BY ELECTRONIC LODGEMENT **ASX ANNOUNCEMENT**

CALTEX AUSTRALIA LIMITED
ACN 004 201 307

LEVEL 24, 2 MARKET STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA

24 August 2015

Company Announcements Office

Australian Securities Exchange

CALTEX AUSTRALIA LIMITED

2015 HALF YEAR REPORT

Caltex Australia Limited's 2015 Half Year Report, containing Appendix 4D information and the 2015 Half Year Financial Report, for the half year ended 30 June 2015 is attached for immediate release to the market.

Peter Lim
Company Secretary

CALTEX AUSTRALIA LIMITED

ACN 004 201 307

2015 HALF YEAR REPORT

HALF YEAR INFORMATION GIVEN TO THE ASX
UNDER LISTING RULE 4.2A

THE 2015 HALF YEAR REPORT SHOULD BE READ IN
CONJUNCTION WITH THE 2014 FINANCIAL REPORT

CALTEX

CALTEX AUSTRALIA LIMITED
LEVEL 24, 2 MARKET STREET
SYDNEY NSW 2000 AUSTRALIA

Results for Announcement to the Market

Key Results (Millions of dollars)			Half year ended 30 June 2015	2014
Revenues from ordinary activities	↓	24%	9,743	12,771
Profit from ordinary activities after tax/net profit for the period attributable to members:				
Historical cost basis (including significant items)	↑	130%	375	163
Replacement cost basis[1] (excluding significant items)	↑	45%	251	173

Dividend	2015	2014
Dividends declared:		
Interim dividend:		
- Amount per security (fully franked)	47c	20c
Final dividend		
- Amount per security (fully franked)	N/A	50c
Record date for determining entitlement to 2015 interim dividend		8 September 2015
Date 2015 interim dividend is payable		30 September 2015

Comments update

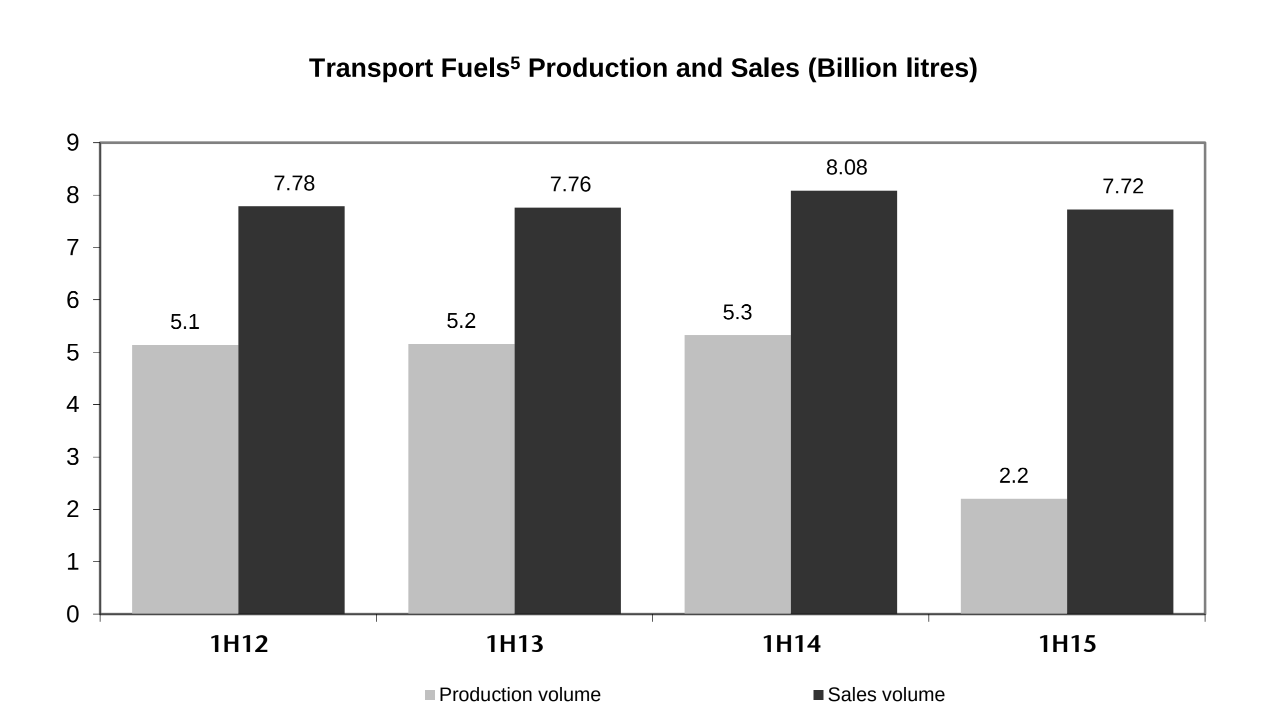
- On an historic cost profit basis, Caltex's after tax profit was $375 million for the first half of 2015, including a significant gain of $29 million (after tax) relating to the sale of surplus property in Western Australia. This compares favourably to the $163 million after tax profit for the first half of 2014. The 2015 half year includes crude and product inventory gains of $95 million after tax, compared with crude and product inventory losses of $10 million after tax for the previous half year to 30 June 2014.
- On a replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP) basis, Caltex's after tax profit was $251 million for the first half of 2015. This compares with $173 million for the first half of 2014.
- Net debt at 30 June 2015 was $715 million, compared with $639 million at 31 December 2014 and $827 million at 30 June 2014. This equates to a gearing ratio of 21% (net debt / net debt plus equity). On a lease adjusted basis, gearing was 30%. Caltex's strong balance sheet has provided the financial flexibility to enable Caltex to continue to invest in growth opportunities and increase its dividend over time.
- The Board has declared an interim fully franked dividend of 47 cps for the first half of 2015, in line with the dividend pay-out ratio of 40% to 60%. This compares to Caltex's 2014 interim dividend of 20 cps, fully franked. The record and payment dates for the interim dividend are 8 September 2015 and 30 September 2015, respectively.

[1] Replacement Cost Operating Profit (RCOP) (on a pre and post tax basis) is a non International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measure. It is derived from the statutory profit adjusted for inventory (losses)/gains as management believes this presents a clearer picture of the company's underlying business performance as it is consistent with the basis of reporting commonly used within the global refineries industry. This is un-audited. RCOP excludes the impact of the fall or rise in oil and product prices (key external factors) and presents a clearer picture of the company's underlying business performance. It is calculated by restating the cost of sales using the replacement cost of goods sold rather than the historical cost, including the effect of contract based revenue lags.

[2] Additional Appendix 4D disclosure requirements can be found in the Directors' Report and the 30 June 2015 half year financial statements.

Key Performance Indicators

	Half year ended 30 June				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Profit before interest and tax ($m)					
- Historical cost basis (including significant items)	551	275	319	285	416
- Historical cost basis (excluding significant items)[1]	519	275	319	285	416
- Replacement cost basis (including significant items)	415	290	284	329	193
- Replacement cost basis (excluding significant items)[2]	383	290	284	329	193
Profit after interest and tax ($m)					
- Historical cost basis (including significant items)	375	163	195	167	270
- Historical cost basis (excluding significant items)[1]	346	163	195	167	270
- Replacement cost basis (including significant items)	280	173	171	197	113
- Replacement cost basis (excluding significant items)[2]	251	173	171	197	113
Inventory (losses)/gains before tax ($m)	136	(15)	34	(44)	224
Basic earnings per share (cents)					
- Historical cost basis (including significant items)	138.7	60.2	72.2	61.8	99.9
- Replacement cost basis (excluding significant items)[2]	92.9	64.0	63.3	73.1	41.9
Return on equity attributable to members of the parent entity after tax, annualised (%)					
- Historical cost basis (including significant items) [3]	27	12	17	15	17
- Replacement cost basis (excluding significant items)[3]	18	13	15	17	7
Net tangible asset backing per share ($)[4]	9.47	9.31	8.06	8.13	11.73
Net debt ($m)	715	827	729	780	675
Gearing (net debt to net debt plus equity) (%)	21	23	24	25	17



[1] Historical cost basis excluding significant items (on a pre and post tax basis) is a non IFRS measure. It is derived from the statutory profit adjusted for significant items relating to restructuring, redundancy and other related costs. Significant items are events that Management and the Board consider to be outside the scope of usual business. These are excluded to give a clearer reflection of underlying financial performance from one period to the next. This is un-audited.

[2] This is derived from RCOP (including significant items) adjusted for significant items relating to restructuring, redundancy and other related costs. Significant items are events that Management and the Board consider to be outside the scope of usual business. These are excluded to give a clearer reflection of underlying financial performance of the core business from one period to the next. This is un-audited.

[3] This is a non-IFRS un-audited measure that management and the Board consider key for users of the financial statements.

[4] Net tangible asset backing per share is derived by dividing net tangible assets by the number of shares issued. Net tangible assets are net assets attributable to members of Caltex less intangible assets. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of net tangible assets per share was 270 million (2014: 270 million).

[5] Transport fuels comprise unleaded petrol, diesel and jet.

2015 HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR

CALTEX AUSTRALIA LIMITED

ACN 004 201 307

The 2015 Half Year Financial Report for Caltex Australia Limited includes the:

- Directors’ Report
- Directors’ Declaration
- Independent Review Report
- Half Year Financial Statements
- Notes to the Half Year Financial Statements

for the half year ended 30 June 2015

Caltex Australia Group

For the purposes of this report, the Caltex Australia Group refers to:

- Caltex Australia Limited, which is the parent company of the Caltex Australia Group and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX)
- major operating companies, including Caltex Australia Petroleum Pty Ltd, Caltex Refineries (Qld) Pty Ltd, Caltex Petroleum Services Pty Ltd and Calstores Pty Ltd
- a number of wholly owned entities and other companies that are controlled by the Group.

Please note that terms such as Caltex and Caltex Australia have the same meaning in this report as the Caltex Australia Group, unless the context requires otherwise.

THE 2015 HALF YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE 2014 FINANCIAL REPORT

Directors' Report

Introduction

The Board of Caltex Australia Limited presents the 2015 Half Year Directors' Report and the 2015 Half Year Financial Report for Caltex Australia Limited and its controlled entities (the Caltex Australia Group) for the half year ended 30 June 2015. An Independent Review Report from KPMG, Caltex's external auditor, is also provided.

Board of directors

The following persons were on the Board of Caltex Australia Limited during the half year and up to the date of this report unless stated otherwise:

Elizabeth Bryan AM	-	Chairman (Independent, Non-executive Director appointed on 18 July 2002; Chairman from 1 October 2007)
Julian Segal	-	Managing Director & CEO (appointed 1 July 2009)
Trevor Bourne	-	Independent, Non-executive Director (appointed on 2 March 2006)
Richard Brown	-	Non-executive Director (appointed on 28 June 2012 and resigned on 2 April 2015)
Barbara Burger	-	Non-executive Director (appointed on 28 June 2012 and resigned on 2 April 2015)
Greig Gailey	-	Deputy Chairman (Independent, Non-executive Director appointed on 11 December 2007; Deputy Chairman from 6 May 2015)
Ryan Krogmeier	-	Non-executive Director (appointed on 30 March 2012 and resigned on 2 April 2015)
Bruce Morgan	-	Independent, Non-executive Director (appointed 29 June 2013)
Barbara Ward AM	-	Independent, Non-executive Director (appointed 1 April 2015)

While appointed to the Caltex Board, Mr Brown, Ms Burger and Mr Krogmeier each served as alternate directors for each other.

The following changes to the composition of the Caltex Board occurred during the six month period ended 30 June 2015:

- Ms Ward was appointed to the Board on 1 April 2015
- the Chevron-affiliated Directors, Mr Brown, Ms Burger and Mr Krogmeier resigned on 2 April 2015 following the divestment by Chevron of its entire shareholding in Caltex
- Mr Gailey was appointed Deputy Chairman on 6 May 2015.

A biography of each Director is available on the Caltex website at www.caltex.com.au.

Review of Operations

Company Overview

Caltex, including predecessor companies, has operated in Australia for more than 100 years, focusing on providing ongoing, reliable, safe and efficient fuel supply to our customers.

Caltex is one of Australia's leading transport fuel suppliers and convenience retailers and is listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The head office is based in Sydney, and Caltex has over 3,000 employees working across the country. Caltex operates its business as one integrated value chain and incorporates operational excellence principles throughout supply, refining, logistics and marketing.

The principal activities of Caltex during the year were the purchase, refining, distribution and marketing of petroleum products and the operation of convenience stores throughout Australia. There were no significant changes in the nature of Caltex's principal activities or in the state of affairs during the half year.

Caltex operates one oil refinery, the Lytton refinery in Brisbane. This refinery produces petrol, diesel and jet fuel, along with small amounts of fuel oil and specialty products, liquid petroleum gas (LPG) and other gases. Caltex also buys refined products on the open market both overseas and locally, and along with the products that Caltex refines, Caltex markets these products across consumer and commercial channels. These products are supplied to customers via a network of pipelines, terminals, depots and company-owned and contracted transport fleets.

Chevron previously held a 50% shareholding in Caltex which was sold in March 2015. The sale was the largest of its kind in Australian corporate history and the fact that the offer was almost two times oversubscribed is an overwhelming endorsement of Caltex's strategy.

Group strategy

There have been no material changes to the description of Caltex's group strategy as included in the Operating and Financial Review included in the Annual Report as at 31 December 2014.

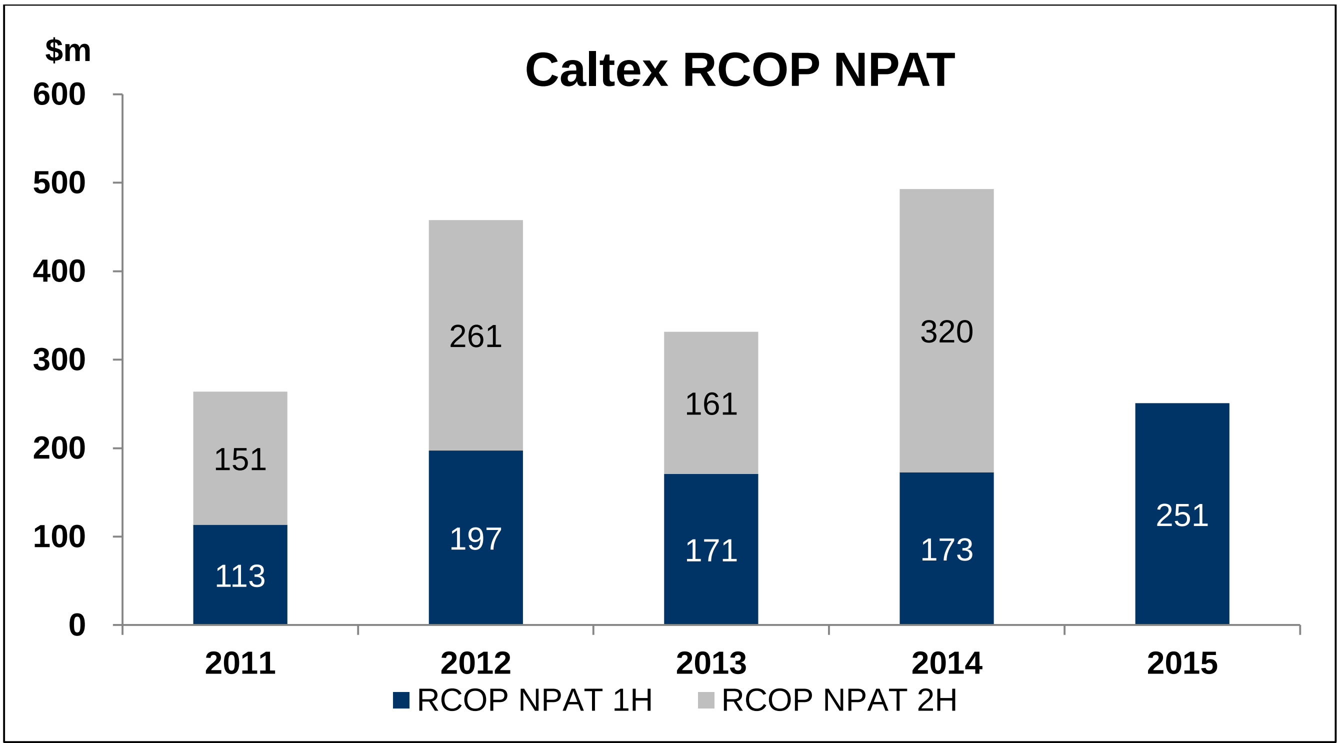
Caltex Group Results 30 June 2015

On an historic cost profit basis, Caltex's after tax profit was $375 million for the first half of 2015. This compares favourably to the $163 million after tax profit for the first half of 2014. The 2015 half year includes crude and product inventory gains of $95 million after tax, compared with crude and product inventory losses of $10 million after tax for the half year to 30 June 2014.

A reconciliation of the underlying result to statutory result is set out in the following table:

Reconciliation of the underlying result to statutory result	June 2015 $m (after tax)	June 2014 $m (after tax)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent entity	**375**	163
Add/deduct: Inventory (gain)/loss	**(95)**	10
Add/deduct: Significant items (gain)/loss	**(29)**	-
RCOP NPAT (excluding significant items)	**251**	**173**

On a replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP)[1] basis, Caltex's after tax profit excluding significant items was $251 million for the first half of 2015. This compares with $173 million for the first half of 2014.



Dividend

The Board has declared an interim fully franked dividend of 47 cents per share for the first half of 2015, in line with the revised dividend pay-out ratio of 40%-60%. This compares to Caltex's 2014 interim dividend of 20 cents per share, fully franked. The record and payment dates for the interim dividend are 8 September 2015 and 30 September 2015, respectively.

[1] Replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP) excluding significant items (on a pre- and post-tax basis) is a non-International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) measure. It is derived from the statutory profit adjusted for inventory (losses)/gains, as management believes this presents a clearer picture of the company's underlying business performance, as it is consistent with the basis of reporting commonly used within the global refineries industry. This is unaudited. RCOP excludes the impact of the fall or rise in oil and product prices (key external factors) and presents a clearer picture of the company's underlying business performance. It is calculated by restating the cost of sales using the replacement cost of goods sold rather than the historical cost, including the effect of contract based revenue lags.

Income statement

For the half year ended 30 June 2015		2015 $m	2014 $m
1.	Total revenue[1]	9,743	12,771
2.	Total expenses	(9,360)	(12,481)
	Replacement cost earnings before interest, tax and significant items	**383**	**290**
	Finance income	3	5
	Finance expenses	(42)	(49)
3.	**Net finance costs**	**(39)**	**(44)**
	Income tax expense[2]	(93)	(73)
	Replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP) (excluding significant items)	**251**	**173**
4.	Significant items (loss)/gain after tax	29	-
5.	Inventory (loss)/gain after tax	95	(10)
	Historical cost net profit after tax	**375**	**163**
	Interim dividend per share	47c	20c
	Final dividend per share	N/A	50c
	Basic earnings per share		
	- Replacement cost	92.9c	64.0c
	- Historical cost	138.7c	60.2c

Discussion and analysis – Income statement		
1.	**Total revenue** Total revenue decreased primarily due the significant fall in world crude oil prices (Brent crude oil 2015: US$57/bbl; 2014: US$109/bbl).	↓ **$3.0bn**
2.	**Total expenses – replacement cost basis** Total expenses also decreased primarily as a result of a lower replacement cost of goods sold due to the lower price of crude oil.	↓ **$3.1bn**

[1] Includes other income of $35 million (2014: nil) less the significant item gain of $32 million (2014: nil).
[2] Excludes tax cost on significant item gain and tax cost on inventory gain of $45 million (2014: $4 million tax benefit).

Income statement (continued)

RCOP EBIT breakdown[1]

Caltex Refiner Margin (CRM) CRM represents the difference between the cost of importing a standard Caltex basket of products to eastern Australia and the cost of importing the crude oil required to make that product basket. The CRM calculation basically represents: average Singapore refiner margin + product quality premium + crude discount / (premium) + product freight – crude freight – yield loss. US dollar realised CRM was higher in the first half of 2015 at US$16.00/bbl compared with US$9.20/bbl for the first half of 2014. In AUD terms, the realised CRM was 12.82 Australian cents per litre in 2015, compared with 6.32 Australian cents per litre in 2014 driven by the higher USD margin. CRM sales from production volumes were lower in 1H2015 (1H15: 2.4 billion litres vs. 1H14: 5.5 billion litres) following the permanent closure of the Kurnell refinery in October 2014, and the completion of a major Turnaround and Inspection (T&I) programme at the Lytton refinery in May and June 2015.	**$310m**
Transport fuels margin Transport fuels comprise petrol, diesel and jet. The transport fuels margin consists of the earnings on these products within the Supply and Marketing segment and represents the integrated sourcing, distribution and sales margin. Transport fuel sales volumes have decreased from the prior period (1H15: 7.8 billion litres vs. 1H14: 8.1 billion litres). The decrease in Transport fuel sales volumes was driven by a decrease in base grade fuel sales and jet sales. Premium fuel sales volumes have held steady with sales of 2.0 billion litres for the half year. The ongoing decline in regular unleaded petrol sales is due to the continued increase in sales of vehicles requiring diesel or premium grades of petrol. Jet volumes declined 7% off a strong prior corresponding period volume performance, driven by reduced domestic capacity and the shedding of unprofitable volume. Diesel fuel volumes decreased approximately 5% due to the impact of timing of a major supply contract loss and the commencement of a new larger long term supply contract.	**$429m**
Lubricants and specialties margin Lubricants and specialties products include finished lubricants, base oils, liquefied petroleum gas, petrochemicals, wax and marine fuels. Specialty products and Lubricants margin decreased by 33% in 2015, mainly driven by a decline in fuel oil sales and a reduction in sales of gases following the closure of the Kurnell refinery.	**$33m**
Non-fuel income Non fuel income includes convenience store income, franchise income, royalties, property, plant and equipment rentals, StarCard income and share of profits from distributor businesses. Network expansions and acquisitions have resulted in higher year on year rental expenses as more leased sites are added into the network.	**$80m**
Operating expenses Operating expenses in this caption include Supply and Marketing, Lytton and Corporate operating expenditure, and Kurnell closure costs, and in 2014 Kurnell refinery operating costs. The major driver of the operating expenses decrease of $129 million is the cessation of Kurnell refinery operating costs following the closure in October 2014.	**($441m)**
Other Other includes a number of miscellaneous items that typically include: foreign exchange impacts, gain/loss on disposal of assets and subsidiary earnings. This includes the net foreign exchange loss of $17 million (after hedging).	**($28m)**
RCOP EBIT excluding significant items	**$383m**

[1] The breakdown of RCOP shown here represents a management reporting view of the breakdown and, therefore, individual components may not reconcile to statutory accounts.

Income statement (continued)

Discussion and analysis – Income statement (continued)		
3.	**Net finance costs** Net finance costs decreased by $5 million compared with the first half 2014. Decreased net financing costs reflect the lower cost of funding as a result of the composition of borrowings and lower average net debt for the period.	↓ 11%
4.	**Significant item gain after tax** The significant item gain of $32 million ($29 million after tax) is the gain on sale of a surplus property in Western Australia.	↑ $29m
5.	**Inventory gains after tax** There was an inventory gain of $136 million ($95 million after tax) in the first half 2015. Caltex holds crude and product inventory. As these prices increase/decrease over time, there is a resulting inventory gain/loss impact to HCOP NPAT. Further, crude and product inventory holdings are denominated in US dollars and as the AUD exchange rate weakens compared to the US dollar, the result is that Caltex's inventory values increase from an Australian dollar perspective. Crude oil and product prices slightly increased during the period, though crude oil prices in absolute terms were significantly lower in the first half of 2015 compared with the same period in 2014, together with the fall in the Australian dollar during the period (from 82 cents at 31 December 2014 to 77 cents at 30 June 2015) resulted in a slight increase in product prices on an Australian dollar basis, producing an inventory gain. In comparison, the inventory loss of $15 million ($10 million after tax) in 2014 was driven by the strengthening Australian dollar, whilst crude and product prices remained relatively stable, which resulted in a decline in the Australian dollar cost of crude.	↑ $110m

Business performance

With the closure of the Kurnell refinery and the establishment of Ampol Singapore to source the company's crude and refined product, Caltex continues to evolve towards an integrated transport fuels supply chain business. Caltex's business model creates value by optimising the entire value chain from product sourcing to the customer.

Following its establishment in 2013 and the ramp up of capabilities and activities in 2014, Ampol has now taken on accountability for sourcing all crude, feedstock and product imports during the first half of this year.

The level of activity in Ampol has increased significantly following the closure of Kurnell in late 2014, the introduction of crude and feedstock sourcing activity from the start of 2015 and the commencement of the previously announced BP supply deal late in the half. Ampol has sourced more than 45 Million barrels of crude, product and feed stocks in the first half of 2015.

The competitive landscape continues to be challenging, particularly in the Business to Business sector. However, the change in our business model to one integrated transport fuels supply chain business, optimising the entire value chain, is enabling us to maintain our position as the outright leader in transport fuels across Australia.

The Supply and Marketing segment delivered an EBIT result of $264 million for the 2015 half year. This result includes a realised loss on US dollar denominated product payables of $17 million (2014 first half: a realised gain of $13 million) and a price timing lag loss of $14 million (2014 first half: a price timing lag gain of $11 million). These impacts reflect the significant volatility in both the Australian dollar and the price of crude oil in the first six months of 2015. Normalising for externalities, the underlying Supply and Marketing EBIT of $295 million compares with an underlying EBIT result in the first half of 2014 of $276 million.

Business performance (continued)

The Supply & Marketing EBIT result also includes $20 million in one-off supply costs incurred in support of the Lytton major maintenance program in May and June.

Total sales volumes of transport fuels for the first half of 2015 were 7.7 billion litres, 4.4% lower than in the same period of 2014 (8.1 billion litres), reflecting primarily the timing impact of a major diesel supply contract loss, without the full benefit in the first half of a new larger long term diesel supply contract.

Higher sales of premium grades Vortex 95 and Vortex 98 partially offset the long term decline in demand for unleaded petrol, including E10. Total petrol volumes fell 2.2% to 3.0 billion litres, broadly in line with industry trends.

Total diesel volumes declined 5.2% to 3.5 billion litres. This was driven by the timing of the major supply contract loss mentioned above, lower spot volume marine diesel sales in Western Australia compared to prior year, and reduced diesel requirements as a number of LNG projects near completion. However, the strong growth in premium Vortex diesel product across Caltex's retail segment continues. Premium diesel now represents 30% of total diesel sales.

Jet volumes declined 8% off a strong prior corresponding period volume performance, driven by reduced domestic capacity and by a single major customer spreading supply risk.

Caltex continues to profitably invest in its retail site and terminal network, with 8 new to industry (including 1 diesel stop), 7 new to Caltex and 4 knock down and rebuild retail sites completed in the first half of 2015.

Lytton refinery delivered an EBIT of $154 million in the first half, compared with an EBIT of $40 million for the first half of 2014. The 2015 result does not include supply costs of approximately $20 million incurred in support of the Lytton major Turnaround and Inspection (T&I) maintenance program in May and June 2015. As noted above, these costs are included in the Supply and Marketing result.

Focussed improvement initiatives at Lytton enabled a strong operational performance during the first four months of the year, taking advantage of favourable refiner margins. The Singapore Weighted Average Margin was US$14.51/bbl for the first half of 2015, compared with US$12.60/bbl in the prior corresponding period. For the first four months of the year, the average realised Caltex Refiner Margin was US$15.71/bbl. The average realised CRM for the six months to 30 June 2015 was US$16.00/bbl, above the prior year equivalent of US$9.20/bbl.

During May and June, Lytton refinery successfully completed a T&I maintenance program, which occurs every five years. Consequently, sales from production from the refinery in the first half totalled 2.4 billion litres, down from 2.9 billion litres in the same period last year

Balance sheet

as at 30 June 2015	Jun 2015 $m	Dec 2014 $m	Change
1. Working capital	912	542	370
2. Property, plant and equipment	2,444	2,364	80
3. Intangibles	188	188	-
4. Net debt	(715)	(639)	(76)
5. Other non-current assets and liabilities	(71)	78	(149)
Total equity	2,758	2,533	225

Discussion and analysis – Balance sheet

1. Working capital — ↑ $370m

The increase in working capital is due to:

- Higher inventory due to the major T&I at Lytton refinery in June 2015;
- Five weekly payments of excise to the ATO in the month of June 2015 (excise payments paid each Monday);
- Offset by higher payables; and
- A decrease in current provisions arising from the Kurnell conversion provisions paid during 1H2015.

2. Property, plant and equipment — ↑ $80m

The increase in property, plant and equipment is due to Capital expenditure and accruals, including major cyclical maintenance, of $165 million which is partly offset by depreciation of $82 million and disposals of $3 million.

3. Intangibles — – $0m

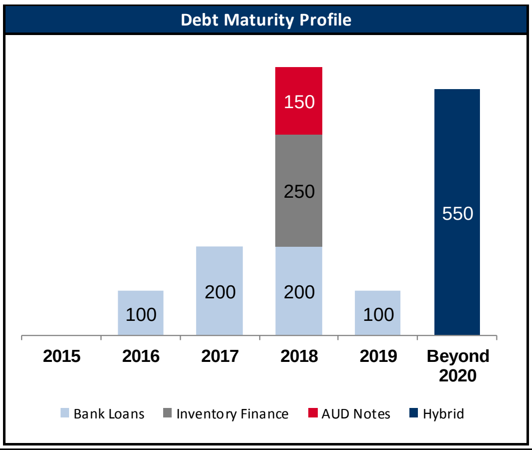
The net nil movement in intangibles is due to software additions of $7 million offset by amortisation of $7 million.

4. Net debt — ↑ $76m

Net debt increased by $76 million to $715 million at 30 June 2015. Caltex's gearing at 30 June 2015 (net debt to net debt plus equity) was 20.6%, increasing from 20.2% at 31 December 2014. On a lease-adjusted basis, gearing at 30 June 2015 was 30.5% compared with 30.9% at 31 December 2014.

Current sources of funding

	A$m	Source
US$ notes	0	US institutional
A$ notes	150	Australian and Asian institutional
Bank loans	600	Australian and global banks
Inventory finance	250	Australian bank
Hybrid	550	Australian and Asian retail and institutional investors
	$1,550m	



5. Other non-current assets and liabilities — ↓ $149m

Decrease in non-current assets and liabilities is primarily due to the utilisation of deferred tax assets of $127 million against 2015 taxable profit as a result of timing differences between the accounting and tax basis of inventory, provisions and property plant and equipment.

Cash flows

For the half year ended 30 June 2015		2015 $m	2014 $m	Change
1.	Net operating cash inflows	189	205	(16)
2.	Net investing cash outflows	(128)	(243)	115
3.	Net financing cash inflows/(outflows)	(95)	3	(98)
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash held	(34)	(35)	1

Discussion and analysis – Cash flows		
1.	**Net operating cash inflows** The decrease in net cash inflows from operating activities is primarily due to a decrease in cash inflows from customers, net of payments to suppliers of approximately $117m. This is primarily due to lower fuel sales prices in the period as a result of lower Brent crude prices. This has been offset by a small net tax refund in 2015 of $1 million compared to net tax payments of $88 million in 2014.	↓ **$16m**
2.	**Net investing cash outflows** Net investing cash outflows were lower in 1H2015 due to higher proceeds from sale of assets ($41 million) and the acquisition of Scott's Fuel Divisions in June 2014 ($86 million). This decrease is partially offset by higher payments for property, plant and equipment ($8 million).	↓ **$115m**
3.	**Net financing cash outflows** Net financing cash flow has moved from an inflow in 2014 to an outflow in 2015. The financing outflows in 2015 are related to the payment of the 2014 final dividend of $135 million, offset by the drawdown of borrowings of $39 million. In comparison, the financing inflow in 2014 relates to the drawdown of borrowings ($49 million), offset by the 2013 final dividend payment ($46 million).	↓ **$98m**

Business risks and management

Caltex's policy has been not to hedge refiner margins. However, given the unusual strength in regional refiner margins currently, Caltex has hedged a portion of its third quarter 2015 refiner margins in order to support near term earnings. The financial impact of this strategy on 30 June 2015 results is immaterial.

Other than the above, there have been no material changes to the description of Caltex's business risks and management as included in the Operating and Financial Review included in the Annual Report as at 31 December 2014.

Events subsequent to the end of the period

No items, transactions or events of a material or unusual nature that, in the opinion of the Board, are likely to significantly affect the operations of Caltex, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years, have arisen in the period from 30 June 2015 to the date of this report.

Rounding of Amounts

Caltex Australia Limited is an entity to which Class Order 98/100 (as issued by the Australian Securities & Investments Commission) applies. Amounts in the 2015 Half Year Directors' Report and the 2015 Half Year Financial Report have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars (unless otherwise stated) in accordance with this class order.

The Directors' Report is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Caltex Australia Limited:

EB Bryan AM	J Segal
Chairman	Managing Director & CEO

Sydney, 24 August 2015

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration
under Section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001*

To: the directors of Caltex Australia Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the review for the half-year ended 30 June 2015 there have been:

(i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the review; and

(ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the review.

KPMG

KPMG

Boydell

Greg Boydell
Partner

Sydney, 24 August 2015

Directors' Declaration

The Board of Caltex Australia Limited has declared that:

(a) in the directors' opinion, there are reasonable grounds to believe that Caltex Australia Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable; and

(b) in the directors' opinion, the consolidated financial statements for the Caltex Australia Group for the half year ended 30 June 2015, and the notes to the financial statements, are in accordance with the Corporations Act, including:

   (i) section 304 (compliance with Accounting Standards); and

   (ii) section 305 (true and fair view).

The Directors' Declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Caltex Australia Limited.

EB Bryan AM	J Segal
Chairman	Managing Director & CEO

Sydney, 24 August 2015

Independent auditor's review report to the members of Caltex Australia Limited

We have reviewed the accompanying half-year financial report of Caltex Australia Limited, which comprises the consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2015, consolidated income statement, consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated cash flow statement for the half-year ended on that date, notes 1 to 14 comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the Group comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the half-year's end or from time to time during the half-year.

Directors' responsibility for the interim financial report

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

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on the half-year financial report based on our review. We conducted our review in accordance with Auditing Standard on Review Engagements ASRE 2410 *Review of a Financial Report Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity,* in order to state whether, on the basis of the procedures described, we have become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* including: giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*. As auditor of Caltex Australia Limited, ASRE 2410 requires that we comply with the ethical requirements relevant to the audit of the annual financial report.

A review of a half-year financial report consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our review, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

Conclusion

Based on our review, which is not an audit, we have not become aware of any matter that makes us believe that the half-year financial report of Caltex Australia Limited is not in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(a) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2015 and of its performance for the half-year ended on that date; and

(b) complying with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 134 *Interim Financial Reporting* and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

KPMG

KPMG

Greg Boydell
Partner
Sydney, 24 August 2015

Consolidated income statement

for the half year ended 30 June 2015

Thousands of dollars	Note	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Revenue	2	**9,739,482**	12,771,200
Replacement cost of goods sold (excluding product duties and taxes and inventory gains/(losses))		**(6,329,715)**	(9,348,211)
Product duties and taxes		**(2,458,899)**	(2,575,947)
Inventory gains/(losses)		**136,100**	(14,516)
Cost of goods sold - historical cost		**(8,652,514)**	(11,938,674)
Gross profit		**1,086,968**	832,526
Other income	2	**35,612**	-
Net foreign exchange (losses)/gains		**(17,132)**	13,081
Selling and distribution expenses		**(516,975)**	(526,029)
General and administration expenses		**(37,125)**	(43,220)
Results from operating activities		**551,348**	276,358
Finance costs		**(41,750)**	(49,374)
Finance income		**2,710**	4,966
Net finance costs	3	**(39,040)**	(44,408)
Share of net profit of entities accounted for using the equity method		**931**	1,190
Profit before income tax expense		**513,239**	233,140
Income tax expense		**(137,634)**	(68,305)
Net profit		**375,605**	164,835
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent entity		**374,603**	162,594
Non-controlling interest		**1,002**	2,241
Net profit		**375,605**	164,835
Basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Historical cost - cents per share	5	**138.7**	60.2

The consolidated income statement for the half year ended 30 June 2015 includes a significant gain of $31,924,000 (2014: nil). Details of this item are disclosed in note 2.

The consolidated income statement is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

for the half year ended 30 June 2015

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Profit for the period	**375,605**	164,835
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Actuarial gain on defined benefit plans	**8,373**	1,462
Tax on items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**(2,512)**	(439)
Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	**5,861**	1,023
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Foreign operations - foreign currency translation differences	**2,903**	(648)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	**2,480**	(35,235)
Net change in fair value of cash flow hedges reclassified to profit or loss	**(989)**	34,625
Tax on items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**(447)**	183
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	**3,947**	(1,075)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of income tax	**9,808**	(52)
Total comprehensive income for the period	**385,413**	164,783
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the parent entity	**384,411**	162,542
Non-controlling interest	**1,002**	2,241
Total comprehensive income for the period	**385,413**	164,783

The consolidated statement of comprehensive income is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated balance sheet

as at 30 June 2015

Thousands of dollars	Note	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**19,206**	53,122
Receivables		**814,877**	837,672
Inventories		**1,552,036**	1,118,084
Current tax assets		**54,963**	56,704
Other		**35,483**	33,754
Total current assets		**2,476,565**	2,099,336
Non-current assets			
Receivables		**2,867**	3,246
Investments accounted for using the equity method		**8,173**	24,181
Other investments		**3**	3
Intangibles		**188,427**	188,188
Property, plant and equipment		**2,443,506**	2,363,672
Deferred tax assets		**314,695**	442,183
Employee benefits		**11,231**	6,719
Other		**1,213**	1,006
Total non-current assets		**2,970,115**	3,029,198
Total assets		**5,446,680**	5,128,534
Current liabilities			
Payables		**1,281,095**	1,175,515
Interest bearing liabilities	6	**40,115**	110
Current tax liabilities		**12,720**	-
Employee benefits		**112,325**	163,200
Provisions		**139,319**	165,075
Total current liabilities		**1,585,574**	1,503,900
Non-current liabilities			
Payables		**7,750**	7,642
Interest bearing liabilities	6	**693,722**	692,169
Employee benefits		**57,214**	59,253
Provisions		**344,647**	332,979
Total non-current liabilities		**1,103,333**	1,092,043
Total liabilities		**2,688,907**	2,595,943
Net assets		**2,757,773**	2,532,591
Equity			
Issued capital	7	**543,415**	543,415
Treasury stock		**(2,048)**	(607)
Reserves		**(22,941)**	(3,498)
Retained earnings		**2,226,783**	1,981,319
Total parent entity interest		**2,745,209**	2,520,629
Non-controlling interest		**12,564**	11,962
Total equity		**2,757,773**	2,532,591

The consolidated balance sheet is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the half year ended 30 June 2015

Thousands of dollars

Consolidated	**Issued capital**	**Treasury stock**	**Foreign currency translation reserve**	**Hedging reserve**	**Equity compensation reserve**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interest**	**Total equity**
Balance at 1 January 2014	543,415	(610)	(240)	(9,265)	(753)	2,055,262	2,587,809	9,223	2,597,032
Total comprehensive income for the half year									
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	162,594	162,594	2,241	164,835
Total other comprehensive (expense)/income	-	-	(648)	(427)	-	1,023	(52)	-	(52)
Total comprehensive (expense)/income for the half year	-	-	(648)	(427)	-	163,617	162,542	2,241	164,783
Own shares acquired	-	(6,227)	-	-	-	-	(6,227)	-	(6,227)
Shares vested to employees	-	6,230	-	-	(6,230)	-	-	-	-
Expense on equity settled transactions	-	-	-	-	3,424	-	3,424	-	3,424
Dividends to shareholders	-	-	-	-	-	(45,900)	(45,900)	-	(45,900)
Balance at 30 June 2014	543,415	(607)	(888)	(9,692)	(3,559)	2,172,979	2,701,648	11,464	2,713,112
Balance at 1 January 2015	**543,415**	**(607)**	**1,206**	**(2,027)**	**(2,677)**	**1,981,319**	**2,520,629**	**11,962**	**2,532,591**
Total comprehensive income for the half year									
Profit for the period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**374,603**	**374,603**	**1,002**	**375,605**
Total other comprehensive income	**-**	**-**	**2,903**	**1,044**	**-**	**5,861**	**9,808**	**-**	**9,808**
Total comprehensive income for the half year	**-**	**-**	**2,903**	**1,044**	**-**	**380,464**	**384,411**	**1,002**	**385,413**
Own shares acquired	**-**	**(29,252)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(29,252)**	**-**	**(29,252)**
Shares vested to employees	**-**	**27,811**	**-**	**-**	**(27,811)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Expense on equity settled transactions	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,421**	**-**	**4,421**	**-**	**4,421**
Dividends to shareholders	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(135,000)**	**(135,000)**	**(400)**	**(135,400)**
Balance at 30 June 2015	**543,415**	**(2,048)**	**4,109**	**(983)**	**(26,067)**	**2,226,783**	**2,745,209**	**12,564**	**2,757,773**

The consolidated statement of changes in equity is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and the notes to the financial statements.

Consolidated cash flow statement

for the half year ended 30 June 2015

Thousands of dollars	Note	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		**10,919,641**	14,567,403
Payments to suppliers, employees and governments		**(10,703,429)**	(14,233,870)
Dividends and disbursements received		**250**	200
Interest received		**2,737**	4,966
Interest and other finance costs paid		**(31,423)**	(46,327)
Income taxes received / (paid)		**1,356**	(87,659)
Net operating cash inflows		**189,132**	204,713
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of assets and liabilities through business combination	11	**-**	(86,466)
Purchases of property, plant and equipment		**(109,368)**	(141,594)
Major cyclical maintenance		**(54,296)**	(6,170)
Purchases of intangibles		**(7,328)**	(15,383)
Net proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		**43,461**	6,811
Net investing cash outflows		**(127,531)**	(242,802)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		**3,445,000**	3,446,000
Repayments of borrowings		**(3,405,000)**	(3,396,781)
Repayment of finance lease principal		**(117)**	(147)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interest		**(400)**	-
Dividends paid	4	**(135,000)**	(45,900)
Net financing cash (outflows)/inflows		**(95,517)**	3,172
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(33,916)**	(34,917)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		**53,122**	199,922
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**19,206**	165,005

The consolidated cash flow statement is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and the notes to the financial statements.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015

1. Statement of significant accounting policies

Caltex Australia Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Australia. The 2015 Half Year Financial Report for the six months ended 30 June 2015 comprises the Company and its controlled entities (together referred to as the "Group") and the Group's interest in associates and jointly controlled entities.

The 2015 Half Year Financial Report is a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Accounting Standard AASB 134 “Interim Financial Reporting". This Half Year Financial Report is to be read in conjunction with the 2014 Financial Report and any public announcements by Caltex Australia Limited during the half year in accordance with continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act 2001 and the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) Listing Rules. The 2015 Half Year Financial Report was approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 24 August 2015.

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/100 dated 10 July 1998 and in accordance with the Class Order, amounts in the consolidated interim financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise stated.

The 2015 Half Year Financial Report has been prepared on an historical cost basis except for derivative financial instruments that are stated at their fair value.

The preparation of a consolidated financial report in conformity with AASBs requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. All accounting policies have been consistently applied by each entity in the Caltex Australia Group. These are consistent with those applied as part of the 31 December 2014 Annual Financial Report. The Half Year Financial Report does not include full note disclosures of the type required in an annual financial report.

The Group's business model has changed following the closure of the Kurnell refinery in October 2014 and the establishment of Ampol Singapore to source crude and refined products. The classification of amounts in the income statement have been amended to align with the Group's business model and accordingly provides information which is more relevant and reliable. The comparative amounts have been restated with amounts previously disclosed as Refining and Supply expenses $140,366,000, Marketing expenses $391,882,000 and Other expenses $37,001 reclassified to Selling and distribution expenses and General and administration expenses.

The Group has not elected to early adopt any new standards or amendments.

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
2. Revenue		
Sale of goods	**9,591,243**	12,609,568
Other revenue		
- Rental income	**33,956**	35,728
- Royalties and franchise income	**51,507**	49,267
- Transaction and merchant fees	**44,234**	45,122
- Other	**18,542**	31,515
Total other revenue	**148,239**	161,632
Total revenue	**9,739,482**	12,771,200
Other income		
Net gain on sale of property, plant and equipment	**35,612**	-

Significant items
During the half year ended 30 June 2015, the Group recognised a significant gain before tax totalling $31,924,000 in the income statement. This related to the sale of surplus property in Western Australia and is included in net gain on the sale of property, plant and equipment. No significant items were recognised in the half year ended 30 June 2014.

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	30 June 2014
3. Costs and expenses		
Interest expense	**32,466**	47,610
Finance charges on capitalised leases	**54**	-
Unwinding of discount	**10,538**	10,657
Less: Capitalised finance costs	**(1,308)**	(8,893)
Finance Costs	**41,750**	49,374
Finance Income	**(2,710)**	(4,966)
Net finance costs	**39,040**	44,408
Depreciation and amortisation:		
Amortisation of intangibles	**7,089**	5,837
Depreciation and amortisation (excluding intangibles)	**82,221**	90,680
Total amortisation and depreciation expense	**89,310**	96,517

There were no expenses that were considered significant and excluded by management in assessing the underlying performance of the Group for the period ended 30 June 2015 or for the period ended 30 June 2014.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

4. Dividends

Dividends declared or paid
Dividends recognised in the current year by Caltex Australia Limited are:

	Date of payment	Franked/ unfranked	Cents per share	**Total amount $'000**
2015				
Final 2014	2 April 2015	Franked	**50**	**135,000**
Total amount				**135,000**
2014				
Interim 2014	1 October 2014	Franked	20	54,000
Final 2013	3 April 2014	Franked	17	45,900
Total amount			37	99,900

The dividends paid during the year were fully franked at the rate of 30%.

Subsequent events
Since 30 June 2015, the directors have declared the following dividend. The dividend has not been provided for and there are no income tax consequences for the Group.

2015				
Interim 2015	30 September 2015	Franked	**47**	**126,900**

	30 June 2015	**30 June 2014**
5. Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Historical cost - cents per share	**138.7**	60.2
Replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP) excluding significant items - cents per share	**92.9**	64.0

The calculation of historical cost basic earnings per share for the period ended 30 June 2015 was based on the net profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent entity of $374,603,000 (2014: $162,594,000) and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period ended 30 June 2015 of 270 million shares (2014: 270 million shares).

The calculation of RCOP excluding significant items basic earnings per share for the half year ended 30 June 2015 was based on the net RCOP profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the parent entity and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding as disclosed during the year ended 30 June 2015 of 270 million shares (2014: 270 million shares).

RCOP is calculated by adjusting the statutory profit for significant items and inventory gains and losses as follows:

Thousands of dollars	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2014**
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent entity	**374,603**	162,594
Adjust: Significant items after tax	**(28,500)**	-
Adjust: Inventory (gains)/losses after tax	**(95,270)**	10,161
Replacement cost of sales operating profit (RCOP) excluding significant items after tax	**250,833**	172,755

There are no dilutive potential ordinary shares and, therefore, diluted earnings per share equals basic earnings per share.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
6. Interest bearing liabilities		
Current - unsecured		
Bank loans (i)	**40,000**	-
Lease liabilities	**115**	110
	40,115	110
Non-current - unsecured		
Domestic medium term notes (i)	**149,708**	149,667
Subordinated note (i)	**543,050**	541,470
Lease liabilities	**964**	1,032
	693,722	692,169

(i) The bank loans, domestic medium term notes and subordinated note are provided by a number of capital markets. The bank loans, domestic medium term notes and subordinated note are denominated in Australian dollars. Under the loan and note agreements, the Group is required to comply with certain financial covenants. There is no security or demand placed on the bank loans. The domestic medium term note will mature in November 2018, totalling $149,708,000. The subordinated note has a maturity date of September 2037, with the option for redemption in September 2017, totalling $543,050,000.

Fair values of financial assets and liabilities

The Group's accounting policies and disclosures may require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Group has an established framework for fair value measurement. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group uses market observable data where available.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the following valuation techniques:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability can be categorised in different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Group recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

6. Interest bearing liabilities (continued)

Fair values of recognised financial assets and liabilities with their carrying amounts shown in the balance sheet are as follows:

	Asset/(liability)				
30 June 2015 **Thousands of dollars**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value total**	**Quoted market price (Level 1)**	**Observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Non-market observable inputs (Level 3)**
Cash and cash equivalents	**19,206**	**19,206**	**19,206**	**-**	**-**
Receivables (i)	**817,744**	**817,744**	**-**	**817,744**	**-**
Interest bearing liabilities					
Bank loan (ii)	**(40,000)**	**(40,000)**	**-**	**(40,000)**	**-**
Domestic medium term notes (iii)	**(149,708)**	**(167,396)**	**-**	**(167,396)**	**-**
Subordinated note	**(543,050)**	**(571,527)**	**(571,527)**	**-**	**-**
Lease liabilities (v)	**(1,079)**	**(1,324)**	**-**	**(1,324)**	**-**
Payables					
Interest rate swaps (iv)	**(3,599)**	**(3,599)**	**-**	**(3,599)**	**-**
Forward foreign exchange contracts (iv)	**1,057**	**1,057**	**-**	**1,057**	
Foreign currency options (iv)	**4,270**	**4,270**		**4,270**	
Commodity hedges (iv)	**1,057**	**1,057**	**-**	**1,057**	**-**
Payables (i)	**(1,301,651)**	**(1,301,651)**	**-**	**(1,301,651)**	**-**
Total	**(1,195,753)**	**(1,242,163)**	**(552,321)**	**(689,842)**	**-**

	Asset/(liability)				
31 December 2014 **Thousands of dollars**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value total**	**Quoted market price (Level 1)**	**Observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Non-market observable inputs (Level 3)**
Cash and cash equivalents	53,122	53,122	53,122	-	-
Receivables (i)	840,918	840,918	-	840,918	-
Interest bearing liabilities					
Domestic medium term notes (iii)	(149,667)	(188,850)	-	(188,850)	-
Subordinated note	(541,470)	(579,634)	(579,634)	-	-
Lease liabilities (v)	(1,142)	(1,425)	-	(1,425)	-
Payables					
Interest rate swaps (iv)	(5,124)	(5,124)	-	(5,124)	-
Forward foreign exchange contracts (iv)	448	448	-	448	-
Foreign currency options (iv)	2,403	2,403	-	2,403	-
Payables (i)	(1,180,884)	(1,180,884)	-	(1,180,884)	-
Total	(981,396)	(1,059,026)	(526,512)	(532,514)	-

Estimation of fair values

The following summarises the major methods and assumptions used in estimating the Level 2 and Level 3 fair values of financial instruments at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014.

(i) Receivables/payables
For receivables/payables with a remaining life of less than six months, the notional amount is deemed to reflect the fair value. All other receivables/payables are discounted to determine the fair value, if the effect of discounting is material.

(ii) Bank loans
Interest bearing bank loans are recognised when issued at fair value less transaction costs.

(iii) Domestic medium term notes
The fair value of domestic medium term notes is determined by using an independent broker quotation.

(iv) Derivatives
The fair value of interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts is determined as the present value of future contracted cash flows and credit adjustments. The fair value of foreign currency options is determined using standard valuation techniques. The fair value of commodity hedges is calculated by reference to market prices for contracts with similar maturity profiles at reporting date. Cash flows are discounted using standard valuation techniques at the applicable market yield, having regard to the timing of the cash flows.

(v) Lease liabilities
The fair value is estimated as the present value of future cash flows using the government bond rate.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
7. Issued capital		
Ordinary shares		
270 million ordinary shares, fully paid	**543,415**	543,415

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at shareholders' meetings. Ordinary shares are issued at par value.

In the event of the winding up of Caltex Australia Limited, ordinary shareholders rank after all creditors and are fully entitled to any proceeds of liquidation.

Caltex grants performance rights to senior executives, see the 2014 Financial Report for further detail. For each right that vests Caltex intends to purchase a share "on-market" following vesting.

	% interest	
	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
8. Investments accounted for using the equity method		
Airport Fuel Services Pty Ltd	**40**	40
Australasian Lubricants Manufacturing Company Pty Ltd (i)	**50**	50
Cairns Airport Refuelling Service Pty Ltd	**25**	25
Geraldton Fuel Company Pty Ltd	**50**	50
South Coast Fuels Pty Ltd (ii)	**-**	50

(i) Australasian Lubricants Manufacturing Company Pty Ltd ceased joint venture operations on 17 April 2015.
(ii) South Coast Fuels Pty Ltd was de-registered on 14 January 2015.
All above companies are incorporated in Australia.

	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
9. Net tangible assets per share		
Net tangible assets per share (dollars)	**9.47**	8.64

Net tangible assets are net assets attributable to members of Caltex less intangible assets. The weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of net tangible assets per share was 270 million (2014: 270 million).

10. Related Party Information

On 30 March 2015 Chevron Global Energy Inc. sold its 50% share in Caltex Australia Limited. Consequently, Chevron-affiliated directors Barbara Burger, Richard Brown and Ryan Krogmeier resigned from the Caltex Board with effect from 2 April 2015. Caltex's supply chain is unaffected by Chevron's share sale. Chevron remains one of several suppliers contributing to Caltex's comprehensive and flexible supply chain. The trademark and licensing agreement between Chevron and Caltex remains in effect.

Other arrangements with related parties continue to be in place. For details on these arrangements refer to the 2014 Financial Report.

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

11. Business combinations

2015

There were no material business combinations during the half year ended 30 June 2015.

2014

Scott's Fuel Divisions (Scott's)

On 4 June 2014, Caltex acquired the assets and liabilities of the Scott's Fuel Divisions (Scott's) for a consideration of $86,466,000 plus incidental acquisition costs. Details of this business combination were disclosed in note 26 of the Group's annual financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Details of entities over which control has been gained or lost during the period

2015

There were no entities over which control was gained or lost during the period.

2014

There were no entities over which control was gained or lost during the period.

12. Commitments

Thousands of dollars	30 June 2015	31 December 2014
Capital expenditure		
Capital expenditure contracted but not provided for in the financial report and payable:		
Within one year	**60,243**	63,162

Notes to the financial statements
for the half year ended 30 June 2015 (continued)

13. Segmented Reporting

(a) Segment disclosures

The Group's business model has changed following the closure of the Kurnell refinery in October 2014 and the establishment of Ampol Singapore to source crude and refined products. The information provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker has been adjusted to align with the new business model. The Group determines and presents operating segments based on the information provided to the Group's chief operating decision maker and these are summarised below. Comparative information has been restated.

The remaining accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments are consistent with those applied as part of the 31 December 2014 Financial Report.

Types of products and services
The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

Supply and Marketing
The Supply and Marketing function is an integrated transport fuel supply chain which sources refined products on the international market and sells Caltex fuels, lubricants, specialty products and convenience store goods through a national network of Caltex, Caltex Woolworths and Ampol branded service stations, as well as through company owned and non-equity resellers and direct sales to corporate customers. The company's broad distribution capabilities encompass pipelines, terminals, depots and both a company and contracted transportation fleet.

Lytton
Lytton refinery in Brisbane refines crude oil into petrol, diesel, jet fuel and many specialty products such as liquid petroleum gas.

(b) Information about reportable segments

	Supply & Marketing		Lytton		Total Operating Segments	
Thousands of dollars	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2014**	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2014**
Gross segment revenue	**9,276,193**	12,042,418	**61,803**	236,976	**9,337,996**	12,279,394
Product duties and taxes	**(2,459,889)**	(2,581,528)	**-**	-	**(2,459,889)**	(2,581,528)
External segment revenue	**6,816,304**	9,460,890	**61,803**	236,976	**6,878,107**	9,697,866
Inter-segment revenue	**-**	-	**1,797,190**	1,700,044	**1,797,190**	1,700,044
Replacement Cost of Sales Operating Profit before income tax	**263,517**	287,955	**154,311**	39,527	**417,828**	327,482

(c) Reconciliation of reportable segment profit or loss

Thousands of dollars	**30 June 2015**	**30 June 2014**
Profit or loss		
Segment Replacement Cost of Sales Operating Profit for reportable segments before interest and income tax	**417,828**	327,482
Other profit and loss	**(2,651)**	(37,659)
Replacement Cost of Sales Operating Profit before interest and income tax	**415,177**	289,823
Inventory gains/(losses)	**136,100**	(14,516)
Consolidated historical cost earnings before interest and income tax	**551,277**	275,307
Net financing costs	**(39,040)**	(44,408)
Net profit attributable to non-controlling interest	**1,002**	2,241
Consolidated profit before income tax	**513,239**	233,140

14. Events after the Reporting Date

No items, transactions or events of a material or unusual nature that, in the opinion of the Board, are likely to significantly affect the operations of Caltex, the results of those operations or the state of affairs of the Group in subsequent financial years, have arisen in the period from 30 June 2015 to the date of this report.