

AMCOR LTD
Form 6-K
August 24, 2006

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

**Report of Foreign Private Issuer Pursuant
to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16 of the Securities
Exchange Act of 1934**

For the month of August 2006

Ancor Limited

(Translation of registrant's name into English)

679 Victoria Street Abbotsford

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

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If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82- 0000869428

AMCOR News Release

For immediate release:

23 August, 2006

AMCOR ANNOUNCES FULL YEAR RESULTS

Amcor announced today that profit after tax and before significant items was \$405.9 million for the year ended 30 June 2006. The final dividend remained unchanged at 17 cents per share, giving a full year dividend of 34 cents per share.

The company generated strong operating cash flow for the year of \$522 million. After the payment of dividends, movement in working capital, and the cash component of significant items, the free cash flow was \$214 million.

Significant items after tax were a net loss of \$54.6 million. The cash component of the significant items was \$26.0 million.

In announcing the result, Amcor's Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, Mr Ken MacKenzie said:

This is a solid result given the difficult environment of substantial increases in input costs and reflects the defensive nature of the business. Although there were a number of adverse factors, the operating earnings before interest, tax and depreciation were down only 2.7%.

During the year, oil and energy related costs rose substantially. Raw material costs remained volatile making timely pass-through of these movements difficult, especially those caused by the hurricanes in North America. In Australia, cyclone Larry severely impacted corrugated carton sales in Northern Queensland.

On the positive side, there has been excellent progress on The Way Forward agenda which is a three year 'get fit' program embracing all aspects of the company.

There has been substantial progress in the portfolio review with announcements of asset sales of over \$400 million, the closure of a number of plants and the development of turnaround strategies for underperforming business sectors that will deliver substantial improvements over a three

year period.

The focus on capital discipline is delivering a significant change in the company's culture. For the 2006 year, there was a substantial improvement in operating cash flow and, after the payment of \$309 million in dividends to shareholders, free cash flow was a positive \$214 million.

Ancor Limited

ABN 62 000 017 372

679 Victoria Street

Abbotsford Victoria 3067 Australia

Tel: 61 3 9226 9000 Fax: 61 3 9226 6500

www.ancor.com

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The benefits of The Way Forward program will not be fully reflected in this year's earnings as a number of negative factors are continuing into the current year. In particular, there will be a full year impact of rising energy costs and the effects of lower volumes in the domestic corrugated carton business. Notwithstanding these short term issues the company is well placed to deliver significant improvements to earnings over the medium term.

ENDS

For further information, please contact:

Ken MacKenzie
Managing Director and CEO
Amcors Limited
Ph: +61 3 9226 9001

John Murray
Executive General Manager, Corporate Affairs
Amcors Limited
Ph: +61 3 9226 9005

For Release: 23 August 2006

RESULTS FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2006

A\$m - All operations	2005	2006	Change (%)
Sales	11,099.6	11,439.3	3.1%
PBITDA	1,283.6	1,249.1	(2.7)%
PBIT	821.8	775.7	(5.6)%
PAT (1)	458.8	405.9	(11.5)%
Significant items (2)	(265.8)	(54.6)	79.5%
PAT after significant items	193.0	351.3	82.0%
EPS (3)	52.2	46.1	(11.7)%
Operating cash flow	345.8	522.3	51.0%
Dividend (cents)	34.0	34.0	

(1) Under AIFRS, the PACRS coupon payment is treated as interest. The comparative period is shown on the same basis, except for the impact of the 5% conversion discount which has been included only in the current period.

(2) Significant items for the year ended 30 June 2006 relate to disposal of the Asian tobacco packaging businesses and fair value gains on the right to subscribe for shares in Vision Grande, offset by losses due to asset impairments, rationalisations, restructures and business disposals.

(3) Before significant items.

PBIT by operating business - Continuing operations**(local currency)**

Millions	2005	2006
Amcor PET Packaging (US\$)	194.8	182.9
Amcor Australasia (A\$)	315.8	262.4
Amcor Flexibles ()	112.7	115.6
Amcor Sunclipse (US\$)	41.0	48.6
Amcor Asia (SGD)	28.9	36.7

Key Ratios - All operations

	2005	2006
PBIT/Ave Funds Emp (%) (2)	12.0	11.3
Return on Ave Equity (%) (2)	12.9	11.9
Net Debt/(Net Debt + Equity) (%) (1)	50.7	46.7
Net PBITDA interest cover (times) (2)	5.9	5.1
NTA per share (A\$)	1.83	1.78

(1) All hybrids treated as debt.

(2) Before significant items.

KEY POINTS(1)

Financial Results

Profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (PBITDA) was down 2.7% to \$1,249.1 million.

Profit after tax and before significant items was down 11.5% to \$405.9 million.

Returns, measured as profit before interest and tax (PBIT) over average funds employed, were 11.3%.

Operating cash flow, measured after the movement in working capital and the cash component of significant items, increased from \$345.8 million to \$522.3 million.

The final dividend remained steady at 17 cents per share giving a full year dividend of 34 cents per share.

Base capital expenditure was \$441.8 million compared to depreciation and amortisation of \$473.4 million.

Working capital for continuing operations reduced by \$123.2 million. However, the business group average working capital to sales ratio increased from 11.0% to 11.4% due to the poor first half performance.

Significant items after tax were a net loss of \$54.6 million. The cash component of this was \$26.0 million.

Operational

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Amcor PET Packaging experienced good PBIT growth in North America and Europe. This was more than offset by poor performance in Latin America. There was strong growth in the custom PET segment of 27%;

Amcor Australasia had a solid performance in the metals, glass and flexibles operations. Earnings in the fibre operations were very disappointing due to weaker volumes in the corrugated and carton business and some increased competitive pressure including from lower-priced imported carton board;

Amcor Flexibles had a solid year with continued improvement in the underlying operating performance, partially offset by unrecovered increases in input costs;

Amcor Sunclipse had a very good year with USD PBIT up 18.6%. This was achieved through an increase in margins and increased sales volumes;

Amcor Asia had a good year in the flexibles and tobacco packaging operations. The business underwent substantial change with the sale of the corrugated operations and increased investment in the publicly listed company Vision Grande.

(1) Unless otherwise stated, data includes all operations (ie continuing and discontinued)

For further information please contact:

Ken MacKenzie
Managing Director and CEO
Amcor Limited
Phone: +61 3 9226 9001

John Murray
Executive GM Corporate Affairs
Amcor Limited
Phone: +61 3 9226 9005

Amcor Limited ABN 62 000 017 372

679 Victoria Street Abbotsford Victoria 3067 Australia

GPO Box 1643N Melbourne Victoria 3001 Australia

Telephone: 61 3 9226 9000 Facsimile: 61 3 9226 9050

www.amcor.com

Consolidated Income Statement

A\$m - All operations	2005	2006
Net sales	11,099.6	11,439.3
PBITDA	1,283.6	1,249.1
- Depreciation & amortisation	(461.8)	(473.4)
Profit before interest & tax	821.8	775.7
- Net interest (ex PACRS)	(166.4)	(188.8)
- PACRS interest	(52.3)	(57.8)
Profit before tax	603.1	529.1
- Income tax	(131.2)	(111.1)
- Minority interests	(13.1)	(12.1)
Profit after tax before Significant items	458.8	405.9

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

A\$m - All operations	2005	2006
PBITDA	1,283.6	1,249.1
Interest	(207.2)	(239.6)
Tax	(115.5)	(79.1)
Cash significant items	(51.8)	(26.0)
Base capital expenditure	(503.7)	(441.8)
Movement in working capital (1)	4.7	123.2
Other	(64.3)	(63.5)
Operating Cash Flow	345.8	522.3
Dividends	(294.3)	(308.8)
Divestments	24.5	264.2
Growth Capital/acquisitions	(125.5)	(69.5)
Proceeds from share issues	(3.3)	84.8
Foreign exchange rate changes	(11.6)	4.8
Movement in net debt	(64.4)	497.8

(1) Movement in working capital relates to continuing operations

Consolidated Balance Sheet

A\$m - All operations	2005	2006
Current assets	3,494.6	3,196.9
Property, plant & equipment	4,426.8	4,296.8
Intangibles	1,998.0	1,888.4
Investments & other assets	539.7	773.4
Total assets	10,459.1	10,155.5

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Short-term debt	(887.2)	(690.4)
Long-term debt	(1,917.3)	(2,084.9)
Creditors & provisions	(3,375.5)	(3,344.0)
Convertible notes	(301.1)	(464.2)
Shareholder s equity	(3,978.0)	(3,572.0)
Total liabilities & shareholders equity	(10,459.1)	(10,155.5)

Final Dividend

Directors have declared a final dividend of 17 cents per share, 15% franked at 30 cents in the dollar. 75% of the dividend is sourced from the Conduit Foreign Income Account. The total dividend for the year is 34 cents compared with a total of 34 cents last year. The record date for the final dividend is 7 September 2006 and the payment date will be 29 September 2006.

The Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRP) remains in operation with a zero discount. The issue price of DRP shares will be determined from the arithmetic average of the daily volume weighted average market price for the nine ASX business days 11 to 21 September 2006 inclusive. Shares will be sourced on market to satisfy the DRP.

Accounting Principles

The annual financial statements for Amcor Limited and its controlled entities have been prepared in accordance with Australian International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS).

When preparing the report for the full year ended 30 June 2006, management adopted certain changes to the accounting, valuation and consolidation methods applied in the previous AGAAP financial statements to comply with AIFRS. With the exception of financial instruments, the comparative figures were restated to reflect these adjustments. The consolidated entity has taken the exemption available under AASB1 to apply AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation and AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement only from 1 July 2005.

In line with AIFRS and the exemption outlined above:

Profit and Loss Accounts

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Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS) distribution is treated as interest in the current period and not the previous period (except for purposes of this release).

Conversion discount of 5% on PACRS is treated as interest only in the current period.

Balance Sheet

PACRS are treated as debt in the current period, but as equity in the comparative period.

Cash Flow

The overall cash flow does not change as a result of the adoption of AIFRS, however certain items are required to be re-classified between operating, investing and financing activities.

Significant Items

Significant items after tax for the year ended 30 June 2006 were a loss of \$54.6 million (2005: (\$265.8m)).

In 2006, the disposal of the tobacco packaging businesses in Asia, fair value gains on derivatives related to the Vision Grande acquisition and gains arising from Vision Grande's equity issue contributed \$81.0m in gains to significant items. This was offset by asset impairments across the Group of \$63.4m after tax, market rationalisation in the Flexibles business of \$38.9m, PET restructure of \$8.6m, business restructures and loss on disposal of the Closures and Asian Corrugated and Sacks businesses of \$22.2m. Remaining impacts were attributable to onerous leases and adjustment of pension funds.

Segmentals

On 1 July 2005, the consolidated entity changed the identification of its segments to combine the previously reported Rentsch and Closures segment with Amcor Flexibles. This is a result of changes in the management structure and reporting to the CEO. Amcor Rentsch management has responsibility for Flexibles in Eastern Europe and there is common infrastructure including co-location, resource sharing and similar technologies.

It should also be noted that, during the year to 30 June 2006, a detailed review of the corporate costs of the consolidated entity was undertaken and it was identified that \$33.4 million (2005 restated: \$33.1 million) of the total \$76.0 million (2005: \$85.4 million) is properly attributable to the results of the operating segments and, as such, has been allocated, based

on relevant cost and service drivers.

Segmental Analysis

(Before significant items)

	Sales (A\$m)	2005 PBIT (A\$m)	ROAFE (%)	Sales (A\$m)	2006 PBIT (A\$m)	ROAFE (%)
Amcor PET Packaging	3,696.4	259.8	10.5	4,048.9	245.0	9.4
Amcor Australasia	2,571.7	315.8	17.5	2,560.9	262.4	14.3
Amcor Flexibles	2,971.2	190.4	12.1	2,978.6	188.4	12.5
Amcor Sunclipse	1,218.7	54.7	16.5	1,292.1	65.1	18.9
Amcor Asia	182.2	23.1	10.3	174.5	29.8	12.7
Investments / Other	25.4	(52.3)		8.6	(42.6)	
Continuing operations	10,665.6	791.5		11,063.6	748.1	
Discontinued operations						
(1)	461.6	30.3	7.6	401.3	27.6	6.5
Intersegmental	(27.6)			(25.6)		
TOTAL	11,099.6	821.8	12.0	11,439.3	775.7	11.3

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	2005 A\$	2006 A\$	2005 USD	2006 USD
Net Sales (mill)	3,696	4,049	2,772	3,023
<i>Change (%)</i>		9.6		9.1
PBIT (mill)	259.8	245.0	194.8	182.9
<i>Change (%)</i>		(5.7)		(6.1)
Operating Margin (%)	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.1
Average Funds Emp	2,463	2,613	1,847	1,951
PBIT/AFE (%)	10.5	9.4	10.5	9.4
Average Exchange Rate	0.75	0.75		

(All operations)

Millions	2006 A\$	2006 USD
PBITDA	451.6	337.1
Base Capital Expenditure	(205.7)	(153.6)
Significant Items	(9.0)	(6.7)
Movement in Working Capital	24.6	18.4
Operating Cash Flow	261.5	195.2
Growth Capital Expenditure	(13.7)	(10.2)

(All operations)

Group

Amcor PET Packaging had a mixed year with good performances in North America and Europe offset by a disappointing result in Latin America, mainly due to a poor performance in Mexico.

Profit before interest and tax (PBIT) was down 6.1% to USD 182.9 million. Returns, measured as PBIT over average funds employed, were lower at 9.4%.

Base capital expenditure was USD 153.6 million, of which over 40% was directed to the more technically demanding custom beverage business.

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Despite rising raw material costs, working capital decreased by USD18.4 million.

Significant items were a loss of USD 16.8 million (before tax), of which USD 6.7 million was a cash outlay. Significant items were related to the restructuring activities for the operation in Poland, two plant closures in Mexico, and administration cost reductions and business streamlining activities in Europe and Latin America.

Overall, the business generated an operating cash flow of USD 195.2 million after the cash component of significant items, working capital movements and capital expenditure.

Volumes for the year were up 5.9% to 36.1 billion units. Custom containers were up 26.6% and are now 20% of total volume.

A key issue for the business has been the recovery of inflationary costs, primarily rapidly rising energy costs. Energy represents over 15% of non-material operating costs and this has risen sharply over the past 12 months.

Traditionally, industry contracts have not recaptured energy cost movements, and consequently the business had substantial under-recovery that impacted earnings. As contracts are renewed, energy cost recovery clauses are being included as part of standard commercial terms. However, it will take time to implement across the entire business.

The annualised run rate for the higher energy costs was around USD 20 to 25 million. It is estimated that these increased costs negatively impacted earnings for the year by between USD 10 to 15 million with a significant proportion occurring in the second half.

North America

In North America, volumes were up 8.8% for the year after being up 15.5% for the first half. This growth was predominately due to a 26% increase in custom containers and a particularly hot summer in 2005 that assisted volumes in the carbonated soft drink (CSD) and water segment in the first half of the year. Lower volume growth in the second half of the year reflects the previously announced loss to self-manufacture of a significant piece of CSD business in Canada and the Northwest US.

The increase in the custom business was a result of strong growth in the isotonic beverage sector, together with ongoing expansion in the diversified product segment, including the liquor and personal care markets. The business reached agreement with PepsiCo to build a new USD 80 million plant at Wytheville, Virginia, for hot-fill Gatorade containers on a near-site basis to PepsiCo's plant at that location. This plant is expected to commence operations by March 2007.

The business has successfully commercialised the new panel-less heat-set container, PowerFlex™. This patented design is currently being introduced into the market by a number of iced tea and functional beverage customers and additional manufacturing capacity is being installed to meet this growth.

Volumes also benefited from the first full year of an on-site facility for a major juice producer and a near-site facility for private label hot-filled juice products. Also assisting the volume increase were the custom expansion at the Franklin, Indiana, plant and the expansion of the heat-set gallon capacity in three markets.

The North American business strategy is to continue to support growth in the custom segment, backed by long-term contracts that recognise the technology and value that exist in its heat-set products. The company is targeting USD 120 million in capital in the 2006/07 year to support this growth. A key component of this will be the new plant at Wytheville. Other key projects include heat-set capacity expansion on the West Coast and PowerFlex™ capacity installation in key markets.

In the water and CSD segments, volume growth was 3% for the year after being up 9% for the first half. Following the Coca-Cola decision to pursue self-manufacturing in the US Northwest and Canada effective January 2006, the business effected the closure of three plants in Canada. Much of the equipment was relocated to other sites, mainly in North America.

The business is being very selective in new investment in the CSD and water segments. New capital spending is supported by satisfactory long-term contracts that reflect Amcor's need to recover inflationary cost increases, particularly energy.

Latin America

The business in Latin America achieved overall volume growth of 10% and growth in custom containers of 37% albeit off a low base. The region has favourable demographics, increasing income per capita and ongoing replacement of glass with PET that will continue to support this higher overall growth.

The business in Mexico had a disappointing year with earnings down substantially. The issues were predominately around management, footprint, manufacturing efficiencies and supply chain. A number of plants had low operating efficiencies which resulted in subcontracting out production and increasing the logistics and warehousing costs.

In March 2006, a new General Manager was appointed with the initial focus to develop a turnaround program for the business. The key elements of this program include closing two small blow moulding facilities and reviewing the entire supply chain to reduce handling, transport and warehousing costs.

The business will continue to obtain assistance from the North America operations via manufacturing and technical support.

Although the operations experienced a loss in 2005/06, they are currently operating at break even. Substantial improvement is anticipated in 2006/07, however the full year benefits from the turnaround plan, expected to be around USD 15 million per annum, will not be realised until 2007/08.

The businesses in Argentina and Brazil experienced substantially lower USD reported earnings for the year with unfavourable currency movements having a negative impact of USD 4 million.

In both countries, there was considerable inflationary cost pressure (inflation in Argentina was 13% and in Brazil was 10%) that was not fully recovered in the market.

In Brazil, the business signed a long-term contract with a major global customer for 25% of that business unit's total volume. Volumes are expected to increase over the life of the contract enabling the business to lower the cost to produce. Some of these benefits have been shared with the customer via lower prices. Although this will result in a negative impact

on earnings in the first year, due to some restructuring activities, satisfactory returns will be obtained across the life of the contract.

In Argentina, the 2004/05 earnings were helped considerably by substantial export volumes to Brazil. This did not continue in 2005/06 and a major customer commenced importing products from a neighbouring country to take advantage of cross-border tax benefits. The business in Argentina is a well-run organisation with a solid business base and satisfactory returns, however the very favourable conditions in 2004/05 are not likely to be repeated.

Europe

In Europe, volumes were up 1.3% on a continuing business basis. At the end of the prior fiscal year, the plant in Turkey was closed so that the actual volume movement was a reduction of 3%.

Across the business there was good growth in the United Kingdom, driven by increases in the water and custom beverage segments as well as good progress in expanding the diversified product business. The volumes in Continental Europe were flat on the previous year, with a reduction in Germany offset by growth in Spain, while France was steady on last year.

The custom plant at Brecht, Belgium also had stable volumes, and it is currently transitioning a number of products from multilayer to monolayer barrier technology.

During the year, the plant in Poland was downsized to reflect a smaller business base. The management team has decided to exit the market there and recently reached agreement to sell the business to a competitor.

The PET recycling facility at Beaune in France had another year of solid performance.

The key issue for the business in Europe was the recovery of increased energy costs. In the UK and much of Continental Europe, energy costs rose substantially and it was difficult to pass these increases on to customers. As contracts are renewed, energy cost recovery will be included as a standard clause. However, this process will take time to be fully implemented.

In an environment of flat volumes and rising energy costs, manufacturing performance was excellent and profits were ahead of the previous year. The management team in this region did an excellent job in managing costs and capital to maximise earnings in a challenging business environment.

Group outlook

The outlook for the PET Packaging business is for a modest improvement in earnings in the 2006/07 year. Rising costs, particularly energy, will severely dampen the first half earnings, compared to the same period last year.

As the year progresses, the turnaround in Mexico and the improved recovery of energy cost increases will improve earnings, but the full benefit of these improvements will not be evident until the 2007/08 year.

	2005 A\$	2006 A\$
Net Sales (mill)	2,572	2,561
<i>Change (%)</i>		<i>(0.4)</i>
PBIT (mill)	315.8	262.4
<i>Change (%)</i>		<i>(16.9)</i>
Operating Margin (%)	12.3	10.2
Average Funds Emp	1,804	1,840
PBIT/AFE (%)	17.5	14.3

(All operations)

Millions	2006 A\$
PBITDA	384.2
Base Capital Expenditure	(105.2)
Movement in Working Capital	13.5
Operating Cash Flow	292.5

(All operations)

Group

The Australasian business had a difficult year with profit before interest and tax down 16.9% to \$262.4 million. Returns, measured as PBIT over average funds employed, were lower at 14.3%.

Despite rising raw material costs, working capital decreased by \$13.5 million.

Base capital expenditure for the year was \$105.2 million, compared to depreciation of \$121.8 million.

Overall, the business delivered an operating cash flow of \$292.5 million, after capital expenditure, cash significant items and movement in working capital.

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Across the business units, the rigid, flexibles and glass operations produced solid results with overall improved earnings and returns.

Offsetting this good performance was a difficult year in most aspects of the fibre operations, which impacted both earnings and returns. This business has undergone significant change over the last twelve months including the appointment of a new management team. This team has developed a comprehensive turnaround plan, details of which have been announced today. This plan will deliver substantial improvement in both earnings and returns over the next few years and, ultimately, reposition the business to achieve Amcor's target returns.

In the short term however, the current trend in earnings will continue.

Fibre Division

Sales

The Corrugated Box business had a difficult year. The overall volumes declined by 5%. In Australia, the second half volumes declined by 5.5% after being down just over 4% in the first half and, in New Zealand, volumes were down in the second half just over 5% after being flat in the first half.

The decline in volume in Australia was due to some loss of volume to competition in the first half and, in New Zealand, the decline was due to the loss of the Fonterra contract in the second half. Overall, the business was affected by general market softness and some specific industry issues.

In particular, the fruit and produce sector was down nearly 9% in the second half and 5.5% for the full year. This was caused by the following factors:

The impact of cyclone Larry in Northern Queensland that destroyed the banana crop and severely impacted a number of other produce sectors. Amcor has a high market share in this higher quality product segment. The lower volumes will have a continuing impact on earnings in the 2006/07 year.

Continuing growth in the use of Returnable Plastic Crates (RPC).

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The industrial segment continues to be impacted by an increase of manufactured goods being produced offshore resulting in a decline in volumes of 5%.

In the grocery segment, there was continued growth in imports of filled products with customers relocating offshore and retailers increasing imports for house brands. Overall, this segment was 6% lower with the trend in the first half continuing for the full year.

The market dynamics in New Zealand changed substantially during the year with an aggressive drive by competitors to secure additional volume leading to a loss of some accounts and substantial price reductions to retain business.

New Zealand volumes were down 3% overall. The kiwifruit season was much improved on the previous year with volume up 31% but this was offset by a poor apple/pear season, down 16%. Meat was up 14% on the back of higher kill rates and an improved export market. Dairy was down 19% as the business lost a major customer in Fonterra at the end of the first half, although the impact on volumes did not commence until March 2006.

In carton converting, volumes were down 8% across Australasia. Demand was weaker in the Australian grocery and tobacco segments. Some business was lost as customers relocated offshore.

Operations

Corrugated and Cartons

During the year a SAP management information system was installed across the Australian corrugated business on a state-by-state roll-out. This had the effect of creating some operational adjustments as the system was implemented in each state, resulting in extra costs and reduced efficiencies. Although this was an impost in the 2005/06 year, it will be of substantial benefit going forward in improving service and delivery performance.

The business also faced a number of inflationary cost pressures through the year which it could not fully recover in the market place.

As a result of the above factors, gross margins, which were largely unchanged in the first half, declined in the second half. This was particularly so in Queensland and New Zealand.

Earnings and margins were also lower in the folding carton business predominately due to lower volumes.

Paper

The paper manufacturing operations consist of the recycled paper mills, which produce paper for the corrugated box business, and the cartonboard mill, which supplies board to the folding carton segment.

The recycled mills had a difficult year with domestic volumes down 5%, while export volumes were 28% higher but at lower margins.

Operating costs increased during the year via input price increases and higher plant costs. These were not recovered in the marketplace.

Sales by the cartonboard mill in Petrie, Queensland, to both Amcor's folding carton business and to external domestic customers were lower due to market conditions and the loss of sales previously supplied to Carter Holt Harvey. Import prices of board continue to put pressure on domestic selling prices and average prices were around 3% lower in the 2005/06 year and are expected to be lower again in the 2006/07 year.

Export cartonboard volumes were up 30% but prices in Australian dollar terms were lower than the previous year.

Sales and Marketing organisation

During the year, the corrugated business made substantial changes in the sales and marketing functions. The national sales structure put in place in 2002 reverted back to a regional structure. An additional 16 sales people have been employed to better service the needs of customers and there has been a substantial change in the senior management of the sales team. For the coming year, there is an extensive program to build capability and to increase effectiveness in this area.

Turnaround Plan

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During the past 12 months, the new management have developed a comprehensive turnaround plan that has the primary objectives of:

- lowering the cost base;
- improving operating efficiencies; and
- upgrading commercial sales and marketing skills.

The key components of this plan include:

Corrugated

Already announced and currently being implemented is the reduction from three corrugated plants to two in the Queensland market, through the relocation of the corrugator and converting equipment from West End to Rocklea. As part of this project, new equipment is being installed at Rocklea. Following the closure of the West End site, Amcor will be the low cost producer in that market.

In Victoria, the operations will reduce from three corrugated sites to two, with the announcement of the closure of the site at Box Hill.

The two remaining corrugated operations in Victoria will be upgraded to further improve their competitiveness.

In NSW, the new management team is finalising a review of that state's operation. This is likely to involve some restructuring and plant upgrades to reduce costs.

Paper

After an extensive review process, it has been decided to undertake a detailed feasibility study for a new paper recycling mill at Botany, New South Wales.

The new mill would be targeted for completion in the 2009/10 financial year.

As part of this review, it has been decided to close the recycled paper mill at Spearwood, Western Australia in September 2006. In the cartonboard segment, there has been an extensive review of the Petrie cartonboard mill in Queensland. The mill is globally cost-competitive in reel production, however the sheet conversion process will be restructured to reduce costs.

Cartons

In the folding carton segment, a new, larger format printing machine and conversion equipment will be installed at Botany to lower the cost base and enable targeting of new growth opportunities. This will also enable the transfer of some work from NSW to operations in Victoria and Queensland to improve overall efficiencies.

Summary of Benefits

This turnaround plan will deliver low-cost corrugated manufacturing operations with an excellent geographic coverage. The new recycled paper mill will aim to deliver the lowest cost position in Australasia in recycled paper and the cartonboard mill will have a globally competitive cost base.

These initiatives are estimated to have a net cost of around \$300 million and deliver cost reductions of \$60 to \$80 million per annum. The timing for these improvements will be spread over the next few years with cost reductions from this plan in 2007/08 expected to be around \$40 million.

Flexibles Division

The Flexibles business had a solid year with improved earnings and returns. The division consists of four operating units: polyethylene, laminations, New Zealand Flexibles and multiwall sacks.

The polyethylene business continued to deliver improving performance, with volumes up slightly and improved earnings and returns. A new flexographic press was installed in Queensland and a further press is to be installed in Victoria in the coming year to meet ongoing growth in the market. There was some difficulty in recovering all the resin price increases, particularly in the commodity products.

The laminations business had a difficult year with softness in the confectionery segment and a slowing in growth in the pouch market. The rationalisation from two sites to one in NSW was successfully completed and this will improve the

operating efficiencies in that market. Two new gravure machines, one in Victoria and one in NSW, were commissioned in the last quarter of the 2005/06 year, and these will assist in improving earnings in the 2006/07 year.

The business in New Zealand had a difficult year with aggressive pricing in the market making it difficult to recover resin price increases. A new extrusion line and flexographic press were commissioned during the second half of the year and new volume to support this investment has been secured which will assist earnings in the 2006/07 year.

The multiwall sack business had a good year, with improved earnings and returns. There has been substantial product rationalisation and plant restructuring which has improved the cost base and operating efficiencies. New patented product developments for the dairy and food ingredients markets were contributors to the increased profit.

In summary, the flexibles business has undergone substantial rationalisation and re-capitalisation over the past 12 months with four new printing/co-extrusion machines installed across three states, as well as two in New Zealand. These machines will improve quality, reduce costs and ensure the business continues to offer improved value propositions to our customers. It is expected that this business will deliver solid growth in sales and earnings over the next few years.

Rigid Division

The aluminium beverage can business produced another solid result with both earnings and returns ahead of the previous year. Volumes increased 6%, mainly due to growth in the multipack soft drink segment. The ready-to-drink alcoholic sector also achieved additional volumes, although growth in this sector has moderated from the high levels of the past few years.

The closures operations had a more difficult year, with earnings lower due to price pressure and some plant inefficiencies related to capital investment to support growth. Going forward, the business will benefit from growth in wine screw caps, custom moulded plastic closures and sports cap segments.

The food can and aerosol can businesses achieved good earnings growth in a challenging market environment, given the substantial increases in the price of tin plate in the first half of the year.

The glass wine bottle operation had another strong year with increased earnings as the second glass furnace moved to full capacity. Ongoing sound productivity and a full year's production from the second furnace will deliver continued improvement in earnings for the 2006/07 year.

Group outlook

The outlook for the Australasian business is for substantially lower earnings in 2006/07 as the second half run rate of 2005/06 continues into this year.

Beyond 2006/07, this business has substantial upside in the corrugated and flexibles operations with new capital and improved operating efficiencies delivering a lower cost base.

	2005 A\$	2006 A\$	2005	2006
Net Sales (mill)	2,971	2,979	1,757	1,827
<i>Change (%)</i>		0.3		4.0
PBIT (mill)	190.4	188.4	112.7	115.6
<i>Change (%)</i>		(1.0)		2.6
Operating Margin (%)	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3
Average Funds Emp	1,569	1,505	928	923
PBIT/AFE (%)	12.1	12.5	12.1	12.5
Average Exchange Rate	0.59	0.61		

(Continuing operations only)

Millions	2006 A\$	2006
PBITDA	336.5	206.4
Base Capital Expenditure	(147.8)	(90.7)
Significant Items	(18.0)	(11.0)
Movement in Working Capital	90.3	55.4
Operating Cash Flow	261.0	160.1
Growth Capital Expenditure	(0.5)	(0.3)

(All operations)

Group

The Flexibles business had a solid year overall in difficult circumstances with profit before interest and tax up 2.6% to 115.6 million. Returns, measured as PBIT over average funds employed, were higher at 12.5%.

The sales, PBIT and average funds employed shown in the table above for both 2005 and 2006 do not include the contribution from those parts of the White Cap Closures operations where the sale has been completed or will be completed in the near future. The earnings from these businesses are included in the discontinued businesses disclosure.

Working capital decreased by 55.4 million and base capital expenditure was 90.7 million.

Significant items were 65.0 million (before tax), predominately for the closure of two plants in the processed food sector, the loss on the sale of the White Cap Closures business, and asset writedowns. The cash component of the significant items was 11.0 million.

Food Flexibles

The Food Flexibles business consists predominantly of the plants serving the processed and fresh food markets in Western Europe. It coordinates the food packaging strategy with the flexibles operations in other regions.

Sales were up 1.4% to 970.8 million, although volumes were lower. There was solid progress in earnings due mainly to an ongoing improvement in the processed food business.

Resin costs increased substantially through the half and, although by year-end, the costs had largely been recovered, there was a lag in recovery in some sectors, particularly where films are a substantial component of the finished product.

In the bread, produce and frozen food sector, the difficulties that arose in the United Kingdom bread bag plants during the first half, with strong customer demand exceeding capacity, eased in the second half as new equipment purchased in 2005 became fully operational. This business should continue to improve in the current year.

The chilled food sector had a mixed year with good results in a number of market segments, especially yoghurt, which saw good sales growth, offset by ongoing disappointing results from the plant in Lund, Sweden and competitive pricing in the meat and fish packaging categories. The Lund improvement plan is addressing its remaining operational and strategic issues.

The chilled food sector has a substantial product innovation pipeline based around enhanced shelf life, easy-opening and re-sealable features that will assist in delivering improved margins over the next few years.

The processed food sector had a substantially stronger year with earnings and returns well up on the previous year. It is developing strong commercial strategies focusing on attractive segments such as coffee, ready meals and liquid beverages. As a result of these initiatives, the processed food business should deliver returns in excess of the cost of capital this year.

The closure of the plant in the United Kingdom is proceeding to schedule and the business transfer programme has commenced. Production will cease in January 2007. Key pieces of equipment will be transferred to other Amcor sites, including Russia.

For the plant closure in Germany, the social plan has been agreed and business transfers have commenced. Production will finish by November 2006.

The planned benefit from the closure of these two plants is 10 million and will be fully realised in the 2007/08 year.

The major challenges for the food flexibles business in the 2006/07 year are the recovery of non-resin cost increases, particularly aluminium foil, energy and wages, tighter management of working capital and the continuing delivery of improvements in under-performing plants. With oil prices remaining high, it is anticipated there will be further pressure on raw material prices that will need to be recovered in the marketplace.

Healthcare

Formed in April 2006, Amcor Flexibles Healthcare incorporates Amcor's flexible packaging activities in the Americas and healthcare packaging plants in Europe. Amcor Flexibles Healthcare is a global leader in flexible packaging for the medical and pharmaceutical markets. Headquartered in Chicago, USA, it has over 2,200 employees and 16 manufacturing facilities in 10 countries. In addition, the group coordinates strategy and commercial activity with the flexible healthcare activities in Asia. Overall sales were 523 million, up 7.5% on the previous year.

Healthcare Americas

Sales increased 9% through a combination of the commercialisation of new products, the impact of pass through of higher raw material costs and targeted volume increases.

Despite raw material supply and cost volatility, which was particularly accentuated by hurricanes Rita and Katrina, the business was able to maintain continuity of customer supply.

Improved operational performance, particularly in reducing waste, combined with good sales growth to deliver higher earnings.

The business has commenced work on the installation of a new press and laminator. This investment will serve to support the growth strategy of the business by increasing its offerings in selected attractive segments while leveraging strong European technologies and customer relationships.

Healthcare Europe

Sales increased 8% through growth in the medical, pharmaceutical and personal care segments as well as the pass-through of raw material price increases.

The business had a mixed result for the year with strong performance across a number of plants offset by a poor result at one site. This poor performance is being addressed through a focus of key resources on increasing export sales, decreasing the plant's cost base and improving its operating efficiencies.

Amcor Flexibles Healthcare's outlook for the 2006/2007 year is positive, anticipating continued sales growth and improved earnings.

Rentsch

Amcor Rentsch has leadership of Amcor's global tobacco packaging business and the Amcor Flexibles operations in Eastern Europe. Sales for the year were up 13.8% to 348.1 million.

The folding carton business, which predominately supplies the tobacco industry, had a sound result with earnings slightly ahead of the previous year.

Sales were higher for the year, although growth was lower in the second half as the pull forward of demand into the first half due to tax increases in Western Europe was not repeated in the second half. There was continued sales growth in Eastern Europe due in part to the full year impact of additional capacity installed in Russia in October 2004.

Over the past 10 years, cigarette production has progressively moved from Western Europe to Eastern Europe to more closely match production with consumption on a country basis. This trend is ongoing and Amcor has benefited from being a first mover into Eastern Europe and Russia.

The new high-speed press installed in France in September 2005 continued to improve operating efficiencies as the year progressed, although it is still not fully loaded.

Graphic health warnings on tobacco packaging are starting to be introduced in Europe, with Belgium implementing the EU directive from 2007. Preparing the business for the transition is requiring progressive upgrading of the presses with additional colour printing stations. This program is ongoing.

The outlook for the folding carton business is for another solid year.

The Eastern European flexibles business consists of the plant in Poland and the new greenfield plant in Novgorod, Russia, located adjacent to the tobacco packaging plant. The business in Poland delivered improving results as the year progressed and the new plant in Russia has received strong customer support. A second press relocated from the Colodense plant in the UK, which is closing, will be installed over the next 12 months to meet the continued growth in demand. It is expected that the new flexibles plant in Russia will make a modest profit in the 2006/07 year.

Group outlook

The outlook for the flexibles business is for positive benefits from the restructuring in processed foods and improving performance at underperforming plants to be partially offset by rising input costs and ongoing volatility in resin-based raw material costs.

Overall, earnings and returns are expected to be moderately higher.

	2005 A\$	2006 A\$	2005 USD	2006 USD
Net Sales (mill)	1,219	1,292	914	965
<i>Change (%)</i>		6.0		5.6
PBIT (mill)	54.7	65.1	41.0	48.6
<i>Change (%)</i>		19.0		18.6
Operating Margin (%)	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.0
Average Funds Emp	332	344	249	257
PBIT/AFE (%)	16.5	18.9	16.5	18.9
Average Exchange Rate	0.75	0.75		

(All operations)

Millions	2006 A\$	2006 USD
PBITDA	78.4	58.5
Base Capital Expenditure	(12.2)	(9.1)
Movement in Working Capital	(9.9)	(7.4)
Operating Cash Flow	56.3	42.0

(All operations)

Amcor Sunclipse had a strong year with profit before interest and tax (PBIT) up 18.6% from USD 41.0 to USD 48.6 million. Returns, measured as PBIT over average funds employed, were higher at 18.9%.

Sales for the year were up 5.6% to USD 965 million due to a combination of increased raw material costs and increased volumes.

Base capital expenditure for the year was USD 9.1 million compared to depreciation of USD 9.9 million. Working capital increased by USD 7.4 million. There were no significant items.

Overall operating cash generation after working capital movement and capital expenditure was USD 42 million.

Over the past 12 to 18 months, Amcor Sunclipse has undertaken a number of projects to ensure its processes and systems are appropriate in this new environment of continued rising input costs. The business has been focused on:

recovering cost increases in the market in a timely manner;

customer and product profitability; and

improving back-office capabilities to enhance customer service and reduce costs via a new business services centre.

The success of these programs was evident in the improvement of gross margins which was achieved despite substantial cost increases for raw materials, energy and freight.

Linerboard costs increased on three separate occasions between November 2005 and May 2006 by USD 30, USD 40 and USD 50 per short tonne. These increases were managed through to customers with minimal impact on margins.

During the year there were numerous increases in costs for plastic-based products, such as stretch wrap and protective packaging, and these were also successfully passed on to customers.

Freight costs also increased substantially and the business applied freight surcharges to many accounts, ensuring these costs were largely recovered.

An important element in developing new sales has been the growth in the number of sales people via the Amcor Sunclipse training program. At June 2006, there were 125 new sales trainees active in the field compared to 47 at June 2005. These additional people had a positive impact, especially in the second half, that will continue in the current year.

Over the past six years, the business has developed a number of distribution locations outside of California, some of these via acquisitions and a number as greenfield startups. It has taken a number of years to establish the correct hub and spoke logistics and critical mass for many of these operations. It is pleasing that over the past 12 months, a number of these smaller distribution centres have substantially improved profitability.

During 2004 and 2005, Amcor Sunclipse moved the majority of its back-office functions out of California to the lower-cost location of Tempe, Arizona. This transition caused some disruption, however progress has been achieved in the second half of the year in reducing working capital and improving customer service.

Outlook

The outlook for Amcor Sunclipse remains positive. The 2006/07 year has started well, and provided economic conditions do not deteriorate, earnings are expected to be higher.

	2005 A\$	2006 A\$	2005 SGD	2006 SGD
Net Sales (mill)	182	175	228	215
<i>Change (%)</i>		(3.9)		(5.7)
PBIT (mill)	23.1	29.8	28.9	36.7
<i>Change (%)</i>		29.0		27.0
Operating Margin (%)	12.7	17.0	12.7	17.1
Average Funds Emp	224	235	280	289
PBIT/AFE (%)	10.3	12.7	10.3	12.7
Average Exchange Rate	1.25	1.23		

(Continuing operations only)

Millions	2006 A\$	2006 SGD
PBITDA	39.0	47.9
Base Capital Expenditure	0.6	0.7
Movement in Working Capital	0.2	0.2
Operating Cash Flow	39.8	48.8
Growth Capital Expenditure	(55.3)	(68.0)

(All operations)

Amcor Asia had a solid year with improved earnings across most of the continuing businesses. The earnings for the business reported in the 2005/06 profit before interest and tax (PBIT) line comprises an operating PBIT of SGD24.7 million and an equity accounted profit after tax of SGD12.0 million. The latter contribution is predominately from the investment in the Hong Kong publicly listed company Vision Grande.

The sales, PBIT and average funds employed for both 2005 and 2006 does not include the contribution for the corrugated operations sold during the 2005/06 year. The PBIT for these businesses is included in the discontinued businesses disclosure.

Returns, measured as PBIT over average funds employed, were 12.7%, however this measure includes the equity accounted profit after tax of Vision Grande and hence is not strictly comparable to the returns measure for the other business units.

During the year, the business underwent substantial change. In February 2006, the sale of the corrugated, sacks and closures business was announced, for a combined value of around SGD16 million. In aggregate, the businesses sold were loss

making for the 2006 year.

In December 2005, Amcor announced it had elected to increase its ownership in Vision Grande from 16.7% to 44%, via the injection of its two tobacco packaging operations in China, exercising its previously granted option over Vision Grande shares and taking up an issue of new shares. These transactions were approved by shareholders of Vision Grande in February 2006.

In May, Vision Grande purchased the remaining 68.5% of World Grande Holdings Limited that it did not previously own. Part of the purchase price was an issue of shares to the previous owners of World Grande Holdings Limited. Following this transaction, Amcor's ownership in Vision Grande is 40.1%.

In May 2006, Mr Billy Chan, the Managing Director of Amcor Asia, was appointed Executive Chairman of Vision Grande, and Mr Peter Downing and Mr David Hodge, also executives of Amcor, were appointed to the Vision Grande Board.

On 14 August, 2006 Vision Grande announced that its unaudited first half results were up 20.7% to HKD83.5 million. Amcor's equity accounted share of the full year earnings from Vision Grande was SGD10.8 million. Amcor received dividends of SGD7.2 million from Vision Grande during the 2005/2006 year.

Full details can be obtained from the Vision Grande website at www.vision-grande.com

The tobacco packaging business outside of China consists of two plants in Singapore and Malaysia. The 2005/06 year's operating PBIT also included 8 months' contribution from the two plants in China which were divested to Vision Grande. Overall the tobacco packaging plants delivered an improved result with good sales growth across most of the plants.

The flexible packaging business consists of a medical flexible plant in Singapore and two plants in China focused on the food business.

During the year, a new blown film extruder was installed in the Singapore plant to serve the growing medical packaging market.

The flexible plants in China continue to deliver solid returns. The business is currently relocating the Zhongshan plant in southern China to new premises with improved facilities to enable further growth.

Outlook

The wholly owned tobacco packaging and flexibles plants continue to deliver solid results and should improve earnings in the 2006/07 year.

Significant items	2005 A\$m	2006 A\$m
Significant items before related income tax expense		
Fair value gain and profit on dilution of shareholding in Vision Grande		44.5
Profit on disposal of Beijing Leigh-Mardon Pacific Packaging Co Ltd and Qingdao Leigh-Mardon Packaging Co Ltd to Vision Grande Group		52.3
Restructure of the PET and Flexibles businesses	(86.0)	(63.8)
Disposal of Closures business and Asian corrugated and sacks businesses		(25.8)
Asset impairments	(238.4)	(66.8)
Onerous leases and curtailment of pension funds		(4.5)
	(324.4)	(64.1)
Income tax benefit on significant items	58.6	25.3
	(265.8)	(38.8)
Significant items attributable to:		
Members of Amcor Limited	(265.8)	(54.6)
Minority interest		15.8
	(265.8)	(38.8)
Discontinued operations included in above		
Disposal of Asian corrugated business & impairment	(35.3)	(29.0)
Closures business restructure, loss on disposal & impairment		(34.1)
Tax benefit in relation to these items	4.5	9.3
Significant items after income tax expense relating to discontinued operations	(30.8)	(53.8)
Significant items after income tax expense relating to continuing operations	(235.0)	15.0
	(265.8)	(38.8)

DETAILS OF CONSOLIDATED SIGNIFICANT ITEMS BEFORE INCOME TAX

	Redundancy A\$m	Plant Closure A\$m	Onerous Lease A\$m	Disposal of Controlled Entities A\$m	Pension adjustments A\$m	Other (a) A\$m	Asset Impairments A\$m	Total A\$m
PET	(4.0)	(6.1)	(6.0)		1.9		(8.3)	(22.5)
Flexibles	(3.0)	(47.9)				(2.8)	(18.2)	(71.9)
Asia	(0.5)			45.5		44.5	(24.8)	64.7
Corporate			(1.8)		1.4			(0.4)
Closures	(5.4)			(13.1)			(15.5)	(34.0)
Total	(12.9)	(54.0)	(7.8)	32.4	3.3	41.7	(66.8)	(64.1)

(a) Includes impact of Vision Grande transactions of A\$44.5m (fair value of right to subscribe to VG shares, fair value of derivatives related to Vision Grande \$32m, profit on dilution of shareholding \$12.5m.)

2006 Cash Flow by Business Group All operations

A\$m	PET	Australasia	Flexibles	Sunclipse	Asia	Corporate	Consolidated
PBITDA	451.6	384.2	336.5	78.4	39.0	(40.6)	1,249.1
Interest						(239.6)	(239.6)
Tax						(79.1)	(79.1)
Base capital expenditure	(205.7)	(105.2)	(147.8)	(12.2)	0.6	28.5	(441.8)
Cash significant items (current year)	(9.0)		(18.0)			1.0	(26.0)
(Increase) / Decrease in working capital	24.6	13.5	90.3	(9.9)	0.2	4.5	123.2
Other items						(63.5)	(63.5)
Operating cash flow	261.5	292.5	261.0	56.3	39.8	(388.8)	522.3
Dividends paid						(308.8)	(308.8)
Free cash flow	261.5	292.5	261.0	56.3	39.8	(697.6)	213.5
Divestments/(acquisitions)						264.2	264.2
Growth capital expenditure	(13.7)		(0.5)		(55.3)		(69.5)
Net proceeds from share Issues(1)						84.8	84.8
Foreign exchange rate changes						4.8	4.8
Net cash generated	247.8	292.5	260.5	56.3	(15.5)	(343.8)	497.8
Reduction in net debt							497.8

(1) Comprises proceeds from employee share issues, convertible securities and partly paid shares, less share buybacks and costs.

AMCOR LIMITED

A.B.N. 62 000 017 372

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FULL REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED

30 JUNE 2006

23rd August 2006

Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

Income Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
		2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m	2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m
Sales revenue from continuing operations	5	11,041.9	10,646.1		
Cost of sales		(9,329.9)	(8,853.3)		
Gross profit		1,712.0	1,792.8		
Other income	5	176.2	70.2	30.7	366.3
Sales and marketing expenses		(319.3)	(301.2)		
General and administration expenses		(790.6)	(1,013.2)	(284.9)	(40.2)
Research costs	6	(37.0)	(39.7)	(0.1)	(0.3)
Share of net profit of associates	45	9.8	1.8		
Profit/(loss) from operations		751.1	510.7	(254.3)	325.8
Financial income	5	21.7	20.4	360.9	323.1
Financial expenses	6	(263.9)	(181.1)	(286.9)	(217.1)
Net finance costs		(242.2)	(160.7)	74.0	106.0
Profit/(loss) before related income tax expense		508.9	350.0	(180.3)	431.8
Income tax (expense)/benefit	9	(92.3)	(72.4)	106.0	(60.3)
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations		416.6	277.6	(74.3)	371.5
Loss from discontinued operations	12	(37.4)	(19.2)		
Profit/(loss) for the financial year		379.2	258.4	(74.3)	371.5
Profit/(loss) attributable to:					
Members of Amcor Limited		351.3	245.3	(74.3)	371.5
Minority Interest		27.9	13.1		
		379.2	258.4	(74.3)	371.5

		Cents	Cents
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company			
Basic earnings per share	11	44.4	24.2
Diluted earnings per share	11	43.2	24.1
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company			

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Basic earnings per share	11	39.9	22.0
Diluted earnings per share	11	39.4	21.9

(1) The Income Statements for the year ended 30 June 2005 have not been restated to comply with *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* which has been adopted from 1 July 2005. Refer Note 1(a).

The above income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

Balance Sheets

As at 30 June 2006

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
		2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m	2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	13	113.9	229.8		3.7
Trade and other receivables	14	1,691.9	1,824.7	6,519.3	6,004.8
Inventories	15	1,380.3	1,440.1		
Other financial assets	16	10.8		4.1	
Total current assets		3,196.9	3,494.6	6,523.4	6,008.5
Non-current assets					
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17	283.1	40.7		
Other financial assets	18	19.1	52.8	4,692.8	4,686.0
Property, plant and equipment	19	4,296.8	4,426.8	0.6	4.1
Deferred tax assets	20	390.7	349.9	36.4	
Intangible assets	21	1,888.4	1,998.0	16.2	10.5
Other non-current assets	22	80.5	96.3	5.1	10.5
Total non-current assets		6,958.6	6,964.5	4,751.1	4,711.1
Total assets		10,155.5	10,459.1	11,274.5	10,719.6
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	23	2,076.6	1,996.0	53.0	35.9
Interest bearing liabilities	24	690.4	887.2	4,570.2	3,849.6
Subordinated convertible securities	25	464.2		246.0	
Other financial liabilities	26	3.2			
Current tax liabilities		54.7	82.5	28.2	13.2
Provisions	27	290.0	289.3	1.6	2.1
Total current liabilities		3,579.1	3,255.0	4,899.0	3,900.8
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	28	31.1	31.6		
Interest bearing liabilities	29	2,084.9	1,917.3	1,509.8	1,275.9
Subordinated convertible securities	30		301.1		301.1
Deferred tax liabilities	31	541.2	517.3		35.8
Provisions	27	100.6	99.9	5.9	5.5
Retirement benefit obligations	32	246.6	358.9	35.8	58.8
Total non-current liabilities		3,004.4	3,226.1	1,551.5	1,677.1
Total liabilities		6,583.5	6,481.1	6,450.5	5,577.9
Net assets		3,572.0	3,978.0	4,824.0	5,141.7
Equity					
Contributed equity	33	2,810.3	3,322.1	2,810.3	2,725.5
Reserves	34	(84.5)	(148.2)	(13.4)	4.4
Retained profits	34	794.6	726.1	2,027.1	2,411.8
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,520.4	3,900.0	4,824.0	5,141.7

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Minority interest	35	51.6	78.0		
Total equity	36	3,572.0	3,978.0	4,824.0	5,141.7

(1) The Balance Sheets as at 30 June 2005 have not been restated to comply with *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* which has been adopted from 1 July 2005. Refer Note 1(a).

The above balance sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

Statements of Recognised Income and Expense

For the financial year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
		2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m	2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m
Available for sale financial assets, net of tax		(0.1)			
Cash flow hedges, net of tax		9.0		2.7	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		85.6	(168.4)		
Actuarial gains & losses on defined benefit plans		12.8	(34.4)	(3.3)	10.3
Net income recognised directly in equity		107.3	(202.8)	(0.6)	10.3
Profit for the financial year		379.2	258.4	(74.3)	371.5
Total recognised income and expense for the financial year	36	486.5	55.6	(74.9)	381.8
Total recognised income and expense for the financial year is attributable to:					
Members of Amcor Limited		452.4	58.3	(74.9)	381.8
Minority Interest		34.1	(2.7)		
	36	486.5	55.6	(74.9)	381.8
Effects of change in accounting policy - financial instruments:					
Adjustment on adoption of AASB 132 and AASB 139, net of tax:					
Contributed Equity		(596.6)			
Retained profits		3.2		(8.3)	
Reserves		(28.1)		(24.1)	
	36	(621.5)		(32.4)	
Adjustment on adoption of AASB 132 and AASB 139, net of tax is attributable to:					
Members of Amcor Limited		(621.5)		(32.4)	
Minority Interest					
	36	(621.5)		(32.4)	

(1) The statements of recognised income and expense as at 30 June 2005 have not been restated to comply with *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* which has been adopted from 1 July 2005. Refer Note 1(a).

Other movements in equity arising from transactions with owners are set out in Note 36.

The amounts recognised directly in equity are disclosed net of tax, refer to Note 20 and 31 for the tax effect.

The above statements of recognised income and expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

Cash Flow Statements

For the financial year ended 30 June 2006

	Note	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
		2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m	2006 \$m	2005(1) \$m
Cash flows from operating activities					
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services and sales tax)		11,457.2	10,986.7		
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services and sales tax)		(10,231.3)	(9,886.4)	(91.2)	(66.6)
Dividends received		0.4	0.6	18.9	40.6
Other income received		56.5	71.3	1.2	31.8
Finance income received		22.0	23.3	372.8	309.6
Finance expenses paid		(261.6)	(178.2)	(279.1)	(211.8)
Income taxes paid		(79.1)	(115.5)	(26.1)	(42.2)
Net cash from operating activities	46	964.1	901.8	(3.5)	61.4
Cash flows from investing activities					
Repayment of loans by associated companies and other persons		0.1	4.8	0.1	163.5
Payments for controlled entities, businesses and associates, net of cash	42, 45	(66.8)	(45.5)	(5.9)	(10.1)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(486.4)	(647.4)	(3.1)	(3.1)
Proceeds on disposal of controlled entities and businesses (2)		(24.8)	10.8		
Proceeds on disposal of controlled entities and business treated as discontinued operations	12	297.5		21.2	
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		33.4	77.4		0.3
Net cash from investing activities		(247.0)	(599.9)	12.3	150.6
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from share issues, convertible securities and calls on partly-paid shares		143.5	12.9	143.5	12.9
Payments for shares bought back	33	(57.8)	(15.4)	(57.8)	(15.4)
Share issue and buy-back transaction costs		(0.9)		(0.9)	
Proceeds from borrowings		6,206.0	3,876.0	6,170.5	3,326.9
Repayment of borrowings		(6,833.3)	(3,706.4)	(5,974.6)	(3,250.0)
Principal lease repayments		(19.4)	(18.1)		
Dividends and other equity distributions paid		(308.8)	(346.6)	(298.8)	(290.2)
Net cash from financing activities		(870.7)	(197.6)	(18.3)	(215.8)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(153.6)	104.3	(9.5)	(3.8)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		213.8	121.1	3.7	7.5
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		4.8	(11.6)		
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		65.0	213.8	(5.8)	3.7
Financing arrangements	29				
Non-cash investing and financing activities	47				

RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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For purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and at bank and short-term money market investments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the financial year as shown in the Cash Flow Statement is reconciled to the related items in the Balance sheet as follows:

Cash assets and cash equivalents	13	113.9	229.8		3.7
Bank overdrafts	24	(48.9)	(16.0)	(5.8)	
		65.0	213.8	(5.8)	3.7

(1) The Cash Flow Statements for the year ended 30 June 2005 have not been restated to comply with *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* which has been adopted from 1 July 2005. Refer Note 1(a).

(2) Proceeds on disposal of controlled entities and businesses is net of \$39.6 million cash transferred in respect of the Asian tobacco packaging business.

The above cash flow statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

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Amcor Limited and its controlled entities

Notes to the financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report includes separate financial statements for Amcor Limited as an individual entity and the consolidated entity consisting of Amcor Limited and its subsidiaries.

(a) Basis of preparation of the annual financial report

This general purpose financial report for the year ended 30 June 2006 has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) form the basis of AASBs adopted by the AASB, and for the purpose of this report are called Australian Equivalents to IFRS (AIFRS) to distinguish them from the previous Australian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (AGAAP).

Application of AASB 1 First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards

These financial statements are the first Amcor Limited annual financial statements to be prepared in accordance with AIFRS. AASB 1 *First-time Adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards* has been applied in preparing these financial statements.

Financial statements of Amcor Limited have been prepared in accordance with previous AGAAP until 30 June 2005. AGAAP differs in certain respects from AIFRS. When preparing the financial report for the year ended 30 June 2006, management adopted certain changes to the accounting, valuation and consolidation methods applied in the previous AGAAP financial statements to comply with AIFRS. With the exception of financial instruments, the comparative figures have been restated to reflect these adjustments. The consolidated entity has taken the exemption available under AASB 1 to apply AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* only from 1 July 2005. Refer Note 1(z).

Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial reports of the consolidated entity and the parent entity also comply with IFRS, except that an election has been made to apply the relief provided to parent entities in respect of certain disclosure requirements contained in AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Presentation and Disclosure*.

Early adoption of standard

The consolidated entity has elected to apply AASB 119 *Employee benefits* (issued in December 2004) and AASB 2004-3 *Amendments to Australian Accounting standards* to the reporting periods beginning 1 July 2005. This includes applying AASB 119 to the comparatives in accordance with AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, derivative financial instruments, and financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with AIFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the consolidated entity's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 3.

(b) Principles of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

These financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Amcor Limited (parent entity) as at 30 June 2006 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Amcor Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to as the Group or consolidated entity.

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the consolidated entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than 50% of the voting rights.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the consolidated entity. Refer Note 1(h).

All balances and transactions between entities included in the consolidated entity have been eliminated.

Minority interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated income statement and balance sheet respectively.

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the parent entity financial report of Amcor Limited.

(ii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the consolidated entity has significant influence but not control. Investments in associates are accounted for in the parent entity financial statements using the cost method and in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method, after initially being recognised at cost. The consolidated entity's investment in associates includes goodwill (net of any accumulated impairment loss) identified on acquisition.

The consolidated entity recognises its share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates are recognised as a reduction in the consolidated entity's carrying amount of the investment.

Changes in the consolidated entity's share of net worth of associates caused by an issue of equity by the associate are recognised in the income statement as gains or losses.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the consolidated entity and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the consolidated entity's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the consolidated entity's entities are measured using the currency of the economic environment in which the entity primarily generates and expends cash (the functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is Amcor Limited's functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities

denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges. Refer Note 1(o)(ii) and 1(o)(iii).

Translation of differences on non-monetary items, such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities classified as available for sale financial assets, are included in the available for sale investments revaluation reserve in equity.

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities, excluding those in a hyperinflationary economy, that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing exchange rate at the date of that balance sheet;

income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rates, which approximate the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions; and

all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the exchange fluctuation reserve.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to the exchange fluctuation reserve. When a foreign operation is sold, the cumulative exchange differences from 1 July 2004 are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on sale.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, allowances and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Sale of Goods

Sales revenue comprises revenue earned (net of returns, discounts and allowances) from the provision of products to entities outside the consolidated entity. Sales revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, the costs incurred or to be incurred cannot be measured reliably, there is risk of return of goods or there is continuing management involvement with the goods.

(ii) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the financial asset. Interest income is included as financial income in the income statement.

(e) Government grants

Grants from governments are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the consolidated entity will comply with all attached conditions.

Grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to the income statement on a straight line basis over the expected lives of the related assets.

(f) Income tax

(i) General

Income tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their

carrying amounts in the financial statements, and by the availability of unused tax losses. Current and deferred taxes attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

Deferred tax balances are determined using the balance sheet liability method which calculates temporary differences based on the carrying amounts of an entity's assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their associated tax bases. The amount of deferred tax provided will be based on the expected manner of realisation of the asset or settlement of the liability, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date.

Deferred tax assets will be recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

The parent entity is the head entity in the tax-consolidated group comprising all the Australian wholly-owned subsidiaries. The head entity recognises all of the current tax liabilities of the tax-consolidated group (after elimination of intra-group transactions). The tax-consolidated group has entered into a tax sharing agreement that requires wholly-owned subsidiaries to make contributions to the head entity for tax liabilities arising from external transactions during the year. The contributions are calculated as if each subsidiary continued to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right. The contributions are payable annually.

(ii) Capital Gains Tax

Capital gains tax, expected to be paid, is provided in the period in which an asset is sold.

(iii) Goods and Services Tax / Value Added Tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax and valued added tax (GST/VAT) and other sales related taxes, except where the amount of GST/VAT incurred is not recoverable from the relevant taxation authority. In these circumstances the GST/VAT is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST/VAT included.

The net amount of GST/VAT recoverable from, or payable to, taxing authorities is included as a current asset or liability in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statements on a gross basis. The GST/VAT component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, taxing authorities are classified as operating cash flows.

(g) Leases

Leases under which the consolidated entity assumes substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership are classified as finance leases. Other leases are classified as operating leases.

Finance leases are capitalised at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in current and non-current interest bearing liabilities. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and the finance charges. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the income statement over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term, unless it is reasonably certain that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term where it is depreciated over the period of the expected use which is the useful life of the asset.

Payments made under operating leases are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(h) Acquisition of assets

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for all acquisitions of assets (including business combinations) regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as

the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Where equity instruments are issued in an acquisition, the value of the instruments is their published price at the date of exchange unless it can be demonstrated that the published price at the date of exchange is an unreliable indicator of fair value and that other evidence and valuation methods provide a more reliable measure of fair value.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the consolidated entity's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill (refer Note 1 (s)). If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

(i) Impairment of assets

The recoverable amount of the consolidated entity's assets, excluding deferred tax assets, defined benefit assets, and goodwill are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset is tested for impairment by comparing its recoverable amount to its carrying amount.

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life and intangible assets not ready for use are tested for impairment at least annually.

The recoverable amount is estimated for the individual asset or, if it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount for the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. CGUs have been determined as the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or group of assets. Each CGU is no larger than a segment.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense when the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Impairment losses recognised in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU (group of CGUs) and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset (other than goodwill) is reversed if, and only where there is an indicator that the impairment loss may no longer exist, and if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The increased carrying amount of an asset due to a reversal of an impairment loss does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of

amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

In calculating value in use, the cash flows include projections of cash inflows and outflows from continuing use of the asset and cash flows associated with disposal of the asset. The cash flows are estimated for the asset in its current condition and therefore do not include cash inflows and outflows expected to arise from future restructurings which are not yet committed, or from improving or enhancing the asset's performance. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value effectively using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, short term deposits and short-term money market investments. Bank overdrafts are shown within interest bearing liabilities in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(k) Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are recognised at their cost, less any impairment losses and are non interest bearing.

Collectibility of trade and other receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. An impairment loss is recognised when there is objective evidence that the consolidated entity will not be able to collect amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

(l) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (including an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads) and net realisable value in the normal course of business.

After initial measurement of the cost of finished goods inventories, cost is determined using the most appropriate of either first-in, first-out (FIFO) or weighted average cost formula and includes the appropriate share of fixed and variable overheads.

(m) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are stated at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of derecognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the balance sheet. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the balance sheet.

(n) Investments and other financial assets

From 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

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The consolidated entity has taken the exemption available under AASB 1 to apply AASB 132 and AASB 139 only from 1 July 2005. The consolidated entity has applied previous AGAAP to the comparative information on the financial instruments within the scope of AASB 132 and AASB 139. For further information on previous AGAAP, refer to the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2005.

From 1 July 2005

The consolidated entity classifies its investments and other financial assets into the following categories: financial assets at fair value through the income statement, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments and other financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of held-to-maturity assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through the income statement are initially and subsequently carried at fair value. Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets at fair value through profit or loss category are included in the income statement in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in equity in the available-for-sale fair value reserve. When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold or impaired, the accumulated fair value adjustments are included in the income statement as gains and losses from investment securities.

The fair values of quoted investments are based on current bid prices.

The consolidated entity makes an assessment as to the impairment of any financial asset or group of financial assets at each reporting date. This assessment is carried out, based on the existence of objective evidence of impairment. The amount of any impairment is calculated as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset, or group of assets and the present value of the estimated future cash flows. For financial assets carried at cost or amortised cost, the amount of any loss will be recognised in the income statement. For available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss directly recognised in equity will be removed and recognised in the income statement when the financial asset is sold.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through the income statement

This category has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through the income statement on initial recognition. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or to generate short term profits, or if so designated by management. Assets in this category are classified as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They arise when the consolidated entity provides money, goods or services directly to a debtor with no intention of selling the receivable. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets.

Loans and other receivables excluding those held as available-for-sale are recognised at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the consolidated entity's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets, comprising principally marketable equity securities, are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Purchases and sales of investments and other financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the consolidated entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs for all financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the consolidated entity has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

(o) Derivatives

From 1 July 2004 to 30 June 2005

The consolidated entity has taken the exemption available under AASB 1 to apply AASB 132 and AASB 139 from 1 July 2005. The consolidated entity has applied previous AGAAP to the comparative information on financial instruments within the scope of AASB 132 and AASB 139. For further information on previous AGAAP, refer to the annual report for the year ended 30 June 2005.

From 1 July 2005

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value. The method of recognising the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The consolidated entity designates certain derivatives as either: (1) hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or (2) hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges); or (3) hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation.

The consolidated entity documents at the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. The consolidated entity also documents its assessment, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, as to whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items.

(i) Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

(ii) Cash flow hedge

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in equity in the hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in equity are recycled in the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect profit or loss (for instance when the forecast sale that is hedged takes place). However, when the forecast transaction that is hedged results in the recognition of a non-financial asset (for example, inventory) or a non-financial liability, the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the measurement of the initial cost or carrying amount of the asset or liability.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold or terminated, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the income statement. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the income statement.

(iii) Net investment in a foreign operation

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Where effective, foreign exchange differences relating to foreign currency transactions hedging a net investment in a foreign operation, together with any related income tax, are transferred to the exchange fluctuations reserve on consolidation. The ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement.

(iv) Derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting

Certain derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Changes in the fair value of any derivative instrument that does not qualify for hedge accounting are recognised immediately in the income statement.

(p) Financial instruments included in liabilities and equity

From 1 July 2005

Bank overdrafts, bank loans, commercial paper, mortgage loans and other loans are initially recognised at their fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost with any difference between the net proceeds and the maturity amount recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

Eurobond notes and US\$ notes are carried at amortised cost, translated at exchange rates ruling at reporting date. Any difference between amortised cost and their amount at maturity is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method.

Undated subordinated convertible securities are carried at amortised cost. These securities have been translated at the exchange rate ruling at reporting date. Any difference between amortised cost and their amount at maturity is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowing using the effective interest method. The terms and conditions of undated subordinated convertible securities outstanding is set out in Note 25.

From 1 July 2005, the consolidated entity reclassified the issue of \$400 million of Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS1) and \$210 million of 2002 Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS2) from equity to liabilities. The conversion discount and transaction costs are set off against the carrying value of the PACRS1 and PACRS2 at amortised cost. Over the life of the PACRS1 and PACRS2, these amounts are reflected in the income statement as financing costs using the effective interest method. The coupons on the PACRS1 and PACRS2 are recorded as a finance cost in the income statement.

Prior to 1 July 2005

(i) Financial Instruments included in equity

The issue of \$400 million of Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS1) and \$210 million of 2002 Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS2) was classified as equity and the coupon interest payable on the PACRS1 and PACRS2 was treated as a distribution of shareholders' equity. The consolidated income statement did not include the coupon interest on the PACRS1 or PACRS2.

PACRS were recorded at the amount of consideration received less transaction costs.

(ii) Financial Instruments included in liabilities

Liabilities were recognised for amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the consolidated entity.

Bank overdrafts, bank loans, mortgage loans and other loans were carried at their principal amounts. Interest was charged as an expense as it accrued other than for amounts capitalised.

Commercial paper was carried at face value. The discount interest was carried as a deferred expense and brought to account on an accruals basis.

US\$ notes were carried at face value and translated at the exchange rates ruling at reporting date. Interest was charged as an expense as it accrued.

Eurobond notes were carried at face value. The discount on issue was carried as a deferred expense and amortised over the period to maturity. Interest was charged as an expense as it accrued.

Undated subordinated convertible securities were initially recorded at the amount of consideration received. These securities were translated at the rate of exchange ruling at reporting date. Interest payable on these securities was recognised when entitlements accrued and was calculated in accordance with the terms of each issue.

(q) Fair value estimation

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities must be estimated for recognition, measurement and disclosure purposes.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and trading and available-for-sale securities) is based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the consolidated entity is the current bid price; the quoted market price used for financial liabilities is the current ask price.

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques. The consolidated entity uses a variety of methods, including discounted cash flows to calculate the fair value of financial instruments. These calculations are performed using current market inputs which may include the use of interest and forward exchange rates ruling at balance date. The consolidated entity makes assumptions concerning these valuations that are based on market conditions existing at each balance date. Quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used for long-term debt instruments held.

The nominal value of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values. The fair value of financial liabilities for disclosure purposes is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the consolidated entity for similar financial instruments.

(r) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the consolidated entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Property, plant and equipment, excluding freehold land, are depreciated at rates based upon their expected useful lives using the straight line method.

Depreciation rates used for each class of asset are as follows:

Leasehold land between 1% - 3% (2005 1% - 3%)

Land improvements between 1% - 3% (2005 1% - 3%)

Buildings between 1% - 5% (2005 1% - 5%)

Plant and equipment between 3% - 25% (2005 3% - 25%)

Finance leased assets between 4% - 20% (2005 4% - 20%)

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds of each disposed asset with its carrying amount, and are included in the income statement as other income.

(s) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the difference between the cost of a business combination over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired. Goodwill is carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is allocated to CGUs and tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

(ii) Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets acquired are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Expenditure on research associated with product research is charged against net income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

Expenditure on development activities associated with product development innovation is capitalised if the product is technically and commercially feasible and adequate resources are available to complete

development. Capitalised development expenditure is amortised over the period of time during which the benefits are expected to arise, typically not exceeding ten years.

Expenditure on significant commercial development, including major software applications and associated systems, is capitalised and amortised over the period of time during which the benefits are expected to arise, typically between 3 to 8 years.

Software costs are capitalised as intangible assets if they are separable or arise from contractual or other legal rights and it is probable that the expected future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the consolidated entity, and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Where software is internally generated, only the costs incurred in the development phase are capitalised and amortised over the period of time during which the benefits are expected to arise, typically not exceeding ten years. Software costs which are incurred in the research phase are expensed.

Expenditure on other internally generated intangibles is charged against net income in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

(t) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year which were unpaid at the end of the financial year. These amounts are unsecured.

Trade and other payables are stated at their amortised cost and are non interest bearing.

(u) Financing costs

Financing costs include interest income and expense, amortisation of discounts or premiums relating to borrowings, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings, lease finance charges and the unwinding discount on provision balances.

Financing costs are brought to account in determining profit for the year, except to the extent the financing costs are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset. Such financing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset up to the time it is ready for its intended use and are then amortised over the expected useful economic life.

(v) Provisions

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A provision is recognised when there is a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the recovery receivable is recognised as an asset when it is virtually certain that the recovery will be received.

In the income statement, the expense recognised in respect of a provision is presented net of the recovery.

(i) Restructuring

A provision for restructuring is recognised when:

- a) there is a detailed formal plan for the restructuring at the commitment date, identifying at least: the business or part of a business concerned; the principal locations affected; the location, function and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services (for involuntarily terminated employees, the plan must also specifically identify the benefit formula to be used for determining individual employee involuntary termination payments, job classification and functions); when the plan will be implemented; and the expenditures that will be made; and

- b) the entity has announced the main features of the plan or started to implement the plan so as to raise a valid expectation in those affected that the entity will carry out the restructuring.

(ii) Dividends

A provision for dividends payable is recognised in the reporting period in which the dividends are declared on or before the end of the financial period but not distributed at balance date.

(iii) Decommissioning

The present value of the estimated costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it is located are recognised as an asset within property, plant and equipment and as a provision, where a legal or constructive obligation exists. At each reporting date, the liability is remeasured in line with changes in discount rates, timing and estimated cash flows. Any changes in the liability are added or deducted from the related asset, other than the unwinding of the discount, which is recognised as a financing cost in the income statement.

(iv) Onerous Contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when unavoidable costs under a contract, calculated as the lower of the cost of fulfilling the contract and any compensation or penalties arising from the failure to fulfil it, is loss-making, rather than simply unfavourable due to current prices. A provision is recognised only in respect of the onerous element of the contract. The provision is discounted to its present value, where the effect of discounting is material.

(v) Insurance and Other Claims

Provisions for workers' compensation, insurance and other claims are made for claims received and claims expected to be received in relation to incidents occurring prior to reporting date, based on historical claim rates.

Estimated net future cash flows are based on the assumption that all claims will be settled and the weighted average cost of historical claims adjusted for inflation will continue to approximate future costs.

(w) Employee benefits

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Sick Leave

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Liabilities for employee benefits such as wages, salaries, annual leave, sick leave and other current employee entitlements represent present obligations resulting from employees' services provided to reporting date, and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Long Service Leave

Liabilities relating to long service leave are measured as the present value of estimated future cash outflows to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Liabilities which are not expected to be settled within twelve months are discounted using market yields at the reporting date of high quality corporate bonds. In countries where there is no deep market for corporate bonds (such as Australia), the market yield on government bonds at the reporting date is used. The rates used reflect the terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Retirement Benefit Obligations

(a) Defined Benefit Plans

The consolidated entity's liability or asset in respect of defined benefit pension plans is recognised in the balance sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date plus unrecognised actuarial gains (less unrecognised actuarial losses), less the fair value of the pension plan's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting

date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity.

Past service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Future taxes that are funded by the entity and are part of the provision of the existing benefit obligation (eg taxes on investment income and employer contributions) are taken into account in measuring the net liability or asset.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions by the Company or the consolidated entity to the defined contribution fund are recognised as an expense as they become payable. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

(iv) Share-based Payments

The company maintains two Employee Share Schemes: the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) and the Employee Share/Option Plan (ESOP). Both schemes were introduced in 1985, and have been subsequently amended and approved by shareholders at Annual General Meetings.

A number of sub-plans exist under the ESPP, including the Employee Incentive Share Plan (EISP), the Senior Executive Retention Share Plan (SERSP) and the Senior Executive Retention Payment Plan (SERPP).

Where loans are made to assist in the purchase of shares under a sub-plan, they are treated as a reduction in equity and not recognised as a receivable. Repayments are recorded as contributions to share capital. Shares are held in trust until the loan is settled.

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Share options granted before 7 November 2002 which have vested before 1 January 2005

No expense is recognised in respect of these options. The shares are recognised when the options are exercised and the proceeds received allocated to share capital.

Share options granted after 7 November 2002 which have vested after 1 January 2005

The fair value of options granted is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in the share-based payments reserve in equity. The fair value is measured at grant date taking into account market performance conditions only, and spread over the vesting period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the options. The fair value of options granted is measured using the Black Scholes model. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest, except where forfeiture is due to market related conditions.

Upon exercise of the options, the balance of the share-based payments reserve relating to those options is transferred to share capital.

(v) Profit Sharing and Bonus Plans

A liability and an expense is recognised for profit sharing and bonus plans, including benefits based on the future value of equity instruments and benefits under plans allowing the consolidated entity to settle in either cash or shares.

Entitlements under the Employee Bonus Payment Plan (EBPP) are estimated and accrued at the end of the financial reporting period.

(x) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or the exercise of options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(y) Earnings per Share (EPS)

(i) Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members of the company for the reporting period, by the weighted average number of ordinary shares of the company for the reporting period, adjusted for any bonus issue.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share

Diluted EPS is calculated by adjusting the basic EPS for the after tax effect of financing costs and the effect of conversion to ordinary shares associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The diluted EPS weighted average number of shares includes the number of ordinary shares assumed to be issued for no consideration in relation to dilutive potential ordinary shares. The number of ordinary shares assumed to be issued for no consideration represents the difference between the number that would have been issued at the exercise price and the number that would have been issued at the average market price.

The identification of dilutive potential ordinary shares is based on net profit or loss from continuing ordinary operations and is applied on a cumulative basis, taking into account the incremental earnings and incremental number of shares for each series of potential ordinary shares.

(z) Change in accounting policies financial instruments

The consolidated entity has elected not to restate comparative information for financial instruments within the scope of Accounting Standards *AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and *AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, as permitted on the first-time adoption of AIFRS. The effect of changes in the accounting policies for financial instruments on the balance sheet as at 1 July 2005 is shown below:

	Note	30 June 2005 \$m	CONSOLIDATED Effect of adoption \$m	1 July 2005 \$m	30 June 2005 \$m	AMCOR LIMITED Effect of adoption \$m	1 July 2005 \$m
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		229.8		229.8	3.7		3.7
Trade and other receivables	(iii),(iv),(vii),(ix)	1,824.7	(120.8)	1,703.9	6,004.8	(43.7)	5,961.1
Inventories		1,440.1		1,440.1			
Other financial assets	(iv),(vi),(vii),(viii)		109.6	109.6		1.7	1.7
Total current assets		3,494.6	(11.2)	3,483.4	6,008.5	(42.0)	5,966.5
Non-current assets							
Investments accounted for using the equity method	(vi)	40.7	6.6	47.3			
Other financial assets	(iv)	52.8	4.0	56.8	4,686.0	4.0	4,690.0
Property, plant and equipment		4,426.8		4,426.8	4.1		4.1
Deferred tax assets	(xi)	349.9	22.0	371.9	26.8	13.8	40.6
Intangible assets		1,998.0		1,998.0	10.5		10.5
Other non-current assets	(iii),(vi)	96.3	(12.0)	84.3	10.5	(8.4)	2.1
Total non-current assets		6,964.5	20.6	6,985.1	4,737.9	9.4	4,747.3
Total assets		10,459.1	9.4	10,468.5	10,746.4	(32.6)	10,713.8
Current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	(ii),(ix)	1,996.0	9.2	2,005.2	35.9	(0.4)	35.5
Interest bearing liabilities	(iii)	887.2	(1.3)	885.9	3,849.6	(1.3)	3,848.3
Subordinated convertible securities	(i)		414.6	414.6			
Other financial liabilities	(vii),(viii)		7.5	7.5		9.2	9.2
Current tax liabilities		82.5		82.5	13.2		13.2
Provisions	(ii)	289.3	(8.7)	280.6	2.1		2.1
Total current liabilities		3,255.0	421.3	3,676.3	3,900.8	7.5	3,908.3
Non-current liabilities							
Trade and other payables	(vii),(viii)	31.6	5.6	37.2			
Interest bearing liabilities	(iii),(v)	1,917.3	(10.2)	1,907.1	1,275.9	(7.9)	1,268.0
Subordinated convertible securities	(i)	301.1	215.2	516.3	301.1		301.1
Deferred tax liabilities	(xi)	517.3	(1.0)	516.3	62.6	0.2	62.8
Provisions		99.9		99.9	5.5		5.5
Retirement benefit obligations		358.9		358.9	58.8		58.8
Total non-current liabilities		3,226.1	209.6	3,435.7	1,703.9	(7.7)	1,696.2
Total liabilities		6,481.1	630.9	7,112.0	5,604.7	(0.2)	5,604.5
Net assets		3,978.0	(621.5)	3,356.5	5,141.7	(32.4)	5,109.3

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Equity							
Contributed equity	(i)	3,322.1	(596.6)	2,725.5	2,725.5		2,725.5
Reserves	(ix),(x)	(148.2)	(28.1)	(176.3)	4.4	(24.1)	(19.7)
Retained profits	(iii),(v),(vi)	726.1	3.2	729.3	2,411.8	(8.3)	2,403.5
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,900.0	(621.5)	3,278.5	5,141.7	(32.4)	5,109.3
Minority interest		78.0		78.0			
Total equity		3,978.0	(621.5)	3,356.5	5,141.7	(32.4)	5,109.3

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The following financial assets and financial liabilities were designated at fair value through profit or loss from 1 July 2005. These financial assets and financial liabilities were previously measured at cost:

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	Fair value at 1 July 2005 \$m	Carrying amount at 30 June 2005 \$m	Fair value at 1 July 2005 \$m	Carrying amount at 30 June 2005 \$m
Financial assets:				
Derivatives hedging employee share plan				
Equity share options	1.5	2.9	1.5	2.9
Equity share swaps	3.8	4.1	3.8	4.1
	5.3	7.0	5.3	7.0
Financial liabilities:				
Interest free loan		2.3		
	Fair value at 1 July 2005 \$m	Carrying amount at 30 June 2005 \$m	Fair value at 1 July 2005 \$m	Carrying amount at 30 June 2005 \$m
Non-current financial assets				
Share investments	7.7	7.7		
	7.7	7.7		

The following transitional provisions have an effect on future periods:

On initial recognition, certain financial assets and liabilities were measured at fair value through the income statement.

The effectiveness of hedging relationships was assessed at 1 July 2005 and any ineffectiveness has been recognised in retained earnings. As provided under AASB 1, assessment of effectiveness at hedge inception has not been undertaken where the hedge was entered into before 1 July 2005.

The adjustments made at 1 July 2005 to restate the opening balance sheet to comply with AASB 132 and 139 include the following:

- (i) The Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS) have been reclassified from issued capital of \$596.6 million to current and non-current subordinated convertible securities of \$414.6 million and \$215.2 million respectively. The conversion discount of \$32.1 million and other non-current asset transaction issue costs of \$13.3 million have been set off against the carrying value of the PACRS at amortised cost. Over the life of the PACRS, these amounts will be reflected in the income statement using the effective interest method.

(ii) The coupons on the PACRS from 1 July 2005 are recorded as a finance cost, rather than a distribution from retained earnings. Therefore, the accrual of the coupons results in an increase to current payables of \$8.7 million and was offset by a decrease in current provisions of \$8.7 million. The increase to finance costs for the 12 months to 30 June 2006 is \$57.8 million.

(iii) For Amcor Limited, interest bearing liabilities have been measured at amortised cost which includes the netting of deferred finance costs previously recognised in assets. The following adjustments were made:

current receivables decreased by \$1.2 million;

non-current other assets decreased by \$8.4 million;

current interest bearing liabilities decreased by \$1.3 million;

non-current interest bearing liabilities decreased by \$7.9 million; and

a decrease of \$0.4 million to retained profits.

(iv) For Amcor Limited, financial instruments in relation to various employee equity share and option plans have been measured at fair value and have resulted in a decrease of \$7.0 million in current receivables and an increase of \$1.3 million and \$4.0 million in other current and non-current financial assets.

(v) The measurement of interest bearing liabilities at fair value resulted in a decrease in non-current interest bearing liabilities of \$2.3 million and an increase in retained profits of \$2.3 million.

(vi) The equity method investment in Vision Grande was remeasured to reflect the consideration for the option to purchase shares. In addition, the 96 million options to acquire shares in Vision Grande, held at 1 July 2005 were recorded at their fair value. This resulted in an increase in the equity method investment of \$6.6 million and an increase in other current financial assets of \$29 million.

(vii) Based on the maturity date of the instruments, certain financial instrument derivative amounts previously recognised in current receivables and current payables have been reclassified to increase other current financial assets by \$78.2 million and increase other current financial liabilities by \$5.0 million respectively.

(viii) The recognition and measurement of all derivatives at fair value, resulting in:

other current financial assets and liabilities of \$1.1 million and \$12.5 million, and
non-current trade and other payables of \$0.6 million.

(ix) The transfer of deferred hedging gains and losses relating to interest rate risk on various interest bearing liabilities. These amounts were designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges. The effect of this adjustment is to:

decrease current asset receivables by \$35.5 million

decrease current liability payables by \$1.5 million, with

the net decrease of \$34.0 million recognised in reserves.

(x) The deferral in equity of the effective portion of the fair value of derivatives designated and accounted for as a cash flow hedge of underlying forecast foreign exchange and commodity exposures. This resulted in a decrease of \$4.4 million in reserves.

(xi) The recognition of deferred tax assets of \$22 million, a reduction in deferred tax liabilities of \$1 million and an increase of \$10.2 million in reserves in relation to the adjustments described above.

(aa) Rounding of amounts

The company is of the kind referred to in the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Class order 98/0100 dated 10 July 1998. In accordance with that Class Order, amounts in the Financial Report have been rounded nearest \$100,000 or, where the amount is \$50,000 or less, zero, unless specifically stated otherwise.

(ab) New accounting standards and UIG Interpretations

Certain new accounting standards and Urgent Issues Group (UIG) interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2006 reporting periods. The consolidated entity's assessment of these new standards and interpretations is set out below:

(i) *UIG 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*

UIG 4 is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006. The consolidated entity has not elected to adopt UIG 4 early. It will apply UIG 4 and the UIG 4 transition provisions in its 2007 financial statements. The consolidated entity will therefore apply UIG 4 on the basis of facts and circumstances that existed as of 1 July 2006. An assessment of the impact of UIG 4 is currently being performed, and as yet it is not possible to make a reliable measurement of the financial impact.

(ii) *AASB 2005-5 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 1, AASB 139]*

AASB 2005-5 is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006. The consolidated entity has not elected to adopt AASB 2005-5 early. The amendments provide transitional relief if UIG 4 and UIG 5 were early adopted and also provides for amendments to AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement as a consequence of UIG 4 and UIG 5.

(iii) *UIG 5 Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds*

The consolidated entity does not have any material interests in decommissioning, restoration and environmental rehabilitation funds. This interpretation is not expected to affect the consolidated entity's financial statements.

(iv) *AASB 2005-9 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 4, AASB 1023, AASB 139 and AASB 132]*

AASB 2005-9 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2006. The amendments relate to the accounting for financial guarantee contracts. The consolidated entity has not elected to adopt the amendments early. It will apply the revised standards in its 30 June 2007 financial statements. Application of the revised rules may result in the recognition of financial liabilities in the financial statements of the parent entity under guarantees given pursuant to the deed of cross guarantee (refer Note 44) in respect of amounts payable by wholly-owned subsidiaries. The parent entity and the consolidated entity may also have to recognise a liability in relation to a guarantee given by a subsidiary in respect of a lease by a former subsidiary (refer Note 40). An assessment of the fair value of these guarantees is currently being performed, and as yet it is not possible to make a reliable measurement of the financial impact. The new rules will be implemented retrospectively with a restatement of comparatives as required by AASB 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*.

(v) *AASB 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and AASB 2005-10 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards [AASB 132, AASB 101, AASB 114, AASB 117, AASB 133, AASB 139, AASB 1, AASB 4, AASB 1023 and AASB 1038]*

AASB 7 and AASB 2005-10 are applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. The consolidated entity has not adopted the standards early. Application of the standards will not affect any of the amounts recognised in the financial statements, but will impact the type of information disclosed in relation to the consolidated entity's financial statements.

(vi) *UIG 6 Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment*

UIG 6 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 December 2006. The consolidated entity has not sold any electronic or electrical equipment on the European market and has not incurred any associated liabilities. This interpretation will not affect the consolidated entity's financial statements.

(vii) *UIG 7 Applying the Restatement Approach under AASB 129 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies*

UIG 7 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 March 2006. The interpretation addresses the requirement in AASB 129 for financial statement to be stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the reporting date when they are reported in the currency of a hyperinflationary economy. This interpretation is not expected to affect the consolidated entity's financial statements.

(viii) *UIG 9 Reassessment of embedded derivatives*

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UIG 9 is applicable to annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 June 2006. The interpretation clarifies that an entity is required to reassess whether an embedded derivative should be accounted for separately from the host contract only when there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows otherwise required. The interpretation is not expected to have a material affect on the consolidated entity's financial statements.

NOTE 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company and the consolidated entity's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks; market risk (including currency risk, equity securities price risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk, employee share plan risk); credit risk and liquidity risk.

The company and the consolidated entity's overall risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. The company and the consolidated entity negotiates appropriate commercial terms or uses derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge certain risk exposures.

Risk management is carried out by Amcor Treasury under policies approved by the Board of Directors. Amcor Treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the consolidated entity's business groups. The Board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks, use of derivative financial instruments and investing excess liquidity.

(a) Market risk

(i) Currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the entity within the consolidated entity. The consolidated entity operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposures mainly to the US dollar and Euro.

In relation to transactional foreign currency exposures, the company and the consolidated entity's policy is to hedge all net forecast or actual foreign currency exposures greater than A\$100,000, where exposures are measured as forecast or actual transactional cash flows in currencies other than the functional currency of the business.

Accounts payable and borrowings include amounts repayable in foreign currencies shown at their Australian dollar equivalents. All material foreign currency liabilities are hedged or matched by equivalent assets in the same currencies, such matching representing a natural hedge. Cross currency interest rate swaps allow the consolidated entity to swap long term Australian denominated borrowings into foreign currencies to hedge the investment in entities with functional currencies which are not the reporting currency of the parent entity.

(ii) Equity securities price risk

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The company and the consolidated entity is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the consolidated entity and classified on the balance sheet either as available-for-sale or at fair value through the income statement.

(iii) *Commodity price risk*

The company and the consolidated entity is exposed to commodity price risk, particularly for resin, and manages this by passing the risk contractually to customers to the maximum extent possible. In the case of aluminium, some hedging is undertaken based on customer instructions, and all related risks, benefits and costs are passed onto the customer.

(iv) *Interest rate risk*

The company and the consolidated entity is exposed to movements in interest rates under various debt facilities. By monitoring global interest rates and, where appropriate, hedging interest rate exposures or borrowing at fixed interest rates, the company is able to manage the consolidated entity's interest rate risk.

The Group also manages its interest-rate risk by using floating-for-fixed interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps and forward rate agreements allow the consolidated entity to swap floating rate borrowings into fixed rates and vice-versa.

Each contract involves quarterly or semi-annual payment or receipt of the net amount of interest. Floating rates are based on interest rate settings in the currencies concerned plus the consolidated entity's credit margin.

The company and the consolidated entity may also enter into interest rate options to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on floating rate long-term debt. There were no interest rate options outstanding at year end (2005: Nil).

(v) *Employee share plan risk*

In relation to the cash settled variants of the Employee Options and Employee Bonus Payment Plan (EBPP) schemes, the company and the consolidated entity is exposed to movements in the value of the underlying ordinary shares of Amcor Limited. For all such entitlements offered, the consolidated entity has hedged its exposure by entering into cash settled equity share option or equity share swap contracts that offset the fluctuations in value of the employee benefit.

(b) Credit risk

The company and the consolidated entity has no significant concentrations of credit risk. In order to control any exposure which may result from non-performance by counterparties, financial assets, other than trade receivables, and hedging contracts are only entered into with a range of major banks with a minimum long term credit rating of A- by Standard & Poor's. In addition, the Amcor Limited Board must approve these banks for use, and specific internal guidelines have been established with regard to limits, dealing and settlement procedures.

Financial Instruments

The maximum credit risk on financial assets of the consolidated entity, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount of receivables, net of impairment losses.

The company and the consolidated entity minimises its concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of customers and counterparties in various countries. The consolidated entity has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. There is no material exposure to any individual customer.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The credit risk exposure arising from derivative financial instruments is the sum of all contracts with a positive replacement cost. For derivative financial instruments, the maximum credit exposure is the amount contracted to be received by the consolidated entity when settlement occurs.

(c) Liquidity risk

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Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Amcor Treasury aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available whilst maintaining minimum cash balances.

NOTE 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

(a) **Critical accounting estimates and assumptions**

The consolidated entity makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Management believes the following are the critical accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the AIFRS financial statements:

The testing for impairment of assets;

The testing for impairment of goodwill;

Income tax related assumptions and estimates; and

The calculation of annual pension costs and related assets and liabilities.

Impairment of assets

The determination of impairment for property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets involves the use of estimates that include, but is not limited to, the cause, timing and amount of the impairment. Impairment is based on a large number of factors, such as changes in competitive positions, expectations of growth, increased cost of capital, current replacement costs, increases in cost of inputs, and other factors which may indicate impairment. An asset is considered impaired when the recoverable amount is less than the carrying value. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value-in-use. In calculating value-in-use, the cash flows include projections of cash inflows and outflows from continuing use of the asset and cash flows associated with disposal of the asset. The cash flows are estimated for the asset in its current condition. In assessing value-in-use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the risks specific to the asset or CGU. The identification of impairment indicators, the estimation of future cash flows and the determination of fair values of assets (or groups of assets) requires management to make significant estimates and judgements concerning the identification of impairment indicators, earnings before interest and tax, growth rates, applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual values.

Refer Note 1(i) for further details regarding the accounting policy regarding Impairment of assets .

Management believes that this policy is critical to the financial statements, particularly when evaluating the consolidated entity's assets for impairment. Varying results from this impairment analysis are possible due to the significant estimates and judgements involved.

Impairment of Goodwill

The consolidated entity tests, at least annually, whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 1(i) and (s) of the Financial Statements. The recoverable amounts of CGUs have been determined based on the higher of net selling price or value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions, including forecast earnings before interest and tax, growth rates and discount rates. Refer to Note 21 of the Financial Statements for details of these assumptions and the potential impact of changes to these assumptions.

The assumptions are management's best estimates based on current and forecast market conditions. Changes in economic and operating conditions impacting these assumptions could result in additional impairment charges in future periods.

Management believes that this policy is critical to the financial statements, particularly when evaluating the consolidated entity's goodwill for impairment. Varying results from this analysis are possible due to the significant estimates and judgements involved in the Company's evaluations.

Income Taxes

The consolidated entity is subject to income taxes in Australia and foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgement is required in determining the world-wide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations relating to the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The consolidated entity recognises liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

In addition, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised. The consolidated entity's assumptions regarding future realization may change due to future operating performance and other factors.

Retirement benefit obligations

A liability or asset in respect of defined benefit superannuation plans is recognised in the balance sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date plus unrecognised actuarial gains (less unrecognised actuarial losses) less the fair value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognised past service cost. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments which arise from membership of the fund to the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service.

Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on either national government bonds or corporate bonds (in countries where there is a deep market in high quality corporate bonds) with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged or credited to equity.

Refer Note 1(w) to the financial statements for further details of the accounting policy relating to retirement benefit obligations. Refer Note 32 of the financial statements for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans. The following are the main categories of assumptions used:

Discount rate;

Rate of inflation;

Expected return on plan assets;

Future salary increases; and

Medical cost trend rates (in the case of non-pension health plans).

The assumptions made have a significant impact on the calculations and any adjustments arising therefrom.

If the discount rate were to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the carrying amount of pension obligations would be an estimated \$68.8 million lower or \$80.0 million higher. In addition, a one-half percentage point change in the actuarial assumption regarding the expected return on plan assets would result in a change of approximately \$3.3 million in pre-tax pension expense for the year ended 30 June 2006. In addition, changes in external factors, including fair values of plan assets could result in possible future changes to the amount of the pension obligations recognised in the balance sheet.

NOTE 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Business segments are the primary reporting segments, as these reflect the consolidated entity's management reporting system. The secondary reporting segments have been classified based on the geographical location of the consolidated entity's business segments.

(a) Description of segments

Business segments

The consolidated entity is organised on a global basis into the following business segments by product type:

Amcor PET

Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) packaging for a broad range of predominantly beverage & food products, including carbonated soft drinks, water, juices, sports drinks, milk-based beverages, spirits and beer, sauces, dressings, spreads and personal care items and plastic caps for a wide variety of applications.

Amcor Australasia

Corrugated boxes, cartons, folding cartons; steel and aluminium cans for foods, beverages and household products; flexible packaging; PET plastic jars and bottles; plastic and metal closures; glass wine bottles; multiwall sacks; cartonboard; paper and paper recycling.

Amcor Flexibles

Flexible and film packaging in the food and beverage and pharmaceutical sectors, including confectionery, coffee, fresh food and dairy, as well as high value-added medical applications. Specialty folding cartons for tobacco, confectionery and cosmetics.

Amcor Sunclipse

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The distribution unit purchases, warehouses, sells and delivers a wide variety of products. The business also manufactures corrugated and other mostly fibre based specialty product packaging including point of sale displays.

Amcor Asia

Tobacco carton packaging; flexible plastic packaging for the food and industrial markets.

Geographic segments

Although the consolidated entity's operations are managed on a global basis, they operate in five main geographical areas:

Australia and New Zealand

Comprises operations carried on in Australia and New Zealand which are largely managed together. The areas of operations are principally corrugated boxes, cartons, folding cartons; steel and aluminium cans for foods, beverages and household products; flexible packaging; PET plastic jars and bottles; plastic and metal closures; glass wine bottles; multiwall sacks; cartonboard; paper and paper recycling.

Europe

Comprises operations carried on in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Ireland, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ukraine, Switzerland, Portugal and Morocco. The Flexibles and PET businesses operate manufacturing facilities in these countries.

North America

Comprises operations carried on in the United States of America and Canada. The PET, Sunclipse and Flexibles businesses operate manufacturing or distribution facilities in these countries.

Latin America

Comprises operations carried on in Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador and Puerto Rico. The PET and Flexibles businesses operate manufacturing facilities in these countries. Sunclipse distributes products in Mexico.

Asia

Comprises operations carried out in Malaysia, China, Indonesia, India, Singapore and Philippines. The PET and Asian business operate manufacturing facilities in these countries.

(b) Notes to and forming part of the segment information

(i) Accounting Policies

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies of the consolidated entity as disclosed in Note 1 and accounting standard AASB 114 *Segment Reporting*.

The primary reporting segments have been classified based on the consolidated entity's businesses. The secondary segments have been classified based on the geographical location of the consolidated entity's business segments.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Segment assets and liabilities do not include income taxes.

Segment result is profit before unallocated finance costs and income tax.

Net finance costs include financial income of \$22.4 million (2005: \$20.9 million).

Unallocated items mainly comprise interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

(ii) Changes in Segment Accounting Policy

During the year ended 30 June 2006, a detailed review of the corporate costs of the consolidated entity was undertaken, and it was identified that \$33.4 million (2005 restated: \$33.1 million) of the total \$76.0 million (2005: \$85.4 million) are directly attributable to the results of the operating segments and, as such, have been allocated based on relevant cost and service drivers.

(iii) Changes in Reported Segments

On 1 July 2005, the consolidated entity changed the identification of its segments to combine the previously reported Rentsch and Closures segment with Amcor Flexibles. This change in segments was as a result of changes in the management structure and reporting to the CEO, increasingly common infrastructure shared by the business, including co-location, resourcing and similar technologies. On 1 June 2006, the consolidated entity disposed of the White Cap Metal Closures business for \$333 million. This disposal has been treated as a discontinued operation and as such the Flexibles segment for 30 June 2006 reporting purposes only includes the previously reported Flexibles and Rentsch

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business segments. Prior periods have been restated to reflect these changes.

On 28 February 2006, the consolidated entity disposed of the Asian Corrugated, Closures and Sacks businesses for \$12.9 million . This disposal has been treated as a discontinued operation and as such has been excluded from the Asian business segment for 30 June 2006 reporting purposes. Prior periods have been restated to reflect this change.

(vi) *Inter-segment transfers*

Segment revenues, expenses and results include transfers between segments. Such transfers are generally priced on an arm's length basis and eliminated on consolidation.

(vii) *External revenue by product*

The following table provides a split of external revenue by significant product type:

	PET Packaging \$m	Flexible and Film Packaging \$m	Fibre/Paper Based Packaging \$m	Metal Packaging \$m	Tobacco Cartons \$m	Glass \$m	Discontinued Operations \$m	Other \$m	Consolidated \$m
2005/06	4,048.9	2,390.2	1,707.6	620.5	566.8	111.8	397.4	1,596.1	11,439.3
2004/05	3,696.4	2,409.3	1,710.2	582.0	516.1	97.4	453.5	1,634.7	11,099.6

(c) Business segments

For the year ended 30 June	Amc PET		Amc Australasia		Amc Flexibles		Amc Sunclipse		Amc Asia	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Segment revenue										
Revenue from external customers	4,048.9	3,696.4	2,557.7	2,566.3	2,965.6	2,960.5	1,287.7	1,214.7	173.4	182.8
Inter-segment revenue			3.2	5.4	13.0	10.7	4.4	4.0	1.1	(0.6)
Total sales revenue	4,048.9	3,696.4	2,560.9	2,571.7	2,978.6	2,971.2	1,292.1	1,218.7	174.5	182.2
Share of net profits of associates									9.8	1.8
Other revenue	29.9	29.8	12.7	14.5	20.1	18.5	0.6	7.0	99.4	1.1
Total Segment Revenue	4,078.8	3,726.2	2,573.6	2,586.2	2,998.7	2,989.7	1,292.7	1,225.7	283.7	185.1

Segment result

Profit before depreciation, amortisation, interest, related income tax expense and significant items	451.6	457.3	384.2	431.1	289.6	291.4	78.4	67.3	36.7	31.7
Depreciation & amortisation	206.6	197.5	121.8	115.3	101.2	101.0	13.3	12.6	6.9	8.6
Profit before interest, related income tax expense and significant items	245.0	259.8	262.4	315.8	188.4	190.4	65.1	54.7	29.8	23.1
Net finance costs										
Profit from ordinary activities before related income tax and significant items										
Significant items before related income tax expense	(22.5)	(107.3)		(108.7)	(71.9)	(57.4)			93.8	(9.6)
Profit before related income tax expense										
Income tax expense										
Profit for the financial year										

For the year ended 30 June	Other	Total continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Unallocated / Inter segment eliminations		Consolidated		
		2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	
Segment revenue										
Revenue from external customers	8.6	25.4	11,041.9	10,646.1	397.4	453.5			11,439.3	11,099.6
Inter-segment revenue			21.7	19.5	3.9	8.1	(25.6)	(27.6)		
Total sales revenue	8.6	25.4	11,063.6	10,665.6	401.3	461.6	(25.6)	(27.6)	11,439.3	11,099.6
Share of net profits of associates			9.8	1.8					9.8	1.8
Other revenue	13.5	(0.7)	176.2	70.2	7.5	13.0			183.7	83.2

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Total Segment Revenue	22.1	24.7	11,249.6	10,737.6	408.8	474.6	(25.6)	(27.6)	11,632.8	11,184.6
Segment result										
Profit before depreciation, amortisation, interest, related income tax expense and significant items	(40.6)	(48.0)	1,199.9	1,230.8	49.2	52.8			1,249.1	1,283.6
Depreciation & amortisation	2.0	4.3	451.8	439.3	21.6	22.5			473.4	461.8
Profit before interest, related income tax expense and significant items	(42.6)	(52.3)	748.1	791.5	27.6	30.3			775.7	821.8
Net finance costs			(242.2)	(160.7)	(4.4)	(5.7)			(246.6)	(166.4)
Profit from ordinary activities before related income tax and significant items									529.1	655.4
Significant items before related income tax expense	(0.4)	(6.1)	(1.0)	(289.1)	(63.1)	(35.3)			(64.1)	(324.4)
Profit before related income tax expense									465.0	331.0
Income tax expense			(92.3)	(72.4)	6.5	(0.2)			(85.8)	(72.6)
Profit for the financial year									379.2	258.4

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For the year ended 30 June	Amcor PET		Amcor Australasia		Amcor Flexibles		Amcor Sunclipse		Amcor Asia	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Segment assets	3,853.4	3,786.0	2,552.4	2,556.2	2,312.3	2,412.0	548.5	517.7	409.8	285.8
Segment liabilities	(974.2)	(955.4)	(536.2)	(520.3)	(889.6)	(793.2)	(144.8)	(133.2)	(33.3)	(44.1)
Unallocated corporate borrowings										
Total liabilities										
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method									283.1	40.7
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other non-current segment assets	231.5	225.3	123.2	189.4	107.4	205.9	15.2	23.2	64.1	42.8
Impairment losses - inventories (Note 6)	0.8	2.9	8.4	7.8	3.1	12.2		0.5	1.8	1.0
Impairment losses - trade receivables (Note 6)	2.9	5.9	(1.9)	3.1	(6.1)	3.2	3.4	3.6	1.0	0.3
Reversal of previous impairment losses (Note 6)		(2.7)	(7.1)							
Other non-cash expenses	76.4	30.4	55.6	52.6	60.1	33.5	(0.4)	(1.7)	1.4	1.0

For the year ended 30 June	Other		Total continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Unallocated/ Inter segment eliminations		Consolidated	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Segment assets	98.1	5.8	9,774.5	9,563.5		582.1	(9.6)	(36.3)	9,764.9	10,109.3
Segment liabilities	(179.7)	(222.1)	(2,757.8)	(2,668.3)		(143.7)	9.6	36.3	(2,748.2)	(2,775.7)
Unallocated corporate borrowings									(3,239.6)	(3,105.7)
Total liabilities									(5,987.8)	(5,881.4)
Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method			283.1	40.7					283.1	40.7
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and other non-current segment assets	1.8	0.2	543.2	686.8	10.0	6.1			553.2	692.9
Impairment losses - inventories (Note 6)			14.1	24.4	3.7	2.4			17.8	26.8
Impairment losses - trade receivables (Note 6)	4.7	(1.9)	4.0	14.2					4.0	14.2
Reversal of previous impairment losses (Note 6)			(7.1)	(2.7)					(7.1)	(2.7)

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Other non-cash expenses	(35.3)	76.6	157.8	192.4	10.3	7.3	168.1	199.7
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(d) Geographic segments

For the year ended 30 June	Australia and New Zealand		Europe		North America		Latin America		Asia		Consolidated	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Total external segment revenue	2,557.7	2,566.3	3,448.3	3,547.5	3,806.4	3,425.9	1,024.5	895.7	205.0	210.7	11,041.9	10,646.1
Segment assets	2,178.4	2,518.0	3,344.7	2,562.0	2,781.3	3,104.7	1,011.2	1,004.5	449.3	338.0	9,764.9	9,527.2
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment, intangibles and investments in associates	125.0	189.6	140.0	225.0	133.3	180.1	80.8	49.3	64.1	42.8	543.2	686.8

The geographic segments has been prepared for continuing operations only.

NOTE 5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND FINANCIAL INCOME

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED		Number
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	
Revenue from continuing operations					
Sales Revenue					
Revenue from sale of goods	11,041.9	10,646.1			1
Other income					
Dividend received/receivable					
Controlled entities			18.9	40.6	
Other	0.4	0.6			2
	0.4	0.6	18.9	40.6	
Sub-lease rentals	4.8	3.8			3
Net profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4.0	8.4		0.1	4
Net profit on disposal of businesses	0.4	3.8			5
Net foreign exchange gains	4.1	4.5		324.1	6
Fair value gains on other financial assets designated at fair value through income statement	11.4		10.2		7
Government grants	1.9	1.7			8
Other	52.4	47.4	1.6	1.5	9
Significant Items					
Fair value gains on derivatives related to Vision Grande acquisition	32.0				10
Gain arising from associate's equity issue - Vision Grande	12.5				
Net profit on disposal of controlled entities to Vision Grande	52.3				
Total other income	176.2	70.2	30.7	366.3	
Financial income					
Interest received/receivable					
Controlled entities			359.2	320.5	
Other	21.7	20.4	1.7	2.6	
Total financial income	21.7	20.4	360.9	323.1	

(a) Discontinued operations

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For details of revenue and other income related to discontinued operations during the year ended 30 June 2006, refer Note 12.

NOTE 6. EXPENSES

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Profit before related income tax includes the following specific expenses:				
Depreciation				
of property, plant and equipment - refer Note 1(r)	422.4	416.7	0.6	0.6
Amortisation:				
of leased assets- refer Note 1(r)	9.4	7.7		
of other intangibles	20.0	14.9	0.8	0.5
	451.8	439.3	1.4	1.1
Financial expenses				
Interest paid/payable:				
Controlled entities			181.3	125.3
Finance charges on leased assets	3.3	4.0		
Other	254.9	172.9	104.9	91.0
Amount capitalised - refer Note 1(u)	(2.1)	(3.7)		
	256.1	173.2	286.2	216.3
Borrowing costs	7.8	7.9	0.7	0.8
Total financial expenses	263.9	181.1	286.9	217.1
Impairment of trade receivables	4.0	14.2		
Provisions:				
Employee entitlements and directors retiring allowances	65.8	69.7	1.6	1.6
Write-downs of inventories	14.1	24.4		
Insurance/workers compensation and other claims	34.8	43.1		
Onerous contracts	27.2	12.8		
Decommissioning Expenses	5.6	2.1	1.5	0.3
Restructuring	82.3	70.0		
Employee benefits expense:				
Wages and salaries	1,813.1	1,643.4	24.1	19.8
Workers compensation and other oncosts	162.9	91.6		
Superannuation costs - defined benefit plans	41.8	46.8	1.5	0.3
Superannuation costs - accumulation funds	45.6	54.5		
Other employment benefits expense	15.2	3.2	4.0	3.1
Share based payments expense	2.8	4.4	2.8	4.4
Total employee benefits expense	2,081.4	1,843.9	32.4	27.6
Rental expense relating to operating leases				
Minimum lease payments	100.6	124.7	1.0	1.0
Contingent rentals	8.6			
Total rental expense relating to operating leases	109.2	124.7	1.0	1.0
Asset impairment reversal - refer Note 1(r)	(7.1)	(2.7)		
Asset Impairments	66.8	227.0		
Goodwill impairment		6.3		
Net loss on sale of receivables	4.3	3.0		
Research	37.0	39.7	0.1	0.3
Foreign exchange losses (refer note 5 for net gains)				
Net foreign exchange losses			237.8	

NOTE 7. SIGNIFICANT ITEMS - INCOME / (EXPENSE)

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Significant items before related income tax expense				
Income				
Fair value gains on derivatives related to Vision Grande acquisition	32.0			
Gain arising from associate's equity issue - Vision Grande (1)	12.5			
Net profit on disposal of controlled entities to Vision Grande (2)	52.3			
	96.8			
Expense				
PET business integration and restructure	(10.1)	(51.8)		
Flexibles market sector rationalisation	(53.7)	(34.2)		
Disposal of Asian corrugated, sacks and closures businesses	(7.2)			
Closures business restructure and loss on disposal	(18.6)		2.8	
Asset impairments	(66.8)	(238.4)		
Onerous leases and curtailment of pension funds	(4.5)			
	(160.9)	(324.4)	2.8	
Significant items before related income tax expense	(64.1)	(324.4)	2.8	
Related income tax (expense)/benefit on significant items (where applicable)				
Income tax benefit on PET business integration and restructure	1.5	14.8		
Income tax benefit on Flexibles market sector rationalisation	14.8	9.5		
Closures business restructure and loss on disposal	3.6			
Income tax benefit on asset impairments	3.4	34.3		
Income tax benefit on onerous leases and curtailment of pension funds	2.0			
Income tax benefit on significant items	25.3	58.6		
SIGNIFICANT ITEMS AFTER RELATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE	(38.8)	(265.8)	2.8	
Significant Items attributable to:				
Members of Amcor Limited	(54.6)	(265.8)	2.8	
Minority Interest	15.8			
	(38.8)	(265.8)	2.8	
Significant items before related income tax expense:				
Continuing Operations	(1.0)	(289.1)		
Discontinued Operations	(63.1)	(35.3)	2.8	
	(64.1)	(324.4)	2.8	
Related income tax (expense)/benefit on significant items:				
Continuing Operations	16.0	54.1		
Discontinued Operations	9.3	4.5		
	25.3	58.6		
SIGNIFICANT ITEMS AFTER RELATED INCOME TAX EXPENSE				
Continuing Operations	15.0	(235.0)		
Discontinued Operations	(53.8)	(30.8)		

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(38.8)

(265.8)

2.8

(1) The amount represents the increase in Amcor's share of the associate's net worth, as a result of an equity issue by the associate.

(2) During the year, the Group's China based tobacco packaging plants were sold to an associate - Vision Grande

DETAILS OF CONSOLIDATED SIGNIFICANT ITEMS BEFORE INCOME TAX

2006

	Restructuring							
	Redundancy	Plant	Onerous Lease	Pension	Impairment	Disposal of	Other	Total
	\$m	Closure	\$m	Curtailement	of Assets	controlled	(1)	\$m
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	entities	\$m	\$m
						\$m		\$m
PET	(4.0)	(6.1)	(6.0)	1.9	(8.3)			(22.5)
Flexibles	(3.0)	(47.9)			(18.2)		(2.8)	(71.9)
Closures	(5.4)				(15.5)	(13.1)		(34.0)
Asia	(0.5)				(24.8)	45.5	44.5	64.7
Corporate			(1.8)	1.4				(0.4)
Total	(12.9)	(54.0)	(7.8)	3.3	(66.8)	32.4	41.7	(64.1)

(1) Comprises fair value gains on derivatives related to the Vision Grande acquisition (\$32 million) and gains arising from Vision Grande's equity issue (\$12.5 million)

2005

	Restructuring				(1)	
	Redundancy	Plant	Onerous Lease	Goodwill	Impairment	Total
	\$m	Closure	\$m	Impairment	of Assets	\$m
		\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
PET	(20.7)	(19.1)	(12.0)	(5.6)	(49.9)	(107.3)
Australasia					(108.7)	(108.7)
Flexibles	(27.7)	(6.5)			(23.2)	(57.4)
Asia				(0.7)	(44.2)	(44.9)
Corporate					(6.1)	(6.1)
Total	(48.4)	(25.6)	(12.0)	(6.3)	(232.1)	(324.4)

(1) Comprises \$7.3m related to inventory, \$1.1m related to other intangibles, \$0.4 related to other non current assets and the balance relates to property plant & equipment reflecting the reassessment of carrying values in a number of operating units.

NOTE 8. REVISION OF ESTIMATES**Revision of Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment**

During the year ended 30 June 2006, the useful lives of certain items of plant and equipment were re-assessed. The financial effect of this re-assessment, assuming the assets are held until the end of their estimated useful lives, is to decrease consolidated depreciation expense in the current year and for the next four years, by the following amounts:

	Consolidated \$m	Amcors Limited \$m
2006	10.8	
2007	10.8	
2008	10.8	
2009	10.8	
2010	10.8	

NOTE 9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
(a) Income tax expense				
Current tax expense	(92.6)	(91.4)	42.3	26.6
Adjustments relating to current tax expense of prior periods	0.3	8.6	6.4	8.1
Benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period used to reduce current tax expense	12.3	11.1		
Total current tax expense	(80.0)	(71.7)	48.7	34.7
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.8)	(0.9)	57.3	(95.0)
Total deferred tax expense	(5.8)	(0.9)	57.3	(95.0)
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFIT	(85.8)	(72.6)	106.0	(60.3)
Income tax expense is attributable to:				
Profit from continuing operations	(92.3)	(72.4)	106.0	(60.3)
Profit from discontinued operations	6.5	(0.2)		
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFIT	(85.8)	(72.6)	106.0	(60.3)
Deferred income tax revenue (expense) included in income tax expense comprises:				
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax assets (Note 20)	48.6	(33.0)	54.2	(95.2)
Decrease (increase) in deferred tax liabilities (Note 31)	(54.4)	32.1	3.1	0.2
	(5.8)	(0.9)	57.3	(95.0)

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable				
Profit from continuing operations	508.9	350.0	(180.3)	431.8
Loss from discontinued operations	(43.9)	(19.0)		
Profit before related income tax expense	465.0	331.0	(180.3)	431.8
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2005 - 30%)	(139.5)	(99.3)	54.1	(129.5)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:				
Net operating items non-deductible/non-assessable for tax	(10.3)	(21.2)	(12.3)	(13.3)
Goodwill tax adjustments	1.7	(2.1)		
Net significant items non-deductible/non-assessable for tax	(10.4)	(30.6)	0.8	
Tax rebate on dividends from investments			5.7	12.2
Capital structures	60.3	57.3		
Tax losses, tax credits and temporary differences not recognised for book in prior years now recouped	12.3	11.1		
Income tax benefit related to tax losses of the wholly-owned subsidiaries in the tax-consolidated group			51.3	66.8
	(85.9)	(84.8)	99.6	(63.8)
(Under)/over provision in prior year	11.9	8.6	6.4	3.5
Foreign tax rate differential	(11.8)	3.6		
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFIT	(85.8)	(72.6)	106.0	(60.3)

(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity

Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss but directly debited or credited to equity

Net deferred tax - debited/(credited) directly to equity (Note 20 and 31)	(12.2)	(11.0)	(1.4)	4.4
	(12.2)	(11.0)	(1.4)	4.4

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
(d) Tax losses				
Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised	635.2	658.2		
Potential tax benefit at applicable tax rates	211.3	220.0		

Unused tax losses have been incurred by entities in foreign jurisdictions

Expiration Date	Net Amount \$m	Gross Amount \$m
30 June 2007	10.4	30.6
30 June 2008	8.8	25.4
30 June 2009	10.1	31.9
30 June 2010	9.7	30.5
30 June 2011	10.2	29.2
30 June 2012	8.7	25.4
30 June 2013	10.4	30.8
30 June 2014	11.4	35.2
30 June 2015	5.6	15.9
30 June 2016	6.2	17.8
30 June 2017	5.4	15.5
30 June 2018	5.4	15.5
30 June 2019	5.4	15.5
30 June 2020	5.4	15.5
30 June 2021	1.2	3.5
Indefinite life	97.0	297.0
Total	211.3	635.2

(e) Unrecognised temporary differences

A deferred tax liability has not been recognised in respect of temporary differences arising as a result of the translation of the financial statements of the consolidated entity's investments in subsidiaries and associates. The deferred tax liability will only arise in the event of disposal of the subsidiary or associate, and no such disposal is expected in the foreseeable future.

Unremitted earnings of Amcor's international operations are considered to be re-invested indefinitely and relate to the ongoing operations. Upon distribution of any earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise Amcor may be subject to withholding taxes payable to various foreign countries; however such amounts are not considered to be significant. As Amcor controls when the deferred tax liability will be incurred and is satisfied that it will not be incurred in the foreseeable future, the deferred tax liability has not been recognised.

NOTE 10. AUDITORS REMUNERATION

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$000 s	2005 \$000 s	2006 \$000 s	2005 \$000 s
Audit services:				
KPMG Australian firm:				
Audit and review of financial reports	3,062	2,883	1,884	1,765
Overseas KPMG firms:				
Audit and review of financial reports	5,209	6,268		
Other regulatory audit services	2,655	2,290		
Total remuneration for audit services	10,926	11,441	1,884	1,765
Other services:				
KPMG Australian firm:				
Taxation services	400	299	400	299
Other assurance services	515	380	515	340
Overseas KPMG firms:				
Taxation services	728	486		
Other assurance services	46	135		
Total remuneration for other services	1,689	1,300	915	639
TOTAL AUDITORS REMUNERATION (1)	12,615	12,741	2,799	2,404

(1) Audit fees for the consolidated entity for 2006 include amounts associated with the audit of transition to AIFRS of \$285,000 (2005: \$1,560,000). Audit fees for the parent entity for 2006 include amounts associated with the audit of transition to AIFRS of \$214,000 (2005:\$260,000).

NOTE 11. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	June 2006 cents	June 2005 cents
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	44.4	24.2
From discontinued operations	(4.5)	(2.2)
Attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	39.9	22.0
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>		
From continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	43.2	24.1
From discontinued operations	(3.8)	(2.2)
Attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company	39.4	21.9

(a) Reconciliation of earnings used in calculating earnings per share

	\$m	\$m
<u>Basic earnings per share</u>		
Profit from continuing operations	416.6	277.6
Profit from continuing operations attributable to minority interests	(26.2)	(13.1)
After tax effect of interest on convertible securities		(52.3)
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	390.4	212.2
Loss from discontinued operations	(39.1)	(19.5)
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	351.3	192.7
<u>Diluted earnings per share</u>		
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	390.4	212.2
Interest savings on convertible securities	48.1	
Profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	438.5	212.2
Loss from discontinued operations	(39.1)	(19.5)
Profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	399.4	192.7

(b) Weighted average number of shares used as denominator

	millions	millions
Weighted average number of ordinary shares - for basic EPS	879.7	879.0

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Effect of employee options	0.1	0.1
Effect of partly-paid shares	0.3	1.1
Effect of convertible securities	134.0	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares and potential ordinary shares - for diluted EPS	1,014.1	880.2

(c) Information concerning classification of securities

The following securities have been classified as ordinary shares and included in the calculation of basic earnings per share:

ordinary shares.

The following securities have been classified as potential ordinary shares and included in diluted earnings per share as at 30 June 2006:

ordinary shares

partly paid shares

employee options

convertible securities

(d) Details of securities

(i) Partly paid ordinary shares

Partly paid ordinary shares do not carry the right to participate in dividends in proportion to the amount paid relative to the total issue price and have not been recognised in ordinary share equivalents in the determination of basic earnings per share. Amounts uncalled on partly paid shares and calls in arrears are treated as the equivalent of options to acquire ordinary shares and are included as potential ordinary shares in the determination of diluted earnings per share.

(ii) Options

Options granted to employees under the Amcor Limited employee share/option plans are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share to the extent to which they are dilutive. The options have not been included in the determination of basic earnings per share. Details relating to the options are set out in Note 48.

(iii) Convertible notes

Convertible notes issued are considered to be potential ordinary shares and have been included in the determination of diluted earnings per share. Details relating to the convertible notes are set out in Notes 25 and 30.

NOTE 12. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

(a) Description of events

On 23 February 2006, a controlled entity announced the disposal of its White Cap Metal Closures business for \$333 million with effect from 1 June 2006.

On 23 February 2006, a controlled entity announced the disposal of the Asian Corrugated business for \$12.9 million with effect from 28 February 2006.

Financial information related to these discontinued operations for the period to the date of disposal is set out below. Further information is also provided in Note 4 segment information.

The parent entity, Amcor Limited, did not have any discontinued operations during the financial years ended 30 June 2006 or 30 June 2005.

(b) Financial performance and cash flow information

	TOTAL DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 2006 \$m	TOTAL DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 2005 \$m
The financial performance and cash flow information for the period until disposal and the year ended 30 June 2005 is presented below:		
Revenue (refer Note 4) (1)	404.9	466.5
Expenses	(429.4)	(485.5)
Loss before related income tax (expense)/benefit	(24.5)	(19.0)
Income tax (expense)/benefit	5.1	(0.2)
Loss after related income tax (expense)/benefit of discontinued operations	(19.4)	(19.2)
Loss on sale before related income tax benefit	(19.4)	
Income tax benefit	1.4	
Loss on sale after related income tax benefit	(18.0)	
LOSS FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	(37.4)	(19.2)
Net cash from operating activities	18.1	14.8
Net cash from investing activities(2006 includes an inflow of \$297.5 from the sale of discontinued operations)	289.7	(21.0)
Net cash from financing activities	(34.2)	13.9
NET INCREASE IN CASH GENERATED	273.6	7.7

(c) Carrying amounts of assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities as at the date of disposal and as at 30 June 2005 were:

Intangible assets	189.4	172.3
Deferred tax assets	16.4	5.9
Property, plant and equipment	141.3	180.5
Trade and other receivables	152.3	144.5
Inventories	98.4	87.7
Cash and cash equivalents	11.1	20.5
Other	4.5	89.5
Total assets	613.4	700.9
Retirement benefit obligations	45.4	33.4
Provisions	27.8	19.4
Deferred tax liabilities	10.0	9.7
Interest bearing liabilities	49.8	151.0
Trade and other payables	110.6	87.2
Current tax liabilities		3.6
Other	2.0	4.1

Total liabilities	245.6	308.4
Net assets	367.8	392.5

(1) As inter-segment revenue is eliminated for the consolidated results, revenue from discontinued operations shown above is inclusive of revenue from external customers and other revenue only.

(d) Details of the sale of operations

	TOTAL DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 2006 \$m	TOTAL DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS 2005 \$m
Consideration received or receivable:		
Cash and short-term deposits	308.6	
Present value of deferred sales proceeds	37.3	
Total disposal consideration	345.9	
less carrying amounts of net assets disposed of	(367.8)	
less share of exchange fluctuation reserve	2.5	
Loss on sale before related income tax benefit	(19.4)	
Income tax benefit	1.4	
Loss on sale after related income tax benefit	(18.0)	
Net cash inflow on disposal		
Cash and cash equivalents consideration	308.6	
less cash and cash equivalents balance disposed of	(11.1)	
Reported in the cash flow statement	297.5	

NOTE 13. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cash on hand and at bank	81.2	198.8		3.7
Short-term deposits	17.3	19.0		
Deposits at call	15.4	12.0		
<u>TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>	113.9	229.8		3.7

The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents represents their fair value. The weighted average interest rate for cash assets is 2.3% (2005: 1.54%).

NOTE 14. CURRENT ASSETS - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables (i)	1,411.5	1,519.4	1.1	0.9
Less impairment losses	(45.3)	(49.7)		
	1,366.2	1,469.7	1.1	0.9
Amounts owing by controlled entities			6,517.0	5,960.4
Other receivables (ii)	239.1	137.7	1.1	5.9
Other loans	22.4	100.4		
Prepayments	64.2	116.9	0.1	37.6
<u>TOTAL CURRENT TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES(iii)</u>	1,691.9	1,824.7	6,519.3	6,004.8

(i) Impaired trade receivables

The consolidated entity has recognised a loss of \$4.0 million (2005: \$14.2 million) in respect of impaired trade receivables during the financial year ended 30 June 2006. The loss has been included in general and administration expenses in the income statement.

(ii) Other receivables

These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the consolidated entity. Interest may be charged at commercial rates where the terms of repayment exceed six months. Collateral is not normally obtained.

(iii) Credit risk

Information concerning credit risk of both current and non-current receivables is set out in Note 2.

NOTE 15. CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Raw materials and stores at cost	449.6	455.3		
Raw materials at net realisable value	46.7	118.9		
Work in progress at cost	133.6	86.1		
Work in progress at net realisable value	4.9	49.4		
Finished goods at cost	650.4	543.5		
Finished goods at net realisable value	95.1	186.9		
<u>TOTAL INVENTORIES</u>	1,380.3	1,440.1		

Write-downs of inventories to net realisable value recognised as an expense during the financial year ended 30 June 2006 amounted to \$14.1 million (2005: \$24.4 million). The expense has been included in cost of sales expenses in the income statement. One of the entities of the group has pledged inventory to the value of \$1.8 million (2005 \$2.6 million) for a working capital loan from a local bank.

NOTE 16. CURRENT ASSETS - OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED		AMCOR LIMITED	
	2006 \$m	2005 \$m	2006 \$m	2005 \$m
Derivative financial instruments - held for trading				
Forward exchange contracts	2.5		1.3	
Commodity contracts	0.1			
Contracts for cash settled employee share plan options (American contracts) (Note 18(1); Note 48(c)(v))	2.6		2.6	
	5.2		3.9	
Derivative financial instruments - cash flow hedges				
Forward exchange contracts (Note 38(c))	5.2		0.2	
Commodity contracts (Note 38(d))	0.4			