

AMCOR LTD
Form 20-F
January 16, 2007
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

Registration Statement pursuant to Section 12(b) or (g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

or

Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006

or

Transition Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Or

Shell company report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Date of event requiring this shell company report

For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 0 - 18893

AMCOR LIMITED

ABN 62 000 017 372

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

(Jurisdiction of incorporation of organisation)

679 VICTORIA STREET, ABBOTSFORD, VICTORIA 3067 AUSTRALIA

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

None

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.

Ordinary Shares

American Depositary Shares

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Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the Annual Report.

Ordinary Shares 890,252,026

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual report or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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Indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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DEFINED TERMS

Company or Amcor Limited means Amcor Limited ABN 62 000 017 372, the listed holding company of the Amcor Group. Amcor or we or our means Amcor Limited and all its controlled entities.

Our fiscal year ends on June 30. The fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 is referred to herein as 2005-06 and other fiscal years are referred to in a corresponding manner. All other references are to calendar years.

AIFRS means Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards .

IFRS means International Financial Reporting Standards

AGAAP or Australian GAAP means Australian generally accepted accounting principles prior to the adoption of AIFRS.

US GAAP means United States generally accepted accounting principles.

AASB means Australian Accounting Standards Board.

IASB means International Accounting Standards Board.

UIG means the Urgent Issues Group.

Significant items means items of revenue and expense included in the operating profit or loss which are disclosed as significant under AIFRS by reason of their size and effect on the operating profit or loss. Significant items are not necessarily non-recurring items. See Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Consolidated Financial Statements means the audited consolidated balance sheets of Amcor as of June 30, 2006 and 2005 and the audited consolidated income statements and statements of cash flows for each of the one-year periods ended June 30 for the years 2006, and 2005, together with accompanying notes, included and incorporated by reference herein.

Comparative Financial Statements means the audited consolidated balance sheets of Amcor as of June 30, 2005 and the audited consolidated income statements and statements of cash flows for the year ended June 30, 2005, together with accompanying notes, included and incorporated by reference herein.

PBITDA excluding significant items refers to profit before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization excluding significant items.

PBITA excluding significant items refers to profit before interest, income tax and amortization excluding significant items.

PBIT excluding significant items refers to profit before interest and income tax excluding significant items.

ACCC refers to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

NZCC refers to the New Zealand Commerce Commission.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Unless otherwise indicated, financial information contained in this Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of AIFRS, which complies with IFRS in all material respects. As an Australian registered entity, Amcor was required to prepare its Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with AIFRS for fiscal years commencing on July 1, 2005. AIFRS differs in certain significant respects from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP). For a discussion and quantification of the principle differences between AIFRS and US GAAP, as they relate to Amcor and its consolidated subsidiaries see Note 51 to our Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, included in the Annual Report.

Our previous Annual Reports were prepared in accordance with AGAAP. For a discussion of the principal differences between AIFRS and AGAAP, as they relate to Amcor and its consolidated subsidiaries, see Item 5. Operating and Financial review and Prospects Differences between AIFRS and AGAAP, and Note 50 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements contained in this Annual Report constitute forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve subjective judgment and analysis and are subject to significant uncertainties, risks and contingencies, many of which are outside the control of, and are unknown to, Amcor. Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as may, will, expect, intend, plan, seeks, estimate, anticipate, believe, continue, or similar words.

No representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given or made in relation to any forward-looking statement by any person (including Amcor). In addition, no representation, warranty or assurance (express or implied) is given in relation to any underlying assumption or that any forward looking statements will be achieved. Actual future events may vary materially from the forward looking statement and the assumptions on which the forward looking statements are based. Given these uncertainties, readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward looking statements.

In particular, we caution you that these forward looking statements are based on management's current economic predictions and assumptions and business and financial projections. Amcor's business is subject to uncertainties, risks and changes that may cause its actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The factors that may affect Amcor's future performance include, among others:

- changes in the legal and regulatory regimes in which Amcor operates;
- changes in behaviour of Amcor's major customers;
- changes in behaviour of Amcor's major competitors;
- the impact of foreign currency exchange rates;
- general changes in the economic conditions of the major markets in which Amcor operates.

These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report. Subject to any continuing obligations under applicable law or any relevant stock exchange listing rules, Amcor disclaims any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or revise any of the forward looking statements in this Annual Report, whether as a result of new information, or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

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ITEM 3 KEY INFORMATION

A. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data. This selected consolidated financial data should be read together with Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto that are included elsewhere in this Annual Report. For the first time in 2005-06, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by Australia (AIFRS) and, as such, the basis of preparation is different to that of the most recent comparative year's annual financial report. Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial statements comply with IFRS. The 2004-05 comparatives have been restated accordingly. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are presented in accordance with AIFRS. AIFRS as it applies to the consolidated group is consistent with IFRS in all material respects.

The selected consolidated financial data appearing below as of and for each of the two years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005 has been extracted or derived from our audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto. Periods prior to 2005 (except required US GAAP information) have not been presented as such financial information was prepared in accordance with AGAAP and is therefore not required to be included because it is not comparable to the AIFRS information provided below. For more information relating to the transition from AGAAP to AIFRS, see Note 50 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. AIFRS differs in certain respects to US GAAP. See Note 51 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion and quantification of the significant differences between AIFRS and US GAAP as they apply to Amcor for the periods presented.

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The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, the Consolidated Financial Statements, including Notes thereto.

Selected Financial Data Prepared in Accordance with AIFRS

Year ended June 30	2006 (In millions, except ratios and per share amounts)	2005
	(in A\$, except as stated in US\$)	
Consolidated Income Statement Data:		
Sales revenue from continuing operations	11,041.9	10,646.1
Profit before related income tax expense - continuing operations	508.9	350.0
Profit before related income tax expense	465.0	331.0
Net profit from continuing operations	416.6	277.6
Net profit for the financial year	379.2	258.4
Dividends declared per share in (A\$)	\$0.34	\$0.34
Dividends declared per share in (US\$)(1)	\$US 0.25	\$US 0.22
Earnings per Share for Profit From Continuing Operations		
Basic	\$0.44	\$0.24
Diluted	\$0.43	\$0.24
Earnings per Share		
Basic	\$0.40	\$0.22
Diluted	\$0.39	\$0.22
Per American Depository Share (ADS);		
Earnings per ADS		
Basic	\$1.60	\$0.88
Diluted	\$1.56	\$0.88
Dividends declared per ADS (A\$)	\$1.36	\$1.36
Dividends declared per ADS (US\$) (1)	\$US 0.92	\$US 0.88
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end):		
Total assets	10,155.5	10,459.1
Net assets	3,572.0	3,978.0
Total long-term obligations (including finance leases but excluding subordinated convertible securities)	2,084.9	1,917.3
Capital stock (excluding long term debt)(2)	464.2	301.1
Number of shares (thousands)	890,252	878,183

(1) Dividends have been translated into U.S. dollars at the noon buying rate on the date of payment.

(2) Includes undated subordinated convertible securities which have no maturity dates. These notes are subordinated to all other obligations of Amcor except for issued capital.

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Selected Financial Data Prepared in Accordance with US GAAP

Year ended June 30	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In millions, except ratios and per share amounts) (In A\$, except as stated in US\$)				
Consolidated Income Statement Data:					
Sales revenue	11,439.3	11,099.6	10,405.9	10,709.9	7,472.4
Income from continuing operations	320.8	242.2	348.2	407.8	809
Net income	154.6	205.7	364.3	355.5	797.1
Earnings per Share					
Income from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$0.36	\$0.28	\$0.40	\$0.49	\$1.21
Diluted (1)	\$0.36	\$0.28	\$0.40	\$0.48	\$1.09
Net Income:					
Basic	\$0.18	\$0.23	\$0.42	\$0.43	\$1.20
Diluted (1)	\$0.18	\$0.23	\$0.41	\$0.42	\$1.08
Per American Depository Share (ADS); Earnings per ADS					
Income from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$1.44	\$1.10	\$1.61	\$1.95	\$4.86
Diluted (1)	\$1.44	\$1.10	\$1.61	\$1.92	\$4.36
Net Income:					
Basic	\$0.72	\$0.92	\$1.68	\$1.70	\$4.79
Diluted	\$0.72	\$0.92	\$1.66	\$1.69	\$4.34
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at period end):					
Total assets	10,536	10,772	10,774	10,000	9,010
Total long-term obligations (including finance leases but excluding subordinated convertible securities)	2,085	2,496	2,543	1,770	2,058
Capital stock (excluding long term debt)(2)	464	301	332	446	543
Net assets	4,052	3,884	4,169	3,923	3,948
Number of shares (millions)	890	878.2	878	848.2	822.6

(1) Includes undated subordinated convertible securities, partly-paid ordinary shares and Perpetual Amcor Convertible Reset Securities (PACRS).

(2) Includes undated subordinated convertible securities which have no maturity dates. These notes are subordinated to all other obligations of Amcor except for issued capital.

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Refer to Note 25 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for details of the repurchase of the undated subordinated convertible securities and the PACRS. In addition to this Amcor announced on November 20, 2006 that 94.5 percent of the undated subordinated convertible securities were converted into equity. This has resulted in the issue of approximately 43 million Amcor ordinary shares. Amcor has redeemed the remaining notes at their face value of A\$12.6 million.

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Exchange Rates

A majority of Amcor's revenue and earnings is derived from assets and operations outside of Australia, and those assets, revenue and earnings are denominated in foreign currencies. Most of these are denominated either in US dollars or Euros. Therefore, because Amcor presents its financial statements in A\$, appreciation of the A\$ against the US\$ or the Euro will adversely affect the A\$ amount of those assets, revenue and earnings. In addition, fluctuations in the exchange rate between A\$ and US\$ or Euros will affect the US\$ or Euro equivalent of the A\$ price of our shares on the ASX and the US\$ or Euro value of any cash distributions paid on the shares in A\$.

Fluctuations in the A\$/US\$ exchange rate will affect the US\$ equivalent of the A\$ price of Ordinary Shares on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited (ASX) and, as a result, are likely to affect the market price of our American Depository Shares (ADSs) in the United States. Such fluctuations would also affect the US\$ amounts received by holders of ADSs on conversion by the depository of cash dividends paid in A\$ on the Ordinary Shares underlying the ADSs (see Item 3D Risk Factors).

In this Annual Report, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, Australian dollar amounts are denoted by A\$, Euro amounts are denoted by € and United States dollar amounts are denoted by US\$. For convenience, certain A\$ amounts have been translated into US\$ amounts at the exchange rate specified. These translations are indicative only and do not mean that the A\$ amounts could be converted to US\$ at the rate indicated.

On December 12, 2006, the noon buying rate was US\$0.7846 = A\$1.00.

The high and low exchange rates for the six months preceding the date of this report were:

<u>Month:</u>	<u>Nov-06</u>	<u>Oct-06</u>	<u>Sep-06</u>	<u>Aug-06</u>	<u>Jul-06</u>	<u>Jun-06</u>
High	0.7883	0.7743	0.7704	0.7677	0.7674	0.7516
Low	0.7622	0.7434	0.7461	0.7574	0.7416	0.7290

For each of the periods indicated, the relevant noon buying rates for cable transfers of US\$ payable in Australian dollars as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, were:

<u>Fiscal Year:</u>	<u>2005-06</u>	<u>2004-05</u>	<u>2003-04</u>	<u>2002-03</u>	<u>2001-02</u>
Average (1)	0.7475	0.753	0.7164	0.5891	0.5242
Period-end	0.7423	0.7624	0.6947	0.6714	0.5644

(1) The average of the closing buying rates on the last day of each month during the year.

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

Not applicable

C. Reasons for the Offer and the Use of Proceeds

Not applicable

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D. Risk Factors

Risk Factors

In addition to the other information contained in this Annual Report, investors in our securities should carefully consider the risks described below. Our financial condition or results of operations, or the trading prices of our securities could be materially adversely affected by any of these risks.

The following discussion contains a number of forward-looking statements. Please refer to the *Forward-Looking Statements* discussion at the front of this Annual Report for cautionary information.

General Economic Conditions

Amcor's business may be affected by general economic conditions within Australia and globally (including, for example, government fiscal, monetary and regulatory policies, interest rates, tax rates, foreign exchange rates, oil prices, inflation and the industrial relations environment). Changes in the economic conditions in markets in which we operate may result in customers changing spending patterns and their level of general consumption, which may have a material adverse effect on our operating and financial performance.

Raw materials price increases may reduce net income

Many of the raw materials used by the Company are commodities purchased from third parties. Principal examples are recovered paper, aluminium and resin. Prices of these commodities are subject to substantial fluctuations that are beyond the Company's control and can adversely affect profitability. Even though many of the Company's long-term contracts with customers permit limited price adjustments to reflect increased raw material costs and, in addition, the Company can seek to increase prices in an effort to offset increases in raw materials costs, such adjustments may not occur quickly enough, or be sufficient to prevent a materially adverse effect on net income and cash flow.

Energy cost increases may reduce net income

In all business units, but particularly in the Amcor PET Packaging and the Amcor Flexibles businesses, the increasing cost of energy and energy related inputs have a significant impact. Unlike the limited raw material cost recovery under many of the Company's contracts, there is little or no ability for the Company to recover other cost increases, including energy, under current contracts.

Energy cost increases that cannot be recovered through higher selling prices may reduce net income. Because any opportunity to pass on increased costs is normally at the expiration of contracts, which have terms of up to five years in duration, there is a risk that energy cost increases may not be recovered in a timely manner, or at all.

The Company may encounter difficulties arising from integrating acquisitions, restructuring operations or closing or disposing of facilities.

Amcor has completed acquisitions, closed non-performing facilities, sold non-core assets and otherwise restructured operations in an effort to improve cost competitiveness and profitability. Some of these activities are ongoing, and there is no guarantee that any such activities will not divert the attention of management or disrupt the Company's operations, or those of the Company's subsidiaries. Moreover, production capacity, or the actual amount of products produced, may be reduced as a result of these activities.

Technology

We operate in highly competitive business segments. Our industry continues to change in response to technological innovations and other factors. We cannot predict with certainty the changes that may affect our competitiveness. In particular, Polyethylene Terephthalate (which we will refer to as PET) product design and development may be subject to rapid technological change. We cannot predict whether technological innovations will make some of our products, production processes or distribution techniques wholly or partially obsolete. If this were to occur, we may be required to invest significant resources to further adapt to the changing competitive environment. In such a case the investments could negatively affect our profitability and results of operations.

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Exchange Rates

We are exposed to movement in exchange rates of foreign currencies – mainly the US\$ and the Euro. The negative impact of a stronger Australian dollar, however, has a limited effect as there is not a significant repatriation of net profit from Amcor's overseas businesses to Australia. The 2005-06 profit attributable to members of Amcor Limited of A\$351.3 million translated at exchange rates of the USD, Euro, Singapore, New Zealand and Canadian dollars at June 30, 2005 would result in a A\$1.3 million lower profit for the year ended June 30, 2006.

Laws and Regulations

Our operations could be affected by government actions such as controls on prices, new forms of taxation and increased government regulation in the countries in which we operate. We also operate in some countries that pose political risks including civil unrest, nationalization and changes in laws and policy. These political risks could have an adverse impact on the profitability of our operations.

Competition Law Investigations

The ACCC and the NZCC are continuing their investigations of conduct by Amcor that raised concerns under Australian competition laws. Amcor has been granted conditional immunity by the ACCC and NZCC in accordance with their relevant leniency policies for cartel conduct. See Item 8, Financial Information – Legal Proceedings for further information.

As a result of this grant of immunity Amcor does not expect to incur any pecuniary penalties arising out of the ACCC investigations or the NZCC investigations.

The granting of immunity by the ACCC and the NZCC does not exclude or limit the rights of third parties who claim to have suffered loss or damage to initiate legal proceedings against Amcor. It is not possible at present to provide either a reasonable estimate, or a reasonable estimate range of any amounts which might become payable by way of damages to any third parties who might have suffered loss as a result of any cartel conduct in New Zealand.

As of the date of this Annual Report, two such claims have been filed. On April 11, 2006, Jarra Creek Central Packaging Shed Pty Ltd filed a class action claim in the Federal Court of Australia against Amcor Ltd, Amcor Packaging (Australia) Ltd and Fibre Containers (Queensland) Pty Ltd alleging cartel behaviour and seeking declarations, injunctions and unspecified damages. On December 15, 2006, Cadbury Schweppes filed a proceeding in the Federal Court of Australia against Amcor Limited and Amcor Packaging (Australia) Pty Ltd alleging cartel behaviour and seeking damages and rectification of certain supply contracts. Although the amount claimed totals approximately \$120 million, certain of the claims overlap. These two claims contain allegations only. These are not admissions by any party and evidence will have to be proved in court. Amcor is defending these two claims and in regards to the class action has brought a cross-claim against those Visy companies which are respondents to the ACCC penalty proceedings, claiming contribution to any damages which may be awarded against Amcor in the class action.

Consequently, it is too early for Amcor to form any view on the outcome of the litigation in relation to both of these claims. Equally, no reliable assessment can be made at present of the prospects of success or the quantum of damages, if any, that may be awarded in either these proceedings or any other proceedings which may be instituted by third parties.

Although it is not possible at present to establish a reasonable estimated range of damages, there can be no assurance that any damages ultimately incurred will not be material to the results of operations or financial condition of Amcor.

Impact of Proposed Tax Law Changes

Amcor operates in 49 tax jurisdictions and pays tax on its income according to the specific tax laws in each of these jurisdictions. As with any business, there are various factors, some of which are beyond our control, that impact the overall effective tax rate for the Amcor Group. One such factor is changes in, or interpretations of, tax laws that apply in any given jurisdiction.

Environmental

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Amcor's worldwide manufacturing operations are subject to extensive environmental regulation. We believe that we are currently substantially in compliance with these regulations. However, although compliance costs in future years will depend on legislative and technological developments which cannot be accurately predicted, Amcor believes the costs of compliance with environmental laws and regulations will increase as these laws and regulations become more stringent. These laws and regulations may, therefore have an unpredictable and adverse effect on our operations and profits.

Goodwill A significant write down of goodwill would have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations and net worth

As part of the adoption of AIFRS we no longer amortize goodwill, but we review our goodwill balance for impairment at least once a year. Goodwill is tested as part of the cash-generating unit to which it relates. If the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the company recognizes an impairment loss for the cash-generating unit. These methods include the use of a weighted-average cost of capital to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows of our cash generating units. Future changes in the cost of capital, expected cash flows, or other factors may cause our goodwill to be impaired, resulting in a non-cash charge against results of operations to write down these assets for the amount of the impairment. If a significant write down is required, the charge would have a material adverse effect on our reported results of operations and net worth.

ITEM 4 INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

The discussion below contains certain forward-looking statements. Amcor's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by those forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including those set forth under "Forward-Looking Statements", "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this annual report.

A. History and Development of the Company

General

Amcor Limited was incorporated in 1926 in the State of New South Wales, Australia under the Australian Corporations Act (2001) and is a public company with limited liability. We are headquartered in Australia at 679 Victoria Street Abbotsford, Victoria, 3067 and our telephone number is (61) (3) 9226 9000. Amcor has operations in Australia, New Zealand, Asia, Europe and the Americas. At December 12, 2006, our market capitalization was approximately A\$6,688 million.

Amcor's history dates back to the 1860s and Australia's first paper making activities. Until 1980, Amcor was almost exclusively a forestry, pulp and paper company in Australia. Since that time, however, Amcor has implemented a major program of expansion that resulted in a shift away from sole reliance on pulp and paper products in Australia and the development of a diversified and integrated international packaging and paper company. Amcor has grown through a combination of acquisitions, "greenfield" developments where suitable acquisitions could not be obtained and expansion of capacity of existing businesses.

After a two year rationalization and restructuring program in 1997-98 and 1998-99, when a number of non-core or under-performing businesses were disposed of Amcor embarked upon the following:

- In April 2000, after shareholder and court approval Amcor demerged its paper manufacturing and fine paper distribution businesses (Paperlinx), and
- In May 2001, Amcor announced its intention to sell its 50% investment in Kimberly-Clark Australia Pty Ltd (KCA).

The demerger and sale of KCA were strategic initiatives intended to enable Amcor to realize its goal of becoming a leading global packaging company by enhancing its ability to pursue opportunities to further develop businesses in new products, services and markets.

- In April 2001, Amcor merged its European flexible packaging business with the European flexible packaging operations of Danisco Flexible and the majority of operations of Akerlund and Rausing, and

- In July 2002, Amcor acquired Schmalbach-Lubeca's PET and closures businesses, and
- In August 2003, Amcor acquired Rexam's healthcare flexibles packaging operations.

These were key steps in implementing this strategy.

Amcor's Strategy

Amcor's aim is to be a global leader in the packaging industry, targeting specific segments predominantly in the food and beverage industries.

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In Australia and New Zealand, Amcor has a broad product offering and is the number one or number two supplier in most segments in which it participates.

Outside of Australia and New Zealand, Amcor's strategy is to be a leader in specific market sectors, including:

- flexible packaging for the food, beverage, healthcare and industrial markets;
- PET bottles and jars for beverage and food applications;
- specialty printed cartons for tobacco, confectionery, health and beauty markets;
- distribution of packaging products and related goods; and
- plastic and metal closures.

Amcor believes that all these market sectors are attractive because they exhibit one or more of the following key characteristics:

- prospects of higher than industry average growth;
- the ability to create value-added products and services, which provide the opportunity for Amcor to differentiate itself from its competitors; and
- the ability for Amcor to establish a leading presence, either regionally or globally.

Amcor implemented this strategy through a number of transactions that have reshaped it over recent years.

The strategy over the past few years has been to build a solid foundation and the businesses are well positioned in their respective markets. Amcor's strategy over the next few years is to build on this and transform the group into a leaner and more dynamic organization. This coincides with the appointment of a new Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director, Ken MacKenzie, effective July 1, 2005.

The key elements of this strategy are:

- ensuring the businesses have strong market positions;
- developing a customer and market focus;
- continuous improvement in lowering costs; and
- being more disciplined in the use of capital.

Implementing this strategy will require high quality people. An extensive program is being implemented across the company to develop skills and improve capabilities that will ensure Amcor has the calibre of people needed to deliver ongoing success.

Capital Expenditure and Divestures

Since July 1, 2003 we have made the following principal acquisitions, divestures and capital investments:

Amcor White Cap European Closures Sale

Capital Expenditure and Divestures

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In June 2006, Amcor completed the sale of the Amcor White Cap business in Europe to Silgan Holdings Inc.. The remaining sites outside Europe will close upon satisfactory completion of specific closing conditions pursuant to the purchase agreement. The proceeds from the sale of the European business was 185.8 million.

Custom PET Expansion in North America

Amcor announced in May 2006, that its PET Packaging operation in North America is constructing a new custom PET blowmolding plant, dedicated to the supply of PepsiCo heat set containers, primarily for the Gatorade product.

The plant will be located in Wytheville, Virginia, adjacent to a recently constructed PepsiCo facility. Amcor's new blow molding operation is scheduled to be in production by March 2007 with an initial annual capacity in excess of one billion units. The overall project cost is expected to be US\$80 million.

China Tobacco Packaging Expansion

In January 2005, Amcor acquired 80 million new shares, representing a 16.7% equity interest, at HK\$2.50 per share in Vision Grande Group Holdings Limited (Vision Grande) for a cost of HK\$200 million (approximately A\$34 million). Vision Grande has been listed on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange since March 2004 and is a leading supplier of tobacco packaging in China with operations in Shenzhen, Nanjing and Kunming.

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In February 2006, Amcor acquired a further 233.77 million shares in Vision Grande s, bringing the total equity interest up to 44% of the issued capital of Vision Grande.

This was achieved through the following transactions:

- The sale of Amcor s two China tobacco packaging operations in exchange for 121.1 million Vision Grande shares with assumed share price of HK\$4.20 per share;
- Allotment and issue of 16.67 million new Vision Grande shares at HK\$4.20 per share to Amcor; and
- A further allotment of 96 million shares at HK\$2.50 per share to Amcor.

In March 2006, Amcor s investment in Vision Grande was diluted to 40.1% by Vision Grande acquisition of the remaining 68.5% equity interests in World Grand Holdings Ltd in exchange for Vision Grande shares.

Purchase of PET Assets in Mexico

In November 2003, Amcor entered into an agreement to purchase the PET injection and blow moulding assets of Embotelladoras Arca S.A. de C.V. (Arca) with an initial supply agreement of eight years to supply bottles to Arca. Amcor purchased the PET on site injection and blow moulding assets of Arca for approximately A\$60 million which is payable in yearly instalments throughout the life of the supply agreement.

Acquisition of Rexam s Healthcare Flexibles Packaging Operations

In October 2003, Amcor purchased Rexam plc s (Rexam) healthcare flexibles business for A\$327.1 million. The business, which had annual sales of approximately A\$390 million in 2003, has ten plants in six countries – four in the United States and one each in England, Ireland, France, Singapore, Brazil and Puerto Rico.

Purchase of Amcor Flexibles Europe Minorities

In August 2003, Amcor purchased the 28.1% minority stake in Amcor Flexibles Europe A/S from Danisco and Ahlstrom for 99.5 million (A\$165.1 million), effective from July 1, 2003.

Other Recent Developments

Competition Law Investigations

The ACCC and the NZCC are continuing their investigations of conduct by Amcor that raised concerns under Australian and New Zealand competition laws. Amcor has been granted conditional immunity by the ACCC and NZCC in accordance with their relevant leniency policies for cartel conduct. See Item 8, Financial Information – Legal Proceedings for further information.

PRIDES conversion

The PRIDES were an issue in November 1996 of US\$ 230 million 7.25% undated subordinated convertible notes. The notes were convertible into ADR s from November 1996 to November 2006, had no maturity date and were only redeemable after November 2006 and then only at Amcor Ltd s option. In July, 2006 Amcor Ltd announced the intention to redeem any PRIDES that remained outstanding at the date the redemption option became available in November 2006 and to undertake an on-market buy-back program to purchase an equal number of shares as issued as a result of PRIDES conversions.

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Up to June 2006, US\$ 48.4 million of the PRIDES had converted into 10.1 million shares. These conversions primarily took place during May and June 2006. In the period from July to November 2006 holders of a further US\$ 169.0 million of PRIDES exercised their right to convert resulting in the issue of 32.9 million additional ordinary shares. In total the conversions generated the issue of 43.0 million shares and left USD 12.6 million of PRIDES to redeem at face value in November 2006

In August 2006, Amcor commenced the share buy-back program. To the end of November 2006, approximately 12 million shares have been bought back. Given the continuation of current trading conditions it is expected that the buy-back of the 43.0 million shares issued under the PRIDES conversions will be completed by June 2007.

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As at 31 December 2006 the conversion of the PRIDES did not have a material effect on the balance sheet of the consolidated entity. With the buy-back program being financed through debt there is effectively a replacement of one balance sheet debt facility with drawings under another.

B. Business Overview

General Overview of Our Business

Amcor operates its business through five main divisions:

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

Amcor Australasia manufactures a broad range of packaging items throughout Australia and New Zealand. This includes corrugated boxes, cartons, folding cartons; steel and aluminium cans for foods, beverages and household products; until August 2006, when this business was divested, PET plastic jars and bottles; plastic and metal closures; glass wine bottles; multiwall sacks, cartonboard; paper and paper recycling.

Amcor Flexibles is a manufacturer of 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. Amcor Flexibles also manufactures speciality folding cartons for tobacco, confectionery and cosmetics.

On July 1, 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 is a result of changes in the management structure and reporting to the CEO, increasingly common infrastructure, including co-location, resourcing and similar technologies.

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

Amcor Asia is a supplier of tobacco carton packaging and flexible plastic packaging for the food and industrial markets in Asia.

At June 30, 2006, Amcor had approximately 24,538 employees at 209 manufacturing plants and 42 distribution facilities in 36 countries and 104,433 shareholders.

The manufacturing plants by business are as follows:

Amcor PET Packaging	82 plants* in 21 countries
Amcor Australasia	65 plants in 2 countries
Amcor Flexibles	46 plants in 19 countries
Amcor Sunclipse	11 plants and 42 distribution facilities in 2 countries
Amcor Asia	5 plants in 3 countries

* Includes all on-site blowing and injection facilities.

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The table below shows a breakdown of our sales revenue by geographic and industry category for the last two financial years. See also Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects for a discussion of revenue performance during the last two years and Note 4 of the Financial Statements Segment Information for a breakdown of sales for each material country for the years ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005.

	Year Ended June 30, (in A\$ millions)	
	2006	2005
Geographic Segments		
Australia & New Zealand	2,557.7	2,566.3
Europe	3,448.3	3,547.5
North America	3,806.4	3,425.9
Latin America	1,024.5	895.7
Asia	205.0	210.7
Sales revenue from continuing operations	11,041.9	10,646.1
Discontinued operations	397.4	453.5
	11,439.3	11,099.6
Business Segments		
PET Packaging	4,048.9	3,696.4
Australasia	2,560.9	2,571.7
Flexibles	2,978.6	2,971.2
Sunclipse	1,292.1	1,218.7
Asia	174.5	182.2
Inter-segment eliminations & other	(13.1)	5.9
Sales revenue from continuing operations	11,041.9	10,646.1
Discontinued operations	397.4	453.5
	11,439.3	11,099.6

Amcor PET Packaging

Products

Amcor PET Packaging is the world's largest producer of PET (polyethylene terephthalate) containers mostly for

the consumer products industry. It is headquartered in Ann Arbor, Michigan (USA), employs 6,100 people at 82 sites, comprising 46 manufacturing locations and 36 on-site injection and blowing facilities - in 21 countries.

It produces PET containers and preforms for a wide variety of food and beverage applications, and also supplies PET containers to the personal care, household chemical and agro-chemical industries.

Seasonality

Amcor PET Packaging experiences some seasonality in its supply of carbonated soft drink, bottled water and isotonic product lines. The ramp-up for seasonal products begins in March and lasts until late August in the northern hemisphere. It is the reverse in the southern hemisphere. In addition, there is a slight increase in demand in preparation for the major December holidays. Offsetting these are demand patterns for other products, including foods and juices, with demand sometimes heaviest in harvest seasons.

Raw Materials

PET resin is the principal raw material used within Amcor PET Packaging and PET resin is considered a commodity by the plastics industry. For North America, PET resin is available from 6 major domestic suppliers and can be imported from Asian suppliers. Amcor has established relationships with all major suppliers. For Europe and South America, a combination of regionally produced and imported resins is employed. Supply has stabilized from the damage to the petrochemical industry in the Gulf Coast of the United States during the 2005 hurricane season.

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Competitive Position

Amcor PET Packaging is one of the few major PET converters that supplies a full range of products to nearly all segments of the market.

In North America, the five major PET suppliers hold just under 60% of the market. Self-manufacturers make up another 20%. The remaining 20% is comprised of small regional or niche converters, many with strong positions in their chosen markets. The major converters, as well as the self-manufacturers, tend to supply the beverage market – soft drinks, waters, juices and isotonic. The smaller competitors are producers of food, dairy, personal care, pharmaceutical and household products containers.

In Latin America, the competition is more fragmented. The major converters hold approximately 50% of the market. There are smaller competitors that are very strong in specific countries, but are not pan-regional. There is also a significant percentage of self-manufacturing. Consolidation in Latin America continues as small competitors are acquired.

In Europe, the major converters make up around 45% of the market. Self-manufacturing is stronger in Europe than in any of the other regions and in addition there are a greater number of small in-country suppliers. Competition from East Europe into West Europe is also increasing.

Patents and Licences

Amcor PET Packaging holds approximately 120 patents in the U.S.. Many of these innovations are also patented in our major markets outside the US, especially in Europe and Brazil. The bulk of these patents are held for the competitive advantage of our business, and our income from licensing is marginal.

Amcor PET Packaging has a significant relationship with Yoshino Kogyosho, a Japanese packaging company from whom we license heat set technology.

Over the years, this relationship has grown to a strategic partnership, with technical information and innovations shared between our two companies exceeding the scope of the original contract. This relationship has been mutually beneficial.

Amcor Australasia

Products

Amcor Australasia is the most diverse of the group's business units and supplies a broad array of packaging items across the complete Amcor product range. Its products include corrugated boxes, cartons and folding cartons, steel and aluminium cans for food, beverages and household products, flexible packaging, plastic and metal closures, glass wine bottles, multiwall sacks, paper, cartonboard and paper recycling. With headquarters in Camberwell, Victoria (Australia) it has 65 plants throughout Australia and New Zealand and approximately 6,400 employees.

Amcor announced on August 23, 2006, a substantial restructuring to the fibre packaging business in Australasia. The program is expected to take 4 years to complete. The main components of this plan involve assessment of a new paper recycling mill, to be located in Botany, New South Wales, the closure of the small recycling paper mill, located in Spearwood, Western Australia and substantial restructuring in the corrugated box plants. This will involve the closure of the plant at Box Hill, Victoria, and the upgrading of the two remaining Victorian plants.

Amcor Australasia had a turnover of over A\$2.5 billion in 2005-06, of which 93% related to sales within Australia and New Zealand. Approximately 12% of the paper manufacturing group's sales relates to exports into South East Asian countries. The metals and flexibles businesses have some export sales within the Pacific region and some small volumes to South East Asia and the U.S. For these businesses, export sales represent only 10% and 6% respectively of the total sales of each business. The corrugated, carton and glass businesses have no significant export sales.

Amcor Australasia participates in most packaging segments and, therefore, supplies packaging to most manufacturing sectors in Australia and New Zealand. Its main market, however, is the food and beverage industry, with approximately 70% of total sales made to this market.

Seasonality

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The Australasian packaging market is not subject to large seasonal swings in demand, given the high dependence on the food and beverage industry. Consumer demand does increase over the main holiday periods of Christmas and Easter and this is reflected in increased demand from Amcor Australasia's customers in the lead up to these holiday periods. In particular, this affects Amcor Australasia's Beverage Can business and the confectionery segments of the Cartons and Flexibles businesses. These seasonal variations are well understood and planned for by the food and beverage industry and, as a result, Amcor Australasia's monthly turnover during peak periods is no more than 15% higher than average.

Fresh fruit and produce is a major part of the Australasian food industry and the Corrugated Fibre Box and Food Can businesses have significant sales into that market. While individual crops within this segment have seasonal peaks, the product range of the industry and Amcor Australasia's broad customer base means that individual seasons do not have a significant overall impact.

Raw Materials

Raw Materials of the business fall into three broad areas. The main raw material of the Paper, Corrugated Box and Carton business is wood fibre, either virgin or recycled. Globally the price of fibre is cyclical, as the supply/demand balance is affected by the large changes in supply brought on by new, high capacity paper mills as opposed to more gradual, market driven changes in demand. This cycle tends to run over a period of several years. In Australasia, the industry is somewhat insulated from these movements, as there is a good supply of virgin fibre from the domestic forest industry and a well developed recycling industry to supply recycled fibres. Fibre prices have therefore remained relatively stable in recent years. Furthermore, when increases have occurred in the past, it has generally been possible to recover them from the market.

The main raw materials of the plastic packaging businesses are petroleum based and with a reasonable correlation to the price of crude oil, are more volatile than fibre prices. In these businesses, the impact of changing raw material prices in the main is passed on to customers through rise and fall pricing contract clauses wherever possible. This is generally achieved with the larger and more sophisticated customers, with whom we have long term contracts and who understand the raw material markets. With smaller customers and commodity type products, the ability to pass on price changes depends on market conditions at the time.

The main raw materials of the metal packaging businesses are steel and aluminium. Both of these materials are subject to world pricing movements and aluminium in particular is traded globally. The impact of changes in these raw material prices is also passed on to customers through rise and fall clauses wherever possible.

Competitive Position

Australasia is a relatively small market in global terms, with a relatively small number of major competitors. These factors allow market research to provide a reasonably accurate picture of our market position. Such market research is conducted on a regular basis by a small central marketing team and Amcor Australasia is also a member of several industry associations.

Broadly, the Australasian packaging market is mature and has limited growth prospects. Within packaging however, some segments such as flexible packaging, wine bottles and plastic bottles and closures have growth opportunities. Others, while profitable, are either static or in decline due to substitution from other packaging and from the industry life cycle of products.

Excess capacity exists in most packaging segments and most major competitors continue to replace old equipment with state of the art technology. At the same time, our customers continue to find attractive returns difficult to achieve as the major supermarket chains seek greater market power and continue to increase demands upon their suppliers. The concentration in the retail sector has risen, with the two major supermarket chains increasing their market share from 65% to approximately 80% in the last eight to ten years.

To meet this competitive business environment, Amcor Australasia focuses on product leadership, growth of niche food and beverage segments, adding value for customers, and continually lowering of the cost base. Amcor Australasia also has an active reinvestment program and the total value of major new capital projects is consistently in excess of annual depreciation.

Patents and Licences

Amcor Australasia has an extensive portfolio of over 100 patents and over 200 trademarks and registered designs. Many of these intellectual property rights are registered in both Australia and New Zealand and a selected few also have international registrations. Historically, patents

and designs have been held for the competitive advantage of our business and current income from licensing has been minimal, but Amcor Australasia is now actively pursuing revenue opportunities in this area, including through collaboration with other international Amcor divisions.

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Several businesses are also party to a number of technical assistance agreements with international manufacturers, especially in metal packaging. These provide access to new technology in terms of both product design and manufacturing processes. In particular, Amcor Glass pays an annual fee to Heye Glass of Europe, under a Technical Assistance Agreement that allows Amcor to use their technical knowledge, including their recuperative furnace technology.

Amcor Flexibles

Amcor Flexibles is one of the world's largest suppliers of both flexible and tobacco packaging. It has three operating divisions: Amcor Flexibles Food, Amcor Flexibles Healthcare and Amcor Rentsch and Amcor Flexibles Eastern Europe. The business has 8,482 employees, 46 plants and supplies a wide range of products to the food, beverage and healthcare markets. This includes fresh and chilled foods such as meat, fish, bread, produce and dairy; processed foods such as confectionery, snack foods, coffee and ready meals, as well as tobacco and high-value added medical applications, hospital supplies, pharmaceuticals and personal care products. It also supplies tobacco packaging and speciality folding cartons to the cosmetic and confectionery markets.

The Food Flexibles business predominantly consists of the plants serving the processed, fresh and chilled food markets in Western Europe.

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.

Amcor Rentsch has leadership of Amcor's global tobacco packaging business and the Amcor Flexibles operations in Eastern Europe. The Eastern European flexibles business consists of a plant in Poland and a new greenfield plant in Novgorod, Russia, located adjacent to the tobacco packaging plant.

Products

Amcor Flexibles is active in providing high quality flexible packaging and supplies a wide range of food and beverage markets including confectionery, coffee, fresh food, dairy and healthcare applications. Its technological capabilities include gravure and flexographic printing, coating and lamination, extrusion, metallizing, micro-perforation pouch and bag making and die cut lids.

The business supplies a wide range of products to the food, beverage and healthcare markets. This includes fresh and chilled foods such as meat, fish, bread, produce and dairy; processed foods such as confectionery, snack foods, coffee and ready meals, as well as tobacco and high value added medical applications, hospital supplies, pharmaceuticals and personal care products.

Most demand for flexible packaging is made to order, as each customer has very specific requirements for each product it is packaging. The customer selects a bespoke product based on a number of considerations: cost, functionality, shelf life, machinability and look and feel. A combination of these factors determined by the customer will set the parameters within which the raw materials and conversion processes used for the specific product supplied will be chosen. As a result, similar products may often be packaged very differently, whilst different products may be packaged with similar packaging. On the demand-side, it is therefore not meaningful to sub-divide the flexible packaging market into narrower sub-markets.

Seasonality

Given the wide diversity of product offering that Amcor Flexibles produces, it is not considered to be a seasonal business. However, elements of its product portfolio are by their nature seasonal, for example ice cream and snacks, which experience a growth in sales during warm weather, while products such as coffee will have slower sales during this type of weather. In terms of fresh produce, these products are packed during specific crop seasons and, as such, show higher sales during these periods. Given Amcor Flexibles position as a predominantly European business, July and August are slower months as there are manufacturing shut downs and holiday periods for certain European countries such as France and Sweden.

Raw Materials

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The principal raw materials used in the production of flexible packaging are as follows: polyethylene (PE), polyamide (PA-nylon), ethylvinylalcohol (EVOH), biaxially oriented polypropylene (BOPP), cast polypropylene (CPP), polyvinylchloride (PVC), polyvinylidene chloride (PVdC), polyester, cellulose film, aluminium foil and various types of paper. Raw materials generally have a wide range of applications across our products and have numerous suppliers with which Amcor has established relationships.

The principal raw material for the Amcor Rentsch division is fibreboard, in both roll and sheet stock. Key customers control the purchase price of these raw materials and consequently our supply contracts typically have full raw material cost movement and price adjustment mechanisms.

Competitive Position

Amcor Flexibles is the number two producer of flexible packaging material within Europe behind Alcan (measured in terms of sales value). Amcor Flexibles is the global leader in terms of sales and service capability for medical packaging. The Company has a European leadership position in Dairy, Produce and Beverage market segments. Within other key segments such as Confectionery, Snacks and Processed Food it holds the number two position. With 38 plants in Europe, Amcor Flexibles has a large manufacturing footprint which enables it to not only service its Pan-European customers, but also to provide local or regional production for national customers.

There is a very high degree of supply-side substitutability in the sense that manufacturers of flexible packaging with one set of characteristics can readily produce flexible packaging displaying a different set of characteristics. Amcor Flexibles seeks to distinguish itself from its competitors through innovation, product quality, safety, focus on customer service and its ability to deliver global packaging solutions to its customers.

The Amcor Rentsch operating division conducts business through entry into medium term supply contracts, with typical terms of 1 to 4 years. In Europe, our principal market, four competitors have over 75% of the market. The tobacco industry has extremely demanding quality requirements, which raises the barriers to entry.

Patents and Licences

Innovation is a key component of Amcor Flexibles strategy to be an industry leader and it invests significant resources to ensure that it meets the market needs for innovation. Amcor Flexibles has a rigorous intellectual property development system, based on an Amcor wide business process of Product Leadership & Innovation which facilitates the efficient development of new concepts and the filing of appropriate patents to ensure protection.

Amcor Flexibles currently holds 110 patents. Patents are held for a wide variety of process improvements and new products. Patents are held both at a national and regional level as appropriate.

As noted, Amcor Flexibles technical capabilities include gravure and flexographic printing, coating and lamination, extrusion, metallising, micro-perforation pouch and bag making and die cut lids.

Amcor Sunclipse

Products

Amcor Sunclipse, based in California, is Amcor's North American distribution and corrugated manufacturing unit. It produces packaging products to complement its distribution services and has over 2,100 employees, 42 distribution and redistribution centres throughout the USA and Mexico and 11 manufacturing locations.

The distribution unit is a major supplier to businesses throughout North America and purchases, warehouses, sells and delivers a wide variety of packaging products and equipment and industrial and janitorial supplies. The manufacturing division produces corrugated sheets and converts them into boxes for use throughout the business. It also designs and produces other specialty packaging products including Point of Purchase displays and other items tailored to customers' requirements.

Seasonality

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The overall business is vulnerable to the levels of manufacturing activity in the US and Mexico and benefits during periods of prosperity in manufacturing. The shift of manufacturing from Mexico to Asia has adversely impacted the Mexican operations, particularly in Guadalajara. The strongest period for the business is typically the September through November time frame prior to the Christmas holidays. The quietest time is usually in January and February, after the holidays.

Raw Materials

The three corrugated sheet manufacturers presently rely on three major suppliers for their paper roll stock. However, over ten other minor supply relationships are in place. Many of these minor suppliers have far reaching capabilities. This creates a healthy competitive environment even in a market that has experienced some tightness after an extended three to four year period of abundant supply. The distribution group has access to numerous suppliers for all its products both domestic and overseas.

There is exposure to typical raw material or finished goods supply price movements. These are initiated for a variety of reasons, such as supply conditions tightening and/or increases in the price of oil and labour. The business has shown an ability to pass on these costs to customers, as the price increases usually impact the competition in a similar manner.

Competitive Position

Business is conducted typically on an order by order basis. Sales emanating from supply agreements with customers do not represent a significant percentage of total sales. The company's long term suppliers also work on an order by order basis, although there are some supply agreements in place with our major corrugated rollstock suppliers. The company does not rely on patents, exclusive licenses or contracts.

Amcor Asia

Amcor Asia has five plants in three countries with its head office located in Singapore. It produces tobacco packaging and flexible packaging, including high value added medical packaging. The business has responsibility for Amcor's 40.1% ownership of the Hong Kong publicly listed company Vision Grande and 16.7% ownership in K Laser China Group Co. Ltd, a subsidiary of the Taiwan publicly listed K Laser Technology Inc.

In December 2005, Amcor announced it had elected to increase its ownership in Vision Grande from 16.7% to 44%, by way of the contribution to Vision Grande 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 2006, Vision Grande purchased the remaining 68.5% of World Grand Holdings Limited that it did not previously own. Part of the purchase price was an issue of shares to the previous owners of World Grand 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. Vision Grande Group Holdings Ltd changed its name to AMVIG Holdings Limited effective November 1, 2006.

Tobacco packaging in Asia is a market segment where Amcor supplies three major international cigarette manufacturers together with the monopoly of the State run industry within China, Thailand and other Asian countries. The dominance of these three international cigarette manufacturers creates strong pricing pressure as they benchmark packaging prices around the world.

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.

Flexibles packaging is a growing segment in Asia as the cost base is significantly lower than in the Europe or US. However the majority of specialized flexible packaging for Asia is still supplied by European or US manufacturing.

Raw materials are sourced throughout the world with Amcor Asia directly affected by both world prices (driven by supply and demand) and foreign currency exchange fluctuations.

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Environmental and Other Regulations

The regulatory constraints on Amcor's businesses include compliance with the following:

- the provisions of various jurisdictions' corporate regulations;
- trade practices and consumer protection legislation;
- labor legislation;
- the provisions of various jurisdictions' anti-trust legislation;
- numerous laws relating to workers' compensation and rehabilitation, occupational health and safety and dangerous goods handling;
- environmental regulations of various kinds; and
- listing rules of home jurisdiction.

The ACCC and the NZCC are continuing their investigations of conduct by Amcor that raised concerns under Australian and New Zealand competition laws. Amcor has been granted conditional immunity by the ACCC and NZCC in accordance with their relevant leniency policies for cartel conduct. See Item 8, Financial Information - Legal Proceedings for further information.

Amcor's aim is to ensure that no one who works for Amcor is ever injured. This applies equally to employees, contractors and visitors. Amcor's No Injuries program is supported by extensive procedures and subject to regular management review. The Board is responsible for regular monitoring of safety and health performance and compliance with associated regulations.

During the 2005-06 year, Amcor must regrettably advise that one contractor was fatally injured at an Amcor site in July 2005. A contractor, who had entered a water supply well on the Amcor Flexibles site in Barcelona to inspect a pump, fell and could not be revived when he was retrieved from the well.

Management has been working with the family and co-workers to provide as much support as possible. The accident was fully investigated, in conjunction with the authorities, and corrective measures have been conveyed to all Amcor businesses.

Amcor is committed to achieving a high standard of environmental performance. Its operations are subject to significant environmental regulation in all countries in which it maintains a presence.

The Board is responsible for regular monitoring of environmental exposures and compliance with environmental regulations. To enable it to meet its responsibilities of oversight, the Board has established an internal reporting process. Environmental performance is reported from each site up through management to the Board on a regular basis. Compliance with the requirements of environmental regulations and with the specific requirements of site environmental licenses was substantially achieved across all operations.

As part of this process, the Board is responsible for overseeing:

- implementation of environmental management plans in operating areas which may have a significant environmental impact;
- identifying where remedial actions are required and implementing action plans; and
- regular monitoring of regulatory requirements.

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There was however an environmental prosecution in 2005-06 for one significant breach due to a diesel spill into a local creek from Amcor Fibre Packaging's Box Hill Plant in Victoria, Australia. This spill occurred in September 2004 and was the result of decanting of fuel from a diesel storage tank. At the completion of the decanting procedure a pump discharge delivery hose was not placed back in the correct position causing a large quantity of diesel to pollute the creek. A number of ducks were also injured or killed by the spill. The company pleaded guilty, was convicted and ordered to pay A\$60,000 to help establish a wildlife education, rehabilitation and resource information centre.

During the past year there were also two other significant incidents. The Amcor Fibre Packaging Fairfield Mill was fined for a river water release while a spill of ink from the St. Regis Bates Keon Park plant in Melbourne, Australia entered a local creek. In both cases management cooperated fully with the authorities and made improvements to minimize the potential for incidents to occur in the future.

Amcor complies with a number of food and medical packaging standards such as EN 868 for medical packing produced within Europe, standards published by the Agricultural Development Advisory Service (ADAS), The American Institute of Baking (AIB), the British Retail Consortium (BRC) and US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

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Amcor, like all corrugated suppliers, continues to prepare for the implementation of the Radio Frequency Identification Directive (RFID) tagging requirements. This is a mandatory U.S. Department of Defense requirement for corrugated boxes sold to the military branch of the U.S. government effective January 1, 2007. The company presently has a number of small contracts with the U.S. government.

C. **Organisational Structure**

The chart set out below describes our organizational structure as at June 30, 2006.

Amcor's Significant Subsidiaries as at June 30, 2006 were:

	Country of Incorporation	Percentage Held by Parent Entities
Amcor Investments Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
Amcor Packaging (New Zealand) Ltd.	New Zealand	100%
Amcor Packaging (U.S.A.), Inc.	U.S.A.	100%
Amcor Sunclipse North America, Inc.	U.S.A.	100%
Amcor Europe	United Kingdom	100%
Amcor Packaging Asia Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
Amcor Packaging (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
Amcor European Holdings Pty. Ltd.	Australia	100%
Amcor European Consolidated Holdings Limited	Cyprus	100%
Amcor Holding	United Kingdom	100%
Amcor Flexibles A/S	Denmark	100%

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D. Property, Plant and Equipment

At June 30, 2006, Amcor operated manufacturing and distribution facilities in the 36 countries listed in the following table.

Geographic Region	Number of Manufacturing Facilities *	Number of Distribution Facilities
Argentina	2	-
Australia	51	-
Belgium	3	-
Brazil	11	-
Canada	3	-
China	2	-
Colombia	6	-
Denmark	3	-
Ecuador	1	-
El Salvador	1	-
Finland	2	-
France	6	-
Germany	4	-
Honduras	1	-
India	1	-
Ireland	1	-
Italy	2	-
Malaysia	1	-
Mexico	12	4
Morocco	1	-
The Netherlands	1	-
New Zealand	14	-
Norway	1	-
Peru	1	-
Philippines	1	-
Poland	2	-
Portugal	5	-
Puerto Rico	1	-
Russian Federation	2	-
Singapore	2	-
Spain	11	-
Sweden	1	-
Switzerland	3	-
United Kingdom	12	-
United States of America	36	38
Venezuela	2	-
	209	42

* Includes PET on-site blowing and injection facilities.

Amcor believes that its facilities are suitable and adequate for its present needs and are generally well maintained and in good operating condition. Amcor carries insurance covering property, casualty and certain other risks to which its worldwide facilities and operations may be subject.

108 of Amcor's principal manufacturing and distribution facilities are owned. Those facilities which are not owned are leased by Amcor for periods varying from one to 10 years. Amcor does not believe any of its businesses is dependent on any single facility.

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Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment, excluding acquisition of controlled entities and businesses is outlined in the table below. Net capital expenditure is arrived at after deducting proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment and does not include proceeds on disposal of controlled entities, businesses and investments.

	Year Ended June 30	
	2006	2005
	A\$M	A\$M
Gross capital expenditure	486	647
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	33	77
Net Capital expenditure	453	570

In 2005-06, the major items of capital expenditure included PET directing expenditure to the more technically demanding custom beverage business and the installation of SAP management information system across the Australian corrugated business.

In 2004-05, the major items of capital expenditure included the second glass furnace at Gawler in South Australia and the consolidation and upgrading of the Burgos plants in Spain.

ITEM 5 OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The discussion below contains certain forward-looking statements. Amcor's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by those forward-looking statements due to a variety of factors, including those set forth under "Forward-Looking Statements", "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Over the past few years Amcor's performance has been negatively impacted by rising oil and energy related costs, not fully recovered in selling prices. Past performance is unlikely to be an indication of future earnings absent steady conditions, which have not been present over the past couple of years.

New Accounting Principles

For the first time, we are required to prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended June 30, 2006 in accordance with Australian International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). In all material respects AIFRS complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). Our 2006 Consolidated Financial Statements also include Comparative Financial Statements for 2005, prepared in accordance with AIFRS. Material effects on net profit, financial position and cash flows resulting from transition from AGAAP to AIFRS are shown in the reconciliation in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes 1(z) and Note 50.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates (refer to Consolidated Financial Statements Note 1 Accounting Policies)

Our Consolidated Financial Statements prepared in accordance with AIFRS, and the reconciliation of our Consolidated Financial Statements from AIFRS to US GAAP, are affected by accounting methods, assumptions and estimates that we use as bases for the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements and reconciliations. We have identified the following critical accounting estimates and related assumptions and uncertainties inherent in our AIFRS accounting policies that we believe are essential to an understanding of the underlying Consolidated Financial Statements under AIFRS, and their reconciliation to US GAAP.

In developing accounting policies, in addition to AIFRS requirements, we also consider industry practice. Where there is no conflict with AIFRS we also consider the suitability of accounting policies under US GAAP. This reduces the number of AIFRS/US GAAP reconciliation differences required to be adjusted in Note 51 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe the following are the critical accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of our AIFRS financial statements:

- The testing for impairment of assets;
 - The testing for impairment of goodwill;
 - Income tax related assumptions and estimates; and
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- The calculation of annual pension costs and related assets and liabilities.

Impairment of assets

The determination of impairment for property, plant and equipment, and goodwill involves the use of estimates that include, but are 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 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 group of assets (Cash Generating Unit (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 judgments concerning the identification of impairment indicators, earnings before interest and tax, growth rates, applicable discount rates, useful lives and residual values. There was A\$66.8 million impairment under AIFRS in 2006 (2005:A\$232.1 million).

Refer Note 1(i) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details regarding the accounting policy regarding Impairment of assets. Under US GAAP, each period management considers whether there are any indicators that long lived assets are not recoverable. For those assets to be held and used the impairment assessment is first made on an undiscounted basis. Any impairment is then measured by comparing the asset's carrying value to its fair value. No impairment is recorded when the undiscounted cash flow assessment exceeds the carrying value. An impairment loss is measured as the excess of the carrying amount over the asset's fair value, being either market value or the sum of discounted future cash flows or other valuation techniques, using market assumptions. Refer Note 51 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for differences recorded under this policy.

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

Impairment of Goodwill

Amcor 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 Consolidated Financial Statements. The recoverable amounts of CGU's have been determined based on the higher of net selling price and 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 Consolidated Financial Statements for details of these assumptions and the potential impact of changes to these assumptions. There was Nil impairment under AIFRS in 2006 (2005:A\$6.3 million).

Under US GAAP goodwill is reviewed for impairment at the reporting unit level, at least annually or whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the recoverability of the carrying amount should be assessed. The Company follows a two step approach to measuring the impairment of goodwill under US GAAP. Firstly the fair value and the carrying amount of the reporting unit including goodwill is compared. Goodwill is considered to be impaired if the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the book value. Secondly, the goodwill impairment is measured as the excess of the carrying amount of goodwill over its implied fair value. The implied fair value of goodwill is determined by calculating the fair value of the various assets and liabilities included in the reporting unit in the same manner as goodwill is determined in a business combination. The impairment charge is included in operating income. Refer Note 51 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for differences recorded under this policy.

The assumptions are management's best estimates based on current and forecasted 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 Consolidated Financial Statements, particularly when evaluating the Amcor's goodwill for impairment. Varying results of this analysis are possible due to the significant estimates and judgments involved in the Company's evaluations.

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Income Taxes

Amcor is subject to income taxes in Australia and foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the worldwide 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. Amcor recognizes 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 recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. Amcor's assumptions regarding future realization may change due to future operating performance and other factors.

Refer to Note 51(i) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for an explanation of differences booked between AIFRS and US GAAP relating to income taxes.

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 unrecognized actuarial gains (less unrecognized actuarial losses) less the fair value of the superannuation fund's assets at that date and any unrecognized 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 (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 to Note 1(w) to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details of the accounting policy relating to retirement benefit obligations. Refer Note 32 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans. The following are the main 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).

These assumptions 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 A\$68.8 million lower or A\$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 A\$3.3 million in pre-tax pension expense for the year ended June 30, 2006. In addition, changes in external factors, including fair value of plan assets, could result in possible future changes to the amount of the pension obligations recognised in the balance sheet.

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Under US GAAP the cost of providing defined benefit pension plans is determined on a consistent basis with AIFRS, except that actuarial gains and losses are recognised systematically through net income. The net assets or liabilities arising from pension plans are measured consistent with AIFRS. Refer to Note 51 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for differences recorded under this policy.

Differences between AIFRS and AGAAP

Commencing with our fiscal year beginning July 1, 2005, we are required to prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with AIFRS. The opening AIFRS consolidated balance sheet was prepared for the period beginning July 1, 2004 (date of transition to AIFRS in accordance with IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, (IFRS 1)). A summary of certain of the differences in the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements on the basis of IFRS from that previously reported under AGAAP can be found in the Note 1(z) and Note 50 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

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The following exceptions available under IFRS 1 were applied to the transition from AGAAP to AIFRS:

(a) *Business Combinations*. Amcor elected not to apply AASB 3 *Business Combinations* retrospectively to past business combinations (business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to AIFRS, ie July 1, 2004). As a result of this:

- the same classification of the business combination was maintained, as an acquisition by the legal acquirer, as in its previous AGAAP financial report.

- all assets and liabilities recognized at the date of transition to AIFRS that were acquired or assumed in a past business combination were not adjusted, other than:

- § some financial assets and financial liabilities derecognized under previous AGAAP; and

- § assets, including goodwill, and liabilities that were not recognized in the acquirer's consolidated balance sheet under AGAAP and also would not qualify for recognition under AIFRS in the separate balance sheet of the acquiree.

Changes in the recognition of assets and liabilities on the transition to AIFRS were reflected in retained earnings.

- The carrying amount of goodwill in the opening AIFRS balance sheet was the carrying amount under previous AGAAP on July 1, 2004.

(b) *Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost*. Amcor elected to apply AASB 1 First-time adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and measured property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to AIFRS at its deemed cost. As a result the Asset Revaluation Reserve recognised under AGAAP was transferred to retained earnings. For Amcor this resulted in a decrease in the asset revaluation reserve and an increase in retained earnings by A\$136.9 million.

(c) *Cumulative translation differences*. Amcor elected to apply AASB 121 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*. AASB 121 requires an entity:

- (a) to classify some translation differences as a separate component of equity; and

- (b) on disposal of a foreign operation, to transfer the cumulative translation difference for that foreign operation (including, if applicable, gains and losses on related hedges) to the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

Amcor did not need to comply with these requirements for cumulative translation differences that existed at July 1, 2004, as Amcor elected to deem the cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations to be zero at July 1, 2004. As a result the gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation shall exclude translation differences that arose before July 1, 2004, and shall include later translation differences.

For Amcor, at July 1, 2004, an amount of A\$486 million was reclassified from Exchange Fluctuation Reserve to retained earnings.

(d) *Financial Instruments*: Amcor elected to only apply the financial instruments standards, AASB 132 *Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation* and AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* from July 1, 2005. Refer to Note 1(z) of the Consolidated Financial Statements for the impact of adopting AASB 132 and AASB 139 at July 1, 2005.

(e) *Share-based payment transactions*. Amcor elected to apply AASB 1 First-time adoption of Australian Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and not recognise an expense for those options granted under Amcor employee share option plans before November 7, 2002, and that vested by January 1, 2005.

(f) Decommissioning liabilities included in the cost of property, plant and equipment. Amcor elected not to add or deduct from the cost of the asset to which the decommissioning liability relates, the specified changes in a decommissioning, restoration or similar liability and the adjusted depreciable amount of the asset for changes in such liabilities that occurred before July 1, 2004. Liabilities were measured as at July 1, 2004 in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. In addition the amount that would have been included in the cost of the related asset when the liability first arose, was estimated by discounting the liability to that date using Amcor's best estimate of the historical risk-adjusted discount rate(s) that would have applied for that liability over the intervening period. The accumulated depreciation on that amount was calculated, as at July 1, 2004, on the basis of the current estimate of the useful life of the asset, using Amcor's depreciation policy.

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Results of Operations

The following discussion is based on Amcor's Consolidated Financial Statements as prepared under AIFRS. A discussion of the differences between AIFRS and US GAAP, and the impact of those differences on the Consolidated Financial Statements, is set out in Note 51 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

AIFRS Results of Operations

Amcor's senior management and Board primarily review results on a PBIT before significant items basis and believe it is the most informative and reliable gauge for measuring and understanding trends across a diverse range of businesses.

We believe that the non-GAAP performance measure of PBIT before significant items on a consolidated basis used by Amcor is useful to investors and other users of our Financial Statements for the following reasons:

- 1) The measure of PBIT before significant items allows users to analyse and understand the ongoing trading operations of Amcor. The feedback of users of our financial statements is that this measure provides insights and information which allows them to assess the historical and likely ongoing earnings and cash flows of our businesses. It also aligns with management's focus on the ongoing likely sustainable or ongoing earnings. It ensures that the amounts associated with business integration and restructuring expenses are easily distinguishable to both users and management from the key ongoing results of the businesses.
- 2) PBIT before significant items provides a clear measurement of the underlying economic performance of the businesses in the Amcor Group. Significant items such as business integration and restructuring expenses are usually associated with a relatively small number of plants within a particular business. Thus, the inclusion of such costs can otherwise distort the historical and likely ongoing operating performance measures of that business and the overall Amcor Group.
- 3) In respect of the significant items identified, Amcor discloses the nature and estimated cost to the business over the anticipated period of the restructuring. Depending upon when such decisions are made as well as the extent of the restructuring to be undertaken, it is generally the case that a restructuring will span two reporting periods. It is generally unlikely that the announcement and the restructure activity could occur within the one reporting period. Therefore the public announcement of restructuring activity is designed to provide the market with transparency as to how long the activity is anticipated to take and the expected financial cost. The significant items are identified in Note 7 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
- 4) Many investors and securities analysts have indicated to us that they prefer to see and analyse the ongoing continuing results of the Amcor Group's businesses. They prefer to be provided with information that dissects the total GAAP result into management analysis that identifies the business integration and restructuring costs separately from the ongoing trading operations of the business. In a global company like Amcor, while there may be business integration or restructuring costs that occur over one or more years, they are often associated with new acquisitions or the restructuring and closure of specific plants. These are not the same plants being restructured each year. As a result, management believes it is probable that the financial impact of the particular restructuring or business integration costs will disappear or become immaterial within a near-term finite period.
- 5) The removal of these restructuring and business integration items and the discussion by management of PBIT excluding significant items enables the reader of our financial statements to understand the returns being generated by the ongoing trading of the relevant business. Year on year comparisons based on this measure allows investors and

other users of our financial statements to assess how management is managing the relevant businesses and whether management is improving the core value of those businesses.

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Consolidated Results of Operations

	<u>Sales</u>		<u>PBIT before significant items</u>	
	<u>Year Ended June 30,</u>		<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
<i>Business Segments (1)</i>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>		
Amcor PET Packaging	4,048.9	3,696.4	245.0	259.8
Amcor Australasia	2,560.9	2,571.7	262.4	315.8
Amcor Flexibles	2,978.6	2,971.2	188.4	190.4
Amcor Sunclipse	1,292.1	1,218.7	65.1	54.7
Amcor Asia	174.5	182.2	29.8	23.1
Other	(13.1)	5.9	(42.6)	(52.3)
Total sales revenue	11,041.9	10,646.1		
Discontinued operations	397.4	453.5	27.6	30.3
Significant items before tax			(64.1)	(324.4)
Profit before interest and tax			711.6	497.4
Net finance costs			(246.6)	(166.4)
Income tax			(85.8)	(72.6)
Net profit after tax			379.2	258.4
Members of Amcor Limited			351.3	245.3
Minority interests			27.9	13.1

(1) The individual business segments profit results refer to profit before interest and tax, before significant items (PBIT before significant items).

Sales

Sales revenue for 2005-06 was A\$11,041.9 million. This was an increase of 3.7% from 2004-05 sales revenue of A\$10,646.1 million and primarily due to rising raw material costs that were passed through to customers. This increase occurred across all divisions however the largest impacts were in Amcor PET Packaging with rising PET resin costs and in the Amcor Flexibles division where there were substantial increases across a broad range of substrates. Sales in Amcor Australasia were down 0.4% due to a reduction in volume in the fibre operations.

The total 2005-06 sales revenue, including discontinued operations, of A\$11,439.3 million translated at exchange rates of the USD, Euro, Singapore, New Zealand and Canadian dollars at June 30, 2005 would result in A\$38.8 million higher sales revenue for the 2005-06 year. This is mainly caused by the strengthening \$A against the Euro in Flexibles, offset by a smaller weakening in the \$A against the USD.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales increased from A\$8,853.3 million in 2004-05 to A\$9,329.9 million in 2005-06, an increase of 5.4%. This reflects an increase in raw material costs, higher oil and energy costs offset by cost savings through rationalisation and restructuring initiatives.

Gross Profit

Gross profit as a percentage of sales decreased from 16.8% in 2005 to 15.5% in 2006 mainly due to the price erosion in the Australasian fibre business combined with high raw material and energy costs not fully recovered from customers across the PET and Flexibles business groups.

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Net finance costs

Amcor's net finance costs excluding discontinued operations, increased by 50.7%, from A\$160.7 million in 2004-05 to A\$242.2 million in 2005-06. Finance income increased by 6.4% in 2005-06 from A\$20.4 million in 2004-05 to A\$21.7 million in 2005-06. Finance expenses increased by 45.7% in 2005-06 from A\$181.1 million in 2004-05 to A\$263.9 million in 2005-06. The increase in finance expenses was principally due to the PACRS coupon payment of A\$57.8 million being treated as interest in 2005-06 and as a dividend payment in 2004-05 as required under AIFRS and AGAAP respectively. In addition, there was an increase in average interest rate on approximately A\$500 million of floating rate debt in 2005-06 of 1.5% compared to the average rate in 2004-05. Other increases in finance costs related to the credit rating downgrade received in 2005-06.

Significant Items before tax

Significant items before tax related to the following:

- In 2005-06, the acquisition of further equity interests in Vision Grande resulted in fair value gains on derivative instruments associated with the acquisition of A\$32 million, and a profit on the sale of the Group's China based tobacco packaging plants to Vision Grande of A\$52.3 million. The significant item recognised under AIFRS relating to the acquisition of Vision Grande in relation to the fair value gains on derivatives is \$32 million lower under US GAAP due to certain instruments included in the acquisition accounting not being recognised as derivative instruments under US GAAP. In addition, the profit on sale of the tobacco packaging plants is A\$2.6 million lower under US GAAP. This is due to the additional gain recognised under AIFRS on dilution of Amcor's interest not being recognised for US GAAP.
- Amcor also recognised as a significant item in 2005-06 a gain of A\$12.5 million which resulted from the increase in Amcor's share of Vision Grande's net worth as a result of an equity issue by the associate. As the net assets and the carrying value of Vision Grande are different under US GAAP, the profit on dilution of Amcor's shareholding in Vision Grande was A\$9.9 million higher under US GAAP.
- PET business integration and restructuring initiatives continued in 2005-06 and related significant expenses decreased from (A\$51.8) million in 2004-05 to (A\$10.1) million in 2005-06. The 2005-06 expenditure related to the closure of two Mexican plants and restructuring activities in Poland. The 2004-05 expenditure related to the closure of plants in Merrimack, United States, Aquas Calientes, Mexico and Turkey.
- Flexibles market sector rationalisation expenditure involves a program over two to three years to rationalize the business. Related expenditure was A\$34.2 million in 2004-05 and included a further A\$53.7 million in 2005-06. In 2005-06, this expense included the closure of Colodense, in Bristol, United Kingdom, and Hochheim, Germany plants and the 2004-05 expense the closure of the Envi plant in Holland.
- In 2005-06, the Asian business segment disposed of the corrugated, sacks and closures businesses at a significant loss of A\$7.2 million.
- In 2005-06, the Closures business was restructured and disposed of at a loss of A\$18.6 million. This business is recognised as a discontinued operation in the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18.
- In 2005-06, asset impairments included impairments of A\$8.3 million in PET, A\$18.2 million in Flexibles, the Closures business segment of A\$15.5 million and impairments of A\$24.8 million in Asia. In 2004-05 asset impairments related to PET A\$49.9 million, Australasia A\$108.7million, Flexibles A\$23.2 million, Asia A\$44.2

million and Corporate assets of A\$6.1 million.

- In 2005-06, onerous leases expenses at PET and Corporate were A\$6 million and A\$1.8 million respectively and pension curtailment gains of A\$1.9 million and A\$1.4 million were recognized.

Income Tax

Amcor's income tax rate in 2005-06, before significant items of 21%, remained relatively consistent with the 2004-05 effective tax rate of 21.7%.

Amcor's income tax benefit on significant items in 2005-06 of A\$25.3 million decreased as compared to a benefit of A\$58.6 million in 2004-05. The 2005-06 tax benefit from significant items resulted from tax benefits on restructuring expenses and asset impairments. The significant income of A\$96.8 million from the Vision Grande transaction in 2005-06 did not create a tax expense.

Profit after tax and after significant items

Amcor's AIFRS net profit after tax and significant items increased 47% from A\$258.4 million in 2004-05 to A\$379.2 million in 2005-06.

Amcor's US GAAP net profit after tax and significant items decreased by 23% from A\$205.7 million in 2004-05 to A\$158.2 million in 2005-06.

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Loss from discontinued operations

The loss from discontinued operations of A\$37.4 million in 2006 compared to A\$19.2 million loss in 2005 is a result of the disposal of the White Cap Metal Closures business effective June 2006 and the disposal of the Asian Corrugated business effective February 2006. Financial information related to these discontinued operations is set out in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The US GAAP loss from discontinued operations differs from AIFRS by A\$152.5 million in the year ended 30 June 2006 primarily as a result of exchange fluctuation reserve amounts relating to the White Cap Metal Closures business and the Asian Corrugated business. Under US GAAP these amounts are recognised in net income as part of the disposal. Under AIFRS these amounts were transferred to retained earnings as part of the transition to AIFRS on July 1, 2004.

Dividend

A final dividend of A\$0.17 per share (franked to 15%) was declared on all fully paid ordinary shares registered as at September 7, 2006, and paid on September 29, 2006. The final dividend, combined with the interim dividend of A\$0.17 per share, represented an annual dividend of A\$0.34 per share. This was consistent with the 2004-05 dividend of A\$0.34 per share.

Amtcor PET Packaging

	Year ended June 30,		Change %
	2005-06	2004-05	
	A\$M	A\$M	
Sales	4,048.9	3,696.4	9.6
PBIT excluding significant items	245	259.8	(5.7)
Significant items before income tax	(22.5)	(107.3)	

PET Group Amtcor PET Packaging had a mixed year in 2005-06 with good performances in North America and Europe offset by a disappointing result in Latin America, mainly due to a poor performance in Mexico.

PBIT excluding significant items was down 5.7% from 2004-05 to A\$245 million in 2005-06.

Significant items in 2005-06 were a loss of US\$16.8 million (before tax), of which US\$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.

Volumes for the year were up 5.9% in 2005-06 to 36.1 billion units. Custom containers were up 26.6% in 2005-06 and are now 20% of total volume.

The 2005-06 sales revenue of A\$4,048.9 million translated at exchange rates of the USD, Euro, and Canadian dollars at June 30, 2005 would result in A\$53.2 million lower sales revenue for the June 06 year. This is mainly caused by the weakening in the Australian dollar against the US dollar in 2005-06.

A key issue for the business in 2005-06 has been the recovery of inflationary costs, primarily rapidly rising energy costs. In 2005-06 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 this across the entire business.

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The annualized run rate for the higher energy costs in 2005-06 was around US\$20 - 25 million. It is estimated that these increased costs negatively impacted earnings for the 2005-06 year by between US\$10 - 15 million with a significant proportion occurring in the second half.

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North America

In North America, volumes were up 8.8% for the 2005-06 year after being up 15.5% for the first half of the year. This growth was predominately due to a 26% increase in custom containers and a particularly hot summer in July and August 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 reflected the decision by Coca-cola to self-manufacture 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 US\$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 commercialized the new panel-less heatset 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 plant in Indiana and the expansion of the heatset gallon capacity in three locations.

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 budgeting US\$120 million in capital expenditure 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 2005-06 year after being up 9% for the first half of the year. Following the Coca-Cola decision to pursue self-manufacturing in the US Northwest and Canada, effective January 2006, the business closed 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

In 2005-06, 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 will continue to support this higher overall growth.

The business in Mexico had a disappointing 2005-06 year with earnings down substantially from 2004-05. 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 manufacturing and technical support from the North America operations. 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 A\$20.1 million per annum, will not be realised until 2007-08.

The businesses in Argentina and Brazil experienced substantially lower reported earnings for the 2005-06 year with unfavourable currency movements. 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.

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In Argentina, the 2004-05 PBIT excluding significant items was positively affected 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.

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Europe

In Europe, volumes were up 1.3% on a continuing business basis. At the end of the 2004-05, 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 in 2005-06 compared with 2004-05, with a reduction in Germany offset by growth in Spain, while France was steady in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05.

In 2005-06, 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 2005-06 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.

In 2005-06, the PET recycling facility at Beaune, France had another year of solid performance.

In 2005-06, the key issue for the business in Europe was the recovery of increased energy costs. In the United Kingdom 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 in 2005-06 was excellent and profits were ahead of 2004-05. The management team in this region did an excellent job in managing costs and capital to maximise earnings in a challenging business environment.

PET 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 likely be evident beginning in the 2007-08 year.

Amcor Australasia

	Year ended June 30,		
	2005-06	2004-05	Change
	A\$M	A\$M	%
Sales	2,560.9	2,571.7	(0.4)
PBIT excluding significant items	262.4	315.8	(16.9)
Significant items before income tax	0.0	(108.7)	

The Australasian business had a difficult year in 2005-06 with PBIT excluding significant items, down 16.9% to A\$262.4 million.

Across the business units the rigid, flexibles and glass operations produced solid results in 2005-06 with overall improved earnings.

Offsetting these good performances was a difficult 2005-06 year in most aspects of the Fibre operations. This business has undergone significant change over the past twelve months including the appointment of a new management team. This team has developed a comprehensive turnaround plan, that will aim to deliver substantial improvement in earnings over the next few years and, ultimately, reposition the business to achieve Amcor's target return on investment.

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The 2005-06 sales revenue of A\$2,560.9 million, included amounts translated at exchange rates of the New Zealand dollar. Using the exchange rates of New Zealand dollars at June 30, 2005, would result in A\$14.3 million higher sales revenue for the 2005-06 year. This is mainly caused by the strengthening Australian dollar against the New Zealand dollar in the 2005-06 year.

In the short term, however, the current trend in earnings is expected to continue.

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Fibre Division

Sales

The corrugated box business had a difficult 2005-06 year with overall volumes declining by 5% from 2004-05. In Australia second half of 2005-06, volumes declined by 5.5% from 2004-05 after being down just over 4% in the first half of 2005-06. In New Zealand, 2005-06 volumes were down by just over 5% in the second half of the year after being flat in the first half.

The 2005-06 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 of 2005-06 and 5.5% for the full 2005-06 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 large market share in this higher quality product segment. The lower volumes will have a continuing impact on earnings in the 2006/07 year; and
- continuing growth in the use of returnable plastic crates (RPC).

The industrial segment continues to be impacted by an increase in manufactured goods being produced offshore resulting in a decline in volumes of 5% in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05.

In the grocery segment, in 2005-06, there was continued growth in imports of filled products with customers relocating offshore and retailers increasing imports for house brands. Overall the grocery segment PBIT excluding significant items was 6% lower in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05.

The market dynamics in New Zealand changed substantially during the 2005-06 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 in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05. The kiwifruit season was much improved in 2005-06 on the previous year with volume up 31% in 2005-06, but this was offset by a poor apple/pear season (down 16% in 2005-06). Meat volume was up 14% in 2005-06, on the back of higher kill rates and an improved export market. Dairy volume was down 19% in 2005-06, as the business lost a major customer in Fonterra at the end of the first half with the impact on volumes not commencing until March 2006.

In carton converting, volumes in 2005-06 were down 8% across Australasia. Demand was weaker in the Australian grocery and tobacco segments in 2005-06. Some business was lost in 2005-06 as customers relocated offshore.

Operations

Corrugated and Cartons

During the 2005-06 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 impact in the 2005-06 year, SAP will be of substantial benefit going forward in improving service and delivery performance.

The corrugated business also faced a number of inflationary cost pressures through the 2005-06 year which it could not fully recover in the market place.

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As a result of the above factors, gross margins, which were largely unchanged in the first half on 2005-06, declined in the second half on 2005-06. This was particularly so in Queensland and New Zealand.

Earnings and margins in 2005-06 were also lower in the folding carton business predominantly due to lower volumes.

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Paper

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

The recycling mills had a difficult 2005-06 year with domestic volumes down 5% from 2004-05, while export volumes were 28% higher but at lower margins in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05.

Operating costs increased during the 2005-06 year due to input price increases and higher plant costs. These were not recovered in the marketplace.

In 2005-06 sales by the cartonboard mill in Petrie, Queensland, to both Amcor's folding carton business and to external domestic customers were lower than in 2004-05 due to market conditions and the loss of sales to Carter Holt Harvey. Import prices of board continue to put pressure on domestic selling prices. Average prices were around 3% lower in the 2005-06 year and are expected to be lower again in the 2006-07 year.

In 2005-06, export cartonboard volumes were up 30% from 2004-05 but prices in Australian dollar terms were lower than the previous year.

Sales and Marketing organisation

During the 2004-05 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 2006-07 year there is an extensive program to build capability and to increase effectiveness in this area.

Turnaround Plan

During the past 12 months the new management team has 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

Announced in 2005-06, 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 competitiveness.

In New South Wales the new management team is finalizing a review of operation. This is likely to involve some restructuring and plant upgrades to reduce costs.

Paper

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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 the recycled paper mill at Spearwood, Western Australia was closed 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.

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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 is expected to 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 A\$300 million and deliver cost reductions of A\$60 to A\$80 million per annum. The timing for these improvements will be spread over the next few years with expected cost reductions in 2007-08 of around A\$40 million.

Flexibles Division

The flexibles business had a solid 2005-06 year with improved earnings and returns. The division consists of four operating units: polyethylene, laminations, New Zealand flexibles and multiwall sacks.

In 2005-06, the polyethylene business continues to improve, with volumes up slightly and improved earnings and returns. A new flexographic press was installed in Queensland in 2005-06, and a further press is to be installed in Victoria in 2006-07 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 2005-06 year with softness in the confectionery segment and a slowing in growth in the pouch market. The rationalisation from two sites to one in New South Wales was successfully completed and this will improve operating efficiencies in that market. Two new gravure machines were commissioned in Victoria and New South Wales, 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 challenging 2005-06 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 2005-06 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 2005-06 year, with improved earnings and returns. There has been substantial product rationalization 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 PBIT excluding significant items.

In summary, the Australasian flexibles business has undergone substantial rationalization and re-capitalization in 2005-06 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 in 2005-06 with both earnings and returns ahead of the 2004-05 year. Volumes increased 6% in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05, mainly due to growth in the multipack soft drink segment. The ready-to-drink alcoholic sector also achieved additional volumes in 2005-06, although growth in this sector has moderated from the high levels of the past few years.

The closures operations had a more difficult 2005-06 year, with earnings lower due to price pressures and plant inefficiencies related to capital investment to support growth. Going forward, the business is expected to 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 2005-06 in a challenging market

environment, given the substantial increases in the price of tin plate in the first half of the 2005-06 year.

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The glass wine bottle operation had another strong year in 2005-06, 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 is expected to deliver continued improvement in earnings for the 2006-07 year.

Australasian 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.

Ancor Flexibles

	Year ended June 30,		
	2005-06	2004-05	Change
	A\$M	A\$M	%
Sales	2,978.6	2,971.2	0.3
PBIT excluding significant items	188.4	190.4	(1.0)
Significant items before income tax	(71.9)	(57.4)	

The flexibles business had a solid year overall in 2005-06 despite difficult circumstances with PBIT excluding significant items up 2.6% to 115.6 million in local currency but down 1% to A\$188.4 million.

The sales and PBIT excluding significant items shown in the table above for both 2004-05 and 2005-06 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.

Significant items were A\$71.9 million (before tax) in 2005-06, predominantly 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 in 2005-06 was A\$17.9 million.

The 2005-06 sales revenue of A\$2,978.6 million translated at exchange rates of the Euro at June 30, 2005, would result in A\$87.6 million higher sales revenue for the June 30, 2006 year. This is mainly caused by the strengthening \$A against the Euro.

Food Flexibles

The Food Flexibles business predominantly consists 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% in 2005-06 to 970.8 million, although volumes were lower. There was solid progress in earnings in 2005-06 due mainly to an ongoing improvement in the processed food business.

Resin costs increased substantially through the second half of 2005-06 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 sectors, the 2005-06 first half difficulties that arose in the United Kingdom bread bag plants with strong customer demand exceeding capacity, eased in the second half of 2005-06 as new equipment purchased in 2005 became fully operational. This business should continue to improve in the 2006-07 year.

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The chilled food sector had a mixed 2005-06 year, with good results in a number of market segments, especially yoghurt, which saw good sales growth, being 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.

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The processed food sector had a substantially stronger 2005-06 year, with earnings and returns well up on the 2004-05 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 in the 2006-07 year.

The closure of the plant in the United Kingdom is proceeding to schedule and the business transfer program has commenced. Production ceased in November 2006. 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 realized 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 flexible healthcare activities in Asia. Overall sales were 523 million in 2005-06, up 7.5% on the previous 2004-05 year.

Healthcare Americas

Sales increased 9% in 2005-06 through a combination of the commercialization of new products, the impact of pass through of higher raw material costs and targeted volume increases.

Despite raw material supply and cost volatility in 2005-06, 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 in 2005-06.

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% in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05 through growth in the medical, pharmaceutical and personal care segments as well as the passthrough of raw material price increases.

The business had a mixed result for the 2005-06 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 in Europe.

Rentsch

Amcor Rentsch has leadership of Amcor's global tobacco packaging business and the Amcor Flexibles operations in Eastern Europe. Sales for the 2005-06 year were up 13.8% from 2004-05 to 348.1 million.

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The folding carton business, which predominately supplies the tobacco industry, had a sound result in 2005-06 with earnings slightly ahead of the previous 2004-05 year.

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Sales were higher for the 2005-06 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 in 2006-07. 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 United Kingdom, 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.

Flexibles 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 are expected to be moderately higher.

Amcor Sunclipse

	Year ended June 30,		Change
	2005-06	2004-05	%
	A\$M	A\$M	
Sales	1,292.1	1,218.7	6.0
PBIT excluding significant items	65.1	54.7	19.0
Significant items before income tax	-	-	-

Amcor Sunclipse had a strong 2005-06 year with PBIT excluding significant items up 19% from A\$54.7 million to A\$65.1 million and up 18.6% from US\$41.0 to US\$48.6 million in local currency.

Sales for the 2005-06 year were up 6% to A\$1,292.1 million in 2005-06 and up 5.6% to US\$965 million in local currency due to a combination of increased raw material costs and increased volumes.

There were no significant items.

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 operating 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 US\$30, US\$40 and US\$50 per short tonne. These increases were passed through to customers with minimal impact on margins.

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During the 2005-06 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. 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 additional 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 should continue in the 2006-07 year.

During 2004-05 and 2005-06, 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 2005-06 year in reducing working capital and improving customer service.

Sunclipse 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 than in 2005-06.

Amcor Asia

	Year ended June 30,		
	2005-06	2004-05	Change
	A\$M	A\$M	%
Sales	174.5	182.2	(3.9)
PBIT excluding significant items	29.8	23.1	29.0
Significant items before income tax	93.8	(9.6)	

Amcor Asia had a solid 2005-06 year with improved earnings across most of the continuing businesses. The earnings for the business reported in the 2005-06 PBIT excluding significant items line comprises an operating PBIT before significant items of Sing\$24.7 million and an equity accounted profit after tax of Sing\$12.0 million. The latter contribution is predominantly from the investment in the Hong Kong publicly listed company Vision Grande.

The sales, PBIT excluding significant items and average funds employed for both 2004-05 and 2005-06 does not include the contribution for the corrugated operations sold during the 2005-06 year. The PBIT excluding significant items for these businesses is included in the discontinued businesses disclosure.

Returns, measured as PBIT excluding significant items over average funds employed, were 12.7% in 2005-06, 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 2005-06 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 Sing\$16 million. In aggregate, the businesses sold were loss making for the 2005-06 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 Grand Holdings Limited that it did not previously own. Part of the purchase price was an issue of shares to the previous owners of World Grand Holdings Limited. Following this transaction, Amcor's ownership in Vision Grande is 40.1%.

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On August 14, 2006, Vision Grande announced that its unaudited first half results were up 20.7% to HK\$83.5 million. Amcor's equity accounted share of the full year earnings from Vision Grande was Sing\$10.8 million. Amcor received dividends of Sing\$7.2 million from Vision Grande during the 2005-2006 year.

The tobacco packaging business outside of China consists of two plants in Singapore and Malaysia. The 2005-06 year's PBIT excluding significant items also included eight months' contribution from the two plants in China which were divested to Vision Grande. Overall, in 2005-06, the tobacco packaging plants delivered an improved result with good sales growth.

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

During the 2005-06 year, a new blown film extruder was installed in the Singapore plant to serve the growing medical packaging market.

The flexibles plants in China continue to deliver solid returns in 2005-06. The business is currently relocating the Zhongshan plant in southern China to new premises with improved facilities to enable further growth.

The significant items recognised under AIFRS relating to Vision Grande are A\$24.6 million lower under US GAAP. This is due to the following: certain instruments included in the acquisition accounting not being recognised as derivative instruments under US GAAP; a difference in the partial gain recognised on the sale of subsidiaries to Vision Grande; and a difference in the gain recognised on dilution of Amcor's interest in Vision Grande.

Outlook for Asia

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

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Amcor believes that its future net cash flows from operating activities and existing credit facilities should be sufficient to fund all of its existing business needs for the foreseeable future, including currently anticipated capital expenditure, debt repayments and other contingent liabilities.

As indicated in the following table, Amcor has expended significant funds on capital expenditure projects and acquisitions over the past two fiscal years.

	Year Ended June 30, 2005-06	2004-05
	(In A\$ millions, except percentages)	
Capital expenditure	486	647
Acquisitions	67	46
Gearing: net debt/net debt and shareholders' equity	47%	51%
Total liabilities as % of total assets	65%	62%

Capital expenditure commitments and contingent liabilities at June 30, 2006, were A\$141.5 million and A\$12.9 million, respectively. Acquisition expenditure in 2005-06 of A\$67 million included the further investments in Vision Grande.

Amcor ensures that adequate back-up funding facilities are in place to cover the risk of a loss of credit support or a general market disruption. Amcor has arranged back-up facilities to support sources of working capital funding.

Undrawn committed bank facilities available to Amcor at June 30, 2006, totalled A\$1,366.5 million.

The following table summarizes the major committed and uncommitted facilities as at June 30, 2006:

- a A\$320 million committed bi-lateral multi-currency term loan facility (undrawn at June 30, 2006, A\$320 million), maturing September 2007; and
- a A\$300 million committed multi-currency term loan facility (fully drawn at June 30, 2006, A\$300 million), maturing December 2007; and

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- a US\$1,250 million committed syndicated revolving multi-currency loan facility (undrawn US\$700 million), maturing June 2007 (Tranche B) and June 2011 (Tranche A); and
- a A\$600 million uncommitted promissory note facility (undrawn A\$510 million); and
- a US\$400 million uncommitted commercial paper program (undrawn US\$311 million); and
- a US\$200 million uncommitted multi-currency Euronote facility (undrawn US\$200 million).

Amounts drawn under the committed facilities incur a margin over the applicable LIBOR or bank bill rate, based on the Amcor Limited credit rating. Commitment fees are charged on either the full or undrawn portion of each facility. The uncommitted facilities incur a margin of between 3 to 15 basis points over the applicable LIBOR or bank bill rate, depending on size, tenor and demand. Members of each dealer panel are paid an incentive and paying agent fee on each settled promissory or commercial paper issue.

Total borrowings increased from A\$2,477 million at June 30, 2005 to A\$2,775 million at June 30, 2006. Net of cash and short-term deposits, net debt was A\$2,875.8 million as at June 30, 2005 compared with net debt of A\$3,125.6 million at June 30, 2006.

Amcor's debt profile for its last two fiscal years is shown below:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2005-06	2004-05
	(In A\$ millions, except percentages)	
Long-term debt (excluding undated subordinated convertibles but including finance leases)(1)	2,084.9	1,917.3
Net debt/(cash surplus)(2)	3,125.60	2,875.80
Average interest rate(3)	5.54%	4.94%

(1) Non-current liabilities (i.e. debt which is due to be repaid more than twelve months after balance date).

(2) Current and non-current bank and other borrowings, current and non-current lease liabilities and subordinated convertible notes net of cash and deposits.

(3) Includes an interest rates of subordinated convertible securities.

By keeping a proportion of variable-rate debt, Amcor was able to maintain the average interest rate paid on all borrowings in 2005-06 at 5.54% (2004-05 4.94%). Net interest cover at 3.1 times is lower than at June 30, 2005 (4.4 times) and is well within the prudential limit established by Amcor's Board of Directors. Balance sheet gearing (net debt as a proportion of net debt plus shareholders' equity) was 47% at June 30, 2006, compared with 51% as at June 30, 2005.

Amcor retains Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investor Services to provide an independent rating of its creditworthiness. This provides a current assessment of the Group's overall financial capacity to meet its financial obligations. Current credit ratings for Amcor are as follows:

Short-term: A-2 (Standard & Poor's)

P-2 (Moody's)

Long-term: BBB (Standard & Poor's)

Baa1 Stable Outlook (Moody's)

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Amcor believes that having an investment grade rating delivers a conservative capital structure, retains financial flexibility, provides a buffer through the business cycle and allows good access to capital as required.

Amcor believes that it maintains a high level of liquidity including positive working capital, cash balances and substantial credit facilities (described above). Total working capital at June 2005 was A\$1,209 million compared with A\$977 million at June 2006. This was a decrease of A\$232 million. This decrease included the movement in working capital in the discontinued operations. These discontinued businesses carried A\$130 million in working capital.

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The following table sets forth Amcor's cash flow information for the last two fiscal years:

	Year Ended June 30,	
	2005-06	2004-05
	(In A\$ millions)	
Net cash inflow from operating activities	964.1	901.8
Net cash outflow from investing activities	(247.0)	(599.9)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(870.7)	(197.6)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents held	(153.6)	104.0

Operating cash flow improved by A\$62.3 million in 2005-06 compared to 2004-05 due to an improved in net cashflow received from customer and paid to suppliers of A\$125.5 million, and a reduction in income taxes paid of \$36.4 million, offset by an increase in finance expenses paid.

The decrease in cash outflow from investing activities in 2005-06 reflects lower levels of expenditure on acquisitions and capital and A\$297.5 million in proceeds received on disposal of the White Cap metal closures business.

Net cash outflow from financing activities has increased in 2005-06 mainly due to the net proceeds from borrowings and repayment in debt of A\$627.3 million.

Issued share capital increased from 878.2 million Ordinary Shares outstanding at June 30, 2005 to 890.3 million Ordinary Shares outstanding at June 30, 2006 due primarily to the conversion to ordinary shares of convertible securities of 18.2 million shares (refer F-78) less the share buy-back of 8.2 million shares.

On May 25, 2006 (April 19, 2005) the company completed the on market buy-back of 8,187,171(2005: 2,205,000) fully paid ordinary shares, representing 0.93% (2005: 0.25%) of ordinary shares on that date. The total consideration of shares bought back on market was A\$57,836,513 (2005: A\$15,442,612) being an average, including incidental costs, of A\$7.06 (2005: A\$7.00) per share.

c. Research and Technology

Research and Development continues to be an integral part of Amcor's strategy. There is a global coverage with centres in Europe, North America and Australasia. These centers are responsible for provision of product innovation, technical support, design and intellectual property management.

The centers support their specific region and businesses as well as combining resources on a number of joint projects. Furthermore, there is exchange of information between the groups to ensure that local solutions are made known to other relevant groups. During 2005-06 Amcor spent approximately A\$37 million on research. This compares with A\$39.7 million in 2004-05.

Amcor Research and Technology has led the generation of packaging related intellectual property in key food and beverage segments through:

- Strategic technology platforms for leadership and innovation;
- Development of technology roadmaps of market trends and emerging technologies;and
- Cross functional teams including customers and global Amcor division focused on high value projects.

Amcor is a significant owner of registered intellectual property, with in excess of 400 different patents, 400 trade marks and 200 registered designs. Many of these are registered in more than one country, consequently multiplying the number of patent, trademarks and registered designs owned by Amcor; for example, Amcor owns more than 1,000 individual patents. Amcor has also registered the Amcor trade mark in more than 60 countries as part of its objective to be a globally recognized brand.

D. Trend Information

Relevant trends are discussed for Amcor as a whole and for each business in Item 5A Operating Results .

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E. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

There are no significant off balance sheet arrangements.

F. Tabular Disclosure of Contractual Obligations*Contractual and Commercial Commitments as at June 30, 2006**Contractual and Commercial Commitments*

	<u>Not later than 1 year</u>	<u>1 and 3 years</u>	<u>3 and 5 years</u>	<u>later than 5 years</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Capital Expenditure (1)	141.3	0.2	-	-	141.5
Finance Leases (2)	9.8	33.7	19.3	10.1	73.0
Operating Leases (3)	125.8	193.5	111.4	176.7	607.4
Other Expenditure (4)	64.7	54.6	8.8	15.7	143.8
Long-Term Debt	-	299.4	826.1	901.6	2,027.1
Interest on Debt (5)	139.5	187.7	163.0	110.9	601.1
Pension Benefit Obligations (6)	37.7	87.0	95.9	42.8	263.4
Payments under forward exchange contracts (7)	211.1	17.7	-	-	228.8
Commodity contracts (7)	38.3	1.0	-	-	39.3
TOTAL	768.2	874.9	1,224.5	1,257.8	4,125.4

- (1) Capital expenditure for plant and equipment contracted but not provided for.
- (2) Amcor leases equipment under finance leases expiring from one to 20 years. At the end of the lease term we have the option to purchase the equipment at an agreed residual.
- (3) Amcor leases motor vehicles, plant and equipment and property under operating leases. Leases generally provide us with a right of renewal at which time all terms are renegotiated.
- (4) Expenditure contracted but not provided for covering supplies and services to be provided.
- (5) Interest commitments based on June 30, 2006 debt and facility maturity terms.
- (6) Expected contributions by the company for defined benefit liabilities, based on actuarial recommendation of contributions as at June 30, 2006.
- (7) Represents the gross \$A equivalent of foreign exchange and commodity contract commitments.

ITEM 6 DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES**A. Directors and Senior Management**

Details of the Directors in office at the date of this Annual Report are:

CI (Chris) Roberts BCom

Independent Non-Executive Director and Chairman

C. Research and Technology

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Current term expires in October 2007.

Substantial knowledge of fast-moving consumer products, where the packaging component is significant, gained through executive roles in Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Indonesia. Currently a director of Australian Agricultural Company Ltd (since June 2001), Director of The Centre for Independent Studies (since August 2004) and Deputy Chairman since March 2006. Director of Control Risks Group Limited (since October 2006). Former roles include Chairman and Managing Director of Arnotts Ltd (January 1996-January 1999), Managing Director of Orlando Wyndham Wines Ltd (October 1987-December 1990), Chairman of Email Ltd (June 1999-February 2001), Director of Telstra Corporation Ltd (December 1991-November 2000), Chairman of Winifred West Schools Ltd (February 2003-March 2004) and Director of MLC Life Ltd (August 1992- February 1995). Former Director of Petaluma Wines (February 1999-December 2001) and Cockatoo Ridge Wines Ltd (January 2002-May 2006). Chairman of Executive and Nomination Committees, member of the Human Resources Committee and Superannuation Committee. Previously a member of the Audit and Compliance Committee from 1 July 2004 to 7 December 2005. Director since February 1999 appointed Chairman 2000. Appointed Executive Chairman from December 2004 to June 2005. Continues as Non-Executive Chairman from July 2005.

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K N (Ken) MacKenzie BEng

Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

Appointment ratified at the 2005 AGM. Notice Period 12 Months.

Mr MacKenzie has extensive experience across all of Amcor's major packaging business segments in the Americas, Australia, Asia and Europe. Joined Amcor 1992.

Former positions: Group Managing Director, Amcor Rentsch and Closures 2001-2005; Group General Manager Amcor Flexibles Australasia 1999-2001; General Manager Corporate Sales and Marketing, Amcor Containers Packaging 1997-1999; Senior finance and operational roles, Amcor PET Packaging North America 1992-1997; Prior to joining Amcor, Manager Manufacturing Strategy Practice, Accenture 1987-1992. Member of Executive and Human Resources Committees. Appointed Managing Director and CEO July 2005.

R K (Keith) Barton BSc, PhD, FTSE, FAICD.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Current term expires in October, 2009.

As a former Managing Director of James Hardie Industries Ltd (April 1993-October 1999) and Executive Director CSR Ltd (January 1990-March 1993), Dr Barton has gained broad management experience in manufacturing in Australia and internationally. Currently Director of Air Liquide Australia Ltd (since December 2004), Coles Myer Ltd (since July 2003), Tower Ltd (since October 2001, Chairman since July 1, 2006) and Vision Australia (since November 2004). Previously director of Goodman Fielder Ltd (Chairman) (March 2002-April 2003). Member of Executive and Audit and Compliance Committees. Director since November 1999.

G J (John) Pizzey BEng (Chem), Dip. Mgt., FIE Aust. FAICD, FAIM.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Current term expires in October 2009.

Extensive knowledge of the international resources industry and general management. Formerly Executive Vice President and Group President Primary Products for Alcoa Inc. Chairman of London Metal Exchange. Currently a Director of Iluka Resources Ltd (since November 2005), St Vincent's Institute of Medical Research (since April 2004) and Ivanhoe Grammar School (since November 2003). Previous directorships held: WMC Resources Ltd (November 2003-June 2005), Alcoa of Australia (April 1999-December 2003), ION Limited (in administration) (October 1999-August 2005), Chairman 2004-2005, Range River Gold Limited Chairman 2004-April 2006, London Metal Exchange Limited (UK) (1997-December 2003), London Metal Exchange Holdings Limited (UK) (December 2002-December 2003), International Aluminium Institute Ltd (UK) (1998-December 2003), and various subsidiaries of Alcoa Inc (USA) (1994-2003). Member of Executive, Human Resources, and Nomination Committees. Chairman of the Amcor Superannuation Fund. Director since September 2003.

E J J (Ernest) Pope BSc

Independent Non-Executive Director

Current term expires in October 2008.

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Broad international experience over 38 years in the food and beverage manufacturing industries, including senior executive positions based in Australia, the Philippines, USA, New Zealand and Switzerland, plus extensive business travel and direct responsibilities over many years throughout Europe, Asia, South Africa and the Middle East. This includes 22 years with the Nestlé Group (1983-March 2005) and 16 years with Kraft Foods Limited (1967-1982). Former roles include Managing Director Nestlé Australia, President and CEO Nestlé Purina Asia-Pacific, Africa and the Middle East region. Currently Chairman of Golden Circle Limited (since May 2005) and a Director of Alesco Corporation Limited (since December 2004). Appointed Director of Foodbank NSW Ltd, February 2006. Formerly a director with the Nestlé Group on various boards in Australasia, South Africa and Asia (retired March 2005) and Southcorp Limited (October 2003-May 2005). Also a former Director of the Grocery Manufacturers of Australia and then a Founder and Director of the Australian Food and Grocery Council. Member of Human Resources and Nomination Committees. Elected to the Amcor Board of Directors at the AGM on October 27, 2005.

J G (John) Thorn FCA

Independent Non-Executive Director

Current term expires in October 2008.

A partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers for over 20 years, serving major local and international companies. National Managing Partner of the Australian firm of PWC from 2001 until retiring from that position in September 2003. Extensive global experience, in particular in the Asia Pacific region, in audit, accounting, corporate governance and international management groups. Director of Caltex Australia Limited (since June 2004), National Australia Bank Limited (since October 2003) (Audit Committee Chairman) and Salmat Limited (since September 2003). Chairman Audit and Compliance Committee (since February 2005) and member of the Superannuation Committee. Director since December 2004.

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G A (Geoff) Tomlinson BEcon.

Independent Non-Executive Director

Current term expires in October 2007

With extensive experience in, and exposure to, the financial services industry in Australia and internationally, Mr Tomlinson is a former Group Managing Director of National Mutual Holdings Ltd (October 1992-September 1998). Currently Chairman of Programmed Maintenance Services Limited (since August 1999) and Dyno Nobel Ltd (since February 2006), Director of National Australia Bank Ltd (since March 2000). Formerly Chairman of Neverfail Spring Water Ltd (April 1999-September 2003), Director of Pineapplehead Ltd (March 2000-June 2002), Chairman of Reckon Ltd (June 1999-August 2004) and Chairman of Funtastic Ltd (May 2000-May 2006), Deputy Chairman of Hansen Technologies Ltd (March 2000-May 2006) and Director of Mirrabooka Investments Ltd (February 1999-April 2006). Chairman of the Human Resources and Superannuation Committees and member of the Audit and Compliance Committee. Director since March 1999.

In addition to the Executive Director of Amcor noted above, details of the Executive Officers of Amcor who are not Directors at the date hereof are as follows:

Gerard Blatrix,

Managing Director, Amcor Flexibles Food

Joined Amcor in 2001 following the acquisition of Danisco and Ackerlund & Rausing flexible packaging business. Appointed to current role in April 2006. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months. Previous positions within Amcor include: Managing Director Amcor Flexibles Fresh Food 2003-2006, Managing Director Amcor Flexibles Southern Europe 2001-2003. Other senior positions in the packaging industry prior to joining Amcor include; Managing director of the French company and Managing Director of the European Business Unit Healthcare and Technical applications, VAW Flexible (1996-2001); and various plant management positions and Manufacturing Director in the Food Division Europe with Crown Cork & Seal (1987 - 1996).

E.E. (Eric) Bloom B.Sc ME, MBA

President and Chief Executive Officer, Amcor Sunclipse North America

Joined Amcor in 1995 and appointed to current position in 2002. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

Previously Research and Development Design Engineer, Director and later Vice President of Manufacturing. Previous senior manufacturing roles held at Fortune Brands and Black and Decker. Director of National Paper Trade Association (NPTA).

Peter Brues, B. Comm., CA

President, Amcor Flexibles Healthcare

Joined Amcor 1994 and appointed to current position in April, 2006. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months Former positions: President Amcor Flexibles Americas 2003-2006; Vice President Operations, Amcor Flexibles Europe 2001-2003; Vice President Strategic Development, Amcor Ltd 2000-2001; Director Operations, Amcor Flexibles North America 1998-2000; Chief Financial Officer, Amcor Twinpak North America 1996-1998; Corporate Controller, Amcor Twinpak North America 1994-1996; Prior to joining Amcor, Senior Associate, KPMG 1990-1994.

Chan Chew Keak (Billy) C Eng (UK), MBA

Managing Director, Amcor Asia

Joined Amcor in 1993 and appointed to current position in 1998.

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Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months. Ten years experience with Carnaud Metal box including Managing Director and Managing Director AMB Packaging Pte Ltd

Jerzy Czubak, MA, MBA.

Managing Director, Amcor Rentsch & Amcor Flexibles Eastern Europe

Joined Amcor in 1994 as Managing Director of Amcor Rentsch, Poland. Term of Agreement Open. Notice Period: 12 Months. Other positions: Managing Director, Amcor Flexibles, Poland; Managing Director Amcor Rentsch, Eastern Europe; Operations Director Amcor Rentsch Europe. Appointed to current role in May 2005.

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W.P. (Peter) Day LLB (Hons), MBA, FCA (UK & Aust), FCPA

Executive General Manager Finance

Joined Amcor in 2001 and appointed Executive General Manager Finance in June 2001. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

Previously Executive Director Finance Bonlac Foods Limited. Former deputy chairman of the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC). Former Chairman of the Australian Accounting Standards Board. Member of International Accounting Standards Board's Working Group on Performance Reporting

R (Ron) Delia BSc (Marketing) MBA

Executive General Manager Operations Development

Joined Amcor in September 2005 and appointed to current position in 2005. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

Extensive experience in working with global manufacturing and packaging businesses. Previously Associate Principal with McKinsey & Company and Senior Sales Representative with Pechiney (now Alcan).

Steve Keogh, B.Comm (Economics)

Executive General Manager Human Resources

Joined Amcor in January 2006. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months.

Previously held a number of senior HR management roles within BHP Billiton, the world's largest diversified resources company. During his career with BHP Billiton, Mr. Keogh worked in Australia and the USA in senior Human Resources positions in the minerals and steel businesses and was appointed Vice President HR for BHP Minerals in 2000. Following the merger of BHP and Billiton in 2001, Mr. Keogh held HR responsibilities for significant parts of that organisation, including senior executive resourcing projects and executive remuneration for the BHP Billiton Group. Mr. Keogh has extensive experience in international HR management.

L.J. (Lou) Lachal BSc, B.Bus.

Managing Director Amcor Australasia

Joined Amcor in 1980 and appointed to current position in July 2005. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months.

Extensive experience in working overseas and with a diversified international business. Previous positions in Amcor include General Manager Commercial, Amcor Packaging; Deputy Managing Director Amcor Packaging (Europe) Ltd; Commercial Director Amcor Packaging (Europe) Ltd; Mill Manager Broadford. Appointed Group General Manager Commercial Operations in April 1998. Chief Financial Officer from July 2000 to June 2001, Executive General Manager Operations from July 2001 to December 2004, and Acting Chief Operating Officer from December 2004 to June 2005.

W.J. (William) Long BSc. BA

President, Amcor PET Packaging

Joined Amcor in 2002 and appointed to current position in 2002. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 12 months.

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Previously held various positions within Schmalbach-Lubeca, including President & CEO of Plastic Containers Americas and was previously Vice President and General Manager for Latin America at Johnson Controls Inc. prior to its sale to Schmalbach-Lubeca in 1997. At Johnson Controls he had also been Vice President of Sales and Marketing USA PET and Director of Operations PET Europe, responsible for the start-up of JCI's PET business there in the early 1990's. Prior to this, he held various regional and plant management positions in various cities across the US in businesses bought and merged into the Johnson Control Inc. Group.

J F (Julie) McPherson Dip Law SAB, M AppFin., LL.M

Group General Counsel and Company Secretary

Company Secretary since April 2005. Term of agreement Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

As both a lawyer and investment banker, Mrs McPherson has broad experience in corporate governance, finance and commerce. Prior to joining Amcor, she has held executive, legal and commercial positions, including Company Secretary and General Counsel at Goodman Fielder, and Deputy Managing Director of Dresdner Kleinwort Bensen. Admitted as a solicitor in Victoria and NSW and admitted to practice in the High Court. Formerly a partner of a major national law firm. Member of the Law Committee of Australian Institute of Company Directors since July 2006.

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J.V. (John) Murray B.E(Chem), B.Ec.

Executive General Manager Corporate Affairs

Joined Amcor in 1999 and appointed to current position in 1999. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

Previously Investor Relations Manager with National Mutual Holdings, Analyst for National Mutual Funds Management. Previous positions include Chemical Engineer with Alfa-Laval and institutional dealer for stockbroker AC Goode.

I.G. (Ian) Wilson LLB (Hons), LLM

Strategic Development Director

Joined Amcor in 2000 and appointed to current position in 2000. Term of agreement - Open. Notice Period: 6 months.

Extensive experience in international mergers and acquisitions, strategy development, finance and law from 14 years in investment banking with UBS and 6 years in private legal practice with Baker and McKenzie.

Executive Officers serve at the discretion of the Directors. No family relationship exists between any Director or Executive Officer and any other Director or Executive Officer.

B. Compensation

The aggregate amount of remuneration paid by Amcor during the year ended June 30, 2006 to all Directors and Executive Officers, as a group, was A\$17.1 million. This amount includes retiring allowance accrual for non-executive Directors of A\$0.5 million.

Retirement agreements have been entered into between Amcor and five of the non-executive Directors that provide for the payment of benefits upon cessation of their respective directorships as covered in Rule 55 of Amcor's Constitution. Details of accrual allocations are noted in the remuneration table below.

Retiring allowance agreements have not been offered to any Non-Executive Director appointed after June 30, 2003.

The Company contributes to superannuation plans operated by the Company for the Managing Director and Executive Officers of the Company. The Company contributes at rates determined by an actuary as being necessary and sufficient to ensure the overall financial soundness of the plan. The aggregate amount set aside by the Company during 2005-06 and included in the aggregate amount of remuneration of Directors and Executive Officers above, was A\$0.9 million.

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Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the emoluments of each director of the Company and each of the named officers of the Company and Amcor during 2005-06 are set out below:

2005/06

		Primary			Post Employment			Share based payments			
		Base Salary & Fees	Bonus	Special Incentive(4)	Non-Monetary Benefits	Super contributions	Retirement/ Resignation benefits	Share Appreciation Rights	Options and Rights	Shares	Total Remuneration
Directors											
C I Roberts	2006	304,500			135,582	27,405	231,795	2			699,282
	2005	831,217	1		119,082	23,940	177,772	2			1,152,011
K N MacKenzie	2006	1,300,000	5 646,000	170,000	206,423	195,000	-		382,293		2,899,716
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director											
R K Barton	2006	128,000			35,049	11,520	68,033	2			242,602
	2005	119,536			32,933	10,758	78,941	2			242,168
G J Pizzey	2006	168,578			45,193	15,172	-				228,943
	2005	140,000			38,049	12,600	-				190,649
J G Thorn	2006	182,800			48,749	16,452	-				248,001
Appointed Dec 8 2004											
G A Tomlinson	2006	142,000			38,549	12,780	102,316	2			295,645
	2005	114,000			31,549	10,260	64,647	2			220,456
EJJ Pope	2006	107,449			28,935	9,670	-				146,054
Appointed Oct 27 2005											
E A Alexander	2006	49,032			13,244	4,413	747,120	2, 3			813,809
Retired Oct 27 2005											
D C K Allen	2006	41,290			11,309	-	587,339	2, 3			639,938
Retired Oct 27 2005											
R H Jones	2006	-			-	-	-	2			-
Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director											
Retired Dec 7 2004											
	2005	597,826			286,437	137,500	567,399			36,727	1,625,889
TOTAL	2006	2,423,649	646,000	170,000	563,033	292,412	1,736,603	-	382,293	-	6,213,990
	2005	2,787,019	299,671	263,447	795,158	382,406	1,056,809	-	130,181	36,727	5,751,422

(1) Includes higher duties allowance whilst in the role of Executive Chairman (December 8, 2004 to June 30, 2005).

(2) Represents the increase in the non-executive director's retirement allowance accrual for the year.

Retirement allowance accrual (exclusive of superannuation) to June 30, 2006 of A\$2,328,199 is allocated as follows -

- C I Roberts A\$1,343,514
- G A Tomlinson A\$510,522
- R K Barton A\$474,133

(3) E A Alexander and D C Allen retired from the Board of Directors on October 27, 2005 and were paid accrued retirement allowances of A\$705,855 and A\$533,265 respectively.

(4) The special incentive bonus is a payment for meeting specific cost reduction objectives in the previous financial year, part payment of which was deferred until April 2006 to ensure permanent nature of cost reduction initiatives.

(5) Base salary increased from A\$1,200,000 to A\$1,500,000 with effect from March 1, 2006 following a detailed review by the Board; annual review now intended on October 1, 2006 as with all other Senior Executives.

The fair value of the options is calculated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model and allocated to each reporting period evenly over the period from grant date to vesting date. The value disclosed above is the portion of the fair value of the options allocated to this reporting period.

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		Base Salary & Fees	Bonus	Special Incentive(1)	Non- Monetary Benefits	Super contributions	Retirement/ Resignation benefits	Share Appreciation Rights	Options and Rights	Shares	Total Remuneration
Senior Executives (excluding directors)											
E E Bloom	2006	636,218	2,391,274	85,889	50,897	16,073	-	-	76,982	-	1,257,333
<i>President and CEO, Amcor Sunclipse</i>											
C K Chan	2005	600,080	2,105,014	150,020	58,701	15,577	-	-	95,239	-	1,024,631
<i>Managing Director, Amcor Asia</i>											
G S James ^	2006	597,791	3,478,760	-	60,547	4,009	-	-	76,982	-	1,218,089
<i>Managing Director Amcor Flexibles</i>											
	2005	583,717	3,179,114	-	59,491	8,928	-	-	95,937	-	927,187
	2006	918,768	4,250,476	139,153	173,451	117,977	372,678	-	110,583	-	2,083,086
<i>Retired June 30 2006</i>											
L J Lachal *^	2006	700,000	227,500	105,000	63,539	176,691	7-	-	119,643	141,128	1,533,501
<i>Managing Director Amcor Australasia</i>											
W J Long ^	2005	717,391	5,125,543	179,348	60,878	114,783	-	-	115,952	237,138	1,551,033
<i>President and CEO Amcor PET Packaging</i>											
W P Day *	2005	700,093	2,126,017	175,023	73,840	19,672	-	82,500	182,296	-	1,359,441
<i>Executive General Manager Finance</i>											
I G Wilson *^	2006	640,000	214,500	97,500	83,500	64,000	-	-	168,009	8,728	1,276,237
<i>Strategic Development Director</i>											
J V Murray *	2005	610,000	131,150	152,500	79,000	61,000	-	-	166,510	104,738	1,304,898
<i>Executive General Manager Corporate Affairs</i>											
	2006	701,713	4,338,963	107,041	211,196	-	-	9,437	-	8,728	1,377,078
	2005	663,370	4,132,675	165,842	177,097	-	-	56,625	-	104,738	1,300,347
	2006	551,125	122,430	83,475	53,121	156,798	7-	-	100,805	108,028	1,175,782
	2005	535,000	88,275	133,750	35,878	85,600	-	-	97,114	204,038	1,179,655
Former Senior Executives											
P S Wilson *^	2006	364,051	-	-	91,164	90,315	1,219,510	-	50,403	58,378	1,873,821
<i>Executive General Manager</i>											
	2005	560,000	106,400	224,000	105,878	89,600	-	-	97,114	204,038	1,387,030

Human
Resources &
Operating
Risk
Retired
December 31
2005

TOTAL	2,006	5,848,013	2,342,681	723,536	818,519	775,563	1,592,188	91,937	847,591	324,990	13,365,018
	2,005	5,896,721	1,170,331	1,412,251	772,032	642,539	-	139,125	978,470	854,690	11,866,159

* Represents the five highest paid executives of the Company.

^ Represents the five highest paid executives of the Consolidated Group.

(1) The special incentive bonus is a payment for meeting specific cost reduction objectives in the previous financial year, part payment of which was deferred until April 2006 to ensure permanent nature of cost reduction initiatives.

(2) Paid in US\$, converted at A\$1:US\$0.7466.

(3) Paid in SG\$, converted at A\$1:SGD\$1.2288.

(4) Paid in GBP\$, converted at A\$1:GBP\$0.4202.

(5) Acting Chief Operating Officer in 2005.

(6) Includes contributions to a US Supplementary Employer Retirement Plan.

(7) Includes amounts reported in accordance with AASB 119 employee benefits provision of defined benefits for L L Lachal and J V Murray of A\$64,691 and A\$68,618 respectively.

The fair value of the options is calculated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes model and allocated to each reporting period evenly over the period from grant date to vesting date. The value disclosed above is the portion of the fair value of the options allocated to this reporting period.

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The terms and condition of each grant of options affecting remuneration are as follows:

Grant Date	Price of Expiry Date	Risk free Fair value per option	Exercise price	shares on grant date	Estimated volatility	interest rate	Date Exercisable
November 1, 2002	November 1, 2012	\$2.00	8.20	8.17	20.00	% 5.43	% November 1, 2005
October 13, 2003	November 1, 2012	\$2.43	8.20	8.96	20.00	% 5.67	% November 1, 2005
March 24, 2004	March 24, 2010	\$1.27	7.87	7.87	20.00	% 5.12	% March 24, 2007
August 2, 2004	August 2, 2010	\$1.03	6.84	6.84	20.00	% 5.62	% August 2, 2007
October 27, 2005	December 31, 2010	\$0.98	6.78	6.69	20.00	% 5.40	% January 1, 2008
October 27, 2005	June 30, 2011	\$1.01	6.78	6.69	20.00	% 5.40	% July 1, 2008
October 27, 2005	December 31, 2011	\$1.03	6.78	6.69	20.00	% 5.40	% January 1, 2009

For details of remuneration plans for directors and senior executives refer to Note 39 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

C. Board Practices

Role of the Board

The Board of Directors of Amcor Limited is responsible for the corporate governance of the company. The Board guides and monitors the business and affairs of Amcor Limited on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The directors are responsible to the shareholders for the performance of the company in both the short and the longer term and seek to balance sometimes competing objectives in the best interests of the Amcor Group as a whole. Their focus is to enhance the interests of shareholders and other key stakeholders and to ensure the Group is properly managed. The Board operates in accordance with the broad principles set out in its charter which is available from the corporate governance information section of the Company website.

Day-to-day management of the Group's affairs and the implementation of the corporate strategy and policy initiatives are formally delegated by the Board to the Chief Executive Officer and executive management. Responsibilities are set out in the Group's delegated authority policy and these delegations are reviewed on an annual basis.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Board include:

- setting the strategic goals of the Company and for oversight of the management of the Company and direction of its business strategy, with the ultimate aim being an increase in shareholder value;
- providing strategic direction for, and approving, the Company's business strategies and objectives;
- monitoring the operational and financial position and performance of the Company;
- oversight of identifications of the principal risks faced by the Company and taking reasonable steps designed to ensure that appropriate internal controls and monitoring systems are in place to manage and, to the extent possible, reduce the impact of these risks;

- ensuring that financial and other reporting mechanisms are put in place by the Chief Executive Officer which result in adequate, accurate and timely information being provided to the Board and the Company's shareholders and the financial market as a whole being fully informed of all material developments relating to the Company;
 - appointing and, where appropriate, removing the Managing Director, approving other key executive appointments and planning for executive succession;
 - overseeing and evaluating the performance of the Managing Director, and other senior executives, having regard to the Company's business strategies and objectives;
 - reviewing and approving remuneration for the senior executives of the Company;
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- approving the Company's budgets and business plans and monitoring the management of the Company's capital, including the progress of any major capital expenditures, acquisitions or divestitures;
- establishing procedures to ensure that financial results are appropriately and accurately reported on a timely basis in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements;
- adopting appropriate procedures to ensure compliance with all laws, governmental regulations and accounting standards;
- approving, and reviewing, the Company's internal compliance procedures, including any codes of conduct and taking all reasonable steps to ensure that the business of the Company is conducted in an open and ethical manner; and
- reviewing and amending the Board and Committee Charters.

Board Processes

To ensure that these responsibilities are upheld and executed to the highest level, the Board has established the following Board committees:

- Audit and Compliance;
- Human Resources;
- Executive;
- Nomination; and
- Superannuation.

Each of these committees has written mandates and operating procedures in place which are reviewed on a regular basis. The Board has also established a framework for the management of the consolidated entity including a system of internal control, a business risk management process and the establishment of appropriate ethical standards. The full Board currently holds seven scheduled meetings during the year plus strategy meetings and any extraordinary meetings that may be necessary to address any significant matters that may arise. The agenda for meetings is prepared in conjunction with the Chairman, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and Company Secretary. Standing items include the Managing Director's report, business group Managing Directors' reports, financial reports, strategic matters and governance and compliance issues. All submissions are circulated in advance to allow the Board time to review and give due consideration to each report. Executives are regularly involved in Board discussions and directors have other opportunities to interact with management and employees during visits to business units and plants both locally and overseas. However the non-executive directors have a private session at each Board meeting at which management is not present.

Director Education

Amcor has in place a formal process to educate new directors about the nature of the business, current issues, the corporate strategy and the expectations of Amcor concerning performance of directors.

Directors also have the opportunity to visit Amcor facilities and meet with management to gain a better understanding of business operations. Directors are given access to continuing education opportunities to update and enhance their skills and knowledge.

Independent Professional Advice and Access to Company Information

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Each director has the right of access to all relevant company information and to the Company's executives and, subject to prior consultation with and approval from the Chairman, may seek independent professional advice from a suitably qualified advisor at the Company's expense.

The director must consult with an advisor suitably qualified in the relevant field and obtain the Chairman's approval of the fee payable for the advice before proceeding with the consultation. A copy of the advice received by the director is made available for all other members of the Board.

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Composition of the Board Members

Details of the members of the Board, their experience, expertise, qualifications, term of office and independent status are noted above. The composition of the Board is determined using the following principles:

- a minimum of seven directors, with a broad range of expertise both nationally and internationally;
- a majority of independent non-executive directors;
- a majority of directors having extensive knowledge of the Company's industries, and those who do not, having extensive expertise in significant aspects of financial reporting and risk management of large companies;
- a non-executive independent director as Chairman;
- enough directors to serve on Board committees without overburdening the directors or making it difficult for them to fully discharge their responsibilities; and
- directors are subject to re-election at least every three years (except for the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer).

The Board seeks to ensure that:

- at any point in time, its membership represents an appropriate balance between directors with experience and knowledge of the Group and directors with an external or fresh perspective; and
- the size of the Board is appropriate to facilitate effective discussion and efficient decision-making.

Directors Independence

The Board has adopted specific principles in relation to directors' independence. These state that to be deemed as independent, a director must not be a member of management and who:

- holds less than 5% of the voting shares of the Company and is not an officer of, or otherwise associated, directly or indirectly, with a shareholder of more than 5% of the voting shares of the Company;
- has not within the past three years been employed in an executive capacity by the Company or another group member, or been a director after ceasing to hold any such employment;
- has not within the past three years been a principal or employee of a material* professional adviser or a material consultant to the Company or another group member;
- is not a material supplier or customer of the Company or another group member, or an officer of or otherwise associated, directly or indirectly, with a material supplier or customer;
- has no material contractual relationship with the Company or another group member other than as a director of the Company;

- is free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act in the best interests of the Company; and
- has the ability to devote the necessary time to the important tasks entrusted to him/her as a director of the consolidated entity.

In accordance with recent developments in corporate governance, this year the Board have agreed to limit the tenure for directors to 10 years, to ensure directors remain demonstrably independent, which is the classification on which shareholders can reliably rely to represent their interests.

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* The Board considers material in this context, where any director related business relationship has represented, or is likely in future to represent the lesser of at least 5% of the relevant segments or the director-related business revenue. The Board considered the nature of the relevant industries competition and the size and nature of each director related business relationship, in arriving at this threshold.

Term of Office Held by Each Director

The term of office held by each director is outlined in the Directors profiles in Item 6.A of this document.

Commitment

The Board held eleven board meetings during the year ended June 30, 2006. Two of those meetings were held at operational sites of the company and a full tour of the facilities was included as part of the visits.

Non-executive directors are expected to spend a reasonable time each year preparing for, and attending, board and committee meetings and associated activities.

It is the Company's practice to allow its executive directors to accept appointments outside the company with prior written approval of the Board. No appointments of this nature were accepted during the year ended June 30, 2006.

The commitments of non-executive directors are considered by the nomination committee prior to the director's appointment to the board of the company and are reviewed each year as part of the annual performance assessment. Prior to appointment or being submitted for re-election, each non-executive director is required to specifically acknowledge that they have and will continue to have the time available to discharge their responsibilities to the company.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee oversees the appointment and induction process for directors and committee members, and the selection, appointment and succession planning process of the Company's Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer. The Committee makes recommendations to the Board on the appropriate skill mix, personal qualities, expertise and diversity of each position. When a vacancy exists or there is a need for particular skills, the Committee, in consultation with the Board, determines the selection criteria based on the skills deemed necessary. The Committee identifies potential candidates with advice from an external consultant where appropriate. The Board then appoints the most suitable candidate.

Board appointees must stand for election at the next annual general meeting of shareholders.

This year the Chairman in conjunction with the Nomination Committee conducted a formal review of the effectiveness of the Board, its committees, individual directors and senior executives. This review was conducted in the form of a questionnaire and has resulted in a number of new initiatives being implemented for the coming year.

The Committee has in the past been made up of all Board members and as noted in the Nomination Committee Charter, must have a minimum of three members, a majority of which will be independent directors. However, from August 2006 the Committee will operate with only three members to encourage efficient decision-making in relation to the detailed examination of selection and appointment practices of the organisation in accordance with Principle 2 of the Australian Stock Exchange's Good Corporate Governance Recommendations.

The names of the members as at the date of this report are set out below:

Nomination Committee:

C I Roberts (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive Director

G J Pizzey Independent Non-Executive Director

E J J Pope* Independent Non-Executive Director

** E J J Pope joined the committee on October 27, 2005*

As the Nomination Committee comprised the full Board for the past year any matters referred to the Nomination Committee during the year were dealt with by the Board. The terms and conditions of the appointment and retirement of nonexecutive directors are set out in correspondence to the relevant party, including expectations for attendance and preparation for all Board meetings, appointments to other Boards, the procedures for dealing with conflicts of interest, and the availability of independent professional advice.

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Further details of the Nomination Committee's charter and policies, including those for appointing directors, are available on the Company's website.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee deals with matters referred to it by the Board or with urgent matters which may not be deferred until the next meeting of the Board. The Board confirms the actions of this Committee at its next meeting.

A majority of the Committee must be independent. As at the date of this report, the names of the members are set out below:

Executive Committee:

C I Roberts (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive Director

R K Barton Independent Non-Executive Director

G J Pizzey* Independent Non-Executive Director

K N MacKenzie Executive Director

** G J Pizzey joined the Committee on February 21, 2006.*

All other non-executive directors receive the Executive Committee agendas and papers and are encouraged to attend meetings of the Executive Committee as available. The Committee met eight times during the year.

Human Resources Committee

The Human Resources Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on remuneration packages and policies applicable to the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer, senior executives and directors themselves. It is also responsible for the company's policies and procedures for retention of senior management, incentive performance schemes, reviewing executive development leadership and succession plans, and reviewing human resource plans for each business. The majority of members must be independent.

The Human Resources Committee's charter is available on the Company's website. The names of the members of the Committee are set out below:

Human Resources Committee:

G A Tomlinson (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive Director

K N MacKenzie Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer

G J Pizzey Independent Non-Executive Director

E J J Pope* Independent Non-Executive Director

C I Roberts* Independent Non-Executive Director

** E J J Pope and C I Roberts joined the Committee on December 9, 2005.*

Although the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer is a member of this committee, he will not:

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- (a) vote on matters relating to the remuneration of executive officers of the Company, and
- (b) attend meetings or vote on matters regarding his own remuneration

The Human Resources Committee meets as and when required. The Committee met four times during the year.

The Audit and Compliance Committee

The Audit and Compliance Committee has a documented charter approved by the Board.

All members must be independent nonexecutive directors. The Chairman may not be the Chairman of the Board. The Committee advises on the establishment and maintenance of a framework of internal control and appropriate ethical standards for the management of the Company. The names of the members of the Committee are set out below.

Audit and Compliance Committee:

J G Thorn, FCA (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive Director

R K Barton, BSc, PhD, FTSE, FAICD Independent Non-Executive Director

G A Tomlinson*, BEcon Independent Non-Executive Director

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* G A Tomlinson joined the Committee on November 1, 2005.

The internal and external auditors, the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer and the Executive General Manager Finance, are invited to Audit and Compliance Committee meetings at the discretion of the Committee.

The Audit and Compliance Committee is required under the charter to meet quarterly and otherwise as necessary.

This year, the Committee met nine times during the year. The external auditor met with the Audit and Compliance Committee seven times during the year without management being present.

The Audit and Compliance Committee's charter is available on the Company's website along with information on procedures for the selection and appointment of the external auditor, and for the rotation of external audit engagement partners.

Superannuation Committee

In April 2006, a Superannuation Committee of the Board was formed for a limited period to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for oversight of superannuation matters affecting the Company. The Committee's purpose is to oversee the deficit and related asset and liability issues regarding superannuation obligations of the company in each relevant jurisdiction in which the company operates.

The Committee has a documented Charter which is available on the Company's website. Its membership consists of three Independent Non-Executive directors. The Committee meets at least quarterly and additional meetings occur as required. The names of the members of the Committee are set out below.

Superannuation Committee:

G A Tomlinson (Chairman) Independent Non-Executive Director

J G Thorn Independent Non-Executive Director

C I Roberts Independent Non-Executive Director

Risk Management

Oversight of the Risk Management System

The Board oversees the establishment, implementation, and annual review of the Company's risk management. A formalised Risk Assessment and Management Framework for assessing, monitoring and managing strategic operational and financial risks for the consolidated entity was put in place in 2005 to ensure that Amcor is undertaking appropriate risk management of its operations.

The Audit and Compliance Committee reports to the Board on the status of the risk management system, which is aimed at ensuring risks are identified, assessed and appropriately managed. Major risks arise from such matters as actions by competitors, government policy changes, the impact of exchange rate movements on the price of raw materials and sales, difficulties in sourcing raw materials, environment, occupational health and safety, property, financial reporting, financial markets and the purchase, development and use of information systems.

Risk Management and Compliance and Control

The Board is responsible for oversight of the overall internal control framework, but recognizes that no cost-effective internal control system will preclude all errors and irregularities. The Board's policies on internal governance control are comprehensive and include in addition to financial planning and reporting procedures and the use of internal and external auditors: a Code of Conduct and Ethics, a Delegated Authority

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Policy, a Fraud Policy and a Whistleblower Policy. Details of these are available on the Company's website. The Company strives to ensure that its products are of the highest standard. Towards this aim, each of its business segments have highly developed quality systems which are based on the internationally accepted ISO 9000 series and meet all the extensive customer requirements.

Financial Reporting

The Chief Executive Officer and the Executive General Manager Finance have declared in writing to the Board that the Company's financial reports have been properly maintained and present true and fair value, are founded on a sound system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board in accordance with Principles 4 and 7 of the ASX Principles of Good Corporate Governance. Implementation of the AIFRS has been a key focus for the Group and the Board established a project team and has monitored progress to ensure a smooth transition to AIFRS reporting, beginning with the half year ended December 31, 2005. The consolidated entity has fully complied with the reporting requirements of AIFRS for the half year to December 31, 2005 and the financial year to June 30, 2006.

Environmental Regulation

Amcor is committed to achieving a high standard of environmental performance. Its operations are subject to significant environmental regulation in all countries in which it maintains a presence.

The Board is responsible for the regular monitoring of environmental exposures and compliance with environmental regulations. As part of this process, the Board is responsible for overseeing:

- implementation of environmental management plans in operating areas which may have a significant environmental impact;
- identifying where remedial actions are required and implementing action plans; and
- regular monitoring of regulatory requirements.

To enable it to meet its responsibilities of oversight, the Board has established an internal reporting process. Environmental performance is reported from each site up through management to the Board on a regular basis. Compliance with the requirements of environmental regulations and with specific requirements of site environmental licences was substantially achieved across all operations except for the following:

- The Amcor Fibre Packaging Fairfield Mill was fined for a river water release while a spill of ink from the Amcor St. Regis Bates Keon Park plant in Australia entered a local creek. In both cases, management co-operated fully with the authorities and have made improvements to minimise the potential for incidents to occur in the future.
- This year the Company has been prosecuted for one significant breach with a diesel spill into a local creek from Amcor Fibre Packaging's Box Hill Plant. Full details of the incident and subsequent prosecution are as follows:

Court Order Funds Environmental Works

On December 1, 2005, at Ringwood Magistrates' Court, in Victoria, Australia, Amcor Packaging (Australia) Pty Ltd (the defendant) pleaded guilty to a water pollution charge brought by the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) in relation to a spill of diesel to Gardiners Creek, Box Hill South, in Victoria, Australia, on or about September 6, 2004. The spill was a result of a decanting of fuel exercise from a diesel storage tank on Monday September 6, 2004, from the defendant's Box Hill premises.

At the completion of the decanting procedure, a pump discharge delivery hose was not placed back in the correct position causing a large quantity of diesel to pollute Gardiners Creek. A number of ducks were also injured or killed by the spill. The Ringwood Magistrates' Court convicted the defendant and ordered it to pay A\$60,000 to Help for Wildlife Inc. for the establishment of a unique, all purpose wildlife education, rehabilitation and resource information centre within the Shire of Nillumbik. This wildlife centre will encompass a Rescue, Rehabilitation and Education facility. Amcor has since changed its procedures to prevent a recurrence of this incident.

Assessment of Effectiveness of Internal Controls and Risk Management

The internal auditors assist the Board in ensuring compliance with the internal controls and risk management programs by regularly reviewing the effectiveness of the compliance and control systems noted above. The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for approving the program of internal audit visits to be conducted each financial year and for the scope of the work to be performed on a regular basis.

Internal Control and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Amcor's directors accept the responsibility for oversight of the effectiveness of the Group's internal control environment. In order to effectively discharge this responsibility they have long established a number of assurance functions (including the internal audit function) to independently review the control environment and provide regular reports to directors and management committees. These reports and associated recommendations are considered and acted upon to maintain or strengthen the control environment. In 2004, the directors further strengthened the control environment by refining existing processes for identifying, evaluating and managing the significant risks faced by the Group. The refined approach to risk assessment and management was aimed at:

- improving the coordination of risk assessment and risk management by building on existing risk management activities;
- ensuring risk exposures are escalated to the Board more effectively and consistently and providing the Board with a comprehensive view of the risks faced;
- helping management better understand barriers to the success of initiatives for growth and sustainable development; and
- improving corporate flexibility in preparation for increased complexity and diversity in the Group.

Amcor is committed to the proactive recognition and anticipation of risks to ensure that the threats posed to achieving corporate objectives are minimized, thus ensuring that effective advantage is taken of business opportunities. In recent years, the international business community has seen an escalation in regulation designed to strengthen corporate governance and expand management accountability. One such piece of legislation is the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act 2002. Section 404 of the Act requires Amcor management to formally assert the adequacy of internal controls over financial reporting as at June 30, 2007, and annually thereafter. The external auditors are required to annually attest to, and report on, management's assessment in accordance with auditing standards.

To comply with the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, management initiated a project in 2003 and established a central team to co-ordinate efforts to document and test controls over financial reporting operating throughout the Group. Project teams were established around the world and have been documenting controls in key processes and testing their effectiveness in order to support management's conclusion on the adequacy of internal controls over financial reporting.

Ethical Standards

All directors, managers and employees are expected to act with the utmost integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Company. Every employee has a nominated supervisor to whom they may refer any issues arising from their employment. Alternatively, employees may use the Whistleblower procedures in place. The Board reviews the Code of Conduct and Ethics regularly and processes are in place to promote and communicate these policies.

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Conflict of Interest

Directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. The Board has developed procedures to assist directors to disclose potential conflicts of interest and, each year, all independent directors complete independence declarations. Where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists for a director on a Board matter, the director concerned does not receive the relevant Board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the matter is considered.

Details of director-related entity transactions with the Company are set out in Note 39 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Code of Conduct and Whistleblower Policy

The Company has advised each director, manager and employee that they must comply with the Corporate Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy. The Policy may be viewed on the Company's website and includes a whistleblower policy. Under this policy an Amcor Whistleblower Service was introduced in December 2004 to facilitate reporting of potential misconduct within the Company.

This facility enables employees to report potential misconduct in the form of theft, fraud, dishonesty, illegal activity, harassment, unethical behaviour and workplace safety hazards, to a third party who is responsible for coordinating the investigation of issues raised on behalf of the Company and the Whistleblower. Employees who report suspected inappropriate conduct are protected from bullying, harassment or discrimination when they make reports in good faith.

At June 30, 2006, there were 61 reports recorded since the service was introduced. These reports revolve around human resources, financial, procedural and criminal issues. Each of these reports have been investigated thoroughly and appropriate action taken as necessary.

This year, as an extension of the Whistleblower facility, a Third Party Complaints email and free post facility has been set up on the Company's website to enable third parties such as suppliers, consumers, contractors and customers to report potential misconduct within the organisation.

The Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy also reiterates that bribery of any form is unacceptable. This has been reinforced to co-workers via articles published in the global employee publication.

Fraud Policy

During the year, the Company introduced a revised Fraud Policy. This document outlines the Amcor Corporate Fraud Framework and Policy, covering responsibilities and strategies to identify fraud within the Amcor Group, reporting of fraud and recovering losses. This policy applies to all activities, employees and other representatives of Amcor globally.

Trading in General Company Securities by Directors and Employees

Amcor has revised its Share Trading Policy outlining trading by directors and employees in securities of Amcor Limited. Key elements of the policy are outlined below:

- Any director and employee who has price sensitive information relating to Amcor which has not been published or which is not otherwise generally available, may not deal in Amcor securities, advise, procure or encourage another person to deal in Amcor securities, or pass on information to any other person who may use the information to deal in Amcor securities.
- Amcor has limited the times when directors and employees may buy or sell securities. These periods are limited to a period of four weeks after the release of the half year results, full year results and the holding of the annual general meeting.

- Directors and employees must not engage in hedging arrangements (including, for example, the use of put and call options or derivative instruments) over unvested securities issued pursuant to any employee or director option or share plan. In addition, hedging over vested securities must comply with the Share Trading Policy.
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- It is recognized that individual circumstances may require a person to dispose of securities outside the specified windows. In such cases any director or employee is required to seek the prior approval of the Company Secretary who may approve the transaction or, in certain circumstances, seek approval from the Executive General Manager Human Resources or the Chairman of the Board. The Share Trading Policy is reproduced in full on the Company's website.

Communication with Shareholders Timely and Balanced Disclosure

The Board provides shareholders with information using a comprehensive Continuous Disclosure Policy, which includes identifying matters that may have a material effect on the price of the Company's securities, notifying them to the ASX, posting relevant information on the Company's website, and issuing media releases. The policy is available on the Company's website. Additional communications with shareholders include:

- The Concise Report, which is distributed to all shareholders (unless a shareholder has specifically requested not to receive the document), and includes relevant information about the operations of the consolidated entity during the year, changes in the state of affairs and details of future developments.
- The Full Year Financial Report is available to all shareholders should they request it.
- The half-yearly report which contains summarized financial information and a review of the operations of the consolidated entity during the period.
- The half-year financial report is lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission and the ASX, and is sent to any shareholder who requests it.
- Any proposed major changes in the consolidated entity which may impact on share ownership rights are submitted to a vote of shareholders.
- All announcements made to the market, and related information (including information provided to analysts or the media during briefings), are placed on the Company's website after they are released to the ASX.
- Analyst briefings and general meetings are webcast and recordings placed on the Company's website.
- Notices of meetings and associated explanatory material are placed on the Company's website; and
- The external auditors attend the Annual General Meeting to answer any questions concerning the audit and the content of the auditors' report.

All of the above information, including that of the previous three years, is made available on the consolidated entity's website within one day of public release, and is emailed to all shareholders who lodge their email contact details with the Company. Information on lodging email addresses with the Company is available on the Company's website. The Board encourages full participation of shareholders at the annual general meeting, to ensure a high level of accountability and identification with the Company's strategy and goals. Important issues are presented to the shareholders as single resolutions. The shareholders are requested to vote on matters such as the appointment and aggregate remuneration of directors, the granting of options and shares to directors and changes to the Constitution. A copy of the Constitution is available to any shareholder who requests it.

eTree

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In March 2006, Amcor joined with many other major Australian corporations and commenced its support of the environmental initiative eTree. Under this program, Amcor shareholders can help reduce paper usage and company costs by electing to receive all shareholder information (including the Annual Report) online. For every email address registered on www.eTree.com.au/amcor, A\$2 is donated to Landcare Australia on the shareholders behalf to support native reforestation and restoration projects in Australia and New Zealand. Amcor has already helped to facilitate the planting of more than 8,000 native trees via this initiative.

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D. Employees

Employee Numbers by Industry Segments	As at June 30		
	2006	2005	2004
Amcors PET Packaging	6,042	6,161	5,880
Amcors Australasia	6,406	6,510	6,757
Amcors Flexibles Europe	8,482	9,967	10,323
Amcors Sunclipse	2,176	2,105	2,204
Amcors Asia	1,339	2,400	2,833
Corporate/Other	93	100	333
TOTAL	24,538	27,243	28,330

E. Share Ownership

The following table sets forth, as at October 31, 2006, the relevant interest of each director and executive officer in the share capital of the Company as notified by the Directors to the Australian Stock Exchange.

Name	Number of Shares Owned
<i>Fully Paid Ordinary Shares</i>	
C I Roberts	164,670
K N MacKenzie	11,972
E A Alexander **** Retired as of October 27 2005	***34,558
D C K Allen Retired as of October 27 2005	***61,246
R K Barton	33,899
G J Pizzey	18,181
G A Tomlinson	43,282
J G Thorn	10,380
E J J Pope	5,731
I G Wilson	62,085
L J Lachal *	223,469
W P Day	34,492
W J Long	100
G S James (Retired June 30 2006)	***300
J V Murray	413,285
E E Bloom	1,000
C K Chan**	40,000

* L J Lachal also hold 20,000 partly paid shares paid to one cent

** C K Chan also holds 50,000 partly paid shares paid to five cents

***Represents holdings on retirement

**** E A Alexander sold 50,000 partly paid shares, paid to five cents, on her retirement from the Amcor Board.

The aggregate of the fully paid ordinary shares in the above table represents approximately 0.1% of the company s fully paid ordinary shares.

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As of October 31, 2006, executive officers and employees had been issued with 7,196,090 ordinary shares representing approximately 0.8% of issued capital, under employee share purchase plans.

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Share Based and Employee Bonus Compensation Plans**CEO and Senior Executive STI and LTI plans**

This element of CEO and Senior Executives' package is made up of two components: short term incentives and long term incentives. These are considered to be important elements of employee remuneration, providing tangible incentives for executives to improve the Company's global short and long term performance and deliver sustained shareholder value.

Amcor has operated short and long term incentive plans for a number of years and the table below summarizes the status of each such plan. Status is described as either active or dormant. A plan is active to the extent that awards have been made under the plan in relation to the year ended June 30, 2006 (current year). A plan is dormant to the extent that no awards have been made in relation to the current year. Dormant plans may have existing entitlement (e.g. awards not yet fully vested).

Plan name	Plan description	Date introduced	Status
STI	Short Term Incentive - Cash based annual incentive plan	No specific date	Active
LTI	Long Term Incentive Plan - Umbrella long term incentive plan	Oct 2005	Active
ESOP	Employee Share Ownership Plan	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
ESOP Partly paid shares	Senior executive plan whereby partly paid shares are issued.	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
ESPP	Employee Share Purchase Plan	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
EISP	Broad based employee share incentive plan	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
SERSP	Senior Executive Retention Share Plan	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
SERPP	Senior Executive Retention Payment Plan	1985	Dormant with existing entitlement
SESP	Senior Executive Share Plan - Shares received in lieu of STI payment	2001	Dormant with existing entitlement
SEPP	Senior Executive Payment Plan - Entitlements received in lieu of STI plan	2001	Dormant with existing entitlement

Short Term Incentives (STI)

A short term incentive may be awarded to the CEO and Senior Executives subject to achievement of performance conditions consisting of pre-determined financial and non-financial objectives. Objectives can vary from year to year but the combination of financial and non financial key performance indicators ensure that a significant proportion of this variable reward is only available when value has been created for shareholders through the delivery of key elements of the business strategy.

At the start of each year, the framework governing individuals' objectives is set and reviewed by the Human Resources Committee. The Committee also sets the maximum potential payout under the STI Plan, and minimum levels of performance to trigger payment of STI. Following the end of the year, each individual's performance is assessed against KPIs, reviewed by the Board's Human Resources Committee which provides its recommendation to the Board for its approval as to the appropriate level of payout to the extent that targets are met. If no targets are met, a zero STI is determined. Incentives (bonuses) are payable in cash in September each year.

For the year ended June 30, 2006, the structure of the STI was based on achieving a range of key financial and non-financial objectives using a balanced scorecard approach. The balanced scorecard approach ensures transparency of assessment and consistency across the Senior Executives. Objectives included those concerning safety, financial outcomes, growth and customer goals.

In addition to the performance criteria discussed above, in the event of termination of employment prior to STI being determined and paid, STI is only payable to Senior Executives subject to the CEO's discretion. The Chairman has similar discretion with regard to the STI entitlement of the CEO. Overall discretions are also reserved to ensure that performance is assessed with regard to quality and other value-based criteria. These discretions may potentially either reduce or eliminate STI payments as appropriate.

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The CEO and a number of senior executives received a special payment in April 2006. This special payment related to an incentive for performance achieved against specific cost reduction objectives in the previous financial year; part-payment of which was deferred until April 2006 to ensure that achievements were sustained.

Long Term Incentives (LTI)

Amcor's remuneration objective includes the need to retain and motivate high performing talent in the long term. The Company facilitates this by putting in place LTI Schemes which help focus the executives on the long term performance of the company and sustained shareholder value creation.

2005 Options and Performance

Rights to CEO

At the 2005 Annual General Meeting, shareholders approved the grant of 750,000 options and 300,000 performance rights to the CEO. These rewards are exercisable in three tranches: each tranche comprising 250,000 Options and 100,000 Rights. These will be subject to the performance conditions described in the original terms of issue, having separate vesting periods and separate expiry dates. The vesting periods and expiry dates for each Tranche are set out in the following table:

Tranche	Vesting period	Expiry date
1	January 1, 2008 - December 31, 2009	December 31, 2010
2	July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2010	June 30, 2011
3	January 1, 2009 - December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011

The performance hurdles are based on a pro rata performance scale for options and performance rights to vest depending on the highest percentile reached by the Average Amcor Total Shareholder Return (TSR) relative to the Average Comparator TSR for each of the relevant stocks in the comparator group each month during the vesting period. The Comparator group of companies comprise the S&P/ASX100 Index as at July 1, 2005, excluding Amcor and companies in the following industry categories:

- Financial ex-Property Trust
- Property Trusts
- Resources
- Telecommunications Services
- Media Sectors and industry groups.

The performance hurdles for the CEO were chosen after extensive consultation with a number of shareholders and governance advisory groups on the basis that they are transparent and measurable against objective data.

Long Term Incentive Awards for Senior Executives

Awards have been made to Senior Executives and other talented executives in respect of the financial year ended June 30, 2006. Under the same terms and conditions as approved for the CEO above In addition to the performance criteria discussed above, forfeiture conditions and provision relating to termination of employment exist. In the event of termination of employment of plan participants, the Board retains overall discretion.

Hedging of Long Term Incentives

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In accordance with Amcor's general share trading policy and the LTI plan rules, participants are prohibited from engaging in hedging arrangements over unvested securities issued pursuant to any employee or director share plan.

Dormant Short Term and Long Term Incentive Plans

Short Term Incentive Plans (SESP & SEPP)

In some circumstances, under the Senior Executive Share Plan (SESP) Senior Executives may be entitled to receive all or part of their STI payment in shares. The SESP focuses on Senior Executives in Australia and the United Kingdom.

The Board may nominate specific employees who report directly to the CEO, or employees who report directly to those people, as being eligible to participate. Prior to the end of each financial year, eligible employees may elect to receive fully paid ordinary shares in lieu of part or all of any STI payment which they may receive in respect of that financial year.

The value of any shares which the Company decides to issue to eligible employees will be based on the simple average of the closing price of Amcor Limited shares on each trading day for the relevant financial year, unless the Company decides to alter the method for calculating this value in response to anomalous circumstances. The shares will be issued at the time when the cash bonus is payable and the shares may not be disposed of by the employee for a period of 10 years in Australia and five years in the United Kingdom, unless the employee ceases employment or the directors decide otherwise prior to the expiry of the restriction period. Any right or interest in the shares will be forfeited if the employee has acted fraudulently in relation to the affairs of the Company during the restriction period. The shares subject to the SESP carry full dividend entitlements and voting rights.

The Senior Executive Payment Plan (SEPP) is based on the SESP but is utilised for Board-nominated specific employees in New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland, Belgium and the USA who report directly to the CEO, or employees who report directly to those people. This Plan is considered to be the equivalent of the SESP and enables the Company to offer employees in these circumstances (where the Share Plan is unavailable), entitlements in lieu of part or all of an employee's entitlement to a cash bonus for the relevant financial year.

The value of each Plan entitlement is equal to the value of one Amcor Limited share (plus the value of accrued dividends). Plan entitlements may be converted into a cash payment after the 10-year restriction period has expired, provided that the employee has not acted fraudulently during this time.

Both the SESP and the SEPP can only be issued if the Senior Executive meets the STI performance hurdles as set out above. The Plan operates to provide Senior Executives the opportunity to share in the growth in value of the Company and to encourage them to improve the longterm performance of the Company and its returns to shareholders. This Plan also helps to attract and retain skilled and experienced Senior Executives and provide them with an incentive to have a greater involvement and focus on the longer term goals of the Company. The Board determines which Senior Executives may participate in this Plan. This is done by the CEO in conjunction with senior management nominating to the Human Resources Committee high performing employees to participate in either the SESP or the SEPP Plans. The Human Resources Committee then makes recommendations to the Board.

Long Term Incentive Plans (ESOP and ESPP)

A number of Long Term Incentive Plans exist that are now dormant but may or may not have unvested entitlements remaining. In particular, Amcor also has two long term incentive umbrella Plans in place, the Employee Share/Option Plan (ESOP) and the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP) which have provided long term incentives for executives. These Plans are cited as all existing executives carry shares under these Plans and they can be reactivated at any time. In countries where the Company is unable to issue shares or options, entitlement Plans may be implemented.

Employee Share/Option Plan (ESOP)

In 1985, the Company established the Employee Share/Option Plan (ESOP). Options granted under the ESOP could be issued upon such terms and conditions as the directors of the Company determined from time to time.

Options issued under sub-Plans of ESOP were aimed to reward excellence and encourage Senior Executives to focus on improving the longer term performance of the Company by achieving certain Group return on average funds invested targets, which were based on budgeted return on average funds invested (for full allocation) or current cost of capital plus 0.5% (for 50% allocation). Performance outcomes between these

targets were calculated linearly.

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The method used in assessing whether or not the performance condition was met was as follows. A paper was presented to the Human Resources Committee on the Plan. The Committee considered and reviewed the actual outcomes of performance conditions achieved for the financial year against the targets set. The Committee then recommended to the Board, which made the final determination, whether any options were to vest based on the criteria set out above.

The reason this method was chosen was because it was transparent and measurable against objective data. The options would be exercisable at a price equal to the closing stock market share price of Amcor Limited shares traded on the Australian Stock Exchange at the date on which the options were granted or a weighted average market price during a period up to and including the date of grant.

Options were granted under the ESOP at no consideration and carry no dividend entitlement or voting rights until they are exercised to ordinary shares on a one-for one basis.

Options may be exercised at any time after three years from the date of issue and prior to their term, which may either be five, six or 10 years.

Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP)

In 1985, the Company established the Employee Share Purchase Plan (ESPP). Sub-Plans were derived from the ESPP and the Sub-Plan applicable to Senior Executives is set out below:

Senior Executive Retention Share Plan (SERSP) and Senior Executive Retention Payment Plan (SERPP)

Under the SERSP, the Board may nominate certain Senior Executives as being eligible to receive fully paid ordinary shares in part satisfaction of their remuneration for the relevant financial year. The number of shares issued is entirely at the Board's discretion. The shares may not be disposed of by the employee for a restricted period of up to five years, unless the employee ceases employment three years after the shares were issued.

Any right or interest in the shares will be forfeited if the employee voluntarily ceases employment within three years from the date the shares were issued or if the employee is dismissed during the restriction period for cause or poor performance. The shares subject to the SERSP carry full dividend entitlements and voting rights. Rather than involving performance hurdles, these retention shares are used to reward outstanding levels of previous performance, with the intention to retain key Senior Executives.

The Board may nominate certain employees in Belgium, New Zealand, Poland, Switzerland and the USA as being eligible to participate in an equivalent SERPP. In these circumstances, instead of fully paid ordinary shares, entitlements are issued in part satisfaction of an employee's remuneration for the relevant financial year. The value of each Plan entitlement is linked to the performance of Amcor Limited shares (and the value of accrued dividends in some cases). Plan entitlements may be converted into a cash payment after the five year restriction period has expired, provided that the employee has not been dismissed for cause or poor performance during this time. If the employee voluntarily ceases employment within four or five years from the date the Plan entitlements were issued, the employee forfeits 40% or 20% of their Plan entitlements (respectively).

The CEO, in conjunction with senior management, makes recommendations to the Human Resources Committee nominating high performing employees to receive retention shares or the equivalent. The Committee reviews the recommendations and if approved makes a recommendation to the Board which finally determines whether the incentives are granted.

When granted, these plans operate to provide senior executives with the opportunity to share in the growth in value of the Company and will encourage them to improve the long-term performance of the Company and its returns to shareholders. This Plan also helps to attract and retain skilled and experienced senior executives and provide them with incentive to have a greater involvement and focus on the longer term goals of the Company.

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Other Legacy Plans

Amcor has two legacy plans that are no longer in operation but which still have entitlements outstanding.

Legacy Plans	Brief Summary	Last issued
ESOP Partly Paid Shares (Senior Executive Plan)	<p>The shares are partly paid and were (Senior Executive Plan) issued at market price at the time of issue. Partly paid shares remaining have either been paid to one cent or five cents, being the first call. The call outstanding only becomes payable on termination, death or at the directors' discretion. These shares do not carry dividend entitlements unless determined otherwise by the directors. Awards were not subject to specific performance hurdles as this was not market practice at this time. Refer Note 48 of the Consolidated Financial Statements.</p>	1996
Employee Incentive Share Plan (Broadly-Based Plan)	<p>Under the EISP, which is a Sub-Plan of (Broadly-Based Plan) ESPP described above, shares have been offered for the benefit of all full-time employees, permanent part-time employees and executive directors of the Company with more than twelve months' service. The number of shares offered depended upon the Company's increase in earnings per share. Refer Note 48 of the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information.</p>	2003

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Options

As at October 31, 2006, the number of options over ordinary shares held by Executive Officers in the company are set out below;

Name	Underlying Options Owned Owned	Exercise Price A\$	Expiration Date
W P Day	222,500	7.87	March 24, 2010
	215,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	100,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
L J Lachal	178,000	7.87	March 24, 2010
	129,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	120,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
W J Long	300,000	7.30	July 1, 2007
	44,000	8.20	November 1, 2012
	178,000	7.87	March 24, 2010
	172,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	120,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
J V Murray	133,500	7.87	March 24, 2010
	129,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	90,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
K N MacKenzie	88,000	8.20	November 1, 2012
	89,000	7.87	March 24, 2010
	86,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	250,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
	250,000	6.78	June 30, 2011*
	250,000	6.78	December 31, 2011*
E E Bloom	44,000	8.20	November 1, 2012
	89,000	7.87	March 24, 2010
	86,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	90,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
C K Chan	44,000	8.20	November 1, 2012
	89,000	7.87	March 24, 2010
	86,000	6.84	August 2, 2010
	90,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
I G Wilson	100,000	6.78	December 31, 2010*
	100,000	6.78	June 30, 2011*
	100,000	6.78	December 31, 2011*
	Nil		
G James	Nil		
P W Wilson	Nil		

*Final number subject to TSR related performance conditions.

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Analysis of Movements in Options and Rights

Details of options and rights over ordinary shares in the company provided as remuneration to the CEO and Senior Executives are set out below. When exercisable, each option and right is convertible into one ordinary share of Amcor Limited. Further information on the options and rights is set out in Note 39 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Name	Number of options and rights granted during the year		Number of options and rights vested during the year	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>Executive Directors of Amcor Limited</i>				
K N MacKenzie	1,050,000	100,000	88,000	5,000
<i>Senior Executives</i>				
P S Wilson	-	150,000	-	-
W P Day	-	250,000	-	50,000
I G Wilson	-	-	-	-
L J Lachal	-	150,000	-	-
J V Murray	-	150,000	-	-
W J Long	-	200,000	44,000	100,000
G S James	-	150,000	44,000	20,000
C K Chan	-	100,000	44,000	20,000
E Bloom	-	100,000	44,000	12,500

Shares Provided on Exercise of Options

Details of ordinary shares in the company provided as a result of the exercise of remuneration options to the CEO and Senior Executives together with the amounts paid per ordinary share at the date of exercise are set out below:

Name	Date of exercise of options	Amount paid per share A\$	Number of ordinary shares issued on exercise of options during the year	
			2006	2005
<i>Executive Directors of Amcor Limited</i>				
K N MacKenzie	Aug 23, 2004	A\$6.47	-	10,000
K N MacKenzie	Aug 31, 2004	A\$5.16	-	8,000
K N MacKenzie	June 27, 2005	A\$6.03	-	80,000
K N MacKenzie	June 27, 2005	A\$6.02	-	5,000
<i>Senior Executives</i>				
P S Wilson	Sept 1, 2004	A\$6.47	-	50,000
P S Wilson	Oct 29, 2004	A\$5.43	-	50,000
P S Wilson	Sept 13, 2005	A\$5.16	40,000	-
P S Wilson	Sept 28, 2005	A\$5.10	200,000	-
W P Day	Nov 1, 2004	A\$6.02	-	50,000
W P Day	Nov 1, 2004	A\$6.62	-	100,000
I G Wilson	-	-	-	-
L J Lachal	Sept 14, 2005	A\$5.16	24,000	-
J V Murray	Sept 6, 2004	A\$5.43	-	50,000
J V Murray	Sept 6, 2004	A\$6.47	-	20,000
J V Murray	Sept 14, 2005	A\$5.16	16,000	-
J V Murray	Oct 3, 2005	A\$5.10	200,000	-
W J Long	-	-	-	-
G S James	June 7, 2006	A\$6.02	20,000	-
C K Chan	Sept 2, 2004	A\$6.47	-	40,000
C K Chan	Sept 8, 2005	A\$5.16	32,000	-
C K Chan	Sept 21, 2005	A\$5.10	100,000	-
C K Chan	Sept 21, 2005	A\$6.02	20,000	-
E Bloom	Aug 25, 2004	A\$6.47	-	25,000
E Bloom	Sept 12, 2005	A\$5.16	20,000	-
E Bloom	Sept 29, 2005	A\$5.10	125,000	-

No amounts are unpaid on any shares issued on the exercise of options.

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Analysis of Options Granted as Remuneration

Details of the vesting profile of the options granted as remuneration to the CEO and Senior Executives are detailed below:

Name	Options Number	Year granted	Vested %	Lapsed % (a)	Financial years in which options may vest	Minimum total value of grant yet to vest A\$ (b)	Maximum total value of grant yet to vest A\$ (c)
Executive Directors of Amcor Ltd							
K N MacKenzie	50,000	November 1, 2002	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	88,000
	50,000	October 13, 2003	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	106,920
	100,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	113,030
	100,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	88,580
	250,000	October 27, 2005	-	-	June 30, 2010	nil	245,000
	250,000	October 27, 2005	-	-	June 30, 2010	nil	252,500
	250,000	October 27, 2005	-	-	June 30, 2010	nil	257,500
Senior Executives							
W P Day	250,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	282,575
	250,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	221,450
G S James	50,000	November 1, 2002	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	88,000
	150,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	169,545
L J Lachal	150,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	132,870
	200,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	226,060
W J Long	150,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	132,870
	50,000	November 1, 2002	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	88,000
J V Murray	200,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	226,060
	200,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	177,160
	150,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	169,545
P S Wilson	150,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	132,870
	150,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	169,545
E E Bloom	150,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	132,870
	50,000	November 1, 2002	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	88,000
C K Chan	100,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	113,030
	100,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	88,580
	100,000	November 1, 2002	88%	12%	June 30, 2006	nil	88,000
C K Chan	100,000	March 24, 2004	-	11%	June 30, 2007	nil	113,030
	100,000	August 2, 2004	-	14%	June 30, 2008	nil	88,580

a) The % lapsed represents the reduction from the maximum number of options available to vest due to highest level performance criteria not being achieved.

b) The minimum value of options yet to vest is A\$nil due to the fact the exercise price may be above the market price of Amcor shares.

c) The maximum value of options yet to vest is the number granted less the number lapsed and valued at the fair value of the option at grant date using a Black-Scholes model.

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Further details relating to options are set out below:

	A Value at grant date A\$	B Value at exercise date A\$	C Value at lapse date A\$	D Total of columns A-C A\$
Executive Directors of Amcor Ltd				
K N MacKenzie	755,000	-	14,420	769,420
Senior Executives				
E E Bloom	-	224,150	14,420	238,570
C K Chan	-	221,120	14,420	235,540
W P Day	-	-	36,050	36,050
G S James	-	10,600	21,630	32,230
L J Lachal	-	36,240	21,630	57,870
W J Long	-	-	28,840	28,840
J V Murray	-	350,160	21,630	371,790
P S Wilson	-	373,200	21,630	394,830

A = The value at grant date calculated in accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment* of options granted during the year as part of remuneration.

B = The value at exercise date of options that were granted as part of remuneration and were exercised during the year.

C = The value at lapse date of options that were granted as part of remuneration and that lapsed during the year.

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ITEM 7 MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

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The Company is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or by any foreign government. To our knowledge, based on substantial shareholder notices filed with the Australian Stock Exchange as of August, 2006, the following table identifies those shareholders who beneficially own 5% or more of our ordinary shares and their holdings as of the date of their last respective notices.

Shareholder	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Percentage of Total Shares
Mondrian Investment Partners (1)	67,329,189	7.66
Maple-Brown Abbott	71,020,832	8.09
Capital Group Companies Inc	62,516,006	7.10

There are no arrangements known to Amcor, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in control of Amcor. Major shareholders enjoy no rights different from any other holder of Amcor's Ordinary Shares.

Date of Notice	Name of Shareholder	% of Voting Shares at Year-end
March 12, 2003	Delaware International Advisers Ltd	6.73
June 4, 2003	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	5.03
June 5, 2003	Commonwealth Bank of Australia	Ceased to be substantial shareholder
January 15, 2004	Delaware International Advisers Ltd	7.76
April 30, 2004	Delaware International Advisers Ltd	10
September 27, 2004	Mondrian Investment Partners Limited (1)	7.66
November 30, 2004	Capital Group Companies Inc	5.02
December 30, 2004	Maple-Brown Abbott Ltd	5.02
January 24, 2005	Schroder Investment Management Australia Ltd	5.2
February 24, 2005	Maple-Brown Abbott Ltd	6.04
March 31, 2005	Schroder Investment Management Australia Ltd	Ceased to be substantial shareholder
May 5, 2005	Maple-Brown Abbott Ltd	7.04
September 5, 2005	Maple-Brown Abbott Ltd	6.09
December 22, 2005	Capital Group Companies Inc	6.05
February 16, 2006	Capital Group Companies Inc	7.1

(1) - Previously Delaware International Advisors Ltd

B. Related Party Transactions

Loans have been provided by the Company to, or for the benefit of, certain Directors who are Executives and Executive Officers. The aggregate amount of loans outstanding as at September 28, 2005 was A\$30,000. No interest is charged on these loans. (See Note 39 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details on loan repayments). During the year the Company cancelled a guarantee, in favour of RH Jones for a loan of A\$0.4 million. Due to the restrictions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 in the U.S., no loans have been made or extended to Directors and Executive Officers since July 1, 2002.

Under Amcor's Employee Share Plans which are described in Item 6, interest-free loans are made available to eligible employees to acquire shares, which are repaid over time by dividends received on the shares. In the past these interest-free loans have been made available to Directors and Executive Officers of Amcor to acquire shares. However, due to Sarbanes-Oxley restrictions Directors and Executive Officers will no longer receive this interest-free loan.

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No Director or Executive Officer of the Company (or any relative or spouse thereof) has any interests in any material transactions of Amcor which were effected by the Company or any of its subsidiaries since the current or immediately preceding financial year or were effected by the Company or any of its subsidiaries during an earlier financial year and remain in any respect outstanding at the date hereof. Directors and Executive Officers of Amcor have participated in past issues of shares under Employee Share Plans which are described in Item 6.

Essential Marketing Pty Ltd is a company that supplies various services to the consolidated entity. The company is owned by the daughter of G S James, a member of the other key managements personnel. Transactions are based on normal terms and conditions. For the year ended June 30, 2006, \$532,937 (2005: 605,671) was recognized as expenses for the provision of goods supplied at cost and marketing services.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not Applicable

ITEM 8 FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Financial statements

Amcor's Consolidated Financial Statements are included as Item 18.

Legal Proceedings

Competition Law Investigations

Leniency Application Australia

On December 21, 2005, the ACCC commenced legal proceedings in the Federal Court of Australia against certain Visy Group companies and executives. The proceedings are in respect of alleged cartel conduct in the Australian corrugated packaging industry. The ACCC alleges that the Visy Group companies (being Amcor's competitors) and executives engaged in conduct in the corrugated fibreboard container industry that was anti-competitive, including engaging in price fixing and market sharing, in contravention of section 45 of the Australian Trade Practices Act 1974.

The ACCC also announced on December 21, 2005, that Amcor and its former senior executives have to date received immunity from legal proceedings by the ACCC. The immunity was granted in accordance with the terms of the ACCC's Leniency Policy for Cartel Conduct (June 2003): see <http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/459479>. Accordingly, Amcor is not the subject of any proceedings by the ACCC for a pecuniary penalty or otherwise for any alleged cartel conduct. The immunity is conditional upon continuing full cooperation from Amcor and its former senior executives in providing information to the ACCC about the alleged cartel. As a result of this grant of immunity Amcor does not expect to incur any pecuniary penalties arising out of the ACCC investigations.

Third Party Claims Australia

Jarra Creek Central Packaging Shed Pty Ltd filed a class action claim in the Federal Court of Australia on April 11, 2006 against Amcor Ltd, Amcor Packaging (Australia) Ltd and Fibre Containers (Queensland) Pty Ltd alleging cartel behaviour and seeking declarations, injunctions and unspecified damages.

This class action filed in the Federal Court contains allegations only. These are not admissions by any party and evidence will have to be proved in court. Amcor is defending the claims made in the class action. In the event that Amcor is not wholly successful in defending the class action, Amcor has cross-claimed against those Visy Group companies, which are respondents to the ACCC penalty proceeding, claiming contribution for any damages which may be awarded against Amcor in the class action.

On December 15, 2006, Cadbury Schweppes filed a proceeding in the Federal Court of Australia against Amcor Limited and Amcor Packaging (Australia) Pty Ltd alleging cartel behaviour between Amcor and Visy (and related contract claims) and seeking damages and rectification of certain supply contracts. Although the amount claimed totals approximately A\$120 million, certain of the claims overlap.

The Cadbury Schweppes action filed on December 15, 2006, appears to adopt portions of the ACCC's proceedings in relation to the corrugated business. These allegations in the ACCC proceeding are yet to be proved in court and have been denied by Visy. The Cadbury Schweppes action also alleges additional cartel conduct affecting certain supply contracts with Amcor and other matters in relation to various Amcor businesses. These extended allegations appear to be widely speculative.

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Amcor will be vigorously defending these allegations and is considering making application to the Court for a strike-out at the appropriate time. The issues of liability and loss are extremely complex and need to be established as a basis for compensation. As the litigation could take some years it is too early for Amcor to form any view on the probable outcome. It is therefore not currently possible to establish a reasonable estimate of the financial impact of the ultimate outcome, if any.

Leniency Application New Zealand

The NZCC is the regulatory agency responsible for enforcing New Zealand's anti-trust laws, the Commerce Act 1986 (Commerce Act).

On November 29, 2004 Amcor notified the NZCC that the Company may have been involved in cartel conduct in New Zealand. Amcor applied for leniency pursuant to the NZCC's Leniency Policy for Cartel Conduct (NZ Leniency Policy). The NZ Leniency Policy allows for immunity from NZCC initiated proceedings to the first person involved in a cartel to come forward with information about the cartel and co-operate fully with the NZCC in its investigation and prosecution of the cartel.

Amcor was granted conditional immunity on December 1, 2004. Pursuant to the NZ Leniency Policy, Amcor entered into an agreement with the NZCC under which Amcor is obliged to comply with specified conditions including full cooperation with the NZCC.

The operation of the NZ Leniency Policy does not exclude or limit claims by third parties who claim to have suffered loss or damage as a result of any cartel conduct. Under the Commerce Act, third parties may pursue private claims for compensatory or exemplary damages.

Estimated Damages New Zealand

As a result of the grant of conditional immunity, Amcor does not expect to incur any pecuniary penalties arising out of the NZCC investigation. It is not possible at present to provide either a reasonable estimate, or a reasonable estimate range of any amounts which might become payable by way of damages to any third parties who might have suffered loss as a result of any cartel conduct in New Zealand.

Other

There are other outstanding court proceedings, claims and possible claims against companies in the Amcor Group, arising in the ordinary course of business, the aggregate amount of which cannot be readily quantified. While the outcome of such proceedings and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, Amcor considers that no such proceedings or claims, individually or in aggregate, will have a material adverse effect on the business, consolidated financial condition or results of operations of Amcor. The foregoing discussion includes certain forward-looking statements. See *Forward-Looking Statements* and *Risk Factors* .

Dividend Policy

Amcor has not published a formal dividend policy. Interim and final dividends are determined at the discretion of the Directors.

B. Significant Changes

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No significant changes have occurred since the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, except for those disclosed in Note 49 to the Consolidated Financial Statements Events Subsequent to Balance Date.

ITEM 9 THE OFFER AND THE LISTING

Markets

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The principal trading market for Amcor's shares is the Australian Stock Exchange Limited. Amcor's Ordinary Shares are also listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange. Amcor ADSs each representing four Ordinary Shares and evidenced by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), for which JPMorgan Chase Bank is the Depositary, are quoted on the NASDAQ National Market System. In addition to these ADRs, as of June 30, 2006, there were 3,549 shareholders whose registered addresses are situated in the United States holding in total 1,679,704 Amcor Ordinary Shares, which is equivalent to 0.19% of Amcor's issued share capital.

The following table sets out, for the periods indicated, the respective highest and lowest prices for Amcor ADSs as traded on the NASDAQ National Market System (with each ADS representing four Ordinary Shares) and for Amcor's Ordinary Shares reported on any trading day on the Australian Stock Exchange Limited.

		American Depositary Shares		Ordinary Shares	
		High \$US	Low \$US	High A\$	Low A\$
July 2001 to June 2002		16.8	11.07	9.1	5.69
July 2002 to June 2003		22.2	17.04	8.86	7.76
July 2003 to June 2004		25.69	17.9	9.16	6.51
2004-05	First Quarter	21.19	18.75	7.53	6.65
	Second Quarter	24.35	19.9	7.9	6.68
	Third Quarter	24.46	21.81	7.67	6.95
	Fourth Quarter	23.11	19.52	7.35	6.26
2005-06	First Quarter	22.23	19.70	7.27	6.41
	Second Quarter	22.23	19.29	7.58	6.38
	Third Quarter	22.94	20.00	7.74	6.76
	Fourth Quarter	22.00	18.75	7.48	6.40
2005-06	June	20.23	18.75	6.89	6.40
2006-07	July	21.16	19.91	7.03	6.67
	August	20.61	18.30	6.85	6.15
	September	22.24	19.55	7.54	6.50
	October	22.80	20.95	7.59	6.86
	November	23.80	21.63	7.54	6.95

The last reported sale of our ordinary shares on December 12, 2006 on the ASX was A\$7.35. The last reported sale of our ADSs on December 12, 2006 on NASDAQ was US\$23.03.

ITEM 10 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable

B. Constitution

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The following provides information on the material provisions of Amcor's constitution. A full copy of Amcor's constitution as amended in 2004, is filed with the SEC as Exhibit 1 to 20-F filed December 23, 2004.

Certain information in the constitution on Directors is also included in Item 6, Directors, Senior Management and Employees .

General Meetings

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By a resolution of the Board, Amcor may call a general meeting of the Company. No shareholder may convene a general meeting except where entitled under the Corporations Act 2001 to do so. Where a general meeting has been called, notice of the meeting may be given in the form and manner the Board thinks fit. All provisions of the constitution as to general meetings apply to any special meeting of any class of shareholders which may be held under the operation of this Constitution or the Corporations Act 2001.

The business of an annual general meeting is to consider the accounts and reports required by the Corporations Act 2001 to be laid before the meeting, to elect Directors in the place of those retiring under this constitution, when relevant, to appoint an auditor and to transact any other business which, under this Constitution, is required to be transacted at any annual general meeting.

Three shareholders must be present to form a quorum. No business may be transacted at a meeting, except the election of a Chairman and the adjournment of the meeting, unless a quorum is present.

Votes of Shareholders

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Shareholders may vote at a meeting of the Company in person, by proxy or attorney. Shareholders must vote on a show of hands unless a poll is called. A poll may be called either before a vote is taken or before or immediately after the voting results on a show of hands are declared. A poll may be demanded by a shareholder under the Corporations Act 2001 (and not otherwise) or by the Chairman.

Powers of the Board

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The management and control of the business and affairs of Amcor are vested in the Board, including raising or borrowing money, guaranteeing debts or obligations of any person, providing security for a debt and authorizing persons in whose favour debenture, mortgage or other security is executed to make calls on shareholders in respect of uncalled capital.

Except where a Director is restrained by the Corporations Act 2001, a Director may be present at a meeting of the Board while the matter in which the Director has an interest is being considered and may vote in respect of that matter.

As remuneration for services, each non-executive Director is to be paid out of the funds of the Company a sum determined by the Board, but the aggregate remuneration paid to all non-executive Directors in any year may not exceed an amount fixed by Amcor in general meeting.

Dividends

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The Board determines that a dividend is payable and fixes the amount, time for payment and method of payment. The Board may establish and maintain one or more dividend plans under which shareholders may elect to reinvest dividends by subscribing for shares in the capital of the Company. The Board also determines the timing and amount of interim dividends.

The Board may retain any dividends in respect of which Amcor has a lien or charge and may apply any retained dividends towards satisfaction of the calls, instalments or sums owing in respect of which the lien or charge exists.

All unclaimed dividends may be invested or otherwise made use of by the Board for the benefit of Amcor until claimed or otherwise disposed of according to law.

Preference Shares

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If Amcor at any time proposes to issue preference shares, the preference shares confer on the holders a right to receive out of the profits of the Company available for dividend a preferential dividend at the rate or of the amount and on the basis determined by the Board at the time of issue of the preference shares.

The preference shares are to confer on the holders the right on redemption and, in a winding up, to payment in cash in priority to any other class of shares of the amount paid on each of the preference shares and the amount equal to the aggregate of any dividends accrued but unpaid.

The preference shares do not confer on the holders any further rights to participate in assets or profits of Amcor.

Partial Takeovers

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Where a partial takeover offer is made, a contract to accept the offer is prohibited until an Approving Resolution is passed. An Approving Resolution is to be voted on at a meeting, convened and conducted by Amcor and is taken to have been passed if more than one-half of eligible votes are in favour of the resolution; otherwise it is rejected.

Exemption from NASDAQ regulations

Amcor Limited is a company organized under the laws of Australia, which is considered its home country. The Company is admitted to the Official List of ASX and its securities are quoted on ASX. As the Company is also listed on NASDAQ, the Company is also required to comply with the requirements of the NASDAQ. The Company intends to follow home country practices in lieu of the requirements set forth in:

1. NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 4350(f) (the NASDAQ Quorum Requirement); and
2. Rule 4350(i) (the NASDAQ Shareholder Approval Requirements).

The NASDAQ Quorum Requirement requires that the minimum quorum for any meeting of holders of the company's common stock must be no less than 33 1/3% of the issuer's outstanding shares. In comparison section 249T of the Australian Corporations Act 2001 (the Corporations Act) only requires a quorum of two members for a meeting of shareholders. Under section 135(2) of the Corporations Act 2001, the quorum requirement can be replaced or modified by a company's constitution. The Company's Constitution states that it requires a quorum of three members. A quorum of three members for a meeting of shareholders is not prohibited by Australian law.

The NASDAQ Shareholder Approval Requirements mandate that a company must obtain prior shareholder approval in the case of an issuance of securities (other than in a public offering) when:

- (a) a stock option or purchase plan of a listed issuer is to be established or materially amended or other equity compensation arrangement made or materially amended pursuant to which options or stock may be acquired by officers, directors, employees or consultants, unless the issuance is one that falls within the parameters of certain exceptions (Rule 4350(i)(1)(A));
- (b) an issuance or potential issuance of securities would result in a change of control of the issuer, which may be deemed to occur if an investor or group of investors acquires, or obtains the right to acquire, 20% of more of the common stock (or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock) or the voting power of an issuer on a post-transaction basis (Rule 4350(i)(1)(B));
- (c) the issuance is related to the acquisition of the stock or assets of another company if; (a) any director, officer or substantial share holder has a 5% or greater interest (or such persons collectively have a 10% or greater interest) in the company or assets to be acquired or in the consideration to be paid in the transaction or series of related transactions; and (b) the present or potential issuance of common stock, or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock could result in an increase in outstanding common shares or voting power of 5% of more before the issuance (Rule 4350(i)(1)(C)(i));
- (d) the issuance is related to the acquisition of the stock or assets of another company if the issuance is 20% of more of common stock or voting power outstanding before the issuance (Rule 4350(i)(1)(C)(ii)); or
- (e) the sale, issuance or potential issuance by the issuer (together with sales by officers, directors, or substantial shareholders of the company) of common stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock is at a price less than the greater of book or market value and equal to 20% of more of the common stock or voting power outstanding before issuance (Rule 4350(i)(1)(D)).

The ASX Listing Rules have comparable requirements to those set out in Rules 4350(i)(1)(A), (C)(i), (C)(ii) and (D) of the NASDAQ Shareholder Approval Requirements; specifically the obligations in Listing Rule 7 (changes in capital and new issues) and Listing Rule 10 (transactions with persons in a position of influence). In addition, Chapter 6 of the Corporations Act 2001 has a comparable requirement to that set out in Rule 4350(i)(1)(B) of the NASDAQ Shareholder Approval Requirements; specifically, where there would be an issuance of securities to a person and its associates representing more than 20% of the voting power of an issuer on a post transaction basis.

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C. Material Contracts

There were no material contracts, other than those entered into in the normal course of business, to which the company or any member of the group is a party from July 1, 2004 to the date of this report.

D. Exchange Controls and Other Limitations Affecting Security Holders

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(a) The Australian Banking (Foreign Exchange) Regulations and other Australian legislation and regulations control the import and export of capital and remittance of payments involving non-residents of Australia. Amcor is not restricted from receiving funds into, or transferring funds from Australia to the credit of non-residents of Australia, but in certain cases is required to:

- withhold Australian taxes;
- lodge a report of the transaction details.

(b) Corporations Act 2001

The Act prohibits a person (including a corporation) from acquiring a relevant interest in issued voting shares in a listed company (or an unlisted company with more than 50 members) if, after the acquisition, the voting power in the company of that person or any other person increases:

- from 20% or below to more than 20%; or
- from a starting point that is above 20% and below 90%.

Relevant Interest

A person is considered to have a relevant interest in a security if they (whether solely or jointly, directly or indirectly, whether enforceable or not and irrespective of certain restrictions and restraints on such powers and other matters and things specified in the Act):

- Are the holder of the security;
- Have power to exercise, or control the exercise of, a right to vote attached to the security; or
- Have power to dispose of, or control the exercise of, a power to dispose of, the security.

The Act also deems that a person acquires a relevant interest in voting shares in a company if:

- Securities in which the person already had a relevant interest become voting shares in the company; or
- There is an increase in the number of votes that may be cast on a poll attached to voting shares that the person already had a relevant interest in.

In these circumstances, the acquisition of the relevant interest will occur when the securities become voting shares or the number of votes increases.

Voting Power

A person's voting power in a company is determined as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Person's and Associate's votes}}{\text{Total votes in Company}} \times 100$$

where:

- Person's and Associate's votes is the total number of votes attached to all the voting shares in the company (if any) that the person or an associate has a relevant interest in; and
- Total votes in the Company is the total number of votes attached to all voting shares in the company.

The Act provides that the number of votes attached to a voting share in a company is the maximum number of votes that can be cast in respect of the share on a poll:

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- on the election of a director of the company (if the election of directors is determined by the casting of votes attached to voting shares); or
- on the adoption or amendment of the company's constitution (if the election of directors is not determined by the casting of votes attached to voting shares).

Exceptions to the Prohibition

Exceptions to this prohibition are outlined in section 611 of the Act. Some of the more significant exceptions are:

- Section 611 (item 1) permits a person who proposes to become entitled to more than 20 percent of the voting shares of a company to make a formal takeover offer to the shareholders of the target company to acquire their shares. Separate takeover schemes are required for each class of shares sought.
- Under Section 611 (item 2), a person (either alone or together with others) can acquire in excess of 20 percent of a company's voting shares by an on-market purchase during a bid period. The bid must be for all the voting shares in the bid class and be unconditional or only conditional on the happening of an event which entitles the bid to be withdrawn under sections 652C(1) or (2).
- Under Section 611 (item 7), a person (either alone or together with others) is permitted to acquire shares in excess of 20 percent of a company's issued capital where that company has agreed to the acquisition by a resolution passed at a general meeting at which no votes were cast in relation to the resolution in respect of any shares held by the acquirer and their associates or the persons (if any) from whom the acquisition is to be made and their associates.
- Under Section 611 (item 9), a person who has been entitled to 19 percent or more of the target company's voting power for a continuous period of not less than six months is permitted to acquire voting power in the company which is no more than 3 percentage points higher than they had 6 months before the acquisition.

(c) Amendments to the Income Tax Assessment Act (Cth) 1936 and the Income Tax Assessment Act (Cth) 1997

Australia has introduced, effective July 1, 2005, conduit foreign income rules which represent a new way for accessing dividend withholding tax relief for an expanded range of foreign income that is on-distributed to foreign investors.

The rules are non-compulsory, but are of particular interest to non-resident shareholders who receive unfranked dividends from Australian companies, because dividends which are fully franked can be paid free from withholding tax.

These new conduit foreign income rules contain a broad range of income which can be distributed to non-resident shareholders free from withholding tax. The types of income that qualify under these new rules and be included in the new conduit foreign income account are foreign income that is not taxable in Australia when derived by an Australian resident corporate tax entity. This will include:

- non-portfolio dividends (i.e. dividends paid to shareholders who have shareholdings in excess of 10%);
- foreign branch income
- capital gains relating to the sale of active offshore companies (to the extent that exemption applies)
- foreign income against which a foreign tax credit applies.

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Australian companies can now declare dividends out of their conduit foreign income account. No withholding tax is payable in Australia on that portion of any dividend that is paid from the conduit foreign income account.

E. Taxation***Australian Taxation***

The following summary discusses the Australian tax consequences of owning ADSs or Ordinary Shares. The summary is not exhaustive and is based on law in force as of the date of this Annual Report. Holders of ADSs are advised to consult their own tax advisers as to the tax and stamp duty consequences of their ownership of and dealings in ADSs and Ordinary Shares.

Under the current double taxation convention between Australia and the United States, dividends paid by Amcor to a United States resident shareholder of Amcor, including an ADS holder, who is not deemed to be an Australian resident for tax purposes, and does not have a permanent establishment in Australia or perform in Australia independent personal services from a fixed base situated in Australia, will be subject to a maximum Australian withholding tax of 15 percent of such gross dividend.

The applicable rates of dividend withholding tax are as follows:

- 0% for 80% or greater shareholders
- 5% for 10% or greater shareholders
- 15% for others

To the extent that withholding tax is paid, this is a final tax and no other Australian tax would be payable.

Dividends paid to non-residents of Australia will not attract Australian withholding tax to the extent that the dividend has been franked. A dividend will be franked to the extent that the corporation declaring the dividend has tax credits available from the payment of Australian corporate tax and has declared that the dividend is so franked.

A holding period requirement applies when assessing the entitlement of shareholders to franking credits. Franking credits will be denied on dividends payable on shares, and distributions paid on an interest in shares, where:

- the taxpayer effectively holds ordinary shares (or similar interests) for less than 45 days, or less than 90 days in the case of preference shares; and
- during this period a dividend is payable on the shares, or a distribution is payable on the interest in the shares, so that the taxpayer would be entitled to franking credits or the section 46 inter-corporate dividend rebate (or both) in respect of the dividend distribution.

The test focuses on arrangements (share investments and related hedges) which remove 70% or more of downside and upside risk in relation to the shares.

Dividends paid to United States residents which are not franked (or are partly franked) will, subject to the comments below, attract withholding tax at the rates listed above on the unfranked amount.

Unfranked dividends paid to non-residents of Australia are, in certain circumstances, wholly or partly exempt from Australian withholding tax. Where the unfranked dividend is paid out of profits derived by Amcor from qualifying foreign dividends, withholding tax will not be payable on any foreign dividend account (FDA) amount specified in a notice provided by Amcor to shareholders.

Since the introduction of the imputation system, 31 dividend distributions have been made by Amcor, all of which have been at least partly franked. Of the more recent dividend distributions, the dividend paid in September 2005 was franked to 22% the dividend paid in March 2006 was franked to 15%. Amcor has provided and will continue to provide all shareholders with notices which specify the franked and unfranked amount of each dividend and the amount (if any) of dividend withholding tax deducted.

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Amcor is obliged to deduct tax at the highest marginal rate plus the Medicare Levy (currently 48.5%) from unfranked dividends or interest paid to investors resident in Australia who have not supplied the Company with a tax file number or exemption form. Collection of tax file number information is authorized by, and its use and disclosure is strictly regulated by, the Tax Laws and Privacy Act.

A United States citizen who is a resident of Australia, or a United States corporation which is a resident of Australia (by reason of carrying on business in Australia and having its voting power controlled by shareholders who are residents of Australia, or being managed or controlled in Australia) may be liable to pay Australian income tax in respect of the profit or capital gain (if any) derived upon the disposal of ADSs or Ordinary Shares. Under current Australian tax laws, no tax is payable in respect of the disposal of ADSs or Ordinary Shares held by non-residents of Australia except:

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- (a) If the ADSs or Ordinary Shares are trading stock of the holder or if an ordinary incident of the holder's business is the sale of securities for a profit, or the profit arises out of a profit making scheme (in certain circumstances) and, in any case, the profit is sourced in Australia; or
- (b) If disposed of and the ADSs or Ordinary Shares beneficially owned by the non-resident or his associates, or the non-resident together with his associates, at any time during the period of five years preceding the disposal represent 10 percent or more of the issued share capital of Amcor (excluding share capital carrying no right to participate beyond a specified amount in a distribution of profits or capital).

Any taxable unindexed capital gain on ADSs or Ordinary Shares acquired on or after October 1, 1999 and held for at least one year is reduced by half for individuals and by one third for superannuation funds. Individuals and superannuation funds that acquired ADSs and Ordinary Shares before October 1, 1999 and hold them for at least one year can either calculate their taxable unindexed capital gain as above, or choose to make an indexed capital gain being the whole of the difference between the realisation price and the indexed cost base as at September 30, 1999. Corporations do not benefit from such concessions.

Notwithstanding that the profit or gain upon the disposal of the ADSs or Ordinary Shares is assessable in Australia in the circumstances of (a) or (b) above, if the vendor is a resident of the United States, then depending on the circumstances of the case, relief from Australian tax may nevertheless be available under the current double taxation convention referred to above.

No stamp duty is payable on Australian share transfers. In addition, under current Australian tax law, no Australian State or Federal estate duty or other inheritance taxes will be payable in respect of ADSs or Ordinary Shares upon the death of a holder thereof, regardless of the holder's domicile. For capital gains purposes, the death of the holder will only produce a deemed disposal, if the ADSs or Ordinary Shares are bequeathed to a tax exempt person or if the deceased was an Australian resident, the ADS or Ordinary Shares are bequeathed to a non-resident, and the ADS or Ordinary Shares did not fall within the meaning of a taxable Australian asset as referred to in paragraph (b) above. In all other circumstances, the liability for tax on any gain is effectively transferred to the deceased's legal representatives or beneficiaries, subject to those matters referred to above. Such deemed disposal or a disposal subsequently by the beneficiary will have the consequences set out above.

United States Federal Income Taxation

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The following discussion is a summary of the material U.S. federal income tax consequences to you of the ownership and disposition of the Amcor ADSs and Ordinary Shares, but it does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all of the United States tax considerations of the ownership and disposition of ADSs or Ordinary Shares.

The discussion is based on the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, and the tax laws of Australia, as well as the double taxation convention between Australia and the United States, and a protocol thereto (collectively the Treaty), all as currently in effect and all subject to change at any time, perhaps with retroactive effect. In addition, the discussion is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation provided for in the Deposit Agreement and any related document will be performed in accordance with its terms.

You should consult your own tax adviser as to the United States, Australian, or other tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Amcor ADSs or Ordinary Shares in your particular circumstances.

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The discussion relating to U.S. tax consequences only applies to you if you hold your ADRs or Ordinary Shares as capital assets for tax purposes and you are not a member of a special class of holders subject to special rules, including a dealer in securities, a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for their securities holdings, a tax-exempt organization, a life insurance company, a person liable for alternative minimum tax, a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of our voting stock, a person that holds Ordinary Shares or ADRs as part of a hedging or straddle or conversion transaction or a person whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

You are a U.S. holder if you are a beneficial owner of Ordinary Shares or ADRs and you are: (i) a citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a domestic corporation, (iii) an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

For U.S. federal income tax purposes if you hold ADRs evidencing ADSs, you will be treated as the owner of the underlying Ordinary Shares represented by those ADRs, and exchanges of Ordinary Shares for ADRs, and ADRs for Ordinary Shares, generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Dividends

Subject to the passive foreign investment company (PFIC) rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder you must include in your gross income the gross amount of any dividend (or other distribution, other than certain distributions in redemption of ADSs or Ordinary Shares or distributions of our capital stock or rights to subscribe for our capital stock) paid (before reduction for Australian withholding taxes) by us out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for United States federal income tax purposes). If you are a non-corporate U.S. holder, dividends paid to you in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to you at a maximum tax rate of 15% provided that you hold the shares or ADSs for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and meet other holding period requirements. Dividends we pay with respect to the shares or ADSs generally will be qualified dividend income.

You must include any Australian tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though you do not in fact receive it. The dividend is taxable to you when you, in the case of shares, or the Depository, in the case of ADSs, receive the dividend, actually or constructively.

The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States corporations. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for United States federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of your basis in the ADSs or Ordinary Shares and thereafter as capital gain.

The amount of the dividend distribution that you must include in your income will be the U.S. dollar value of the Australian dollar payments made, determined at the spot Australian dollar/U.S. dollar rate on the date such dividend distribution is includible in your income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date you include the dividend payment in income to the date such payment is converted into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. Such gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Subject to certain limitations, the Australian tax withheld in accordance with the Treaty and paid over to Australia will be creditable against the U.S. holder's United States federal income tax liability. Special rules apply in determining the foreign tax credit limitation with respect to dividends that are subject to the maximum 15% tax rate. Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States. Dividends paid in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2007 generally will be passive or financial services income, and dividends paid in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2006 will, depending on your circumstances, be passive or general income which, in either case, is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to you. No United States foreign tax credit will be allowed to U.S. holders of Ordinary Shares or ADSs in respect of any personal property or similar tax imposed by Australia (or any taxing authority thereof or therein).

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Distributions of additional Ordinary Shares to U.S. holders with respect to their Ordinary Shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all our shareholders generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax.

Taxation of Capital Gains

Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, if you are a U.S. holder and you sell or otherwise dispose of your Ordinary Shares or ADSs, you will recognize a capital gain or loss for United States federal income tax purposes in an amount equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and your tax basis (determined in U.S. dollars) in such Ordinary Shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a noncorporate U.S. holder that is recognized in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2011 is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% where the holder has a holding period greater than one year. The gain or loss will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

PFIC Rules

We believe that our Ordinary Shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for United States federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination made annually and thus may be subject to change. If we were to be treated as a PFIC, unless a U.S. holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the Ordinary Shares or ADSs, gain realized on the sale or other disposition of Ordinary Shares or ADSs would, in general, not be treated as capital gain, and a U.S. holder would be treated as if such holder had realized such gain and certain excess distributions ratably over the holder's holding period for the Ordinary Shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. With certain exceptions, your shares or ADSs will be treated as stock in a PFIC if we were a PFIC at any time during your holding period in your shares or ADSs. Dividends that you receive from us will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if we are treated as a PFIC with respect to you either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

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G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

It is possible to read and copy documents referred to in this Annual Report on Form 20-F that have been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) at the SEC s public reference room located at 100 F Street NE, Mail Stop 5100, Washington, DC 20549. Please telephone the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 or access the SEC website (www.sec.gov) for further information.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

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ITEM 11

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The discussion below contains certain forward-looking statements. See comments regarding *Forward Looking Statements* on page 6 of this report.

Amcor'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.

Amcor's overall risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company. Amcor 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.

Interest Rate Risk Exposures

Amcor 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 Company'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 Company's credit margin.

The Company 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 June 30, 2006 (2005: Nil).

ITEM 11

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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Exposure to interest rate risk and the effective weighted interest rate for classes of financial assets and liabilities is set out below:

2005-06	Fixed interest maturing in:								Total A\$M	Weighted average interest rate	
	Floating interest rate A\$M	1 year or less A\$M	Over 1 to 2 years A\$M	Over 2 to 3 years A\$M	Over 3 to 4 years A\$M	Over 4 to 5 years A\$M	More than 5 years A\$M	Non- interest bearing A\$M			
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash	96.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.6	2.30	%
Receivables	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691.9	1,709.2	-	
	113.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,691.9	1,805.8	2.30	%
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,107.7	2,107.7	-	
Bank and other loans	1,004.5	6.1	51.6	-	-	-	161.7	5.1	1,229.0	4.93	%
Commercial paper	211.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211.0	5.56	%
US\$ Notes	-	-	-	-	54.0	-	621.1	-	675.1	5.58	%
Eurobond	-	-	-	-	-	595.5	-	-	595.5	4.44	%
Leases	-	8.3	-	-	22.3	34.1	-	-	64.7	6.48	%
Subordinated convertible securities	-	464.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	464.2	8.41	%
	1,215.5	478.6	51.6	-	76.3	629.6	782.8	2,112.8	5,347.2	5.54	%

There were no interest rate or cross currency swaps outstanding at June 30, 2006.

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2004-05

Fixed interest maturing in:

	Floating interest rate	1 year or less	Over 1 to 2 years	Over 2 to 3 years	Over 3 to 4 years	Over 4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Non- interest bearing	Total	Weighted average interest rate	
	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M	A\$M		
<u>Financial Assets</u>											
Cash	210.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	210.8	1.54	%
Receivables	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,824.70	1,843.70	-	
	229.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,824.70	2,054.50	1.54	%
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>											
Payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027.6	2,027.6	-	
Bank and other loans	1,187.1	2.0	3.7	0.9	7.7	-	-	6.7	1,208.1	4.22	%
Commercial paper	307.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	307.7	4.64	%
US\$ Notes	-	-	-	-	-	52.5	603.3	-	655.8	5.58	%
Eurobond	-	-	-	-	-	-	554.5	-	554.5	4.44	%
Leases	0.7	2.2	3.3	-	-	71.7	0.5	-	78.4	6.56	%
Distributions payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7	8.7	-	
Subordinated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
convertible securities	-	-	301.1	-	-	-	-	-	301.1	7.25	%
	1,495.5	4.2	308.1	0.9	7.7	124.2	1,158.3	2,043.0	5,141.9	4.94	%
<u>Interest rate swaps/FRAs</u>											
US\$	(6.1	)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.65	%
Euro	(480.0	) 480.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.81	%
A\$	480.0	(480.0	)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-5.67	%
	(6.1	)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.90	%
<u>Cross Currency</u>											
<u>Interest Rate Swaps</u>											
A\$	607.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607.3	5.77	%
Euro	(607.3	)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(607.3	) (2.05	%)
A\$	116.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.0	6.37	%
CA\$	(116.0	)-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(116.0	) (3.4	%)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.06	%

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions and recognized 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, Amcor'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.

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The following table sets out the gross value to be received under foreign currency contracts, the weighted average contracted exchange rates and the settlement periods of contracts outstanding as at June 30:

	2006 Weighted Average Rate	2005 Weighted Average Rate	2006 Contract Amounts A\$m	2005 Contract Amounts A\$m
<u>Buy Contracts</u>				
0-12 months				
CAD	-	0.94	-	1.0
CHF	0.90	0.91	0.5	1.2
DKK	4.35	4.70	9.9	14.5
EUR	0.59	0.60	76.8	50.2
GBP	0.40	0.40	15.3	8.4
JPY	-	76.54	-	3.4
NZD	-	1.09	-	0.9
PLN	2.37	-	1.6	-
SEK	5.42	5.80	13.4	13.2
USD	0.75	0.76	93.6	75.0
More than 12 months				
EUR	0.59	0.61	16.1	2.5
USD	0.75	0.75	1.6	4.3
<u>Sell Contracts</u>				
0-12 months				
CAD	0.82	-	73.3	-
CHF	0.91	0.97	0.2	5.7
DKK	4.35	4.70	5.6	5.1
EUR	-	0.61	-	0.7
GBP	0.40	0.41	13.2	22.1
NOK	4.58	5.12	4.9	6.0
NZD	1.15	1.08	70.7	29.5
SEK	5.41	5.78	2.3	2.8
USD	0.73	0.76	74.4	28.7

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Commodity Risk

Amcor 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. The following table sets out the gross value to be received under commodity swap contracts, the weighted average contracted London Metals Exchange rates and the settlement periods of contracts outstanding as at the year ended June 30:

	2006 Average Fixed Price	2005 Average Fixed Price	2006 Contract Amounts A\$m	2005 Contract Amounts A\$m
US\$ denominated contracts				
<u>Buy Contracts</u>				
0-12 months				
ALU	2,599.6	1,828.30	13.8	29.4
Over 1 to 2 years				
ALU	2,785.0	-	1.0	-
A\$ denominated contracts				
<u>Buy Contracts</u>				
0-12 months				
ALU	3,715.0	-	24.5	-

Employee Share Plan Risk

In relation to the cash settled Employee Share Plan Options, the Employee Bonus Payment Plan and the Senior Executive Retention Payment Plan, the Company is exposed to movements in the value of the underlying ordinary shares of Amcor Limited. For all such entitlements offered, the Company has hedged its exposure by entering into cash settled equity share option or equity share swap contracts that mirror the terms and conditions of the employee benefit.

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The following table sets out the expiry or vesting date (if applicable), the outstanding option/share hedged contract positions and the hedged price of the contracts as at June 30:

2006 Equity Share Option**American Contracts**

	Expiry date	Contract amounts	Average hedged price \$
One year or less	September 11, 2006	50,000	8.28
	March 24, 2007	17,800	7.87
More than one year but not more than five years	July 1, 2007	160,000	7.40
	August 2, 2007	21,500	6.84
	September 11, 2007	50,000	8.28
	September 12, 2007	100,000	7.20
	September 11, 2008	50,000	8.28
	March 24, 2010	289,250	7.87
More than five years	August 2, 2010	348,300	6.84
	November 1, 2012	457,600	8.20

Equity Share Swap Contracts

	Vesting date	Contract amounts	Average hedged price \$
Vested	December-03	5,000	7.11
	December-04	16,800	7.11
	December-05	105,800	7.11
One year or less	July-06	50,000	7.11
	October-06	8,000	7.11
	February-07	198,400	7.11
More than one year but not more than five years	July-07	20,000	7.11
More than five years	September-11	8,410	7.11
	September-12	28,315	7.11
	September-13	17,425	7.11

2005 Equity Share Option**American Contracts**

	Expiry date	Contract amounts	Average hedged price \$
One year or less	September 12, 2005	100,000	7.20
	June 29, 2006	55,132	6.06
Over one to five years	September 11, 2006	50,000	8.28
	September 12, 2006	200,000	6.47
	March 23, 2007	17,800	7.87
	July 1, 2007	280,000	7.40
	August 2, 2007	25,000	6.84
	September 11, 2007	50,000	8.28
	September 12, 2007	100,000	7.20
	September 11, 2008	50,000	8.28
	March 24, 2010	351,550	7.87
	August 2, 2010	420,000	6.84
More than five years	November 1, 2012	517,000	8.20

Equity Share Swap Contracts

	Vesting date	Contract amounts	Average hedged price \$
--	---------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------

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Vested	December-03	5,000	7.11
	December-04	16,800	7.11
One year or less	December-05	171,000	7.11
Over one to five years	July-06	50,000	7.11
	October-06	8,000	7.11
	February-07	210,100	7.11
	July-07	50,000	7.11
	September-11	8,410	7.11
	September-12	28,315	7.11
	September-13	17,425	7.11

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Credit Risk

Amcor 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 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 Company, other than investments in shares, is generally the carrying amount of receivables, net of impairment losses.

Amcor minimises its concentrations of credit risk by undertaking transactions with a large number of customers and counterparties in various countries. The Company 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 Amcor when settlement occurs.

Net Fair Values**On Balance Sheet Financial Instruments**

Instruments traded on organised markets are valued by reference to market prices prevailing at balance date. The net fair value of other monetary financial assets and financial liabilities approximates their carrying value.

The carrying amounts and net fair values of financial assets and liabilities as at June 30:

	Carrying Amount 2006 A\$M	Net Fair Value 2006 A\$M	Carrying Amount 2005 A\$M	Net Fair Value 2005 A\$M
Financial Assets				
Cash assets	97.0	97.0	210.8	210.8
Receivables	1,709.2	1,709.2	1,843.7	1,843.7
Other financial assets				
	290.8	426.0	48.4	91.7
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	2,107.7	2,107.7	2,027.6	2,027.6
Bank and other loans	1,229.0	1,229.0	1,208.1	1,208.1
Commercial paper	211.0	211.0	307.7	307.7
US\$Notes	675.1	623.4	655.8	651.8
Eurobond	595.5	589.3	554.5	578.0
Lease liabilities	64.7	64.7	78.4	78.4
Distributions payable	-	-	8.7	8.7
Undated subordinated convertible securities				
	464.2	464.7	301.1	316.2

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The eurobond and undated subordinated convertible securities are readily traded in organised markets.

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ITEM 12 DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Not Applicable.

ITEM 13 DEFAULTS DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14 MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHT OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15 CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the Exchange Act), our management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as at June 30, 2006, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were (1) designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and (2) effective, in that they provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure and internal controls, including the possibilities of faulty judgements or mistakes by management, fraud, or the intentional circumvention of controls by individual acts or the collusion of two or more people. Accordingly, even an effective disclosure and internal control system can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to disclosures and financial statement preparations. See item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings .

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Board of Directors has determined that Mr John Thorn is an audit committee financial expert and that Mr Thorn is independent as is defined in the NASDAQ listing standards. Although the Board has determined that this individual has the requisite attributes defined under the rules of the SEC, his responsibilities are the same as those of the other audit committee members. He is not an auditor or an accountant, does not perform field work and is not a full-time employee. The SEC has determined that an audit committee member who is designated as an audit committee financial expert will not be deemed to be an expert for any purpose as a result of being identified as an audit committee financial expert. The Audit and Compliance Committee is responsible for oversight of management in the preparation of Amcor's financial statements and financial disclosures. The Audit and Compliance Committee relies on the information provided by management and the external auditor. The Audit and Compliance Committee does not have the duty to plan or conduct audits to determine Amcor's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate.

ITEM 16B CODE OF ETHICS

Amcor has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees of the Company. The code of ethics is referred to as the Amcor Limited Corporate Code of Conduct and Ethics Policy and can be accessed on the Company's website: www.amcor.com. There were two additions made to the policy during the year ending June 30, 2006, focusing on Facilitation payments and Where to go for assistance .

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ITEM 16C PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

	Year Ended June 30, 2006	Year Ended June 30, 2005
	A\$ 000	A\$ 000
(a) Remuneration for audit or review of the financial reports of the parent entity or any entity in the consolidated entity:		
Auditors of the company KPMG		
- parent entity.....	1,884	1,765
- controlled entities.....		
.....	<u>6,387</u>	<u>7,386</u>
	<u>8,271</u>	<u>9,151</u>
(b) Remuneration for audit-related services		
Other assurance services (1).....	<u>3,216</u>	<u>2,805</u>
(c) Remuneration for tax services		
Tax compliance and advisory services.....	<u>1,128</u>	<u>785</u>
(d) Remuneration for other services.....	-	-

(1) Includes audit of local statutory financial statements.

Pre-Approval Policy

The following non-audit services pre-approval policy has been adopted by Amcor.

To achieve the appropriate balance, there are two broad principles which Amcor will adhere to:

- The external auditors should not provide services which are fundamentally in conflict with their role as independent statutory auditors. In broad terms, this means that they should not be in a position where they are seen to:
 - Assume the role of or as employees of Amcor;
 - Perform work which they will subsequently be required to audit;
 - Become an advocate for Amcor; or
 - Have a mutual or conflicting interest with Amcor.
- For services that do not come into these categories, it is in the best interests of Amcor that the Company is able to select the best service provider for particular services, provided that there is appropriate transparency and proper approval processes are in place.

Non-Audit - The external auditors shall not provide services to Amcor which are services considered to be in conflict with the guiding principles set out by current and prospective Australian and international legislative requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In particular, the external auditors may not provide the following non-audit services:

Amcor has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees of the Company. The code of ethics is referred to

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- Bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements of Amcor.;
- Financial information systems design and implementation;
- Appraisal or valuation services, where these result in figures which are included in the company's accounts;
- Fairness opinions;
- Actuarial services;
- Internal audit outsourcing services;
- Secondments to Amcor or other engagements involving management or human resources; functions.
- Broker or dealer, investment adviser or investment banking services; and
- Legal services or expert witness services unrelated to the audit;

Other services, including taxation services, may be provided by the external auditors provided pre-approval has been obtained from the Audit and Compliance Committee.

Permitted non-audit service engagements (PNASEs) may be provided by external auditors, subject to adherence to the following process:

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- All PNASEs must be notified, with reasonable specificity to the Chairman of the Audit and Compliance Committee;
- The notification must specify the services to be provided, specify the period during which the services will be performed and specify the maximum total fees to be paid, before the engagement is commenced;
- Any one member of the Audit and Compliance Committee is delegated to pre-approve individual PNASEs up to a financial limit of A\$500,000;
- The Secretary of the Audit and Compliance Committee shall keep a financial year running list of approved PNASEs and submit the cumulative list, together with a reasonably specific description of services provided to each meeting of the Audit and Compliance Committee for noting; and
- The Audit and Compliance Committee must specifically preapprove all proposed PNASEs. Where pre-approval is to be sought for the external auditors to perform non-audit services, this should in the first instance be referred to the Executive General Manager Finance who will seek the appropriate Audit and Compliance Committee pre-approval prior to commencement of the work.

Certification of each PNASE recommended for pre-approval by the Executive General Manager Finance must be supported by a confirmation by the external auditor that the performance of the proposed engagement will not impair the independence of the external auditor under applicable law in Australia or the United States. The external auditor will provide the Audit and Compliance Committee with an annual certification of their continued independence, under applicable law and professional standards both in Australia and in the United States and, in particular, confirm that they have not carried out any engagements during the year which would impair their professional independence.

Our Audit and Compliance Committee has not approved any services described in categories (b) through (d) in the table above pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X Rule 2-01.

ITEM 16D

EXEMPTION FROM LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

Not Applicable.

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ITEM 16E PURCHASE OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

On May 25, 2006 the Company completed the on market buy-back of 8,187,171 fully paid ordinary shares, representing 0.93% of ordinary shares on issue on that date. The program was announced on January 25, 2006 with up to \$421 million of shares approved for buy back depending on the number of conversions to equity of PACRS1 convertible notes. The total consideration of shares bought back on market was \$57,836,513 being an average, including incidental costs, of \$7.06 per share.

Period	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share (or Units)	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
February 28, 2006	194,800	\$7.34	194,800	\$419 million
March 1 - 28, 2006	2,930,010	\$7.41	2,930,010	\$416 million
April 2006	-	-	-	\$35 million
May 2 25, 2006	5,062,361	\$6.90	5,062,361	Nil
Total	8,187,171	\$7.06	8,187,171	Nil

ITEM 17 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable, as we comply with Item 18.

ITEM 18 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements - see pages F1 to F159.

ITEM 19 EXHIBITS

1. There have been no changes to the constitution of Amcor Limited since November 2004. A full copy of Amcor's constitution, as amended in 2004, is filed with the SEC as Exhibit 1 to 20-F filed December 23, 2004.
2. Certain instruments defining the rights of holders of other long-term debt of the Company and its subsidiaries have been omitted pursuant to instruction 2(b)(i) of Item 19 of Form 20-F. The registrant hereby undertakes to furnish to the SEC, upon request, copies of such instruments.
7. Calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share
8. List of Subsidiaries of Amcor
12. 302 Certifications
 - (a) Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
 - (b) Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer

Amcor has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all employees of the Company. The code of ethics is referred to

13 906 Certifications

- (a) Certification of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director
 - (b) Certification of the Company's Chief Financial Officer
-

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Amcor Limited Board of Directors and Shareholders

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Amcor Limited and its subsidiaries (the Consolidated Entity) as of June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated income statements, consolidated statements of recognised income and expense and consolidated cash flow statements for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, all expressed in Australian dollars. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Consolidated Entity's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Consolidated Entity at June 30, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2006 and 2005, in conformity with the Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

As further described in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, as a result of adopting AASB 132 Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation and AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement on July 1, 2005, the Consolidated Entity changed its method of accounting for financial instruments. In accordance with an election taken under the relevant transitional provisions, the prior period comparatives have not been re-stated and the accounting for such financial instruments for the year ended June 30, 2005 continues to be in accordance with former Australian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (AGAAP).

AIFRS vary in certain significant respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Information relating to the nature and effect of such differences is presented in Note 51 to the consolidated financial statements.

KPMG

Melbourne, Australia

August 23, 2006, except as to note 49(4) which is as of January 15, 2007

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Amcors Limited Consolidated**Income Statements**

For the financial years ended 30 June 2006 and 2005

	Note	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	
Sales and marketing expenses		(319.3	) (301.2)
General and administration expenses		(790.6	) (1,013.2)
Research costs	6	(37.0	) (39.7)
Share of net profit of associates	45	9.8	1.8	
Profit from continuing operations before financial income and expenses		751.1	510.7	
Financial income	5	21.7	20.4	
Financial expenses	6	(263.9	) (181.1)
Net finance costs		(242.2	) (160.7)
Profit before related income tax expense		508.9	350.0	
Income tax expense	9	(92.3	) (72.4)
Profit from continuing operations		416.6	277.6	
Loss from discontinued operations	12	(37.4	) (19.2)
Profit for the financial year		379.2	258.4	
Profit attributable to:				
Members of Amcor Limited		351.3	245.3	
Minority Interest		27.9	13.1	
		379.2	258.4	
Earnings per share for profit from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company		Cents	Cents	
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				
Basic earnings per share	11	39.9	22.0	
Diluted earnings per share	11	39.4	21.9	

(1) The Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2005 has 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 consolidated income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ancor Limited Consolidated**Balance Sheets**

As at 30 June 2006 and 2005

		2006	2005
	Note	\$m	(1
			\$m
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	113.9	229.8
Trade and other receivables	14	1,691.9	1,824.7
Inventories	15	1,380.3	1,440.1
Other financial assets	16	10.8	-
Total current assets		3,196.9	3,494.6
Non-current assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	17	283.1	40.7
Other financial assets	18	19.1	52.8
Property, plant and equipment	19	4,296.8	4,426.8
Deferred income tax assets	20	390.7	349.9
Intangible assets	21	1,888.4	1,998.0
Other non-current assets	22	80.5	96.3
Total non-current assets		6,958.6	6,964.5
<u>Total assets</u>		10,155.5	10,459.1
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	2,076.6	1,996.0
Interest bearing liabilities	24	690.4	887.2
Subordinated convertible securities	25	464.2	-
Other financial liabilities	26	3.2	-
Current income tax liabilities		54.7	82.5
Provisions	27	290.0	289.3
Total current liabilities		3,579.1	3,255.0
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	28	31.1	31.6
Interest bearing liabilities	29	2,084.9	1,917.3
Subordinated convertible securities	30	-	301.1
Deferred income tax liabilities	31	541.2	517.3
Provisions	27	100.6	99.9
Retirement benefit obligations	32	246.6	358.9
Total non-current liabilities		3,004.4	3,226.1
<u>Total liabilities</u>		6,583.5	6,481.1
<u>Net assets</u>		3,572.0	3,978.0
Equity			
Contributed equity	33	2,810.3	3,322.1
Reserves	34	(84.5)	(148.2)
Retained profits	34	794.6	726.1
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,520.4	3,900.0
Minority interest	35	51.6	78.0
<u>Total equity</u>	36	3,572.0	3,978.0

The above consolidated income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.184

(1) The Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2005 has 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 consolidated balance sheets should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

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Amcors Limited Consolidated**Statements of Recognised Income and Expense**

For the financial years ended 30 June 2006 and 2005

	2006	2005	
	(\$m)	(\$m))
Note	\$m	\$m	
Available for sale financial assets, net of tax	(0.1	-)
Cash flow hedges, net of tax	9.0	-	
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations	85.6	(168.4)
Actuarial gains & losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax	12.8	(34.4)
Net income recognised directly in equity	107.3	(202.8)
Profit for the financial year	379.2	258.4	
Total recognised income and expense for the financial year	36 486.5	55.6	
Total recognised income and expense for the financial year is attributable to:			
Members of Amcor Limited	452.4	58.3	
Minority Interest	34.1	(2.7)
36	486.5	55.6	
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	-	
Reserves	(28.1	-)
36	(621.5	-)
Adjustment on adoption of AASB 132 and AASB 139, net of tax is attributable to:			
Members of Amcor Limited	(621.5	-)
Minority Interest	-	-	
36	(621.5	-)

(1) The statement of recognised income and expense as at 30 June 2005 has 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 consolidated statements of recognised income and expense should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Ancor Limited Consolidated**Cash Flow Statements**

For the financial years ended 30 June 2006 and 2005

	Note	2006 \$m	2005 (1 \$m)
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services and sales tax)		11,457.2	10,978.7	
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services and sales tax)		(10,231.3	) (9,878.3)
Dividends received		0.4	0.6	
Other income received		56.5	71.3	
Finance income received		22.0	20.6	
Finance expenses paid		(261.6	) (175.6)
Income taxes paid		(79.1	) (115.5)
Net cash from operating activities	46	964.1	901.8	
Cash flows from investing activities				
Repayment of loans by associated companies and other persons		0.1	4.8	
Payments for controlled entities, businesses and associates, net of cash	42, 45	(66.8	) (45.5)
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(486.4	) (647.4)
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	-	
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment		33.4	77.4	
Net cash from investing activities		(247.0	) (599.9)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from share issues, convertible securities and calls on partly-paid shares		143.5	12.9	
Payments for shares bought back	33	(57.8	) (15.4)
Share issue and buy-back transaction costs		(0.9) -	
Proceeds from borrowings		6,206.0	3,876.0	
Repayment of borrowings		(6,833.3	) (3,706.4)
Principal lease repayments		(19.4	) (18.1)
Dividends and other equity distributions paid		(308.8	) (346.6)
Net cash from financing activities		(870.7	) (197.6)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held		(153.6	) 104.3	
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		213.8	121.1	
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	
Financing arrangements	29			
Non-cash investing and financing activities	47			

The above consolidated income statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.187

RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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	
Bank overdrafts	24	(48.9	)	(16.0)
		65.0		213.8	

(1) The Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 30 June 2005 has 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 consolidated cash flow statements should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Amcors Limited Consolidated

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial statements includes 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 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.

Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(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.

(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 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

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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 recognized 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).

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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**

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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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

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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.

Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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

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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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**

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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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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**

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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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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**

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.

Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(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

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

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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 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.

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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

**(z) Change in accounting policies financial
instruments**

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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:

	Footnote	30 June 2005 \$m	Effect of adoption \$m	1 July 2005 \$m
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		229.8	-	229.8
Trade and other receivables	(iii), (iv), (vii), (ix)	1,824.7	(120.8)	1,703.9
Inventories		1,440.1	-	1,440.1
Other financial assets	(iv), (vi), (vii), (viii)	-	109.6	109.6
Total current assets		3,494.6	(11.2)	3,483.4
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
Property, plant and equipment		4,426.8	-	4,426.8
Deferred tax assets	(xi)	349.9	22.0	371.9
Intangible assets		1,998.0	-	1,998.0
Other non-current assets	(i), (iii)	96.3	(12.0)	84.3
Total non-current assets		6,964.5	20.6	6,985.1
Total assets		10,459.1	9.4	10,468.5
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables	(ii), (ix)	1,996.0	9.2	2,005.2
Interest bearing liabilities	(iii)	887.2	(1.3)	885.9
Subordinated convertible securities	(i)	-	414.6	414.6
Other financial liabilities	(vii), (viii)	-	7.5	7.5
Current tax liabilities		82.5	-	82.5
Provisions	(ii)	289.3	(8.7)	280.6
Total current liabilities		3,255.0	421.3	3,676.3
Non-current liabilities				
Trade and other payables		31.6	5.6	37.2
Interest bearing liabilities		1,917.3	(10.2)	1,907.1
Subordinated convertible securities		301.1	215.2	516.3
Deferred tax liabilities		517.3	(1.0)	516.3
Provisions		99.9	-	99.9
Retirement benefit obligations		358.9	-	358.9
Total non-current liabilities		3,226.1	209.6	3,435.7
Total liabilities		6,481.1	630.9	7,112.0
Net assets		3,978.0	(621.5)	3,356.5
Equity				
Contributed equity	(i)	3,322.1	(596.6)	2,725.5
Reserves	(ix), (x), (xi)	(148.2)	(28.1)	(176.3)
Retained profits	(i), (iii), (v), (vi)	726.1	3.2	729.3
Total equity attributable to equity holders of the parent		3,900.0	(621.5)	3,278.5
Minority interest		78.0	-	78.0
Total equity		3,978.0	(621.5)	3,356.5

Ancor Limited Consolidated**Notes to the consolidated financial statements**

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

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:

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

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.

Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(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

(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 statements 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**

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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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES continued

(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. The consolidated entity may 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*

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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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 consolidated entity's overall risk management program seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the consolidated entity. 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 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 consolidated entity.

(ii) Equity securities price risk

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 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 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.

(ab) New accounting standards and UIG Interpretations

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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.

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 2. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT continued

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 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 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 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**

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.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

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.

Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS continued

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.

Ancor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

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:

Ancor PET

Polyethylene Triphthalate (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.

Ancor 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.

Ancor 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.

Ancor Sunclipse

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.

Ancor 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.

Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

Note 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued

(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 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) External revenue by product

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

(ab) New accounting standards and UIG Interpretations

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	PET Packaging	Flexible and Film Packaging	Fibre/Paper Based Packaging	Metal Packaging	Tobacco Cartons	Glass	Discontinued Operations	Other	Consolidated
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$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

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued(c) Business segments

For the year ended 30 June	Amcor	Amcor		Amcor	Amcor		Amcor	Amcor		Other		Total	Discontinued		Unallocate		
	PET	Australasia	Australasia	Flexibles	Sunclipse	Sunclipse	Asia	Asia	Other	Other	operations	operations	operations	operations	operations	operations	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<u>Segment revenue</u>																	
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	8.6	25.4	11,041.9	10,646.1	397.4	453.5	-
Inter segment revenue	-	-	3.2	5.4	13.0	10.7	4.4	4.0	1.1	(0.6)	-	-	21.7	19.5	3.9	8.1	(25.6)
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	8.6	25.4	11,063.6	10,665.6	401.3	461.6	(25.6)
Share of net profits of associates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	1.8	-	-	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	13.5	(0.7)	176.2	70.2	7.5	13.0	-
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	22.1	24.7	11,249.6	10,737.6	408.8	474.6	(25.6)
<u>Segment result</u>																	
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	(40.6)	(48.0)	1,199.9	1,230.8	49.2	52.8	-
Depreciation & amortisation	206.6	197.5	121.8	115.3	101.2	101.0	13.3	12.6	6.9	8.6	2.0	4.3	451.8	439.3	21.6	22.5	-
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	(42.6)	(52.3)	748.1	791.5	27.6	30.3	-
Net finance costs													(242.2)	(160.7)	(4.4)	(5.7)	-
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)	(0.4)	(6.1)	(1.0)	(289.1)	(63.1)	(35.3)	-
Profit before related income tax expense																	
Income tax expense													(92.3)	(72.4)	6.5	(0.2)	-
Profit for the financial year																	

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued**(c) Business segments (continued)**

For the year ended 30 June	Amcor PET		Amcor Australasia		Amcor Flexibles		Amcor Sunclipse		Amcor Asia		Amcor Other		Total continuing operations		Discontinued operations		Unallocated/ Inter segment eliminations		Consolidated	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
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	98.1	5.8	9,774.5	9,563.5	-	582.1	(9.6)	(36.3)		
Segment liabilities	(974.2)	(955.4)	(536.2)	(520.3)	(889.6)	(793.2)	(144.8)	(133.2)	(33.3)	(44.1)	(179.7)	(222.1)	(2,757.8)	(2,668.3)	-	(143.7)	9.6	36.3		
Unallocated corporate borrowings																				
Total liabilities																				
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	231.5	225.3	123.2	189.4	107.4	205.9	15.2	23.2	64.1	42.8	1.8	0.2	543.2	686.8	10.0	6.1	-	-		
Impairment losses - inventories (Note 6)	0.8	2.9	8.4	7.8	3.1	12.2	-	0.5	1.8	1.0	-	-	14.1	24.4	3.7	2.4	-	-		
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	4.7	(1.9)	4.0	14.2	-	-	-	-		
Reversal of previous impairment losses (Note 6)	-	(2.7)	(7.1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7.1)	(2.7)	-	-	-	-		
Other non-cash expenses	76.4	30.4	55.6	52.6	60.1	33.5	(0.4)	(1.7)	1.4	1.0	(35.3)	76.6	157.8	192.4	10.3	7.3	-	-		

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Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 4. SEGMENT INFORMATION continued**(d) Geographic segments**

For the year ended 30 June	Australia and New Zealand		Europe		North America		Latin America		Asia		Consolidated	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$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
Long lived assets (1)	1,586.2	1,494.3	1,265.2	1,396.4	1,017.4	1,023.8	375.9	361.5	52.1	150.8	4,296.8	4,426.8
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
Unallocated assets											390.6	349.8
Total assets											10,155.5	9,877.0
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

For the year ended 30 June	Australia		USA		UK		OTHER FOREIGN UNALLOCATED				Consolidated	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Total external segment revenue	2,119.5	2,118.1	3,552.1	3,081.6	1,203.9	1,206.4	4,166.4	4,240.0	-	-	11,041.9	10,646.1
Long lived assets (1)	1,444.8	1,347.7	825.6	753.2	298.0	321.0	1,728.3	2,011.0	-	-	4,296.8	4,426.8
Segment assets	1,896.8	2,215.8	2,475.8	2,603.7	881.6	900.2	4,510.7	3,807.6	-	-	9,764.9	9,527.2
Unallocated assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390.6	347.8	390.6	349.8
Total assets											10,155.5	9,877.0

The above table represents net sales, long lived assets and segment assets for each material country for the year ended June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2005.

The geographic segments have been prepared for continuing operations only.

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Ancor Limited Consolidated**Notes to the consolidated financial statements****30 June 2006**NOTE 5. REVENUE, OTHER INCOME AND FINANCIAL INCOME

	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m
Revenue from continuing operations		
<i>Sales Revenue</i>		
Revenue from sale of goods	11,041.9	10,646.1
<i>Other income</i>		
Dividend received/receivable	0.4	0.6
Sub-lease rentals	4.8	3.8
Net profit on disposal of property, plant and equipment	4.0	8.4
Net profit on disposal of businesses	0.4	3.8
Net foreign exchange gains	4.1	4.5
Fair value gains on other financial assets designated at fair value through income statement	11.4	-
Government grants	1.9	1.7
Other	52.4	47.4
<i>Significant Items</i>		
Fair value gains on derivatives related to Vision Grande acquisition	32.0	-
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
Financial income		
Interest received/receivable	21.7	20.4

(a) Discontinued operations

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

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Ancor Limited Consolidated**Notes to the consolidated financial statements****30 June 2006****NOTE 6. EXPENSES**

	2006	2005
	\$m	\$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
Amortisation:		
of leased assets- refer Note 1(r)	9.4	7.7
of other intangibles	20.0	14.9
	451.8	439.3
 <u>Financial expenses</u>		
Interest paid/payable:		
Finance charges on leased assets	3.3	4.0
Other	254.9	172.9
Amount capitalised - refer Note 1(u)	(2.1)	(3.7)
	256.1	173.2
Borrowing costs	7.8	7.9
Total financial expenses	263.9	181.1
 Impairment of trade receivables	4.0	14.2
 Provisions:		
Employee entitlements and directors' retiring allowances	65.8	69.7
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
Restructuring	82.3	70.0
Employee benefits expense:		
Wages and salaries	1,813.1	1,643.4
Workers' compensation and other oncosts	162.9	91.6
Superannuation costs - defined benefit plans	41.8	46.8
Superannuation costs - accumulation funds	45.6	54.5
Other employment benefits expense	15.2	3.2
Share based payments expense	2.8	4.4
Total employee benefits expense	2,081.4	1,843.9
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	100.6	124.7
Contingent rentals	8.6	-
Total rental expense relating to operating leases	109.2	124.7
 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

Arcor Limited Consolidated**Notes to the consolidated financial statements**

30 June 2006

NOTE 7. SIGNIFICANT ITEMS - INCOME / (EXPENSE)

	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m
Significant items before related income tax expense		
<i>Income</i>		
Fair value gains on derivatives related to Vision Grande acquisition	32.0	-
Gain arising from associate s equity issue - Vision Grand€1)	12.5	-
Net profit on disposal of controlled entities to Vision Grande (2)	52.3	-
	96.8	-
<i>Expense</i>		
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)	-
Asset impairments	(66.8)	(238.4)
Onerous leases and curtailment of pension funds	(4.5)	-
	(160.9)	(324.4)
Significant items before related income tax expense	(64.1)	(324.4)
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)
Significant Items attributable to:		
Members of Amcor Limited	(54.6)	(265.8)
Minority Interest	15.8	-

(38.8) (265.8)

Significant items before related income tax expense:

Continuing Operations	(1.0)	(289.1)
Discontinued Operations	(63.1)	(35.3)
	(64.1)	(324.4)

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)
	(38.8)	(265.8)

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(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

Amcor Limited Consolidated

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

30 June 2006

NOTE 7. SIGNIFICANT ITEMS - INCOME / (EXPENSE)**DETAILS OF CONSOLIDATED SIGNIFICANT ITEMS BEFORE INCOME TAX**

2006	Restructuring				Pension Curtailment \$m	Impairment of Assets \$m	Disposal of controlled entities \$m	Other (1) \$m	Total \$m
	Redundancy \$m	Plant Closure \$m	Onerous Lease \$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				Goodwill Impairment \$m	(1) Impairment of Assets \$m	Total \$m
	Redundancy \$m	Plant Closure \$m	Onerous Lease \$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**

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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:

	\$m
2006	10.8
2007	10.8
2008	10.8
2009	10.8
2010	10.8

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Ancor Limited Consolidated**Notes to the consolidated financial statements****30 June 2006**

<u>NOTE 9. INCOME TAX EXPENSE</u>	2006	2005
	\$m	\$m
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax expense	(92.6)	(91.4)
Adjustments relating to current tax expense of prior periods	0.3	8.6
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)
Deferred tax expense relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(5.8)	(0.9)
Total deferred tax expense	(5.8)	(0.9)
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFIT	(85.8)	(72.6)
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	(92.3)	(72.4)
Profit from discontinued operations	6.5	(0.2)
TOTAL INCOME TAX (EXPENSE) / BENEFIT	(85.8)	(72.6)