Financial results
Half year ended 31 December 2019

Western Australia Iron Ore

Disclaimer

Forward-looking statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding: trends in commodity prices and currency exchange rates; demand for commodities; plans, strategies and objectives of management; closure or divestment of certain operations or facilities (including associated costs); anticipated production or construction commencement dates; capital costs and scheduling; operating costs and shortages of materials and skilled employees; anticipated productive lives of projects, mines and facilities; provisions and contingent liabilities; tax and regulatory developments.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology including, but not limited to, 'intend', 'aim', 'project', 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'plan', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'should', 'will', 'continue', 'annualised' or similar words. These statements discuss future expectations concerning the results of operations or financial condition, or provide other forward-looking statements.

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For example, future revenues from our operations, projects or mines described in this presentation will be based, in part, upon the market price of the minerals, metals or petroleum produced, which may vary significantly from current levels. These variations, if materially adverse, may affect the timing or the feasibility of the development of a particular project, the expansion of certain facilities or mines, or the continuation of existing operations.

Other factors that may affect the actual construction or production commencement dates, costs or production output and anticipated lives of operations, mines or facilities include our ability to profitably produce and transport the minerals, petroleum and/or metals extracted to applicable markets; the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on the market prices of the minerals, petroleum or metals we produce; activities of government authorities in some of the countries where we are exploring or developing these projects, facilities or mines, including increases in taxes, changes in environmental and other regulations and political uncertainty; labour unrest; and other factors identified in the risk factors discussed in BHP's filings with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the 'SEC') (including in Annual Reports on Form 20-F) which are available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Except as required by applicable regulations or by law, the Group does not undertake any obligation to publicly update or review any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information or future events.

Past performance cannot be relied on as a guide to future performance.

Presentation of data

Unless specified otherwise: variance analysis relates to the relative performance of BHP and/or its operations during the December 2019 half year compared with the December 2018 half year; operations includes operated assets and non-operated assets; total operations refers to the combination of continuing and discontinued operations; continuing operations refers to data presented excluding the impacts of South32 from the 2014 financial year onwards, and Onshore US from the 2017 financial year onwards; copper equivalent production based on 2019 financial year average realised prices; references to Underlying EBITDA margin exclude third party trading activities; data from subsidiaries are shown on a 100 per cent basis and data from equity accounted investments and other operations is presented, with the exception of net operating assets, reflecting BHP's share; medium term refers to our five year plan. Queensland Coal comprises the BHP Mitsubishi Alliance (BMA) asset, jointly operated with Mitsubishi, and the BHP Mitsui Coal (BMC) asset, operated by BHP. Numbers presented may not add up precisely to the totals provided due to rounding. All footnote content (except in the Annexures) is contained on slide 37.

Alternative performance measures

We use various alternative performance measures to reflect our underlying performance. For further information please refer to alternative performance measures set out on pages 53 to 64 of the BHP Results for the half year ended 31 December 2019.

No offer of securities

Nothing in this presentation should be construed as either an offer or a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell BHP securities in any jurisdiction, or be treated or relied upon as a recommendation or advice by BHP.

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In this presentation, the terms 'BHP', 'Group', 'we', 'us' and 'our' are used to refer to BHP Group Limited, BHP Group Plc and, except where the context otherwise requires, their respective subsidiaries set out in note 13 'Related undertaking of the Group' in section 5.2 of BHP's Annual Report on Form 20-F. Notwithstanding that this presentation may include production, financial and other information from non-operated assets, non-operated assets are not included in the Group and, as a result, statements regarding our operations, assets and values apply only to our operated assets unless otherwise stated. Our non-operated assets include Antamina, Cerrejón, Samarco, Atlantis, Mad Dog, Bass Strait and North West Shelf.

Financial results

Half year ended 31 December 2019

Mike Henry Chief Executive Officer

Spence

Exceptional performance in a dynamic world

BHP aims to be the sector's best operator and reliably deliver leading financial returns and social value

Maintain

Social value

Capital discipline

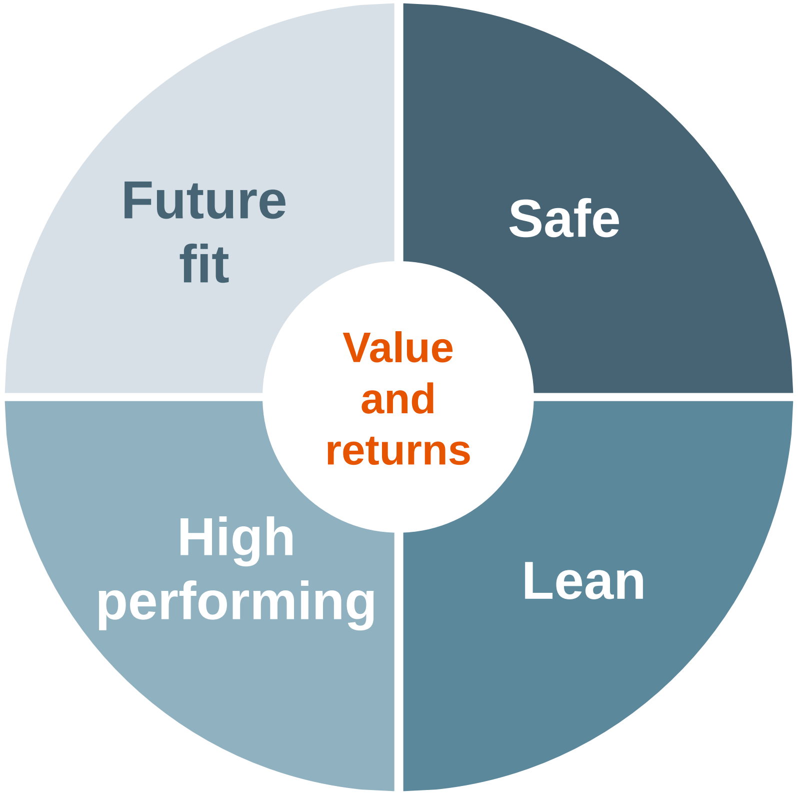
Simple portfolio

Strengthen

Safety

Performance

Portfolio options



Levers

Culture

Capability

Asset-centric focus

Technology

Capital allocation

H1 FY20 financial highlights

Solid operational performance and strong earnings

Profitability	Margin	Free cash flow
US$**12.1 bn** Underlying EBITDA up 15%	**56%** Underlying EBITDA margin	US$**3.7 bn** free cash flow

Net debt	Shareholder returns	ROCE
US$**12.8 bn** net debt	**65** US cps payout ratio of 63% dividend determined	**19%** ROCE

Note: Net debt up US$3.4 bn since June 2019 (US$1.9 bn relating to IFRS 16).

H1 FY20 operational highlights

We will continue to improve safety and performance at our operations

Safety

Zero fatalities

TRIF ↓2%;

High Potential Injuries[1] ↑5%

Production

Volumes stable

On track to full year guidance

Unit costs

On track

to full year guidance

H1 FY20: WAIO ↓10%; Escondida ↓6%

Petroleum ↓14%; Queensland Coal ↑1%

GHG emissions

On target

7.3 Mt CO_2-e, equivalent to FY17 target baseline on an annualised basis

Exploration

Successful

Ongoing drilling program at Oak Dam

Exploration program complete at T&T North

Major projects

First production

at SGO and AP3
in the next 12 months

Note: TRIF – Total recordable injury frequency; WAIO – Western Australia Iron Ore; T&T – Trinidad and Tobago; SGO – Spence Growth Option; AP3 – Atlantis Phase 3.

BHP

Financial results

Half year ended 31 December 2019

Peter Beaven Chief Financial Officer

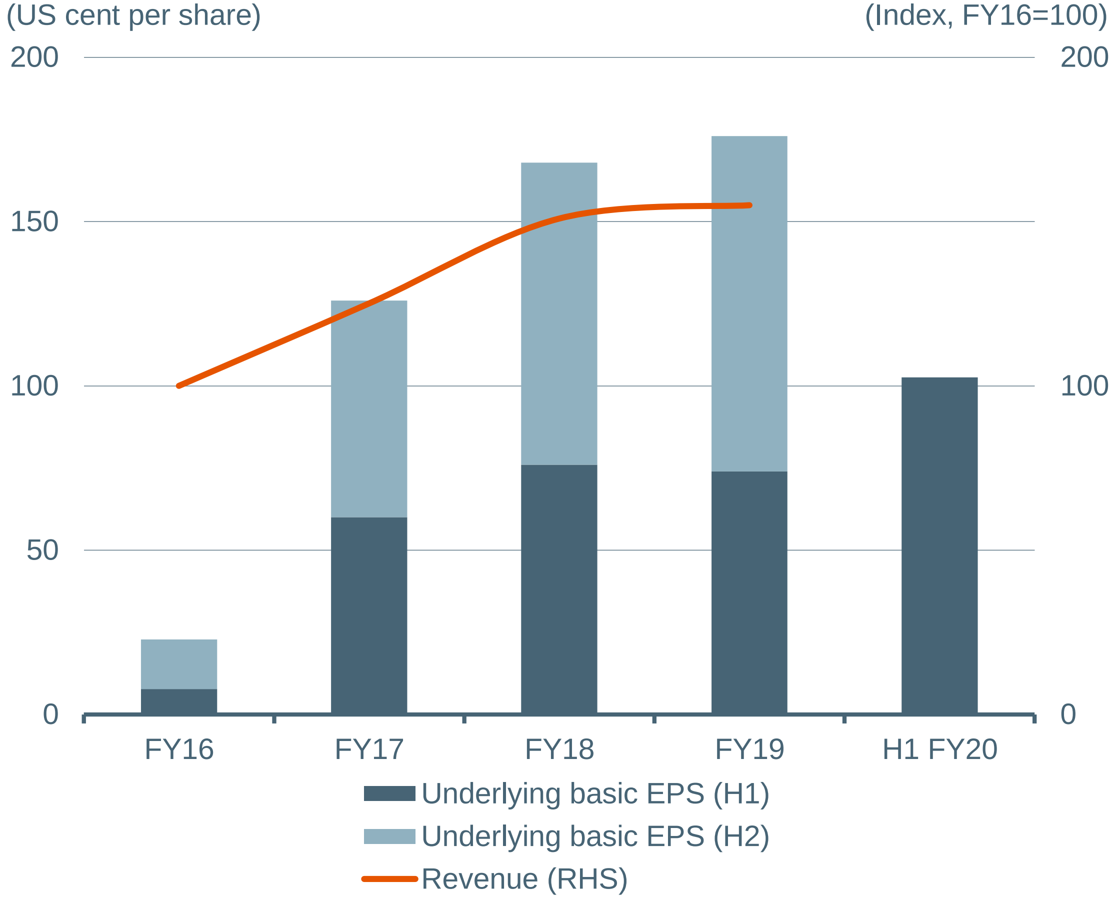
Trinidad and Tobago

Financial performance

EBITDA margin 56% and strong earnings growth

Summary income statement (US$ billion)	H1 FY20	% change
Underlying EBITDA	12.1	↑15%
Underlying EBITDA margin	56%	
Underlying EBIT	9.0	↑ 21%
Adjusted effective tax rate[2]	33.4%	
Adjusted effective tax rate incl. royalties[2]	41.4%	
Underlying attributable profit	5.2	↑ 29%
Net exceptional items	(0.3)	
Attributable profit	4.9	
Underlying basic earnings per share (total ops.)	102.6 US cps	↑ 46%
Interim dividend per share	65 US cps	↑ 18%

Strong earnings delivery

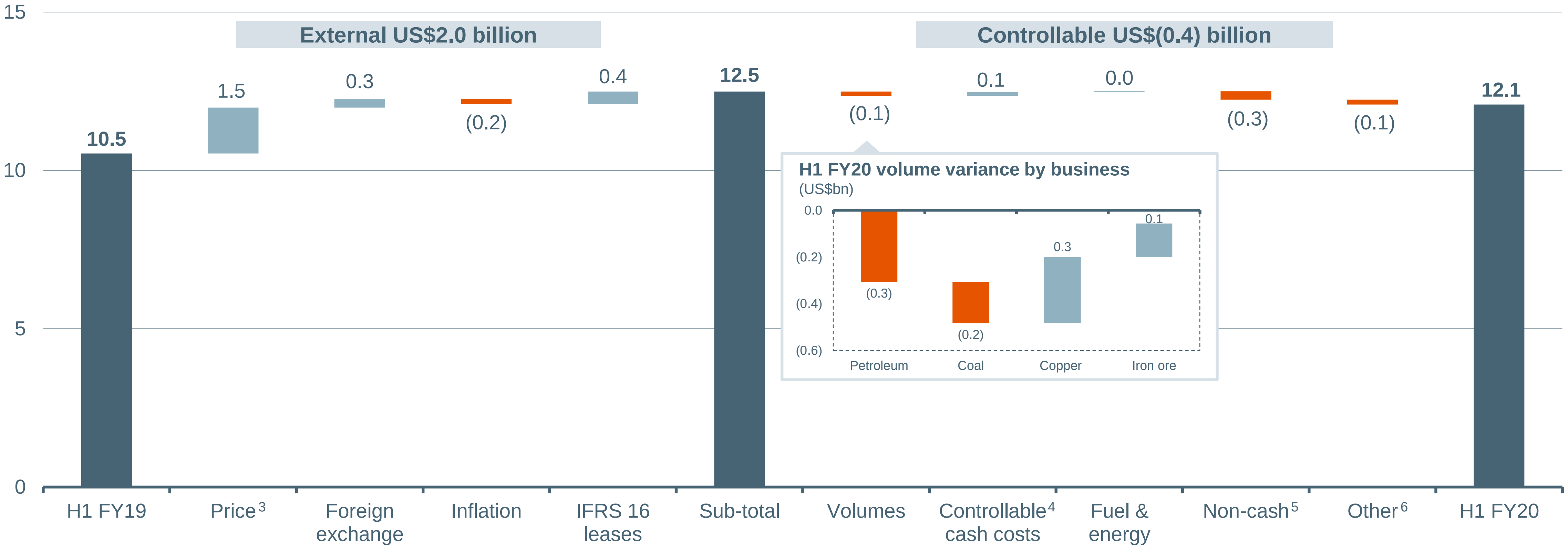


Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Group EBITDA waterfall

Solid underlying performance across the portfolio

Underlying EBITDA variance
(US$ billion)



Segment performance

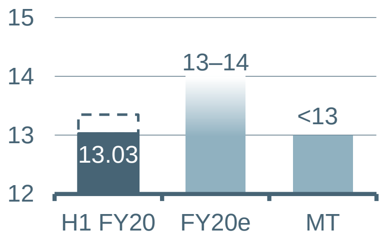
Prices and solid operational performance offset H1 planned maintenance

	Iron Ore[8]	Copper	Metallurgical Coal	Petroleum[10]
	Continued unit cost reduction	*Record throughput at Escondida*	*Solid underlying performance*	*Delivering strong margins*
% of Group EBITDA[7]	**60%**	**20%**	**9%**	**13%**
EBITDA:	**US$7.1 bn**	**US$2.4 bn**	**US$1.1 bn**	**US$1.6 bn**
EBITDA margin:	**69%**	**47%**	**37%**	**65%**
ROCE:	**49%**	**9%**	**13%**	**15%**

Unit cost:

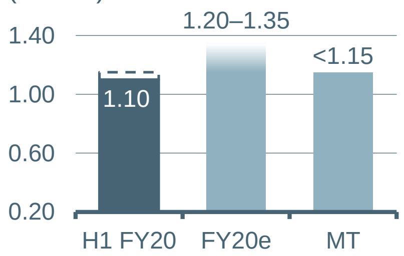
Cost
Cost at FX guidance
Guidance

WAIO
(US$/t)

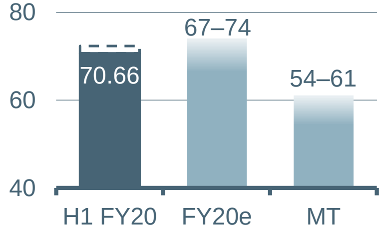


H1 FY20 C1 costs US$12.75/t (ex. 3rd party royalties)[9]

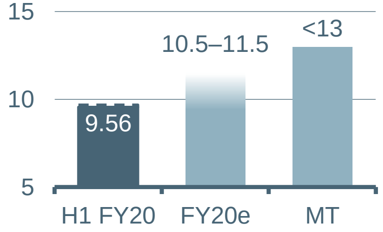
Escondida
(US$/lb)



Queensland Coal
(US$/t)



Petroleum
(US$/boe)



Performance drivers:

Iron Ore:
- H1 cost reduction reflects higher volumes and inventory build during major car dumper maintenance campaign
- Volumes weighted to H2

Copper:
- H1 improved concentrator throughput, inventory build, higher deferred stripping, prior period bonus payment
- FY20 unit costs to be at lower end of range, including lower by-product credits and higher deferred stripping

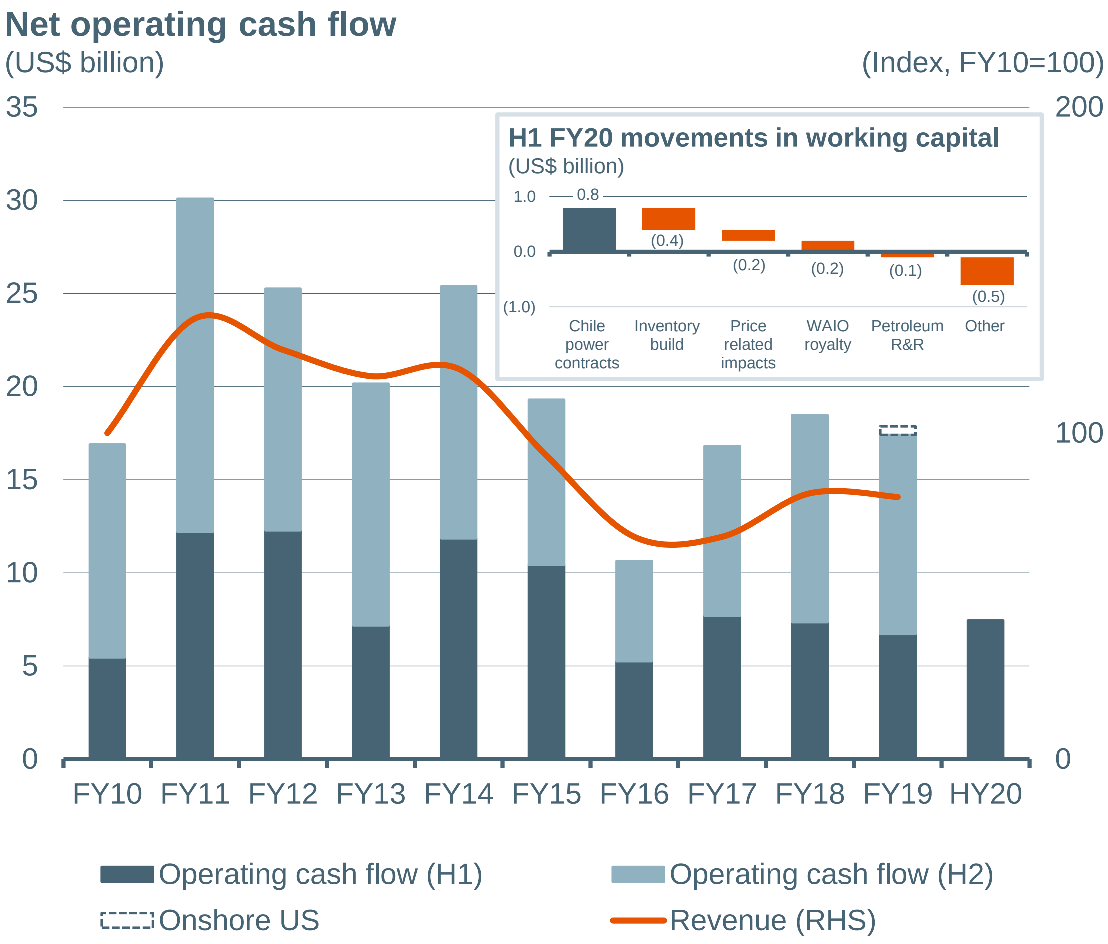
Metallurgical Coal:
- H1 higher maintenance costs from planned major wash plant shutdowns
- Volumes weighted to H2

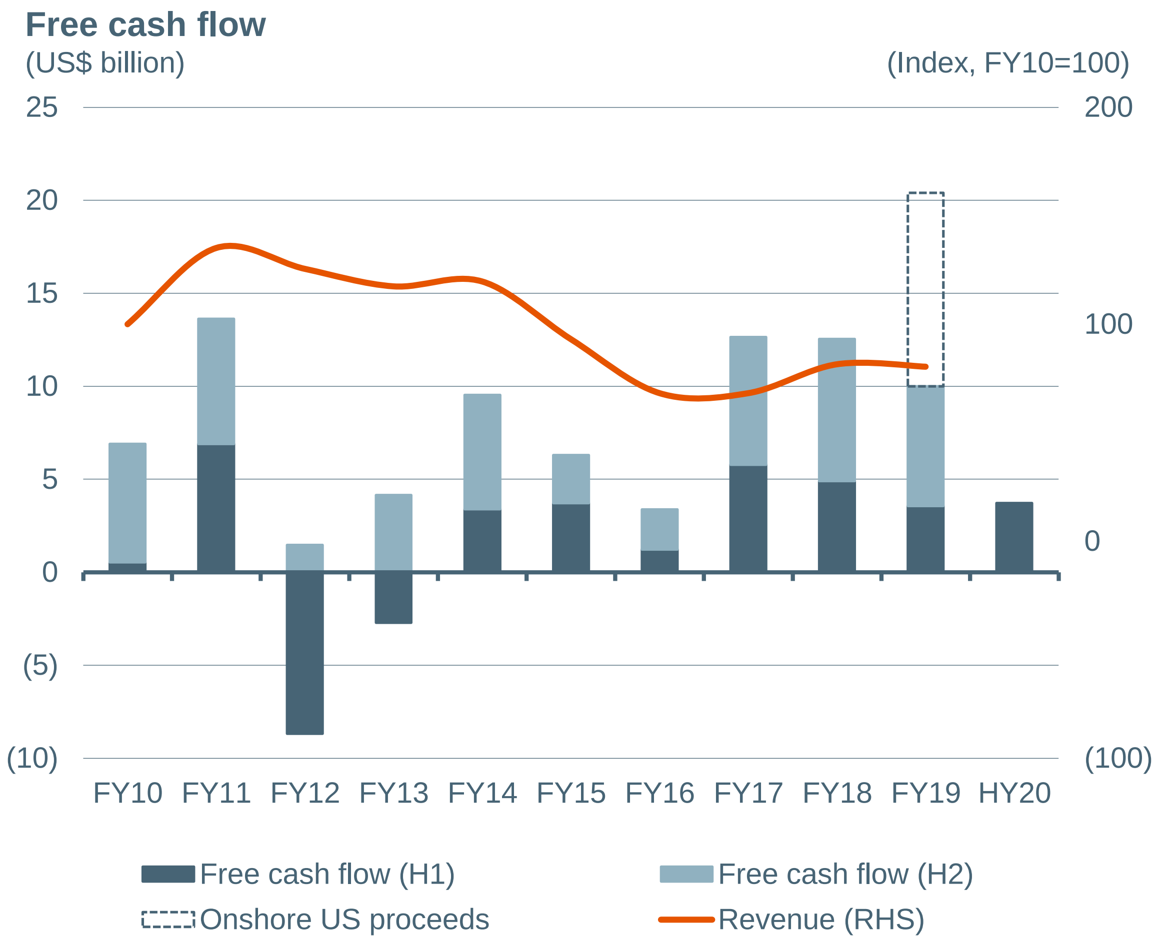
Petroleum:
- H1 lower maintenance main driver on costs
- FY20 field decline partially offset by strong performance in the Gulf of Mexico

BHP

Cash generation

Stable operating performance, and solid free cash flow generation





Note: Presented on a total operations basis.

Capital allocation

Disciplined adherence to our Capital Allocation Framework

H1 FY20

Operating productivity | **Capital productivity**

Net operating cash flow

US$7.4 bn

Maintenance capital — **US$1.0 bn**

Strong balance sheet — ✓

Minimum 50% payout ratio dividend[11] — **US$2.7 bn**

Excess cash

US$3.0 bn → *Excludes net cash outflow US$0.7 bn*

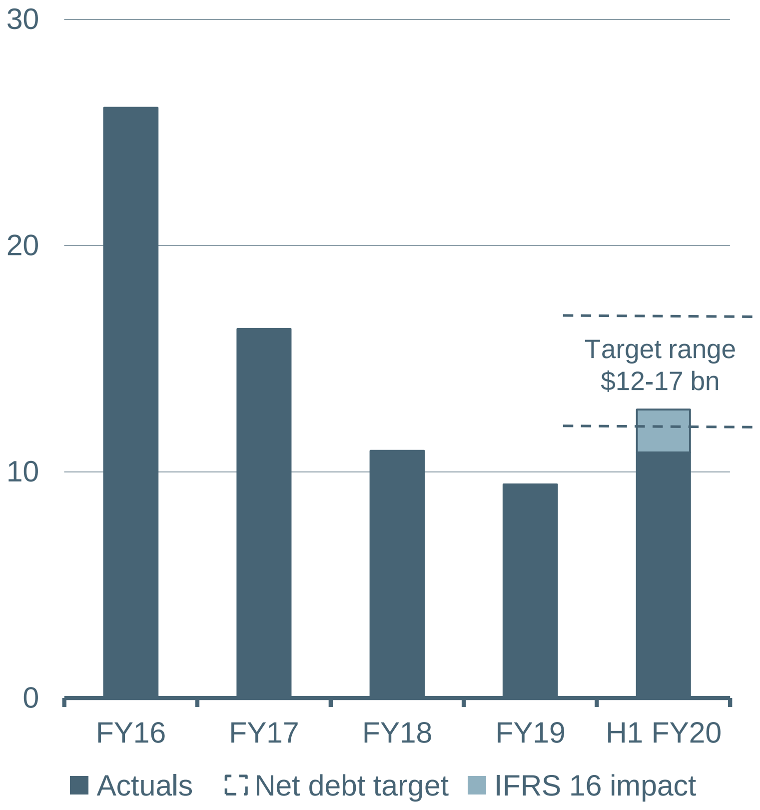
Balance sheet	Additional dividends[11]	Buy-backs	Organic development	Acquisitions/ (Divestments)
US$(1.0) bn	US$1.2 bn	US$0.0 bn	US$2.8 bn	US$(0.0) bn
	H2 FY19		• US$1.5 bn improvement • US$0.2 bn latent capacity • US$0.7 bn major projects • US$0.4 bn exploration	

Note: Excess cash includes total net cash outflow of US$0.7 billion (H1 FY19: US$0.8 billion) which comprises dividends paid to non-controlling interests of US$0.6 billion[12] (H1 FY19: US$0.6 billion); net investment and funding of equity accounted investments of US$0.3 billion (H1 FY19: US$0.4 billion) and an adjustment for exploration expenses of US$(0.2) billion (H1 FY19: US$(0.2) billion) which is classified as organic development in accordance with the Capital Allocation Framework.

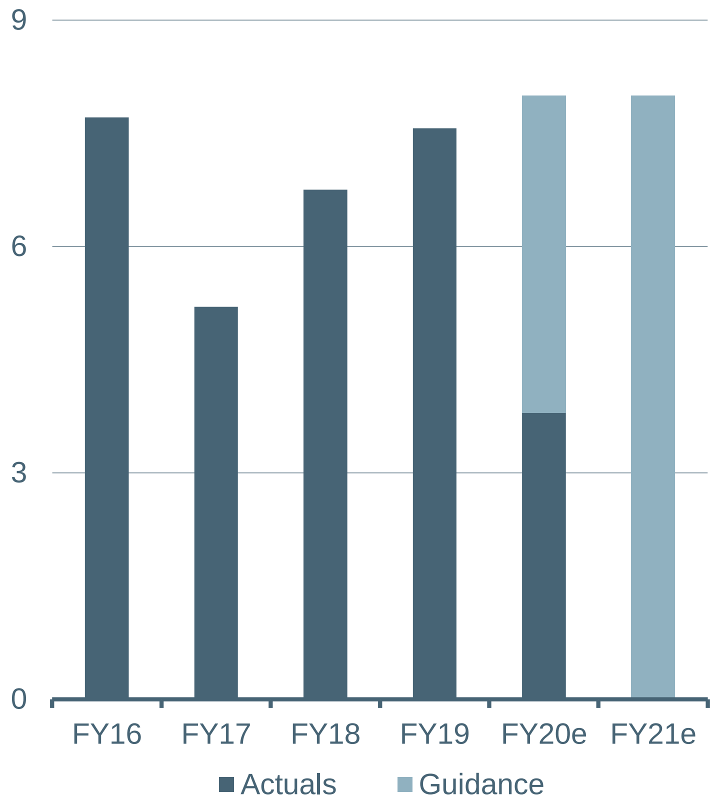
Maximise value and returns

Net debt US$12.8 billion at lower end of the range; since 2016 ~US$31 billion reinvested; ~US$33 billion returned to shareholders[13]

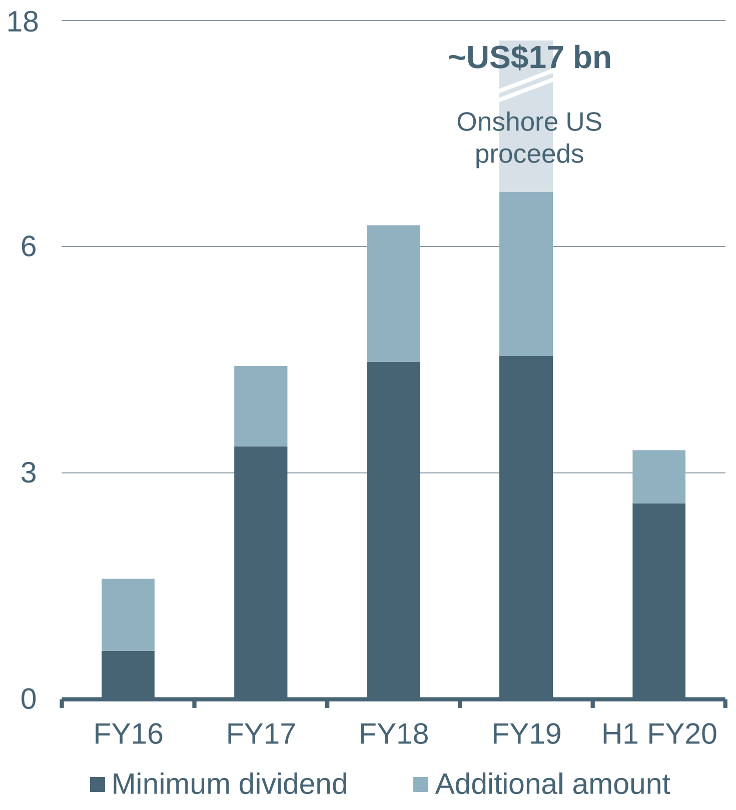
Net debt at lower end of target range
(Net debt, US$ billion)



Disciplined investment
(Capital and exploration expenditure, US$ billion)



Returns to shareholders
(Dividends determined and share buy-backs, US$ billion)

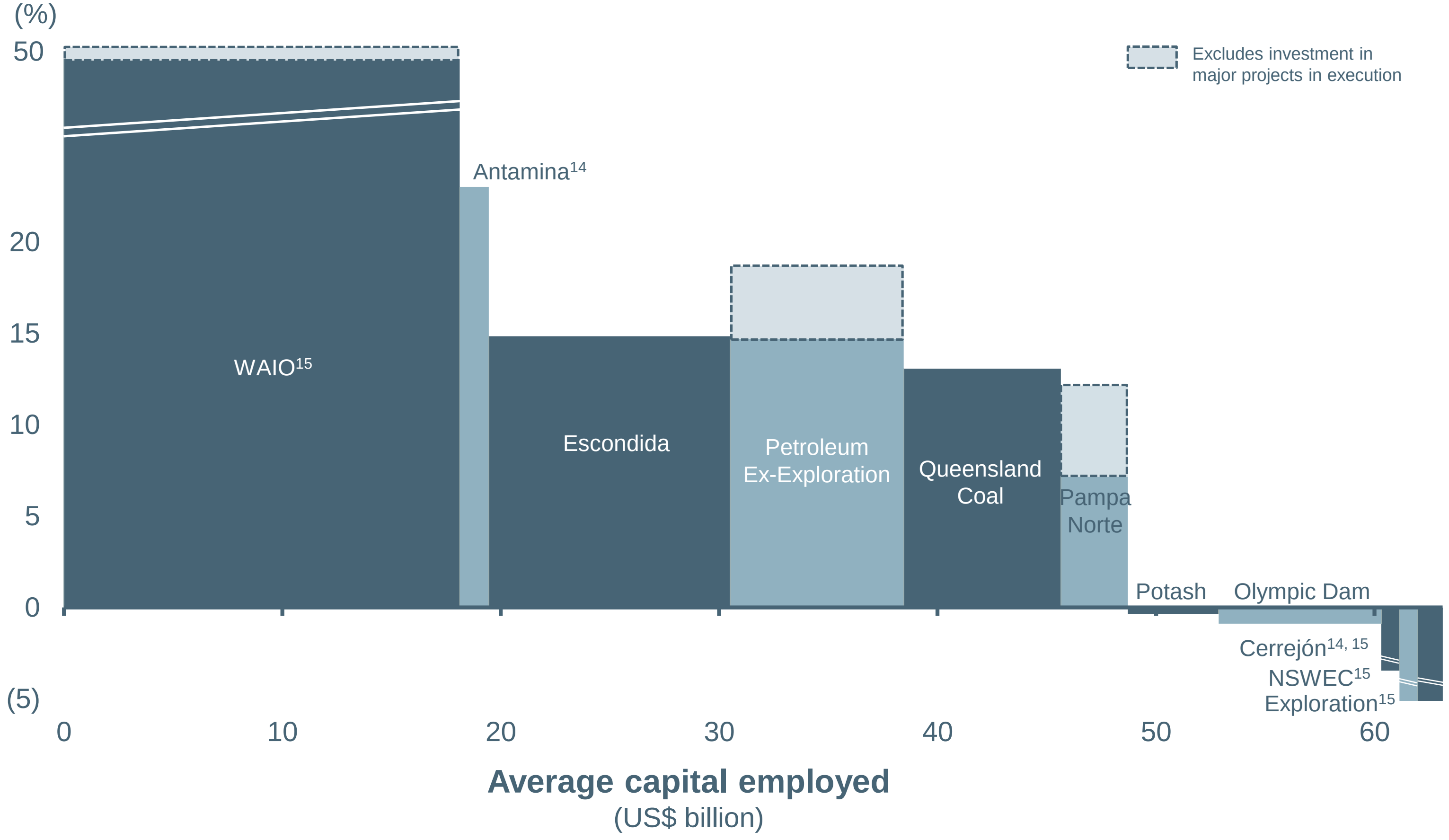


Note: FY19 net debt restated due to definition change. Net debt target range after IFRS 16 Leases adjustments. Capital and exploration expenditure presented on a total operations basis.

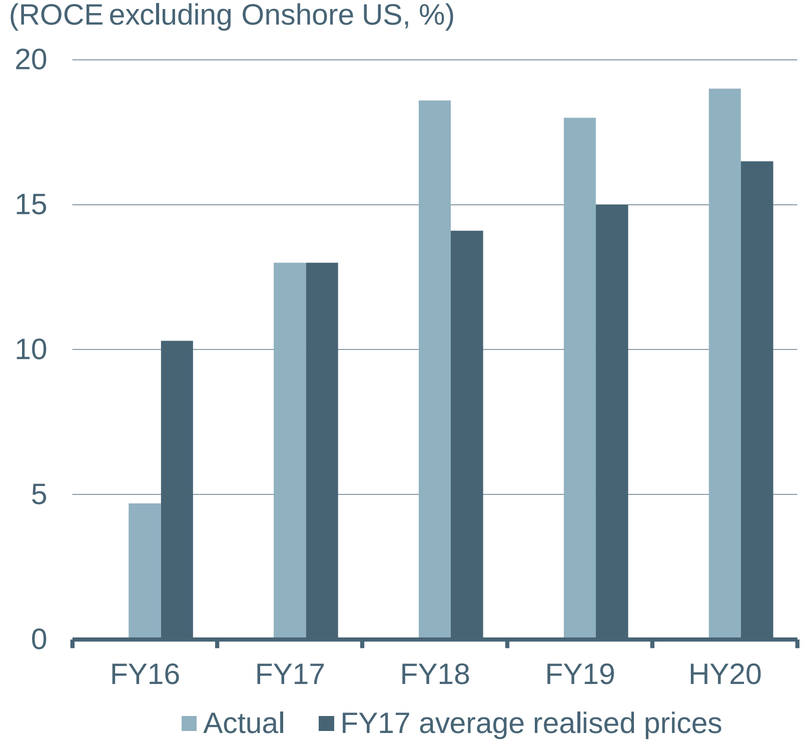
Return on Capital Employed

H1 FY20 ROCE 19%; plans to improve ROCE at every asset

ROCE by asset



Returns



Note: ROCE represents annualised profit after tax excluding exceptional items and net finance costs (after tax) divided by average capital employed. Average capital employed is net assets less net debt for the last two reporting periods.

BHP

Financial results
Half year ended 31 December 2019

Mike Henry Chief Executive Officer

BMA

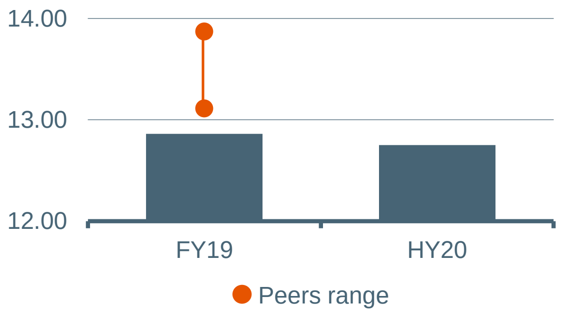
We have a strong foundation

World class assets across the best commodities, underpinned by the Capital Allocation Framework

Iron Ore

- Low cost iron ore producer
- Fe ~62% and higher lump with South Flank
- No new hub required for at least a decade, with >100 years of optionality

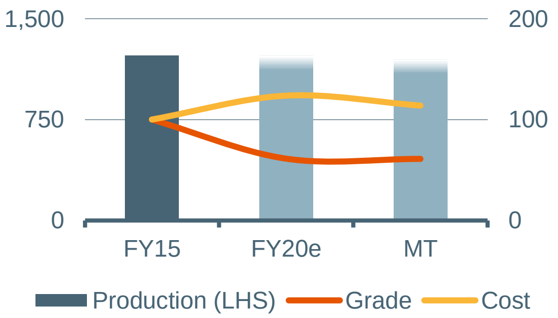
Cost performance
(C1 excluding freight and royalties, US$/t)



Copper

- Top 3 copper producer with high-quality deposits[16]
- Pipeline of growth options (Spence, Olympic Dam)
- Increased optionality through interests in exploration

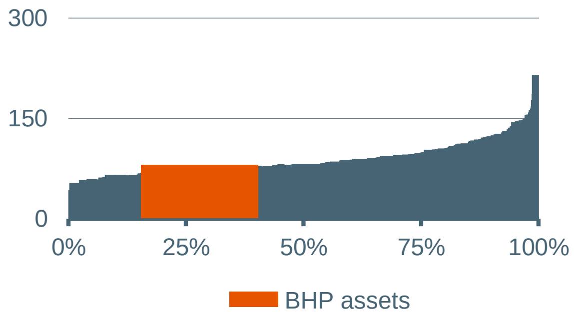
Escondida
(Production, Mt) (Index, FY15=100)



Metallurgical Coal

- Largest seaborne supplier of premium hard coking coal
- Strong seaborne cost curve position
- Pipeline of opportunities to reduce costs and steadily grow volumes

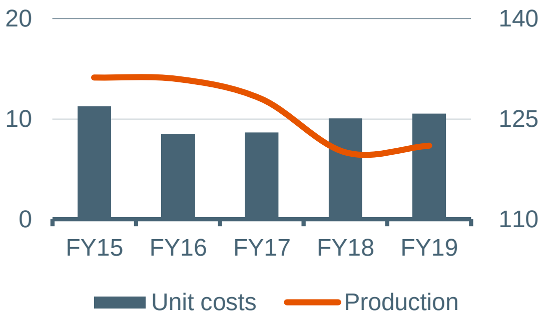
Strong cost curve position
(C1 Seaborne, US$/t)[17]



Petroleum

- Consistent high margins and strong returns
- Strong pipeline of competitive growth options
- Increased 2P + 2C resources to 3.3 Bboe[18]

Unit costs actively managed to offset base decline impacts
(US$/boe) (MMboe)



Asset performance

Building momentum to further unlock value; South Flank on track to CY21 first production

WAIO

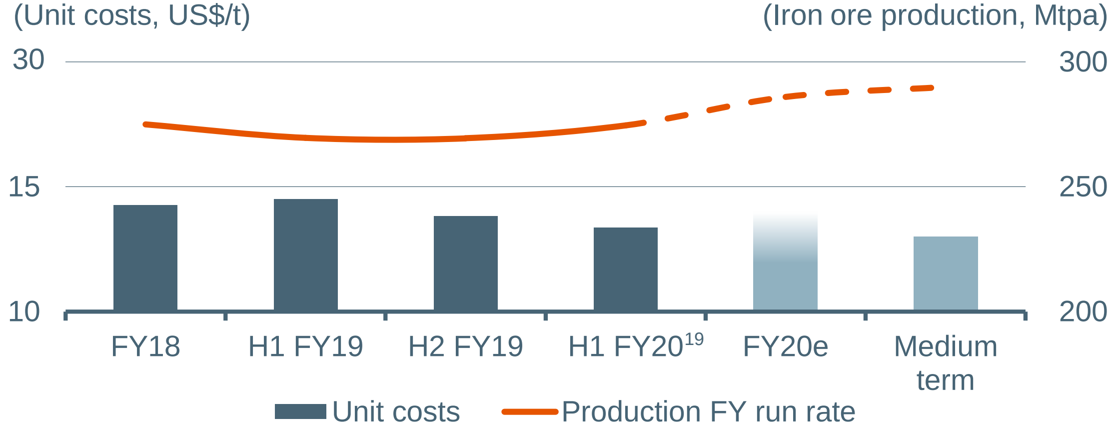
Improving supply chain reliability

- Car Dumper 2 major overhaul as part of port stabilisation program
- Cost reductions and volume creep enabled through BOS, technology and improved maintenance strategies

South Flank progressing well (58% complete)

- All major construction contractors now mobilised to site, first modules for the stacker and reclaimer arrived in Port Hedland
- Focus on quality: improving grade and consistency

Continued unit cost reduction at WAIO



Queensland Coal

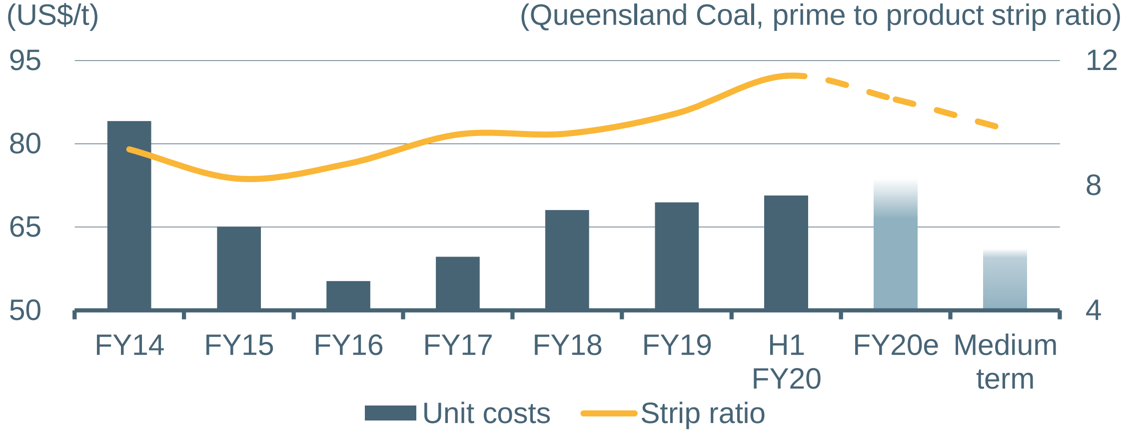
Improving cost performance

- Extensive planned maintenance program completed on time and on budget in H1
- Focus on improving truck and shovel productivity over the medium term to enable continuous wash plant feed

Acceleration of improved safety and performance

- Continued ramp up of Operational Services
- Autonomous truck roll-out at Goonyella Riverside

Strip ratio headwinds to unwind over the medium term



Asset performance

Continuous improvement in maintenance and operating performance; throughput records at Escondida

Escondida

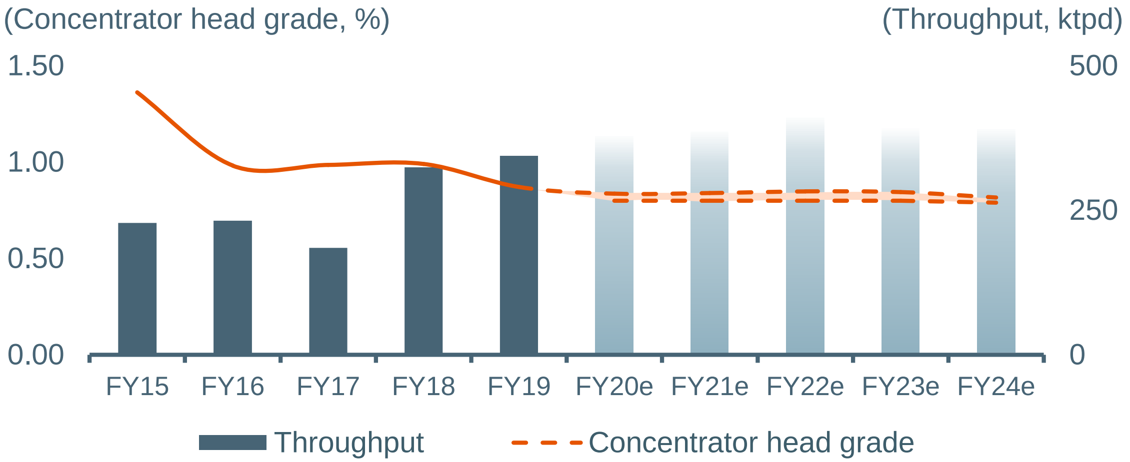
Strong operating performance

- Record concentrator throughput of 367 ktpd at Escondida with further performance improvements to be enabled by deployment of BOS
- EWSE completed on schedule and budget, increasing Escondida total desalinated water capacity to 3,800 l/s

Leap forward on sustainability

- Ceased water drawdown from aquifers at Escondida, 10 years ahead of target
- Escondida and Spence targeting 100% renewable energy from mid-2020s: new renewable power contracts to ensure security of supply and competitive costs

Concentrator performance to offset grade decline impacts



Pampa Norte

Continuous improvement in maintenance and operating performance

- Successful replication of recovery optimisation technology at Cerro Colorado, after deployment at Spence improved recoveries by 14% in two years
- Over the last five years, Spence throughput increased by 23% following maintenance and operational improvements to partially offset grade decline

Spence growth on track

- SGO to produce first copper in H1 FY21
- SGO to support ~300 ktpa Spence production for first four years, together with current leaching operations

Olympic Dam

Stabilising operations

- Multi-year asset integrity program over 50% complete
  - Refinery crane replacement progressing well; to be completed in H2
- Continue to progress underground development of Southern Mine Area

Growth options

- BFX continues to be evaluated

Note: BOS – BHP Operating System; EWSE – Escondida Water Supply Expansion; SGO – Spence Growth Option; BFX – Brownfield Expansion Option.

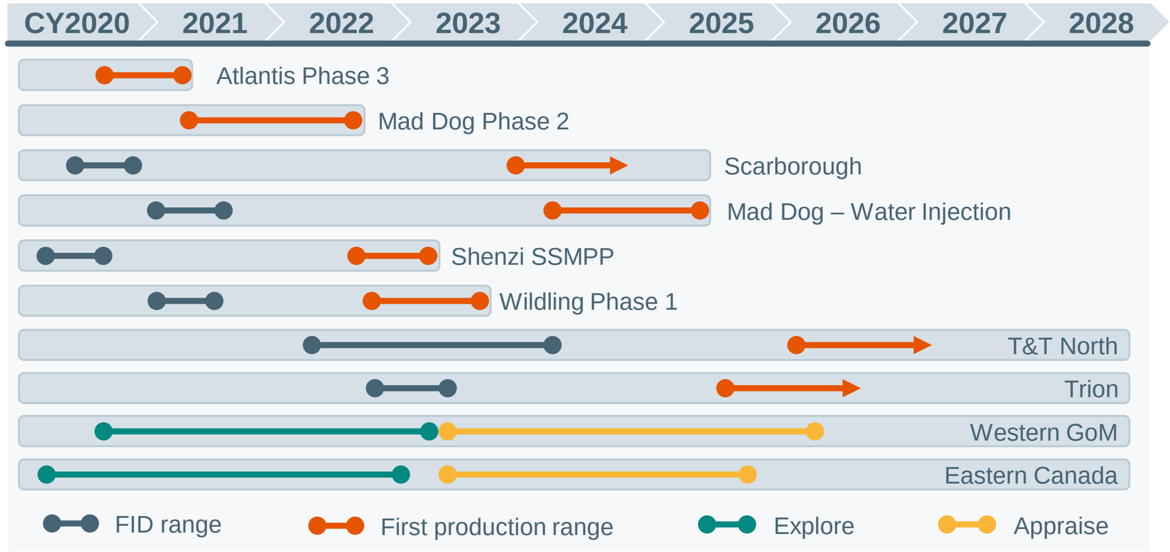
Asset performance

A strong base combined with high-return projects and exploration growth opportunities

Petroleum

High-return options within current portfolio to offset field decline

- Scarborough FID expected from mid-2020
- Several high-return brownfield opportunities going to FID in the next 12 months
- Pipeline of projects to lift production in the medium term
  - Mad Dog 2, Ruby and West Barracouta tracking to plan
  - Atlantis Phase 3 development drilling commenced in October 2019
  - Trion development planning underway after successful 3-DEL drilling

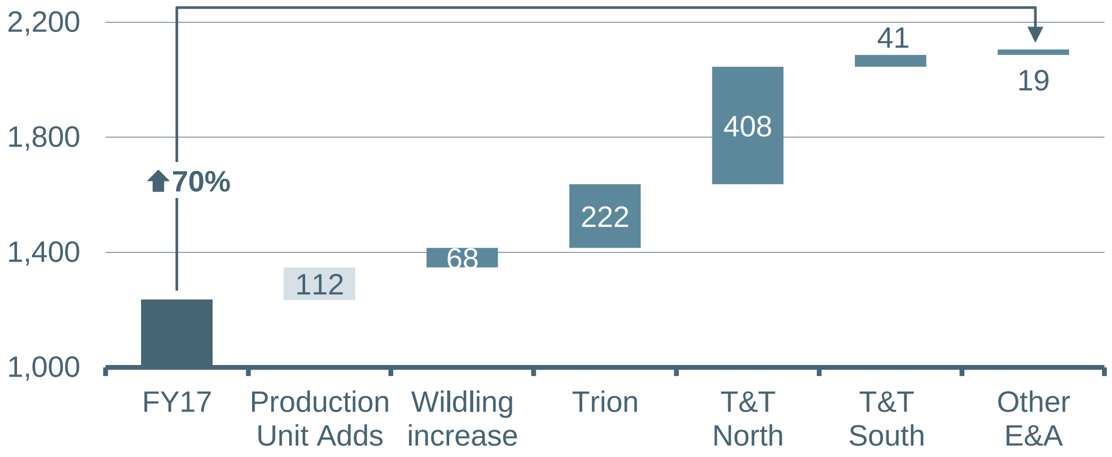


Petroleum exploration

Exploration and appraisal program continues progressing well

- Deepwater Invictus rig contract extended at competitive rate
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessments approved for two offshore blocks in Barbados, exploration program planning underway
- Western GoM OBN seismic under evaluation
- Industry competitive average discovery size at low finding costs over the last five years

Substantial increase in 2C[20] resources
(Net 2C resources, MMboe)



Note: FID – Final Investment Decision; OBN – Ocean Bottom Node; Shenzi SSMPP – Shenzi Sub-Sea Multi-Phase Pumping; GoM – Gulf of Mexico.

Investment proposition

We have the assets, options, capabilities and discipline to sustainably grow long-term shareholder value and returns

Maximise cash flow

Low-cost producer
efficiency, technology, culture

Volume growth
performance, project delivery

Constructive outlook
for our commodities,
solid demand, disciplined supply

Capital discipline

Net debt
targeting lower end
of US$12-17 bn range

<US$8 bn capex
in FY20 and ~US$8 bn in FY21

Organic opportunities
rich option set across commodities
and time periods assessed on risk
and return metrics

Value and returns

18% ROCE
at spot prices

Portfolio
creating and securing options

Shareholder returns
US$3.3 bn dividends
determined in H1

Note: Details on change in net target debt range provided on slide 27. Spot prices as of 4 February 2020.

Exceptional performance in a dynamic world

BHP aims to be the sector's best operator and reliably deliver leading financial returns and social value

Maintain

Social value

Capital discipline

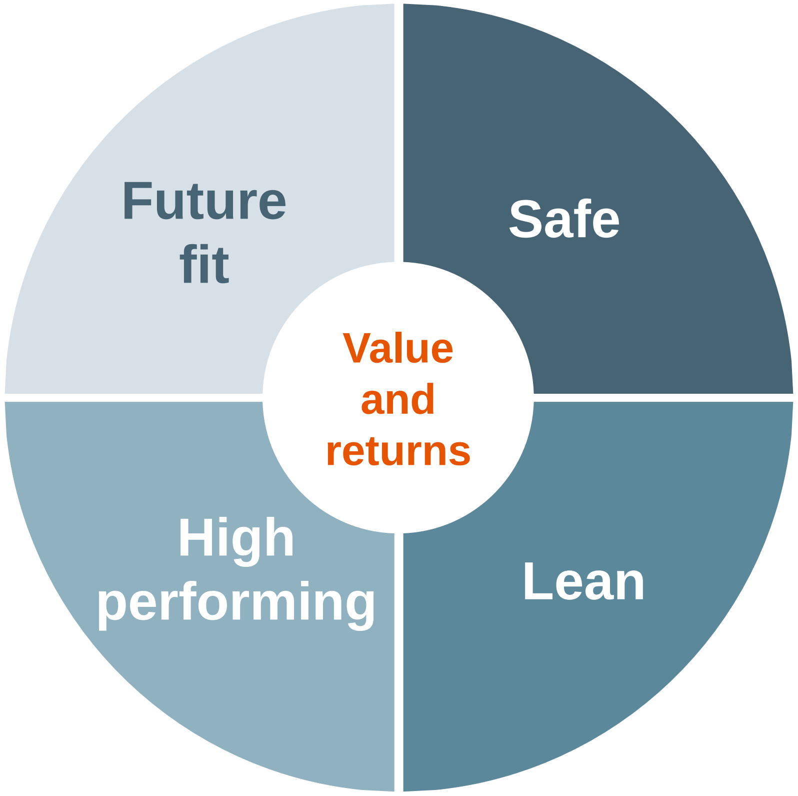
Simple portfolio

Strengthen

Safety

Performance

Portfolio options



Levers

Culture

Capability

Asset-centric focus

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Capital allocation

BHP

BHP

Appendix

Safety and sustainability

We transparently track our performance on our social value commitments and we are making good progress

Category	Key indicators	H1 FY20	H2 FY19	H1 FY19	FY19	Target
Safety & Health	Fatalities[1]	0	0	1	1	Zero work-related fatalities
	High Potential Injury (HPI) rate (per million hours worked)[1]	0.32	0.33	0.28	0.31	Year-on-year improvement of our HPI rate
	Total Recordable Injury Frequency (TRIF) (per million hours worked)[1]	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.7	Year-on-year improvement of our TRIF
Environment	Operational greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (Mt CO_2-e)	7.3	7.1	7.2	14.3[2]	Maintain FY22 operational GHG emissions at or below FY17 levels[3]
	Fresh water withdrawals (GL)	75.0	78.5	77.0	155.5	Reduce FY22 fresh water withdrawal by 15 per cent from FY17 levels[4]
Community	Social investment (US$m)[1]	29.8	78.4	15.1	93.5	No less than one per cent of pre-tax profit (three-year rolling average)
Inclusion & Diversity	Female workforce participation (%)[1]	24.8	24.5	23.3	24.5	Aspirational goal for gender balance by CY2025

Work is progressing on the implementation of the climate change initiatives announced in July 2019, including the setting of Scope 3 emissions goals, a science-based target for Scope 1 and 2 emissions to set the trajectory towards our longer term goal of net-zero operational emissions, the US$400 million Climate Investment Program, updating our climate portfolio analysis, and clarifying and strengthening the link between performance against emissions targets and BHP's executive pay plans. We will provide an update later in the 2020 calendar year.

Notes:
1. Presented on a total operations basis.
2. FY19 operational GHG emissions has been adjusted; previously reported as 14.2 Mt.
3. In FY17, our operational GHG emissions were 14.6 Mt CO2-e (excluding Onshore US).
4. In FY17, our fresh water withdrawals were 157.3 GL (on an adjusted basis, excluding Onshore US).

Samarco and Renova Foundation

Resettlement remains a priority social program

Rehabilitation (Renova Foundation)

Communities

- Paracatu: 60 of 116 house designs completed in collaboration with families, some construction permits for them issued
- Bento Rodrigues: Construction of healthcare centre, public school and houses underway
- Gesteira: urban plan being discussed with community

River recovery

- Removal of Linhares barrier in the Pequeno River, allowing free flow of water between the river and the Juparanã lake

Compensation (Renova Foundation)

- BRL$2.3 billion indemnification and financial aid paid to December 2019
- More than 9,500 general damages claims resolved
- 14,400 families continue to receive income support through emergency financial aid

Samarco restart

- Received LOC (Corrective Operating Licence) - key licence required to progress to restart with one concentrator
- Works for construction of filtration plant underway, with plant foundation completed in December 2019
- Plan to restart after the filtration plant completion, all safety requirements are met and final Samarco shareholders' approval is received
- Decommissioning plan for the two upstream dams in the Germano complex ongoing; expected start during Q2 CY20

Note: Germano decommissioning start date subject to shareholder approval.

Market outlook

Near-term uncertainty, attractive medium-term fundamentals, long run strategic themes

Short term		Medium term		Long term	
Policy uncertainty	Demand uncertainty	New supply	Steeper cost curves	Growth in population, wealth	Electrification of transport
Sentiment mixed	Prudently cautious	Sustainable productivity	Emerging Asia	Decarbonisation of power	Biosphere stewardship

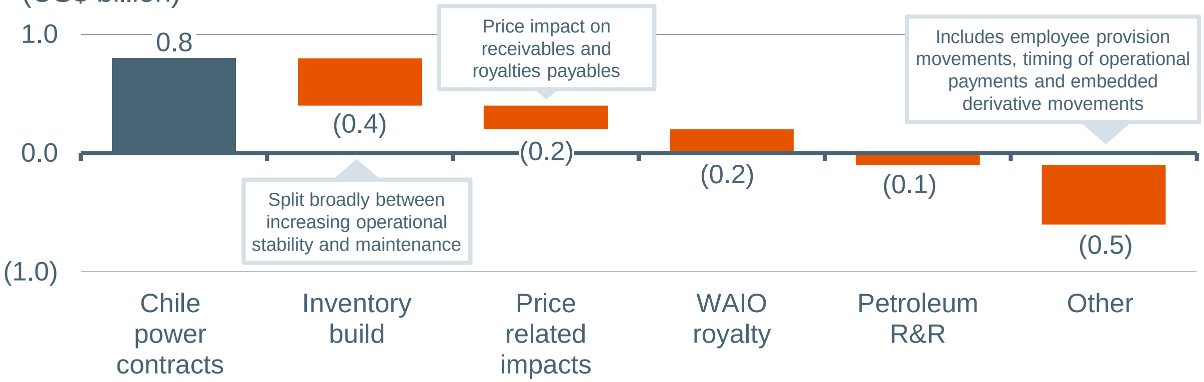
Note: Further information on BHP's economic and commodity outlook can be found at www.bhp.com/prospects.

Working capital and balance sheet

Net debt of US$12.8 billion and gearing of 19.7%

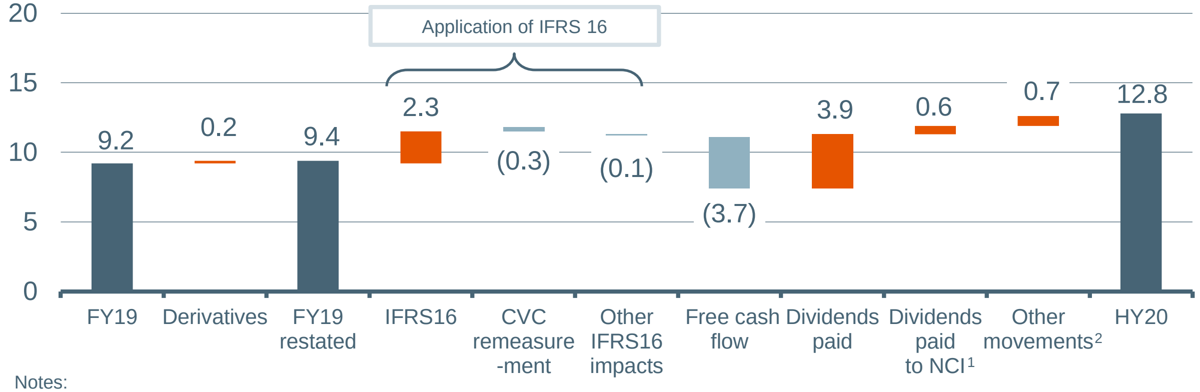
Movements in working capital

(US$ billion)



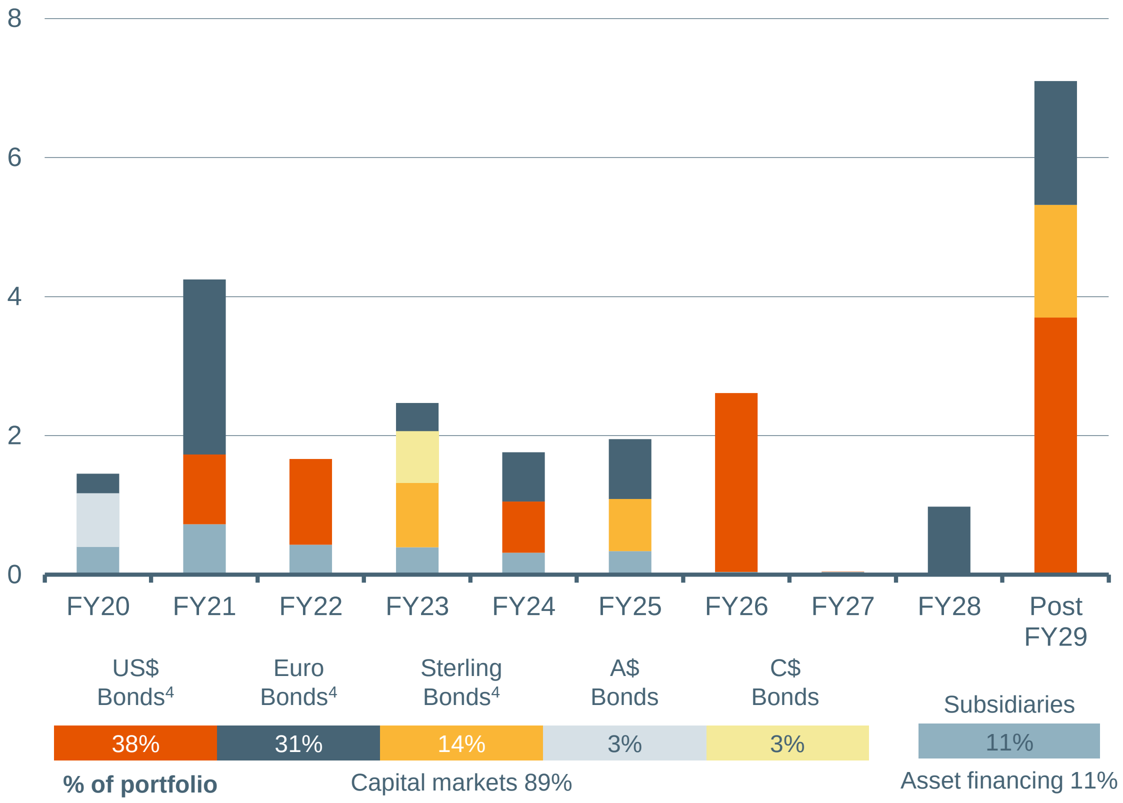
Movements in net debt

(US$ billion)



Debt maturity profile[3]

(US$ billion)



Notes:

1. NCIs: dividends paid to non-controlling interests of US$0.6 billion predominantly relate to Escondida.
2. Other: Non-cash fair value movement: relates to foreign exchange variance due to the revaluation of local currency denominated cash and debt to USD and movements in interest rates.
3. Debt maturity profile: all debt balances are represented in notional USD values and based on financial years; as at 31 December 2019; subsidiary debt is presented in accordance with IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.
4. Debt maturity profile: includes hybrid bonds (27% of portfolio: 14% in USD, 9% in Euro, 4% in Sterling) with maturity shown at first call date.

Net debt: definition and IFRS 16

Operating lease commitments brought onto balance sheet from 1 July 2019

Net debt definition

- **Net debt target range US$12-17 bn**
  - change in net debt definition to include fair value of debt-related derivatives at 30 June 2019 (US$0.2 bn increase), unrelated to IFRS 16
  - initial impact of IFRS 16 on 1 July 2019 (~US$2.3 bn increase)
  - new leases commencing in FY20 (including SGO desalination plant) and renewals of existing lease arrangements (~US$1.3 bn increase, the majority will be incurred in H2 FY20)

IFRS16

- Removes distinction between operating and finance leases; introduces new identification criteria
- Results in operating leases being recognised on balance sheet; no change to treatment of existing finance leases
- No change to underlying cash flows
- Short term, variable payment and low-value leases will remain off-balance sheet and continue to be recorded as operating expenses

Implementation approach

- Applied on a modified retrospective basis (i.e. additional lease assets equal additional lease liabilities; no restatement of historical financials)
- Applied to all existing contracts on 1 July 2019 (i.e. grandfathering rules not applied)

Key impacts

No material impact on NPAT; calculation of minimum dividend unaffected

- **Lease Liability H1 FY20 – US$1.9 bn increase**
  - Initial recognition of ~US$2.3 bn on 1 July 2019
  - additional new leases commencing in H1 FY20 ~US$0.2 bn increase
  - revaluations (inc CVC[1]) ~US$0.3 bn decrease
  - lease payments ~US$0.4 bn decrease

- **Lease Liability H2 FY20**
  - additional new leases commencing in H2 FY20 (including SGO desalination plant) and renewals of existing lease arrangements (~US$1.1 bn increase)
  - impacts of revaluations[1] and lease payments

Note:
1. CVCs (Continuous Voyage Charter contracts) are priced with reference to the volatile freight index (C5 Dry Baltic) and the lease liability must be remeasured at each period end.

IFRS 16 leases: H1 impacts

Accounting change only; no impact to net cash flows

Balance sheet[1]	Income statement	Cash flow statement	Disclosures	Financial metrics
Right of use assets (PP&E) US$1.7 bn[1] ↑	**Operating costs** US$0.4 bn ↓	**Operating cash outflow** US$0.4 bn ↓	**Operating lease commitments (IAS 17)** ~US$1.9 bn ↓	**Net debt** US$1.9 bn ↑
Lease liabilities (Interest bearing liabilities) US$1.9 bn ↑	**EBITDA** US$0.4 bn ↑	**Investing cash flow** no impact	**Short term, variable, low value leases**	**Gearing** 2%[2] ↑
	Depreciation US$0.3 bn ↑	**Financing cash outflow** US$0.4 bn ↑		**EBITDA margin** 2% ↑
	Interest US$0.05 bn ↑	**No impact on net cash flows**		**Unit cash costs** 1-4% ↓ (no change to guidance)
	No material impact on income statement			**ROCE** negligible impact ↓

Notes:
1. As at 31 December 2019. PP&E: Excludes small decrease for change in classification of onerous lease provisions on implementation of IFRS 16.
2. Gearing as at 30 June 2019 was 15.4% (pre IFRS 16). Gearing at 31 December 2019 adjusted to exclude IFRS 16 is 17.2%.

IFRS 16 leases: H1 impacts

Accounting changes only, no impact to net cash flows

	Balance sheet	Income statement		Unit cost
	Lease liabilities	Depreciation[1]	EBITDA[1]	
Group	US$1.9 bn ↑	US$0.3 bn ↑	US$0.4 bn ↑	No change to unit cost guidance
WAIO[2]	US$0.17 bn ↑	US$0.02 bn ↑	US$0.03 bn ↑	2% ↓
Queensland Coal[2]	US$0.18 bn ↑	US$0.06 bn ↑	US$0.05 bn ↑	4% ↓
Escondida[2]	US$0.03 bn ↑	US$0.01 bn ↑	US$0.01 bn ↑	1% ↓
Petroleum[2]	US$0.42 bn ↑	US$0.02 bn ↑	US$0.01 bn ↑	2% ↓
Other[18]	US$0.31 bn ↑	US$0.03 bn ↑	US$0.06 bn ↑	
Marketing/G&U[3]	US$0.77 bn ↑	US$0.20 bn ↑	US$0.24 bn ↑	

Notes:
1. Difference between depreciation impact and EBITDA reflects interest impact.
2. Impact primarily relates to other leases (including mining and other equipment, rigs and accommodation). There is no change to the treatment of intercompany freight expenses that are allocated from G&U.
3. Impact primarily relates to freight contracts and office buildings. Freight costs are no longer included in underlying EBITDA for G&U, as operating leases are now recognised on the balance sheet with associated depreciation and interest charges expensed over the term of the lease. There is no change to how the expense is allocated to and recorded within assets.

Projects in feasibility

	Autonomous truck hauling	Jansen Stage 1	Scarborough
	Australia	Saskatchewan, Canada	Australia
	Automating up to ~500 haul trucks across Western Australia Iron Ore and Queensland Coal sites (150 currently under feasibility or execution and 350 included in medium term plans)	Shaft equipping, mine development, processing facility, site infrastructure and outbound logistics	13 subsea wells tied back to a semisubmersible FPU[2]; dry gas pipeline ~435 km in length transports dry gas from the FPU to the onshore LNG plant at Pluto
Operator	BHP	BHP	Woodside (75%)
BHP ownership	Various	100%	26.5% (25% in WA-1-R and 50% in WA-62-R)
Capex (US$m)	<800 (includes US$250 m capex for sites in feasibility and execution and up to US$550 m included in medium-term plans)	5,300 – 5,700 Sustaining capital ~US$15/t (real) long term average; +/- 20% in any given year.	1,400 – 1,900 (BHP share)
Phase / timing	Combination of feasibility study phase and execution phase First investment decision taken in CY19, site by site decision on roll out (capex represents full amount)	Feasibility study phase	Feasibility study phase Final investment decision expected from mid CY20
First production / Project delivery	Staged site rollout from CY20 onwards	~5 years from sanction to commissioning ~2 years from first production to ramp up	CY24 onwards
Volumes	n/a	4.3 – 4.5 Mtpa (Potassium chloride, KCL)	6.5 Mtpa (100% basis, LNG); and 160MMscf/d (100% basis at peak, domestic gas)
Other considerations	Gooneylla Riverside in Queensland first site approved in November 2019 Eastern Ridge and Daunia in feasibility study phase	6% royalty Federal and Provincial Corporate income tax and Potash Production Tax[1] Jansen Stage 1 expected mine life of 100 years	Non-binding Heads of Agreement signed in November 2019, which, amongst other terms, includes agreement on a competitive tariff for gas processing through the Pluto LNG facility.

Notes:
1. Tax consideration for Jansen Stage 1 project includes Royalties, Federal and Provincial Corporate Income taxes, and Potash Production Tax (PPT). Withholding tax on dividend payments under the current corporate structure is 5%.
2. FPU: Floating production unit.

BHP guidance

Group	FY20e	FY21e	
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	<8.0	~8.0	Cash basis.
Including:			
Maintenance	2.1		Includes non-discretionary capital expenditure to maintain asset integrity, reduce risks and meet compliance requirements. Also includes capitalised deferred development and production stripping (FY20e: US$0.8 billion).
Improvement	2.9		Includes Petroleum infill drilling and South Flank.
Latent capacity	0.4		Includes EWSE, WAIO to 290 Mtpa and West Barracouta.
Major growth	1.7		Includes Spence Growth Option, Mad Dog Phase 2, Jansen, Atlantis Phase 3 and Ruby
Exploration	0.9		Includes US$0.7 billion Petroleum and ~US$60 million Copper exploration programs planned for FY20.

Petroleum	FY20e	Medium term	
Petroleum production (MMboe)	110 – 116	~110	FY20 volumes now expected to be at the bottom of the guidance range as a result of the impact from Tropical Cyclone Damien on North West Shelf operations in early February 2020. Decline of ~1.5% p.a. over medium term includes projects yet to be sanctioned. ~110 MMboe represents average over medium term.
Capital expenditure (US$bn)	1.2		(see table below)
Exploration expenditure (US$bn)	0.7		Focused on Mexico, the Gulf of Mexico, Canada and the Caribbean.
Unit cost (US$/boe)	10.5 – 11.5	<13	Excludes inventory movements, embedded derivatives movements, freight, third party product purchases and exploration expense. Based on exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis at peak)
Mad Dog Phase 2	February 2017	US$2.2 bn	CY22	140,000 boe/d
West Barracouta	December 2018	~US$140 m	CY21	104 MMscf/d
Atlantis Phase 3	February 2019	~US$700 m	CY20	38,000 boe/d
Ruby	August 2019	~US$340 m (~US$280 m excl. pre-commitment)	CY21	16,000 bopd (oil) and 80 MMscf/d (gas)

BHP guidance (continued)

Copper	FY20e	Medium term	
Copper production (kt)	1,705 – 1,820		Escondida: 1.16 – 1.23 Mt; Olympic Dam: 180 – 205 kt; Pampa Norte 230 – 250 kt; Antamina: 135 kt (zinc 110kt).
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	2.6		Includes ~US$60 million exploration expenditure.
Escondida			
Copper production (kt, 100% basis)	1,160 – 1,230	~1,200	~1,200 kt represents average over medium term.
Unit cash costs (US$/lb)	1.20 – 1.35	<1.15	Excludes freight; net of by-product credits; based on an exchange rate of USD/CLP 683. Unit costs expected to be impacted by lower by-product credits (compared to FY19) in the short term. FY20e unit costs tracking to lower end of the guidance range.

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis)
Spence Growth Option	August 2017	US$2.46 bn	H1 FY21	~185 ktpa of incremental copper (over first 10 years)

Iron Ore	FY20e	Medium term	
Iron ore production (Mt)	242 – 253		Excludes production from Samarco. Major car dumper maintenance in September 2019 quarter.
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	2.3		
Western Australia Iron Ore			
Iron ore production (Mt, 100% basis)	273 – 286	290	
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	13 – 14	<13	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)		4	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year. Includes South Flank; excludes costs associated with Value Chain Automation.

	Sanctioned	Capex (BHP share)	First production	Production (100% basis)
South Flank	June 2018	US$3.1 bn	CY21	80 Mtpa sustaining mine

BHP guidance (continued)

Coal	FY20e	Medium term	
Metallurgical coal production (Mt)	41 – 45	49 – 54	Planned wash plant shutdowns in Sept Q19 at Goonyella, Peak Downs and Caval Ridge
Energy coal production (Mt)	24 – 26		NSWEC: 15 – 17 Mt; Cerrejón: ~9 Mt.
Capital and exploration expenditure (US$bn)	0.7		
Queensland Coal			
Production (Mt, 100% basis)	73 – 79		
Unit cash costs (US$/t)	67 – 74	54 – 61	Excludes freight and royalties; based on an exchange rate of AUD/USD 0.70.
Sustaining capital expenditure (US$/t)		8	Medium term average; +/- 50% in any given year. Excludes costs associated with Value Chain Automation.

Other	FY20e	
Other capex (US$bn)	0.6	Includes Nickel West and Jansen.
Including: Jansen current scope (US$bn)	~0.25	US$2.7 billion.

Key Underlying EBITDA sensitivities

Approximate impact[1] on FY20 Underlying EBITDA of changes of:	US$ million
US$1/t on iron ore price[2]	233
US$1/bbl on oil price[3]	38
US$1/t on metallurgical coal price	39
US¢1/lb on copper price[2]	36
US$1/t on energy coal price[2]	16
US¢1/lb on nickel price	1.5
AUD (US¢1/A$) operations[4]	120
CLP (US¢1/CLP) operations[4]	23

Notes:
1. EBITDA sensitivities: assumes total volume exposed to price; determined on the basis of BHP's existing portfolio.
2. EBITDA sensitivities: excludes impact of equity accounted investments.
3. EBITDA sensitivities: excludes impact of change in input costs across the Group.
4. EBITDA sensitivities: based on average exchange rate for the period

Statement of petroleum resources

The estimates of Petroleum Reserves and Contingent Resources contained in this presentation are based on, and fairly represent, information and supporting documentation prepared under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Gadgil, who is employed by BHP. Mr. Gadgil is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers and has the required qualifications and experience to act as a qualified Petroleum Reserves and Resources evaluator under the ASX Listing Rules. This presentation is issued with the prior written consent of Mr. Gadgil who agrees with the form and context in which the Petroleum Reserves and Contingent Resources are presented.

Reserves and Contingent Resources are net of royalties owned by others and have been estimated using deterministic methodology. Aggregates of Reserves and Contingent Resources estimates contained in this presentation have been calculated by arithmetic summation of field/project estimates by category with the exception of the North West Shelf (NWS) Gas Project in Australia. Probabilistic methodology has been utilised to aggregate the NWS Reserves and Contingent Resources for the reservoirs dedicated to the gas project only and represents an incremental 16 MMboe of Proved Reserves. The barrel of oil equivalent conversion is based on 6000 scf of natural gas equals 1 boe. The Reserves and Contingent Resources contained in this presentation are inclusive of fuel required for operations. The respective amounts of fuel for each category are provided by footnote for the resource graphics in this presentation. Production volumes exclude fuel. The custody transfer point(s)/point(s) of sale applicable for each field or project are the reference point for Reserves and Contingent Resources. Reserves and Contingent Resources estimates have not been adjusted for risk. Unless noted otherwise, Reserves and Contingent Resources are as of 30 June 2019.

Where used in this presentation, the term Resources represents the sum of 2P reserves and 2C Contingent Resources.

BHP estimates Proved Reserve volumes according to SEC disclosure regulations and files these in our annual 20-F report with the SEC. All Unproved volumes are estimated using SPE-PRMS guidelines, which among other things, allow escalations to prices and costs, and as such, would be on a different basis than that prescribed by the SEC, and are therefore excluded from our SEC filings. All Resources and other Unproved volumes may differ from and may not be comparable to the same or similarly-named measures used by other companies. Non-proved estimates are inherently more uncertain than proved.

The SEC permits oil and gas companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only Proved, Probable and Possible Reserves, and only when such Reserves have been determined in accordance with SEC guidelines. We use certain terms in this presentation such as “Resources,” “Contingent Resources,” “2C Contingent Resources” and similar terms as well as Probable Reserves not determined in accordance with the SEC’s guidelines, all of which measures we are strictly prohibited from including in filings with the SEC. These measures include Reserves and Resources with substantially less certainty than Proved Reserves. US investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended 30 June 2019, File No. 001-09526 and in our other filings with the SEC, available from us at http://www.bhp.com/. These forms can also be obtained from the SEC as described above.

Footnotes

1. Slide 6: High Potential Injury frequency: number of injuries from events where there was the potential for a fatality per million hours worked, presented on a total operations basis.
2. Slide 8: Adjusted effective tax rate and Adjusted effective tax rate incl. royalties: excludes the influence of exchange rate movements and exceptional items.
3. Slide 9: Price: net of price-linked costs.
4. Slide 9: Controllable cash costs: Operational stability underpinned net favourable inventory movements across our assets. Lower labour costs at Escondida due to the prior period end-of negotiation bonus payments. This was partially offset by increased maintenance activities during the period.
5. Slide 9: Non-cash: includes net deferred stripping costs.
6. Slide 9: Other: includes other items (including profit/loss from equity accounted investments).
7. Slide 10: Segment EBITDA: percentage contribution to Group Underlying EBITDA, excluding Group and unallocated items. Energy coal and Nickel have not been presented.
8. Slide 10: Iron ore: unit cost, C1 unit cost excluding third party royalties, EBITDA margin and ROCE refer to Western Australia Iron Ore.
9. Slide 10: WAIO C1 cost: excludes third party royalties, exploration expenses, depletion of production stripping, demurrage, exchange rate gains/losses, net inventory movements and other income.
10. Slide 10: Petroleum: excludes closed mines, which is now reported within Group and unallocated items.
11. Slide 12: Dividend: represents final dividend determined by the Board for FY19 and paid in September 2019.
12. Slide 12: NCIs: dividends paid to non-controlling interests of US$0.6 billion predominantly relate to Escondida.
13. Slide 13: Shareholder returns: dividends determined since FY16.
14. Slide 14: Antamina and Cerrejón: equity accounted investments; average capital employed represents BHP's equity interest.
15. Slide 14: WAIO, Cerrejón, NSWEC & Petroleum Exploration: ROCE truncated for illustrative purposes.
16. Slide 16: Wood Mackenzie data, Q4 2019 report. Production reported in equity share of paid metal.
17. Slide 16: Coal cost curve data for all companies including BHP have been sourced from Wood Mackenzie and are shown on a VIU adjusted basis. BHP assets relates to the average cost for Queensland Coal operations.
18. Slide 16: Results as at 30 June 2019 plus Bele and Tuk discoveries as at 30 September 2019, 1P: 841 MMboe (58 MMboe fuel); 2P: 1,147 MMboe (75 MMboe fuel); 2C: 2,104 MMboe (69 MMboe fuel).
19. Slide 17: H1 FY20 unit cost at FX of AUD/USD 0.70.
20. Slide 19: T&T North 408 MMboe includes FY19 Bongos 2C of 228 MMboe and FY20 Bele and Tuk discoveries which represent combined 2C of 180 MMboe as of 30 September 2019 (net, no fuel). Samurai 19 MMboe (net, no fuel) exited for value. The sale closed on 4 Nov 2019.

BHP