Reconciling our financial results to our key performance indicators

| | Profit | | Earnings | | Cash | | Retu | |
|----------------------|--|----------------|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Measure | Profit after taxation from Continuing and Discontinued operations | US\$M 9,601 | Profit after taxation from Continuing and Discontinued operations | US\$M 9,601 | Net operating cash flows from Continuing operations | US\$M 20,665 | Profit after taxation f Continuing and Disconti operations | |
| Made up of | Profit after taxation | | Profit after taxation | | Cash generated by the consolidated operations dividends received, in proceeds and settlement cash management related instruments, taxation a royalty-related taxatic excludes cash flows reinvesting and financing activities. | s, after cerest, cs of l und on. It ating to | Profit after taxation | |
| Adjusted for | Exceptional items 6,600 before taxation | | Exceptional items before taxation | 6,600 | | | Exceptional items after | |
| | Tax effect of exceptional items (837) | | Tax effect of exceptional items | (837) | | | Net finance costs exclu exceptional items | |
| | Exceptional items after tax attributable to non-controlling interests | | Depreciation and amortisation excluding exceptional items | 5,295 | | | Income tax expense on n costs | |
| | Exceptional items attributable to BHP shareholders | 5,763 | Impairments of property, plant and equipment, financial assets and intangibles excluding exceptional items | 90 | | | Profit after taxation e finance costs and excep | |
| | Profit after taxation attributable to non-controlling interests | (1,704) | Net finance costs excluding exceptional items | 983 | | | Net Assets at the beginning of period | |
| | | | Taxation expense excluding exceptional items | 7,284 | | | Net Debt at the beginni of period | |
| | | | | | | | Capital employed at the beginning of period | |
| | | | | | | | Net Assets at the end o period | |
| | | | | | | | Net Debt at the end of period | |
| | | | | | | | Capital employed at the end of period Average capital employe | |
| To reach | Underlying attributable profit | 13,660 | Underlying EBITDA | 29,016 | Net operating cash flows | 20,665 | Underlying return on capital employed | |
| Why do we use it? | Underlying attributable profit allows the comparability of underlying financial performance by excluding the impacts of exceptional items. | | Underlying EBITDA is used to help assess current operational profitability excluding the impacts of sunk costs (i.e. depreciation from initial investment). It is a measure that management uses internally to assess the performance of the Group's segments and make decisions on the allocation of resources. | | Net operating cash flows provide insights into how we are managing costs and increasing productivity across BHP. | | Underlying return on ca employed is an indicato Group's capital efficie provided on an underlyi allow comparability of financial performance b the impacts of exceptio | |

4.3Financial results

The following table provides more information on the revenue and expenses of the Group in FY2024.

| Year ended 30 June | 2024 US\$M | 2023 US\$M | 2022 US\$M |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Continuing operations | | | |
| Revenue ¹ | 55,658 | 53,817 | 65,098 |
| Other income | 1,285 | 394 | 1,398 |
| Expenses excluding net finance costs | (36,750) | (31,873) | (32,371) |
| (Loss)/profit from equity accounted investments, related impairments | | | |
| and expenses | (2,656) | 594 | (19) |
| Profit from operations | 17,537 | 22,932 | 34,106 |
| Net finance costs | (1,489) | (1,531) | (969) |
| Total taxation expense | (6,447) | (7,077) | (10,737) |
| Profit after taxation from Continuing operations | 9,601 | 14,324 | 22,400 |
| Discontinued operations | | | |
| Profit/(loss) after taxation from Discontinued operations | | | 10,655 |
| Profit after taxation from Continuing and Discontinued operations | 9,601 | 14,324 | 33,055 |
| Attributable to non-controlling interests | 1,704 | 1,403 | 2,155 |
| Attributable to BHP shareholders | 7,897 | 12,921 | 30,900 |

^{1.} Includes the sale of third-party products.

Profit after taxation attributable to BHP shareholders decreased from US\$12.9 billion in FY2023 to US\$7.9 billion in FY2024. Attributable profit of US\$7.9 billion includes an exceptional loss of US\$5.8 billion (after tax), compared to an Attributable profit of US\$12.9 billion, including an exceptional loss of US\$0.5 billion (after tax) in the prior period. The FY2024 exceptional loss includes a US\$2.7 billion non-cash (after tax) impairment at Western Australia Nickel (WAN) due to oversupply in the global nickel market that has seen a sharp decline in forward nickel prices in the short to medium term, escalation in capital costs, and changes to development plans including the Group's decision, announced on 11 July 2024, to temporarily suspend Nickel West operations and the West Musgrave project at WAN. The FY2024 exceptional loss also includes US\$3.8 billion (after tax) relating to Samarco dam failure impacts, partially offset by the gain on divestment of Blackwater and Daunia coal assets of US\$0.7 billion (after tax).

>For more information on Exceptional items refer to Financial Statements note 3 'Exceptional items'

Revenue of US\$55.7 billion increased by US\$1.8 billion, or 3 per cent from FY2023. This increase was mainly due to higher average realised prices for iron ore and copper combined with higher sales volumes, partially offset by lower average realised prices for thermal coal and nickel.

Higher sales volumes were achieved at WAIO supported by record production reflecting strong supply chain performance, at Copper SA from the successful integration of OZ Minerals (OZL) following the acquisition in FY2023, at Escondida due to higher concentrator feed grade and at New South Wales Energy Coal (NSWEC) from improved weather and labour availability. These were partially offset by lower sales volumes at BMA as a result of increased stripping to improve supply chain stability and restore depleted inventory positions which arose from extended weather impacts and labour constraints over recent years, and the divestment of Blackwater and Daunia on 2 April 2024.

>For information on our average realised prices and production of our commodities refer to OFR 9

Other income of US\$1.3 billion increased by US\$0.9 billion, or 226 per cent from FY2023 primarily due to the divestment of Blackwater and Daunia.

Total expenses excluding net finance costs of US\$36.8 billion increased by US\$4.9 billion, or 15 per cent from FY2023. This primarily reflected a higher impairment expense of US\$3.8 billion of WAN due to the deterioration in the short and medium-term outlook for nickel. Higher external contractor services expenses of US\$1.0 billion was mainly due to the full-year contribution of Prominent Hill and Carrapateena since their acquisition in FY2023, impacts of inflation across the Group, additional tailings work at Spence, higher maintenance at Escondida and higher stripping and contractor costs in line with higher volumes at NSWEC.

Loss from equity accounted investments, related impairments and expenses of US\$2.7 billion increased by US\$3.3 billion from a profit of US\$0.6 billion in FY2023 predominantly reflects the change in the assessment of the estimated costs to resolve all aspects of the Federal Public Prosecution Office Claim and the Framework Agreement obligations.

>For more information on the total impact of the Samarco dam failure provision and impairment charges connected with equity accounted investments refer to Financial Statements note 3 'Exceptional items' and Financial Statements note 13 'Impairment of non-current assets' respectively

Net finance costs of US\$1.5 billion were in line with FY2023 primarily driven by higher market interest rates, offset by a reduction in closure and rehabilitation provision discounting due to lower global inflation rates and higher capitalised interest mainly at Potash.

>For more information on net finance costs refer to Financial Statements note 23 'Net finance costs'

Total taxation expense of US\$6.4 billion decreased by US\$0.6 billion, or 9 per cent from FY2023 primarily due to a tax benefit of US\$1.1 billion in relation to the impairment of WAN partially offset by higher tax in line with higher profits from higher average realised prices.

>For more information on income tax expense refer to Financial Statements note 6 'Income tax expense'