Board then discussed Board and Committee performance as a group.

Diversity

Qantas takes a holistic approach to diversity and is committed to a diverse and inclusive workplace. A diverse workforce supports Qantas business objectives and delivers competitive advantages and benefits to customers. Diversity is promoted at Qantas through leadership, talent and development programs, flexible work arrangements and recruitment and selection processes. The Qantas Diversity Statement is available from the Corporate Governance page on the Qantas website.

The following diversity-related measurable objectives supporting gender diversity were endorsed by the Nominations Committee:

- Leadership – establish a Group Diversity Council, to be chaired by a member of Executive Management; and
- Management representation – senior executive targets of:
 - 35 per cent women by 2015; and
 - 40 per cent women by 2018.

The progress against the objectives from the 2013/2014 annual review is detailed below.

Leadership – Group Diversity Council

Qantas established its Diversity Council in 2012. The Diversity Council is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer – Qantas Domestic and has a membership of 10 senior executives. The Diversity Council meets regularly and has a strategic focus on, among other things, achieving gender diversity targets and supporting the careers, engagement and experience of women at Qantas.

During 2013/2014, the Council oversaw a number of initiatives, including:

- providing development, networking and mentoring opportunities for emerging female talent and female senior executives;
- completing the roll-out of a parental leave support system;
- embedding diversity principles in Qantas' recruitment policy and processes;
- developing and launching an unconscious bias learning program; and
- increasing the visibility and awareness of the value in gender diversity.

Management Representation – Senior Executive Targets

Target	2014	2013
35% women by 2015	32.0%	31.3%

A senior executive for the purpose of the gender targets is defined as levels 2 to 4 within the organization, where the CEO represents level 1.

Qantas also measures the following gender-related metrics:

Measure	2014	2013
Percentage of women employees in the whole organisation	40.9%	41.2%
Percentage of women in senior executive positions	32.0%	31.3%
Percentage of women on the Board	33.0%	22.2%
Percentage of female graduates recruited	50.0%	57.1%

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED

THE BOARD PROMOTES ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING

The Board has established a corporate governance framework, comprising of Non-Negotiable Business Principles (Principles) and Group Policies, which forms the foundation for the way in which the Qantas Group undertakes business. The Principles and Group Policies are detailed in the Qantas Group Business Practices Document which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

The Board has a formal code of conduct, the Qantas Group Code of Conduct and Ethics, which sets out Qantas' expectations in a number of areas including:

- compliance with laws, regulations and ethical standards;
- continuous disclosure;
- share trading;
- political donations and prohibited payments;
- compliance with competition laws;
- giving or receiving gifts;
- conflicts of interest;
- accounting records and storage of records;
- dealing with auditors;
- making public statements about the Qantas Group;
- use of confidential information;
- treating people with respect;
- the whistleblower process;
- privacy; and
- equal employment opportunity.

A summary of the Code of Conduct and Ethics is contained in the Business Practices Document which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

Qantas' Employee Share Trading Policy

The Qantas Group Employee Share Trading Policy sets out guidelines designed to protect the Qantas Group and its employees from intentionally or unintentionally breaching the law. The Policy prohibits employees from dealing in the securities of any Qantas Group listed entity while in possession of material non-public information.

In addition, certain nominated Qantas employees (including Key Management Personnel) are required to follow 'request to deal' procedures and are prohibited from dealing in Qantas shares (with some exceptions, as contemplated in ASX Guidance Note 27) between:

- 31 December and 24 hours after the release to the ASX of Qantas' half year results; and
- 30 June and 24 hours after the release to the ASX of Qantas' full year results.

Nominated Qantas employees are also prohibited from entering into any hedging or margin lending arrangement or otherwise granting a charge over the securities of any Qantas Group listed entity where control of any sale process relating to those securities may be lost.

Whistleblower Policy

The Qantas Group Whistleblower Policy encourages employees to report concerns relating to illegal, unethical or improper conduct in circumstances where they may be apprehensive about raising their concern because of fear of possible adverse repercussions. The Whistleblower Committee has been established to manage investigations and report to the Board and Audit Committee. The Whistleblower Policy is available

to all Qantas Group employees and is contained in the Code of Conduct and Ethics which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

Other Policies

The Qantas Group also has formal policies and statements relating to its legal and other obligations to all legitimate stakeholders. These include areas such as safety, health, environment, security, employment practices and fair trading. Policies are supported by procedures for compliance and monitoring effectiveness. A summary of Qantas' core business principles, values and practices can be found in the Qantas Group Business Practices Document which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

THE BOARD SAFEGUARDS THE INTEGRITY OF CORPORATE FINANCIAL REPORTING

Audit Committee

The Board has an Audit Committee which:

- has four Members who are Independent Non-Executive Directors;
- is chaired by Garry Hounsell, an Independent Non-Executive Director who is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and a Certified Practising Accountant;
- has a written Charter which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website;
- includes Members who are all financially literate; and
- is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities in regard to financial reporting, audit and risk management, including:
 - the integrity of the Qantas Group's financial reporting;
 - compliance with legal and regulatory obligations;
 - the effectiveness of the Qantas Group's enterprise-wide risk management and internal control framework; and
 - oversight of the independence of the external and internal auditors.

In particular, the Audit Committee undertakes the functions of an audit committee and the elements of a risk committee (other than those undertaken by the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee) as set out in the ASX Principles.

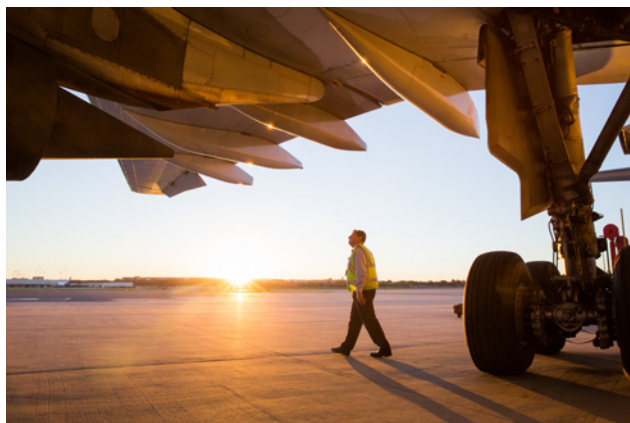
The experience and qualifications of Members of the Audit Committee are contained in the 2014 Annual Report. Membership of and attendance at 2013/2014 Audit Committee Meetings are also detailed in the 2014 Annual Report.

The Board and Audit Committee closely monitor the independence of the external auditor. Regular reviews occur of the independence safeguards put in place by the external auditor. As required by section 300(11D)(a) of the Corporations Act and the Audit Committee Charter, the Audit Committee has advised the Board that it is appropriate for the following statement to be included in the 2014 Directors' Report under the heading "Non-Audit Services":

"The Directors are satisfied that:

1. the non-audit services provided during the 2013/2014 financial year by KPMG as the external auditor were compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act; and
2. any non-audit services provided during the 2013/2014 financial year by KPMG as the external auditor did not compromise the independence requirements of the

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED



Corporations Act for the following reasons:

- i. KPMG services have not involved partners or staff acting in a managerial or decision-making capacity within the Qantas Group or being involved in the processing or originating of transactions;
- ii. KPMG non-audit services have only been provided where Qantas is satisfied that the related function or process will not have a material bearing on the audit procedures;
- iii. KPMG partners and staff involved in the provision of non-audit services have not participated in associated approval or authorisation processes;
- iv. a description of all non-audit services undertaken by KPMG and the related fees have been reported to the Board to ensure complete transparency in relation to the services provided; and
- v. the declaration required by section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 confirming independence has been received from KPMG.

Qantas rotates the lead external audit partner every five years and imposes restrictions on the employment of personnel previously employed by the external auditor.

Policies are in place to restrict the type of non-audit services which can be provided by the external auditor and a detailed review of non-audit fees paid to the external auditor is undertaken on a quarterly basis.

At each meeting, the Audit Committee meets privately with Executive Management without the external auditor, and with the internal and external auditors without Executive Management.

THE BOARD MAKES TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Qantas has an established process to ensure that it complies with its disclosure obligations under the ASX Listing Rules. This process includes a biannual confirmation by all Executive Management that the areas for which they are responsible have complied with the Continuous Disclosure Policy, together with an ongoing obligation to advise the Company Secretary of any material non-public information arising in between confirmations.

The Qantas Group Continuous Disclosure Policy is contained in the Code of Conduct and Ethics which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

THE BOARD RESPECTS THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Qantas has a Shareholder Communications Policy which promotes effective two-way communication with shareholders and the wider investment community, and encourages participation at general meetings. The Qantas Shareholder Communications Policy is summarised in the Qantas Group Business Practices Document which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

All company announcements lodged by Qantas with the ASX are available on the Qantas website. In addition, materials presented at significant investor briefings are made available on the Qantas website and are lodged with the ASX where required.

Shareholders also have the option to receive communications from, and send communications to, Qantas and its Share Registry electronically, including email notification of significant market announcements.

The 2014 Notice of AGM will be provided to all shareholders and made available on the Qantas website. The 2014 AGM proceedings will be available for viewing by live and archived webcast. For shareholders unable to attend, an AGM Question Form will accompany the Notice of Meeting, giving shareholders the opportunity to forward questions and comments to Qantas or the external auditor prior to the AGM.

Auditor at AGM

The external Auditor attends the AGM and is available to answer shareholder questions about:

- the conduct of the audit;
- the preparation and content of the Independent Auditor's Report;
- the accounting policies adopted by Qantas in relation to the preparation of the financial statements; and
- the independence of the auditor in relation to the conduct of the audit.

THE BOARD RECOGNISES AND MANAGES RISK

Qantas is committed to embedding risk management practices to support the achievement of business objectives and fulfil corporate governance obligations. The Board is responsible for reviewing and overseeing the risk management strategy for the Qantas Group and for ensuring the Qantas Group has an appropriate corporate governance structure. Within that overall strategy, Management has designed and implemented a risk management and internal control system to manage Qantas' material business risks.

Qantas is a complex business and is exposed to a range of strategic, financial, operational and sustainability-related risks that are inherent in operating in the aviation industry.

Risks that could affect results and performance include:

- impacts arising from a weakening global or Australian economy;
- fluctuations in the price of aviation fuel;
- increased competition from domestic and international airlines;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;
- performance of key aircraft and engine suppliers;
- government regulations including national aviation regulators;
- industrial relations;
- natural disasters or the rapid spread of contagious illness, placing restrictions on aviation operations;
- performance of technology in our operations;

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED

- a change in our credit rating;
- a significant incident within the aviation industry; and
- performance of alliance partners or termination of a significant airline alliance.

The Qantas Group Risk Management Framework (Framework) supports the proactive management of these and other risks facing Qantas.

The Qantas Group Risk Management Policy (Policy) sets out the minimum requirements, roles and responsibilities for managing risk across the Qantas Group. This Policy is summarised in the Qantas Group Business Practices Document available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website.

The Framework is aligned to the Australian/New Zealand Standard on Risk Management (AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009) and the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) framework for evaluating internal controls.

The Group Management System Standard (GMS), which has been implemented across the Qantas Group, provides a common standard for identifying, assessing and managing material business risks across the Qantas Group. The GMS provides guidance for business units regarding leadership, commitment and planning, process management, risk management and assurance, and training and promotion.

Material risks and Management's responses to managing these risks are escalated to Executive Management, Board Committees and the Board as appropriate and are reported on biannually as part of the risk reporting process. Risk management is also integrated into key business decision-making and activities, including strategy development, projects and change initiatives.

Management self-assessments, audits and risk management reviews are undertaken to confirm that risks are being effectively managed and reported to the Board through the Audit Committee. On a quarterly basis, Executive Management certifies that there is an effective risk management process in place within their respective areas of responsibility.

An independent review of the Framework is performed periodically to assure effectiveness and drive continuous improvement.

During 2013/2014, the two Board Committees responsible for oversight of risk-related matters, being the Audit Committee and the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee, undertook their annual review of the effectiveness of Qantas' implementation of its risk management system and internal control framework.

Further details about the Framework and governance structure are contained in the Qantas Investor Data Book available on the Investors page of the Qantas website.

Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee

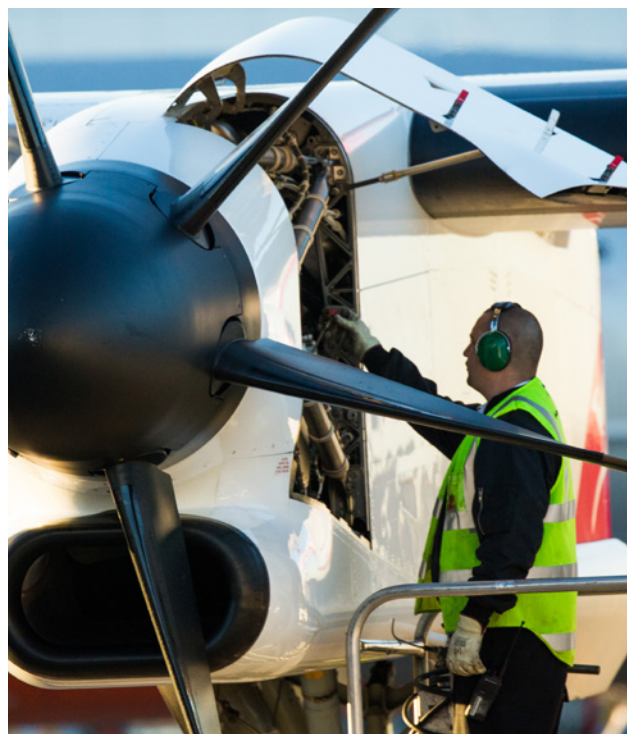
To protect Qantas' reputation as one of the world's safest and most secure airlines and to manage the safety, health, environment and security performance of the Qantas Group, the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee is responsible for assisting the Board in oversight and monitoring of the Qantas Group's operational safety system, the QMS.

The Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee:

- has four Members – the CEO and three Independent Non-Executive Directors;
- is chaired by Richard Goodmanson, an Independent Non-Executive Director;
- has a written Charter which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website;
- is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its strategy, policy, systems oversight, monitoring and corporate governance responsibilities in regard to safety, health, environment, security and business resilience matters including:
 - compliance with related legal and regulatory obligations; and
 - the effectiveness of the Qantas Group's enterprise-wide risk management framework.

In particular, the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee undertakes the functions of a risk committee (other than in respect of those matters overseen by the Audit Committee) as set out in the ASX Principles.

The experience and qualifications of Members of the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee are detailed in the 2014 Annual Report together with membership of and attendance at 2013/2014 Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee Meetings.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT CONTINUED



Internal Audit

The internal audit function is carried out by Group Audit and Risk and is independent of the external auditor. Group Audit and Risk provides independent, objective assurance and consulting services on Qantas' system of risk management, internal control and governance through:

- maintaining and improving the risk management framework as approved by the Audit Committee;
- biannual risk reporting to the Audit Committee; and
- performing audits and other advisory services to assure risk management throughout the Qantas Group.

Group Audit and Risk adopts a risk-based approach in formulating its audit plan to align audit activities to the key risks across the Qantas Group. The audit plan is approved by the Audit Committee biannually and submitted to the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee for information and approval where appropriate.

The Audit Committee approves the Group Audit and Risk Internal Audit Charter which provides Group Audit and Risk with full access to Qantas Group functions, records, property and personnel, and establishes independence requirements. The Audit Committee also approves the appointment, replacement and remuneration of the internal auditor. The internal auditor has a direct reporting line to the Audit Committee and also provides reporting to the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee.

In addition to Group Audit and Risk, operationally focussed business units within the Qantas Group have their own internal audit functions to provide assurance to accountable managers on the effectiveness of operational risk management and compliance. The findings from these audit activities, along with the status of audit management actions, are reported through operational safety governance structures and to the Safety, Health, Environment and Security Committee.

THE BOARD REMUNERATES FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

The Qantas executive remuneration objectives and approach are set out in full in the Directors' Report, which is contained in the 2014 Annual Report.

Remuneration Committee

The Board has a Remuneration Committee which:

- has three members who are Independent Non-Executive Directors;
- is chaired by Paul Rayner, an Independent Non-Executive Director;
- has a written Charter which is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Qantas website; and
- is responsible for assisting the Board in fulfilling its corporate governance responsibilities in regard to remuneration matters including:
 - the remuneration framework for Non-Executive Directors, within the pool of Directors' fees approved by shareholders;
 - the remuneration and incentive framework, including any proposed equity incentive awards for the CEO, Executive Management and Senior Executives;
 - recommendations and decisions (as relevant) on remuneration and all incentive awards for the CEO and Executive Management; and
 - strategic human resources policies.

The experience and qualifications of Members of the Remuneration Committee together with attendance at 2013/2014 Remuneration Committee Meetings are detailed in the 2014 Annual Report.

Information about remuneration of Executive Management is disclosed to the extent required in the Remuneration Report contained with the 2014 Annual Report.

Qantas Non-Executive Directors are entitled to statutory superannuation and certain travel entitlements (accrued during service) which are reasonable and standard practice in the aviation industry. Non-Executive Directors do not receive any performance-based remuneration (see the 2014 Annual Report).