

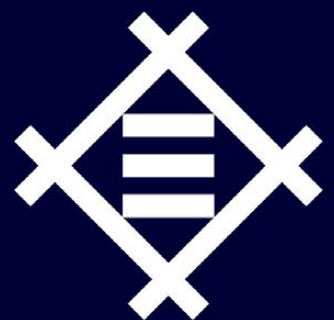
360°
business
innovation.



MITSUI & CO. (AUSTRALIA) LTD.

Financial Report

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2020



MITSUI & CO.

Corporate Mission, Vision and Values

Over a period of many years, Mitsui has developed a set of values including challenge and innovation, freedom and open-mindedness, and nurturing human resources – all of which have helped shape the Mitsui of today. In 2004, these concepts were redefined as Mitsui's Mission, Vision and Values (MVV). In recognition of the unprecedented rate of change in our business and in the world around us they were renewed in May 2020. By focusing on our MVV in all that we do, we will grow our business in the right way, and deliver lasting value to all of our stakeholders.



Mission

Build brighter futures, everywhere

Realize a better tomorrow for earth and for people around the world.

Vision

360° business innovators

As challengers and innovators, we create and grow business while addressing material issues for sustainable development.

Values

Our core values as challengers and innovators

Seize the initiative

We play a central role in driving transformation.

Thrive on diversity

We foster an open-minded culture and multiply our strengths to achieve excellence.

Embrace growth

We drive our collective growth by continuously growing as individuals.

Act with integrity

We pursue worthy objectives with fairness and humility, taking pride in work that stands the test of time.

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Message from the Chairman & Chief Executive Officer



As COVID-19 continues to impact communities around the world, it is a time of great uncertainty. Mitsui Australia is continuing to work through the crisis with the safety and wellbeing of our people, our customers, our partners and our communities our overriding priority while taking the necessary steps to ensure the continuity of our business.

This has been an extraordinary start to my time as Chair and CEO of Mitsui Australia. I was appointed to the role in April, at the height of the global health emergency, succeeding Mr Noburu Katsu who retired from Mitsui & Co. after a career spanning more than 38 years. Despite the challenges brought on by the pandemic, there has been an effective transition of leadership, and I would like to thank the Board for their confidence and invaluable guidance as I take on the role.

I would also like to thank and recognise our people for the way they have responded to the challenging situation. Without exception, they have delivered day in, day out adapting to the changed operating environment, including the vast majority of staff moving to work remotely, without interruption to their activities or to customer service.

Mitsui Australia's fundamentals remain sound, which is evident in the underlying strength of our 2020 result. But, more than that, it's a performance that means we can make choices about our future from a position of stability. We continue to make all the necessary efforts to future-proof the business, building capabilities for long-term success, delivering value even during these volatile market conditions.

The consolidated entity delivered a solid financial performance for the financial year ended 31 March 2020 recording a pre-tax profit of \$592 million, representing a more than 24% increase in pre-tax profits. This result is attributed to the consolidated entity's share of profits from associate entities, which increased by 26.96% from \$460 million to \$584 million owing to a strong performance particularly from associated companies in the iron ore sector.

The essential strength of our business rests on a diversified, though connected, portfolio of investments. Mitsui Australia remains well placed for the future because of this business mix, our strong capitalisation, well funded balance sheet, and a conservative approach to risk management. The integrity of our robust risk management framework has been successfully tested in the extreme scenario of the COVID 19 crisis. Effective oversight continues to be applied across the business, with ongoing monitoring of the impact of the pandemic and our business as usual activities on our risk profile.

As well as delivering a solid set of results, we also made good progress in strengthening the overall business to be ready for future opportunities. We must look beyond the immediate issues and focus on how we can emerge a stronger, better positioned and more sustainable business ready to thrive in a post-COVID-19 world. However, these are early days and we do not yet have clarity around how the crisis will play out long term, so we will remain alert as things develop and flexible in our approach, adapting our strategy as appropriate.

The pace of change triggered by COVID-19 is unprecedented. Some changes are undoubtedly temporary, but some will shape societies and economies over the coming years. This reimagining of business goes hand in hand with digital transformation, transforming how we work, fuelling business growth and driving productivity. Digital transformation will play an important role in accelerating change and creating new business models across many industries. It will also change the way we operate, allowing people to work and collaborate more efficiently from anywhere at any time. We will keep promoting digital transformation both inside and outside of the business to deliver better efficiencies and greater productivity – and also progress it as a new business portfolio.

We are very conscious of our broader responsibilities to deliver value on a long term, sustainable basis. As the world around us transforms, our success is not founded just on how well run the organisation is commercially, but also on how well we protect the environment, support positive social progress, and make responsible, well-governed decisions. Our renewed Mission Vision Values outline our purpose as a company and we will use this to keep Mitsui Australia at the forefront of ensuring our business is a force for good. It is not about putting purpose ahead of profits, it is purpose that drives profits.

Mitsui Australia has a real purpose, a clear strategy and strong values. We will stay wedded to the fundamental principle of business innovation: to improve the way things are done and what can be achieved. And just as when Mitsui was founded, we will continue to be known for the way in which we do business, the integrity with which we operate, having a positive impact on society, and delivering value.

飯沼 弘幸

HIROYUKI TSURUGI
Chair & Chief Executive Officer

31 July 2020

Directors' Report

The directors of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd., submit herewith the annual report of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd (the “company”) and its subsidiaries (the “consolidated entity”) for the financial year ended 31 March 2020. In order to comply with the provisions of the *Corporations Act 2001*, the directors report as follows:

Directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Mr H Tsurugi

Director since 1 April 2020. Joined Mitsui Group in 1984. Currently Chair and CEO, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. and Executive Managing Officer, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Head Office Japan. Previously Representative Director, President & CEO of Mitsui Oil Exploration Co., Ltd. Graduated from Kyoto University, Japan, Faculty of Law majoring in International Politics.

Mr N Katsu

Director since 1 April 2018. Joined Mitsui Group in 1981. Former Chair and CEO, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. and Executive Managing Officer, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Head Office Japan. Previously Executive Managing Officer, Chief Operating Officer of Iron & Steel Products Business Unit. Graduated from International Christian University, Japan, majoring in Economics. Mr Katsu resigned from the company on 31 March 2020.

Ms W Holdenson

Director since 16 June 2014. Joined Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. in 2014. Currently Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Transformation Officer, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Previously State Director Western Australia/ South Australia/Northern Territory, Austrade. Graduated from Sophia University, Japan, obtaining a Bachelor of Arts degree, and University of New South Wales, obtaining a Master of Commerce degree.

Mr K Asano

Director since 3 March 2017. Joined Mitsui Group in 1986. Currently Director & Senior Vice President, General Manager of Perth Office, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Previously General Manager, Life Essentials Division, Mitsui & Co. Ltd, Head Office Japan. Graduated from Keio University, majoring in Economics.

Ms A Ansell

Director since 29 June 2018. Joined Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. in 2006. Former Director & General Manager, Human Resources, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Previously Senior Manager, Steel Division, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Graduated from British Columbia University of Technology, Canada, majoring in Marketing and International Trade. Ms Ansell resigned from the company on 15 November 2019.

Mr K Tawada

Director since 1 November 2018. Joined Mitsui Group in 2008. Currently Director & CFO, General Manager, Financial Management Division, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Previously Deputy General Manager, Financial Management Division, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Graduated from Hitotsubashi University, Japan, majoring in Law.

Mr T Hara

Director since 1 January 2019. Joined Mitsui Group in 1995. Currently Director & Chief Administrative Officer, Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. Previously General Manager of Food Grain & Oilseeds Dept., Grain & Feed Div., Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Graduated from Waseda University, Japan, majoring in Political Science and Economics.

Mr A Auliso

Director since 19 November 2019. Joined Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. in 2011. Currently Director and General Manager Human Resources Division. Previously Deputy General Manager Human Resources Division. Graduated from Deakin University, Melbourne, obtaining Bachelor of Commerce degree majoring in Human Resource Management and Management.

Principal Activities of the Consolidated Entity

The consolidated entity's principal activities in the course of the financial year were exporting, importing, investing in resource entities, and the provision of finance to related bodies corporate. There was no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

Dividends

In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2020, dividends amounting to \$637,653,628 and \$314,000,000 (2019: \$137,100,000) fully franked at 30% corporate tax rate were paid on 20 August 2019 and 29 October 2019 respectively.

Results

A summary of consolidated results is set out below:

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Total Revenue	503,744	364,125
Profit before income tax benefit	592,276	477,492
Income tax (expense)	(2,097)	(3,001)
Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity	590,179	474,491

Review of Operations

In this operating environment the consolidated entity recorded a pre-tax profit of \$592 million, representing a 24.11% increase in pre-tax profits compared to the previous year. The result was attributable to the consolidated entity's share of profits from associate entities, which increased by 26.96% from \$460 million last year to \$584 million this year, owing to stronger performance by associated entities in the coal and iron ore industries. The consolidated entity recorded a 38.34% increase in total revenue, while gross profit margins remained relatively stable compared to the previous year, owing to increase of trading businesses.

Changes in State of Affairs

During the financial year, there was no significant change in the state of affairs of the consolidated entity.

Subsequent Events

The COVID-19 outbreak happened after year end and the situation is still not yet thoroughly under control. In view of the variation of the COVID-19 outbreak impact on the economy, management has not observed a significant change in the company's financial performance up to date. Management at the moment is not in a position to estimate the future impact to the Company and management will continue monitoring the situation and will take all feasible measures to lower the impact to the Company.

Future Developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the consolidated entity in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the consolidated entity. Accordingly, this information has not been included in this report

Indemnification of Officers and Auditors

During or since the end of the financial year the company has not indemnified or made a relevant agreement to indemnify an officer or auditor of the consolidated entity or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such by an officer or auditor. In addition, the company has not paid, or agreed to pay, a premium in respect of a contract insuring against a liability incurred by an officer or auditor.

Auditor's Independence Declaration

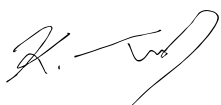
The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 7 of the annual report.

Rounding Off of Amounts

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 1 April 2016, and in accordance with that Class Order, amounts in this directors' report and in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The directors' report is signed in accordance with a resolution of directors made pursuant to section 298(2) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



KIYOSHI TAWADA

Director

Melbourne, 31 July 2020

Independence declaration to the directors of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd.

Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

477 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: +61 (0) 3 9671 7000
www.deloitte.com.au

31 July 2020

The Board of Directors
Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd
Level 15, 120 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Dear Board Members,

Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd for the financial year ended 31 March 2020, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

- (i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours faithfully



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



SHINJI TSUTSUI

Partner
Chartered Accountants

Independent Auditor's Report to the members of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd

Deloitte.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu
ABN 74 490 121 060

477 Collins Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

Tel: +61 (0) 3 9671 7000
www.deloitte.com.au

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd (the "Company") and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprises the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial report of the Group is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of its financial performance for the year then ended; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Regime and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Group, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' Report and the Message from the Chairman & Chief Executive Officer for the year ended 31 March 2020, but does not include the financial report and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial report or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Group are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and have

determined that the basis of preparation described in Note 1 to the financial report is appropriate to meet the requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* and is appropriate to meet the needs of the members. The directors' responsibility also includes such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial report, the directors are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial report, including the disclosures, and whether the financial report represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial report. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Group's audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU



SHINJI TSUTSUI

Partner
Chartered Accountants

Melbourne, 31 July 2020

Directors' Declaration

In the directors' opinion:

- the attached financial statements and notes comply with the *Corporations Act 2001*, the Australian Accounting Standards - Reduced Disclosure Requirements, the *Corporations Regulations 2001* and other mandatory professional reporting requirements;
- the attached financial statements and notes give a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 31 March 2020 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date; and
- there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to section 295(5) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

On behalf of the Directors



KIYOSHI TAWADA

Director

Melbourne, 31 July 2020

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Revenue	2(a)	403,319	237,483
Cost of goods and services sold		(388,542)	(230,073)
Gross profit		14,777	7,410
Other revenue	2(a)	100,425	126,642
Share of profits from associates	8	584,354	460,392
Selling, general and administrative expenses		(33,622)	(30,638)
Borrowing costs	2(b)	(62,020)	(86,311)
Other expenses		(11,638)	(3)
Profit before income tax expense		592,276	477,492
Income tax expense	3	(2,097)	(3,001)
Profit attributable to members of the parent entity		590,179	474,491
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gain on available-for-sale non-current financial asset, net of tax		-	7,148
Share of associates (decrease) / increase in asset revaluation reserve, net of tax	19	(38,423)	34,607
Fair value loss on cash flow hedges taken to equity, net of tax		-	(304)
Share of associates increase / (decrease) in hedging reserve, net of tax	19	469	(11)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(37,954)	41,440
Total comprehensive income for the year		552,225	515,931

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2020

	Note	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	26	390,462	1,103,936
Trade and other receivables	4	263,901	164,736
Other financial assets	5	3,535,174	2,613,624
Inventories	6	20,857	6,195
Prepayments	7	222	310
Total current assets		4,210,616	3,888,801
Non-current assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	8	2,195,200	2,205,943
Other financial assets	9	54,198	691,431
Property, plant and equipment	10	20,183	19,929
Right-of-use assets	17	6,395	-
Deferred tax assets	3	14,138	5,098
Other		-	513
Total non-current assets		2,290,114	2,922,914
Total assets		6,500,730	6,811,715
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	11	214,411	172,419
Borrowings	12	3,514,617	3,557,051
Other financial liabilities	13	16,415	4,143
Provisions	14	996	873
Current Tax Payable	3	110,463	53,128
Lease Liabilities	17	1,392	-
Total current liabilities		3,858,294	3,787,614
Non-current liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	15	1,200	1,131
Deferred tax liabilities	3	33,729	22,257
Provisions	16	1,253	1,189
Lease liabilities	17	6,159	-
Total non-current liabilities		42,341	24,577
Total liabilities		3,900,635	3,812,191
Net assets		2,600,095	2,999,524
Equity			
Issued capital	18	20,000	20,000
Reserves	19	21,962	59,916
Retained earnings	20	2,558,133	2,919,608
Total equity		2,600,095	2,999,524

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

	Issued capital \$'000	Asset revaluation reserve \$'000	Hedging reserve \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at 1 April 2018	20,000	48,895	(4,360)	2,556,158	2,620,693
Profit for the year	-	-	-	474,491	474,491
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	41,755	(315)	-	41,440
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	41,755	(315)	474,491	515,931
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(137,100)	(137,100)
Disposal of Investment	-	(25,846)	(213)	26,059	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	20,000	64,804	(4,888)	2,919,608	2,999,524
Balance at 1 April 2019	20,000	64,804	(4,888)	2,919,608	2,999,524
Profit for the year	-	-	-	590,179	590,179
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	-	(38,423)	469	-	(37,954)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(38,423)	469	590,179	552,225
Payment of dividends	-	-	-	(951,654)	(951,654)
Disposal of investment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	20,000	26,381	(4,419)	2,558,133	2,600,095

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Receipts from customers	412,037	237,010
Payments to suppliers and employees	(503,582)	(259,163)
Dividends received	558,545	429,425
Interest received	87,622	15,136
Interest paid	(62,020)	(86,311)
Net payment of loans to related parties	(194,095)	(1,149,466)
Repayments of borrowings	(42,434)	(126,748)
Net income tax received from entities within the MEC group	556,320	647,915
Income tax paid to ATO	(571,929)	(647,626)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	240,464	(839,828)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Cash advances and loans	-	(3,841)
Payment for investments	(1,169)	(6,630)
Proceeds from sale of investments	-	58,732
Payment for property, plant and equipment	(1,115)	(67)
Net cash (used in)/provided by investing activities	(2,284)	48,194
Cash flows from financing activities		
Dividends paid	(951,654)	(137,100)
Net cash used in financing activities	(951,654)	(137,100)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(713,474)	(928,734)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	1,103,936	2,032,670
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	390,462	1,103,936

Note

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Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. Summary of Accounting Policies

Financial reporting framework

The company is not a reporting entity because in the opinion of the directors there are unlikely to exist users of the financial report who are unable to command the preparation of reports tailored so as to satisfy specifically all of their information needs. Accordingly, these general purpose financial statements have been prepared to satisfy the directors' reporting requirements under the *Corporations Act 2001*.

For the purpose of preparing the financial statements, the company is a for-profit company.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards – Reduced Disclosure Regime, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 30 July 2020.

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for revaluation of certain non-current assets and financial instruments. Historical cost is based on fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are presented in Australian dollars.

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Corporations (Rounding in Financial/Directors' Reports) Instrument 2016/191, dated 1 April 2016, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by the directors in the application of the company's accounting policies that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Adoption of new and revised accounting standards

In the current year, the consolidated entity has adopted all new and revised accounting Standards and Interpretations issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) that are relevant to its operations and effective for the current reporting period. Aside from the impact outlined below, the adoption of these new and revised accounting Standards did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised or disclosures presented within the financial statements of the consolidated entity.

(a) Changes in accounting policies

The Consolidated Entity leases various offices in Australia. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods ranging from 5 to 10 years, but may have extension options. Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor. Leased assets may not be used as security for borrowing purposes.

The Consolidated Entity has adopted AASB 16 *Leases* retrospectively from 1 April 2019, but has not restated comparatives for the reporting period, as permitted under the specific transition provisions in the accounting standard. The reclassifications and the adjustments arising from the new leasing rules are therefore recognised in the opening balance sheet on 1 April 2019.

On adoption of AASB 16, the Consolidated Entity recognised lease liabilities in relation to leases which had previously been classified as 'operating leases' under the principles of AASB 117 *Leases*. These liabilities were measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as of 1 April 2019. The weighted average lessee's incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities on 1 April 2019 was 2.25%.

(b) Accounting policies for leases

A lease liability is recognised at the commencement date of a lease and measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The lease liability is initially measured as the net present value of:

- fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; and

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(b) Accounting policies for leases (cont'd)

- amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option when the exercise of the option is reasonably certain to occur, and any anticipated termination penalties.

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Consolidated Entity's incremental borrowing rate.

A right-of-use asset is recognised at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which comprises:

- the initial amount of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs expected to be incurred for dismantling and removing the underlying asset, and restoring the site or asset.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the asset.

The carrying amounts are remeasured if there is a change in the following:

- future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate used;
- residual guarantee;
- lease term;
- certainty of a purchase option and termination penalties.

When a lease liability is remeasured, an adjustment is made to the corresponding right-of-use asset, or to profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is fully written down.

(c) Practical expedients applied

In applying AASB 16 for the first time, the Consolidated Entity has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics;
- relying on previous assessments on whether leases are onerous as an alternative to performing an impairment review – there were no onerous contracts as at 1 January 2019;
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1 January 2019 as short-term leases;
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application; and
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease.

The Consolidated Entity has also elected not to reassess whether a contract is, or contains a lease at the date of initial application. Instead, for contracts entered into before the transition date the Consolidated Entity relied on its assessment made applying AASB 117 and Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease.

(d) Impact of adoption

	2020 \$'000
Operating lease commitments at 31 March 2019	5,652
Add: extension options reasonably certain to be exercised	212
Discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application	(358)
Lease liabilities recognised at 1 April 2019	5,506

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, a number of Standards and Interpretations were in issue but not yet effective, however, the Directors anticipate that the initial application of the those Standards is not expected to have a material impact on the entity's financial statements. These include:

At the date of authorisation of the financial report, a number of Standards and Interpretations were issued but not effective.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(d) Impact of adoption (cont'd)

Standard	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
• AASB 2018-7 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Definition of Material	1 January 2020	31 March 2021
• AASB 2019-1 Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – References to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2020	31 March 2021

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

(e) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by combining the financial statements of all the entities that comprise the consolidated entity, being the company (the parent entity) and its controlled entities as defined in Accounting Standard AASB 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and AASB 127 'Separate Financial Statements'. A list of controlled entities appears in Note 28 to the financial statements. Consistent accounting policies have been employed in the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements include the information and results of each controlled entity from the date on which the company obtains control and until such time as the company ceases to control such entity.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all intercompany balances and transactions, and unrealised profits arising within the consolidated entity are eliminated in full.

(f) Borrowings

Borrowings are recorded initially at fair value, net of transaction costs.

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

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the statement of financial position.

(h) Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at 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:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge);
- hedges of a particular cash flow risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge); or
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation (net investment hedge).

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

Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the profit or loss, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised in the income statement within 'gains/(losses) on financial derivatives'. Changes in the fair value of the derivative attributable to hedged risk are recognised in the income statement within the respective income or expense line item (e.g. 'finance cost' if hedging interest rate risk; 'revenue' if hedging forecasted future sales).

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(h) **Derivative financial instruments and hedging activities (cont'd)**

If the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, the adjustment to the carrying amount of a hedged item is amortised to profit or loss over the period to maturity.

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 other comprehensive income. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement within 'gains/(losses) on financial derivatives'.

Amounts accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss (for example, 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 fixed assets), the gains and losses previously deferred in equity are transferred from equity and included in the initial measurement of the cost of the asset. The deferred amounts are ultimately recognised in cost of goods sold in the case of inventory or in depreciation in the case of fixed assets.

When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, 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 within 'gains/(losses) on financial derivatives'.

(i) **Employee Benefits**

Provision is made for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Provisions made in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and other employee entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values.

Provisions made in respect of annual leave and long service leave entitlements which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the consolidated entity in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

(j) **Foreign Currency**

The financial statements for the consolidated entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the consolidated entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the financial statements, the results and financial position of the consolidated entity are expressed in Australian dollars ('\$'), which is the functional currency of the consolidated entity and the presentation currency for the financial statements.

All foreign currency transactions during the financial period have been brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at balance date are translated at the exchange rate existing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences are brought to account in the profit or loss in the financial period in which they arise except that exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks are treated in accordance with note 1(d).

(k) **Investments and Financial assets**

Recognition and measurement

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade date – the date on which the consolidated entity commits to purchase or sell the asset. Investments are initially measured at fair value.

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.

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(k) **Investments and Financial assets (cont'd)**

Classification

Financial assets are classified and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, (except for financial assets that are irrevocably designated to be measured at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition), on the basis of both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets; and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(l) **Investments and Financial assets**

Financial assets at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments measured subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss if:

- It is held for trading; or
- Upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the consolidated entity manages together and has evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Credit losses on trade and loan receivables

The consolidated entity has elected to apply the simplified approach for all trade receivables and general approach for all loan receivables to measuring expected credit losses, using the lifetime expected loss allowance for all trade receivables.

(m) **Goods and Services Tax**

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

- i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
- ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables. Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(n) *Impairment of assets*

At each reporting date, the consolidated entity reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the consolidated entity estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at fair value, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

(o) *Income tax*

Current tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the period. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised as a liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as the result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures except where the consolidated entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with these investments and interest are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset and liability giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the consolidated entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(o) **Income tax (cont'd)**

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

Tax consolidation

The company, its controlled wholly owned Australian resident entities, and certain wholly owned Australian resident entities of the ultimate Japanese parent entity are part of a tax consolidated group under Australian taxation law. Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. is the head entity of the tax-consolidated group. Tax expense/income, deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised in the separate financial statements of the members of the tax-consolidated group using the 'separate taxpayer within a group' approach. Current tax liabilities and assets and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits of the members of the tax-consolidated group are recognised by the company (as head entity in the tax-consolidated group).

The members of the tax-consolidated group have entered into a tax funding arrangement which sets out the funding obligations of the members of the tax-consolidated group in respect of tax amounts. The tax funding arrangements generally require payments to/from the head entity equal to the current tax liability/asset assumed by the head entity and any tax loss or tax credit deferred tax asset assumed by the head entity.

The members of the tax-consolidated group have also entered into a valid tax sharing agreement under the tax consolidation legislation which sets out the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations and the treatment of entities leaving the tax-consolidated group.

(p) **Inventories**

Finished goods on hand and in transit are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs are assigned to inventory by the method most appropriate to each particular class of inventory with the majority being valued on a specific identification basis (first in first out basis).

(q) **Investments in associates**

An associate is an entity over which the company has a significant influence and is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations". Under the equity method, investments in associates are carried in the balance sheet at cost as adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the company's share of net assets of the associate, less any impairment in the value of individual investments.

Losses of an associate in excess of the company's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the company's net investment in the associate) are recognised only to the extent that the company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill. The goodwill is included within the carrying amount of the investment and is assessed for impairment as part of that investment. Any excess of the company's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of the acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(r) **Leasing**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Assets held under finance lease are initially brought to account at an amount equal to the present value of the minimum lease payments, and are amortised on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the asset. Finance lease payments are allocated between interest expense and a reduction of lease liability over the term of the lease.

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(r) **Leasing (cont'd)**

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a basis which reflects the pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefits of incentives are recognised as a reduction in rental expense on a straight line basis.

(s) **Payables**

Trade payables and other accounts payable are recognised when the consolidated entity becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

(t) **Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item. In the event that settlement of all or part of the purchase consideration is deferred, cost is determined by discounting the amounts payable in the future to their present value as at the date of acquisition.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant, motor vehicles and furniture including freehold buildings, but excluding land, over their estimated useful economic lives using either the reducing balance method or prime cost method. The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| • Buildings | 25 years |
| • Plant, motor vehicles and furniture | 3-8 years |

The gain or loss arising on disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in Profit and Loss.

(u) **Business combinations**

Acquisitions of subsidiaries and businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration for each acquisition is measured at the aggregate of the fair values (at the date of exchange) of assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued by the consolidated entity in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Where applicable, the consideration for the acquisition includes any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Subsequent changes in such fair values are adjusted against the cost of acquisition where they qualify as measurement period adjustments (see below). All other subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability are accounted for in accordance with relevant Standards. Changes in the fair value of contingent consideration classified as equity are not recognised.

The acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities that meet the conditions for recognition under AASB 3(2008) are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 *Income Taxes* and AASB 119 *Employee Benefits* respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to the replacement by the consolidated entity of an acquiree's share-based payment awards are measured in accordance with AASB 2 *Share-based Payment*; and
- assets (or disposal Groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 *Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* are measured in accordance with that Standard.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the consolidated entity reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see below), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

The measurement period is the period from the date of acquisition to the date the consolidated entity obtains complete information about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date – and is subject to a maximum of one year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

1. Summary of Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

(u) Business combinations (cont'd)

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

(v) Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at its cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the company's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised at the date of the acquisition. Goodwill is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is recognised immediately in profit or loss and is not reversed in a subsequent period.

(w) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination are identified and recognised separately from goodwill where they satisfy the definition of an intangible asset and their fair value can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets acquired separately are initially recorded at cost.

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination and intangible assets acquired separately are recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with any changes in these accounting estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Internally-generated intangible assets arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;

- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. If the recognition criteria are not met then the development expenditure is expensed. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets acquired separately.

(x) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the consolidated entity has a present obligation, the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable, and the amount of the provision can be reliably measured.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

(y) Revenue Recognition

Sale of Goods

Revenue associated with the sale of goods is recognised when the performance obligation of the sale has been made and control of the goods has transferred to the customer, which is on the delivery of the goods.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract.

2. Profit from operations

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
Profit before income tax includes the following items of revenue and expense:		
(a) Revenue		
Sales revenue:		
Sale of goods	398,409	233,589
Rendering of services	4,910	3,894
	403,319	237,483
Other revenue:		
Interest revenue	87,622	115,247
Management fees	12,066	7,945
Foreign exchange gain	-	2,654
Other income	737	796
	100,425	126,642
	503,744	364,125
(b) Expenses		
Foreign exchange losses	9,564	-
Borrowing cost	62,020	86,311
Operating lease expense	-	2,471
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,289	1,084
Loss on disposal of investment	636	3

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

3. Income tax

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
(a) Income tax recognized in profit or loss		
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	(16,125)	3,532
In respect of the prior year	(301)	(4,402)
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	2,402	3,871
In respect of the prior year	16,121	-
Total tax expense relating to continuing operations	2,097	3,001
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:		
Profit from operations	592,276	477,492
Income tax expense calculated at 30%	177,683	143,248
Share of losses of associates accounted for using the equity method	(175,306)	(138,118)
Effect of undistributed loss/(earning) from associates	(2)	2,083
Non deductible entertainment and other items	273	190
Income tax relating to other adjustments	(202)	-
Prior year tax adjustment	(349)	(4,402)
(b) Income tax recognized in other comprehensive income		
Arising on gains of asset revaluation	-	(3,063)
Arising on losses of hedging instruments in cash flow hedges transferred to the initial carrying amounts of hedged Items	469	130
	469	(2,933)
(c) Current tax liability		
Current tax payable to ATO	(110,463)	(53,128)
(d) Deferred tax balances		
Deferred tax asset	14,138	5,098
Deferred tax liabilities	(33,729)	(22,257)
Net deferred tax liabilities	(19,591)	(17,159)

3. Income tax (Cont'd)

2020	Charged to				Closing balance
	Opening balance	Profit and Loss	Charged to Equity	Disposal of investment	
Deferred tax Liability in relation to:					
Provision	1,697	522	-	-	2,219
Property Plant and equipment	1,573	260	-	-	1,833
Lease	-	490	-	-	490
Foreign Currency Monetary Items	(5,378)	13,582	-	-	8,204
Cash Flow Hedge	28	224	-	-	252
Prepayments	4	-	-	-	4
Others	(15,659)	(16,934)	-	-	(32,593)
FVTOCI	576	(546)	(30)	-	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	(17,159)	(2,402)	(30)	-	(19,591)

2019	Charged to				Closing balance
	Opening balance	Profit and Loss	Charged to Equity	Disposal of investment	
Deferred tax Liability in relation to:					
Provision	1,737	(40)	-	-	1,697
Property Plant and equipment	1,469	104	-	-	1,573
Foreign Currency Monetary Items	(3,266)	(2,112)	-	-	(5,378)
Cash Flow Hedge	(102)	-	130	-	28
Prepayments	4	-	-	-	4
Others	(13,836)	(1,823)	-	-	(15,659)
FVTOCI	(9,833)	-	(3,063)	13,472	576
Net deferred tax liabilities	(23,827)	(3,871)	(2,933)	13,472	(17,159)

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

4. Trade and other receivables

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Trade receivables	93,926	50,424
Income tax receivables from related parties	154,592	105,324
Other receivables	15,383	8,988
	263,901	164,736

5. Current other financial assets

<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Loans	3,446,015	2,607,215
<i>At fair value</i>		
Foreign currency forward contracts	89,159	6,088
Interest swap	-	321
	3,535,174	2,613,624

6. Current inventories

Finished goods on hand and in transit:		
At cost	20,857	6,195

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period was \$376,877 (2019: \$224,706).

7. Prepayments

Prepayments	222	310
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8. Investments accounted for using the equity method

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Investments in associates:		
Non-Current	2,195,200	2,205,943

Name of entity	Principal Activity	Ownership interest	
		2020 %	2019 %
Mitsui Coal Holdings Pty Limited	Coal	30.0	30.0
Mitsui Iron Ore Corporation Pty Ltd	Iron ore	20.0	20.0
Mitsui Iron Ore Development Pty Ltd	Iron ore	20.0	20.0
Mitsui Iron Ore Exploration and Mining Pty Ltd	Iron ore	20.0	20.0
Mitsui Itochu Iron Pty Ltd	Iron ore	14.0	14.0
Shark Bay Salt Pty Ltd	Salt	10.0	10.0
BHP Mitsui Coal Pty Ltd	Coal	6.7	6.7
Position Partners Pty Ltd	Industrial machinery	8.0	8.0
Komatsu Australia Corporate Finance Pty Ltd	Finance	4.0	4.0
Komatsu Marketing Support Australia Pty Ltd	Industrial machinery	4.0	4.0

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Summarised financial information of associates:		
Current assets	7,297,934	6,905,064
Non-current assets	10,906,017	10,357,259
Total assets	18,203,951	17,262,323
Current liabilities	(2,457,632)	(2,139,892)
Non-current liabilities	(3,169,326)	(2,751,894)
Total liabilities	(5,626,958)	(4,891,786)
Net assets	12,576,993	12,370,537
Revenue	10,539,196	9,186,824
Net profit	3,250,018	2,603,173
Share of associates' profit or loss		
Current year:		
Share of profit before income tax	775,258	621,577
Income tax expense	(190,904)	(161,185)
Total share of associates' profit	584,354	460,392

Dividends from associates

During the current year the consolidated entity received dividends from associates amounting to \$558,545 thousand (2019: \$429,425 thousand) which is included in the share of profit from associates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

9. Non current other financial assets

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
At cost:		
Other	142	160
At amortised cost:		
Long term loans	53,167	691,271
Capital leasing receivable	889	-
	54,198	691,431

10 Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land at cost \$'000	Buildings at cost \$'000	Furniture & fittings at cost \$'000	Plant & equipment at cost \$'000	Leasehold improvements at cost \$'000	Total \$'000
Gross carrying amount						
Balance at 31 March 2019	6,350	14,831	2,660	2,087	4,164	30,092
Additions	-	-	1,027	88	-	1,115
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(11)	(403)	(32)	(529)	(975)
Balance at 31 March 2020	6,350	14,820	3,284	2,143	3,635	30,232
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 31 March 2019	-	2,394	1,834	1,862	4,073	10,163
Depreciation expense	-	371	214	186	58	829
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	(11)	(392)	(30)	(510)	(943)
Balance at 31 March 2020	-	2,754	1,656	2,018	3,621	10,049
Net book value						
As at 31 March 2019	6,350	12,437	826	225	91	19,929
As at 31 March 2020	6,350	12,066	1,628	125	14	20,183

11. Current trade and other payables

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Trade creditors	100,239	31,494
Other creditors	114,172	140,925
	214,411	172,419

12. Current borrowings

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
<i>At amortised cost</i>		
Unsecured:		
Short term borrowings	3,514,617	3,557,051

13. Other current financial liabilities

<i>At fair value</i>		
Foreign currency forward contracts	16,415	4,033
Interest rate swaps	-	110
	16,415	4,143

14. Current provisions

Employee entitlements	996	873
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15. Other non-current financial liabilities

<i>At fair value</i>		
Foreign currency forward contracts	1,200	1,122
	1,200	1,131

16. Non-current provisions

Employee entitlements	1,253	1,189
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17. Leases

<i>Current Assets</i>		
Right-of-use assets	6,395	-
<i>Current liabilities</i>		
Lease liabilities	1,392	-
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>		
Lease liabilities	6,159	-
Total Lease liabilities	7,551	-
Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets – Buildings	1,460	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	156	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

18. Issued capital

	No.	\$
Fully paid ordinary shares		
Balance at 31 March 2018	10,000,000	20,000,000
Issue of shares	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2019	10,000,000	20,000,000
Issue of shares	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2020	10,000,000	20,000,000

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry the rights to dividends.

Changes in the Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

19. Reserves

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Asset revaluation reserve	26,381	64,804
Hedging reserve	(4,419)	(4,888)
	21,962	59,916
Asset revaluation reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	64,804	48,895
• Gain arising on revaluation of non-current available-for-sale financial asset, net of tax	-	7,148
• Share of associates increase in Asset revaluation reserve, net of tax	(38,423)	34,607
• Sale of investment (transfer from reserve to retained earnings)	-	(25,846)
Balance at the end of the financial year	26,381	64,804
Hedging reserve		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	(4,888)	(4,360)
• Profit recognised on forward exchange contracts	-	-
• Transferred to profit or loss from forward exchange contracts, net of tax	-	(304)
• Share of associates decrease in hedging reserve, net of tax	469	(11)
• Sale of investment (transfer from reserve to retained earnings)	-	(213)
Balance at the end of the financial year	(4,419)	(4,888)

20. Retained earnings

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	2,919,608	2,556,158
Net profit attributable to members of the parent entity	590,179	474,491
Dividends paid or provided for	(951,654)	(137,100)
Disposal of investment	-	26,059
Balance at the end of the financial year	2,558,133	2,919,608

21. Dividends

Interim dividends paid or provided for, fully franked at 30%	951,654	137,100
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22. Economic dependency

The consolidated entity was dependent during the financial year upon its ultimate parent company, Mitsui & Co., Ltd, incorporated in Japan, for a significant volume of its trading transactions. A subsidiary company, Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd, had a significant volume of its transactions, in its capacity as a provider of corporate finance services to the Australian Mitsui group, with fellow subsidiary entities of the ultimate parent entity, Mitsui & Co. Ltd.

The majority of the current borrowings are through Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd, in its capacity as a provider of corporate finance services to the Australian Mitsui group. Therefore the ability of the consolidated entity to continue to provide corporate finance services through Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd requires the continued support of those entities. To this effect, Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd has in place facilities to continue to provide corporate services to the Australian Mitsui group as well as the ultimate parent company has provided a letter of guarantee to Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd for providing comfort over the current assets.

23. Expenditure commitments

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
(a) Commodity purchase commitments		
Aggregate commodity purchase commitments contracted for at balance date but not provided for in the financial statements:		
No longer than one year	30,413	26,274

24. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities not provided for in the financial statements at the end of the financial year are:

(a) The company has given performance guarantees in respect of various contracts to other corporations	16,086	50
(b) The company has given performance guarantees in respect of various contracts to ultimate parent company	166,320	245,937

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

25. Related party transactions

	2020	2019
	\$'000	\$'000
(a) Key Management personnel compensation		
The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year was as follows:	3,658	3,521

(b) Transactions with other related parties

During the year, Consolidated entity entered into the following transactions with other related parties that are not members of the consolidated entity:

	Parent entity⁽¹⁾	Group companies⁽²⁾	Other related parties⁽³⁾
2020			
Sales of goods	90,647	45,009	856
Purchases of goods	(164,149)	(18,642)	(31,745)
Interest received	5,525	55,249	421
Interest paid	-	(55,946)	(5,634)
Other income	8,796	2,591	64
2019			
Sales of goods	80,531	34,841	958
Purchases of goods	(45,302)	(28,811)	(20,728)
Interest received	15,630	54,786	1,164
Interest paid	-	(76,404)	(5,631)
Other income	8,484	30	78
Other expense	(36)	(4,191)	-

25. Related party transactions (Cont'd)

(b) Transactions with other related parties (cont'd)

The following balances were outstanding at the end of the reporting period:

	Parent entity ⁽¹⁾	Group companies ⁽²⁾	Other related parties ⁽³⁾	KMP ⁽⁴⁾
2020				
Account receivables	8,273	3,742	-	-
Account payables	(70,343)	(6,457)	(17,874)	-
Other receivables	(11,242)	4,520	41	-
Other payables	(1,222)	(11,411)	(105)	-
Loans receivable	-	3,496,875	-	-
Loans payable	-	(3,235,646)	(278,971)	-
Income tax receivables ⁽⁵⁾	-	154,592	-	-
Income tax payables ⁽⁵⁾	-	(91,582)	-	-
2019				
Account receivables	7,330	2,411	19,551	-
Account payables	(1,639)	(3,674)	-	-
Other receivables	3,408	2,667	4	-
Other payables	-	(16,839)	(320)	-
Loans receivable	643,604	2,591,884	61,294	10
Loans payable	-	(3,319,516)	(237,535)	-
Income tax receivables ⁽⁵⁾	-	105,324	-	-
Income tax payables ⁽⁵⁾	-	(117,094)	-	-

(1) Parent entity in note 25 (b) refers to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. which is the ultimate parent of the consolidated entity.

(2) Group companies in note 25 (b) refer to the subsidiaries of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

(3) Other related parties in note 25 (b) refer to the associates of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

(4) Key management personnel ("KMP") include directors and other members of key management personnel per company's determination.

(5) Tax receivables/(payables) from the members under the tax consolidated group which Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd. is the head entity in line with Note 1 (j).

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

26. Cash and cash equivalents

Reconciliation to cash at the end of the year

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	390,462	1,103,936

27. Financial instruments

(a) Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the bases for measurement, and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liabilities and equity instrument are disclosed in note 1.

(b) Categories of financial instruments

Current and non-current financial assets:

Cash and bank balances	390,462	1,103,936
Trade and other receivables	263,901	164,736
Short-term and long-term loans	3,499,182	3,298,486
Interest rate swaps ⁽¹⁾	-	321
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽²⁾	89,159	6,088
	4,242,704	4,573,567

Current and non-current financial liabilities:

Short-term borrowings	3,514,617	3,557,051
Interest rate swaps ⁽¹⁾	1,200	1,232
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽²⁾	16,415	4,042
	3,532,232	3,562,325

(1) Interest rate swaps

Interest rate swaps contracts are designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value. Under the contracts, the consolidated entity agrees to exchange the difference between fixed and floating rate interest amounts calculated on agreed notional principal amounts. Such contracts enable the consolidated entity to mitigate the risk of changing interest rates on the fair value of issued fixed rate debt and the cash flow exposures on the issued variable rate debt. The fair value of interest rate swaps at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows using the curves at the end of the reporting period and the credit risk inherent in the contract, and is disclosed in Note 27(b).

(2) Foreign currency forward contracts

Foreign currency forward contracts are designated and effective as hedging instruments carried at fair value. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts at the end of the reporting period is determined by discounting the future cash flows which are estimated based on forward exchange rates (from observable forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting period) and contract forward rates, discounted at a rate that reflects the credit risk of various counterparties. The fair value of the foreign currency forward contracts have been disclosed in Note 27(b).

(c) Financing facilities

Unsecured bank overdraft facility:

amount used	-	-
amount unused	666,188	664,098
Secured bank overdraft facility:		
amount used	-	-
amount unused	60,050	60,050

28. Parent entity information

The accounting policies of the parent entity, which have been applied in determining the financial information shown below, are the same as those applied in the consolidated financial statements except as set out below. See Note 1 for a summary of the significant accounting policy relating to the consolidated entity.

	2020 \$'000	2019 \$'000	
Financial position			
Assets			
Current assets	702,939	984,464	
Non-current assets	312,722	294,227	
Total assets	1,015,661	1,278,691	
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	319,691	211,824	
Non-current liabilities	13,525	1,708	
Total liabilities	333,216	213,532	
Equity			
Issued capital	20,000	20,000	
Retained earnings	567,547	950,188	
Reserves	94,898	94,970	
Total equity	682,445	1,065,158	
Financial performance			
Profit for the year before income tax expense	568,194	463,640	
Income tax benefit/(expense)	818	(984)	
Profit for the year after income tax expense	569,012	462,656	
Other comprehensive income	-	6,844	
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	469,500	
Contingent liabilities of the parent entity			
Contingent liabilities of the parent entity	348,561	311,606	
		Ownership Interest	
	Country of Incorporation	2020 %	2019 %
Parent entity			
Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd.	Australia		
Controlled entity			
Mitsui & Co. Financial Services (Australia) Ltd	Australia	100	100
MIT Power Australia Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

Notes to the Financial Statements

for the Financial Year Ended 31 March 2020

29. Subsequent Events

The COVID-19 outbreak happened after year end and the situation is still not yet thoroughly under control. In view of the variation of the COVID-19 outbreak impact on the economy, management has not observed a significant change in the company's financial performance up to date. Management at the moment is not in a position to estimate the future impact to the Company and management will continue monitoring the situation and will take all feasible measures to lower the impact to the Company.

30. Additional Company Information

Mitsui & Co. (Australia) Ltd is a company incorporated and operating in Australia.

Principal Registered Office	Principal Place of Business
Level 15, 120 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000	Level 15, 120 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000

Contact details

Head Office

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