



CTI Logistics Limited

ACN 008 778 925

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

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Directory

DIRECTORS

David Robert Watson
(Executive Chairman)

David Anderson Mellor
(Executive)

Bruce Edmond Saxild
(Executive)

Peter James Leonhardt
(Non-Executive)

Matthew David Watson
(Non-Executive)

SECRETARY

David Anderson Mellor

AUDITORS

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235 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Telephone (08) 9263 7171

SHARE REGISTRY

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Level 2, 45 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000
Telephone (08) 9323 2000

REGISTERED OFFICE AND PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

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West Perth WA 6005
Telephone (08) 9422 1100
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E-mail corporate@ctilogistics.com
Web www.ctilogistics.com

The financial report covers the group consisting of CTI Logistics Limited and its subsidiaries.

The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

The financial report was authorised for issue by the directors on 29 August 2011. The directors have the power to amend and reissue the financial report.

CTI Logistics Limited is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia.

Chairman's Statement

Profit after tax for the 2010-2011 financial year was \$6,204,964, up 31.2% on the previous financial year, on revenue of \$72,499,159 which was up 19.4%. Net cash flows from operating activities were \$7,210,116. The Company paid a 6 cent fully franked dividend for the year, on capital expanded by the one-for-five bonus share issue in December 2010.

Given the level of economic activity and expansion within Western Australia, the Company is well-placed to continue to grow in all of our business operations, and in particular those related to mining and energy. Our challenge, like most companies in Western Australia, will be to maintain our current labour force and be in a position to increase employee numbers to accommodate growth opportunities.

We hope to commence the development of the Hazelmere property soon. Delays by the bureaucracy and others have been very frustrating and expensive, and we have had to rent other premises to accommodate our growth.

Finally, on behalf of the board I would like to thank all members of management, staff and contractors for their efforts over the past year. Management in particular has been stretched, in all areas. We would also like to welcome the management, staff and contractors of Action Couriers, who joined the group in August 2011.



DAVID WATSON
Executive Chairman

Directors' Report

YOUR DIRECTORS PRESENT THEIR REPORT ON THE GROUP CONSISTING OF CTI LOGISTICS LIMITED AND THE ENTITIES IT CONTROLLED AT THE END OF, OR DURING, THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011.

Directors

Directors of the Company were in office during the whole of the financial year and up to the date of this report are:

David Robert Watson (Executive Chairman)

Mr Watson is the founder and executive chairman of the group. Mr Watson is a member of the remuneration committee. Mr Watson has not held any other directorships in listed companies over the past 4 years.

David Anderson Mellor (Executive Director)

Mr Mellor is a Chartered Accountant who has been with the group since 1978. He is responsible for the group's finances and accounts. Mr Mellor has not held any other directorships in listed companies over the past 4 years.

Bruce Edmond Saxild (Executive Director)

Mr Saxild has been with the group since 1977. He is responsible for the group's logistics and transport operations. He is a member of the audit committee. Mr Saxild has not held any other directorships in listed companies over the past 4 years.

Peter James Leonhardt (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Leonhardt is a non-executive director of CTI Logistics Limited and has been with the group since 1999. During the past 4 years Mr Leonhardt has also served as a director of Centrepoint Alliance Limited (May 2002 to June 2009), and Carnarvon Petroleum Limited (March 2005 and continuing). Mr Leonhardt is a former managing partner of Coopers & Lybrand (now PricewaterhouseCoopers). Mr Leonhardt is the chairman of the audit committee and the remuneration committee.

Matthew David Watson (Non-Executive Director)

Mr Watson is a non-executive director of CTI Logistics Limited and has been with the group since 2010. He has a Post Graduate Diploma of Business Information Systems and is a Chartered Management Accountant (CIMA). Mr Watson has not held any other directorships in listed companies since his appointment.

Principal activities of the group

The principal activities of the group during the year were the provision of logistics and transport services, rental of property, manufacturing of plastic products and provision of security services.

Dividends

Dividends paid or declared by the Company to members since the end of the previous financial year were:

	Cents per share	Total amount Franked	Date of payment
Declared and paid during the year			
Interim 2011 ordinary	3	\$1,476,675	6 May 2011
Final 2010 ordinary	3	\$1,230,565	19 November 2010

Declared after end of year

After the balance sheet date the directors have declared the following dividend.

The dividend has not been provided and there are no income tax consequences.

Final 2011 ordinary	3	\$1,476,675	18 November 2011
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The financial effect of this post year dividend has not been brought to account in the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2011 and will be recognised in subsequent financial reports.

Review of operations and results

Profit after tax from operations was \$6,204,964 compared to \$4,730,893 in the previous corresponding period. Revenue from operations was \$72,499,159, compared to \$60,698,551 in the previous corresponding period. Net cash inflows from operating activities were \$7,210,116 up from \$6,783,011 in the prior period. Both the increase in revenue and cash flow in the current period are mainly due to new fleet management contracts and expansion of the warehousing and distribution businesses.

Changes in the state of affairs

No other significant changes in the state of affairs of the group have occurred other than those matters referred to elsewhere in this report.

Subsequent Events

The directors are not aware of any other matters or circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this annual report or the financial statements that has significantly or may significantly affect the operations of the group, the results of those operations, or the affairs of the group in subsequent financial years.

Directors' Report

Likely developments

The major objectives encompassed in the Business Plan of the group are:

- (i) expansion of existing operations by aggressive marketing and by acquisition;
- (ii) establishment or acquisition of businesses in fields related to or compatible with the group's existing core operations; and
- (iii) to maximise the profits and returns to shareholders by constant review of existing operations.

Company secretary

The company secretary is Mr D A Mellor, who was appointed to the position in 1987. He is a Chartered Accountant.

Directors' meetings

The number of directors' meetings held in the period each director held office during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director were:

Board of Directors

	Number Held	Number Attended
P J Leonhardt	5	5
D A Mellor	5	5
B E Saxild	5	5
D R Watson	5	5
M D Watson	5	5

Audit committee

	Number Held	Number Attended
P J Leonhardt	5	5
B E Saxild	5	5

Remuneration committee

	Number Held	Number Attended
P J Leonhardt	2	2
D R Watson	2	2

Corporate governance statement

This statement outlines the main corporate governance practices in place throughout the financial year, which comply with the ASX Corporate Governance Council recommendations, unless otherwise stated.

Particulars of directors' interests in shares of CTI Logistics Limited at the date of this report

The relevant interest of each director in the shares issued by the Company as notified by the directors to the ASX in accordance with S205G(1) of the *Corporations Act 2001*, at the date of this report is as follows:

	DIRECT HOLDING	INDIRECT HOLDING
P J Leonhardt	–	439,864
D A Mellor	459,916	4,572,111
B E Saxild	289,267	3,662,053
D R Watson	15,052,238	9,525,894
M D Watson	270,427	–

Directors' and officers' indemnity insurance

The Company's directors' and officers' indemnity insurance policy indemnifies the directors named in this report in respect of their potential liability to third parties for wrongful acts committed by them in their capacity as directors (as defined in the policy). The disclosure of the premium paid in respect of the insurance policy is prohibited under the terms of the policy.

During the year, the Company entered into an agreement with their current auditors, KPMG, indemnifying them against any claims by third parties arising from their report on the Annual Financial Report, except where the liability arises out of conduct involving a lack of good faith.

Environmental regulation

The operations of CTI Logistics Limited and its controlled entities are not subject to any particular or significant environmental regulation. However, the board believes that CTI Logistics Limited and its controlled entities have adequate systems in place for the management of its environmental requirements and is not aware of any breach of those environmental requirements as they apply to CTI Logistics Limited and its controlled entities.

Non-audit services

The Company may decide to employ the auditor on assignments additional to their statutory audit duties where the auditor's expertise and experience with the Company and/or the group are important.

Details of the amounts paid or payable to the auditor, KPMG, for audit services provided during the year are set out in Note 26 of the financial statements. There were no non-audit services provided during the year. The directors are satisfied the auditor did not therefore compromise the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

A copy of the lead auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the *Corporations Act 2001* is set out on page 8.

Directors' Report

Remuneration report

The remuneration report is set out under the following main headings:

- A. *Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration*
- B. *Details of remuneration*
- C. *Service agreements*
- D. *Additional information*

The information provided in this remuneration report has been audited as required by section 308(3C) of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

A. Principles used to determine the nature and amount of remuneration

Executive directors

The remuneration committee makes specific recommendations on remuneration packages and other terms of employment for executive directors. Remuneration is set to competitively reflect market conditions for comparable roles. There are no guaranteed base pay increases each year, no element of the remuneration is based upon the Company's performance and no bonus schemes operated during the financial year.

Non-executive directors

Remuneration of non-executive directors is determined by the board within the maximum amount of \$300,000, approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting on 26 November 2009.

B. Details of remuneration

Details of the nature and amount of each element of the emoluments of each director of the Company and the group is set out in the following table.

	SHORT-TERM		POST-EMPLOYMENT	
	CASH SALARY AND FEES \$	NON- MONETARY BENEFITS \$	SUPER- ANNUATION \$	TOTAL \$
2011				
P J Leonhardt	47,880	–	–	47,880
D A Mellor	337,743	7,440	50,000	395,183
B E Saxild	379,742	18,536	50,000	448,278
D R Watson	413,414	11,776	50,000	475,190
M D Watson	27,523	–	2,477	30,000
Total	1,206,302	37,752	152,477	1,396,531
2010				
P J Leonhardt	45,600	–	–	45,600
D A Mellor	295,166	7,575	50,000	352,741
B E Saxild	323,716	19,538	50,000	393,254
D R Watson	413,414	14,007	50,000	477,421
M D Watson (appointed 23.02.10)	9,727	–	875	10,602
Total	1,087,623	41,120	150,875	1,279,618

Directors' Report

Remuneration report (continued)

C. Service agreements

There are no service agreements in existence and entitlements on termination would be subject to assessment by the remuneration committee within legislative framework at the time.

D. Additional information

As there is no remuneration link between management compensation and the performance of the Company on the Australian Securities Exchange disclosure of the past four years results is deemed not necessary.

Having regard to the size and structure of the group, the nature of its operations, and the close involvement of the three executive directors, it is the opinion of the directors that there are no other key management personnel apart from the three executive directors.

Employee Share Plans

There were no outstanding options/shares under the Employee Share Plan and no awards/grants were made during the year.

This report is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 29 August 2011.



DAVID MELLOR
Director

Perth, WA
29 August 2011

Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration



Lead Auditor's Independence Declaration under Section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001

To: the directors of CTI Logistics Limited

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in relation to the audit for the financial year ended 30 June 2011 there have been:

- (i) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and
- (ii) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kpmc'.

KPMG

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B P Steedman'.

B P Steedman
Partner

Perth

29 August 2011

KPMG, an Australian partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
Revenue from operations	5	72,499,159	60,698,551
Other income	6	348,998	139,283
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		284,195	(746,101)
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,883,149)	(1,593,885)
Employee benefits expense		(20,013,268)	(16,586,102)
Subcontractor expense		(27,491,597)	(24,467,907)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(2,544,163)	(2,300,870)
Motor vehicle and transport costs		(4,706,802)	(2,967,935)
Property costs		(1,592,781)	(506,107)
Other expenses		(4,859,287)	(4,213,444)
Results from operating activities		10,041,305	7,455,483
Finance income		58,196	27,962
Finance expenses	7	(1,274,743)	(827,368)
Net finance costs		(1,216,547)	(799,406)
Profit before income tax		8,824,758	6,656,077
Income tax expense	8	(2,619,794)	(1,925,184)
Profit for the year	23	6,204,964	4,730,893
Other comprehensive income			
Changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		(3,563)	4,004
Income tax relating to changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		1,069	(1,607)
Transfer from other comprehensive income to profit and loss due to prolonged decline in value of available-for-sale financial assets		–	58,870
Income tax relating to the transfer of available-for-sale financial assets to profit and loss		–	(17,661)
Other comprehensive income for the year		(2,494)	43,606
Total comprehensive income for the year		6,202,470	4,774,499
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company (2010 as adjusted for the 1 for 5 bonus issue on 8 December 2010)		Cents	Cents
Basic and diluted earnings per share	32	12.61	9.61

The above consolidated statement of comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2011

		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	693,789	714,825
Trade and other receivables	10	11,562,849	9,897,506
Inventories	11	2,260,041	1,486,939
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		14,516,679	12,099,270
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	12	59,599	63,517
Property, plant and equipment	13	33,091,026	31,870,116
Investment properties	14	9,998,611	10,107,235
Deferred tax assets	15	900,891	845,103
Intangible assets	16	1,565,682	1,683,690
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		45,615,809	44,569,661
TOTAL ASSETS		60,132,488	56,668,931
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	5,328,347	4,852,698
Borrowings	18	69,981	189,806
Current tax liabilities		903,677	464,042
Provisions	21	1,890,839	1,840,583
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		8,192,844	7,347,129
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	19	18,001,812	19,071,793
Provisions	21	406,084	213,491
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		18,407,896	19,285,284
TOTAL LIABILITIES		26,600,740	26,632,413
NET ASSETS		33,531,748	30,036,518
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	22	7,292,807	7,292,807
Reserves	23a	(12,201)	(9,707)
Retained profits	23b	26,251,142	22,753,418
TOTAL EQUITY		33,531,748	30,036,518

The above consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

Consolidated	Notes	Contributed Equity \$	Reserves \$	Retained Profits \$	Total Equity \$
Balance at 1 July 2009		7,292,807	(53,313)	20,483,655	27,723,149
Total comprehensive income for the year as reported in the 2010 financial statements		-	43,606	4,730,893	4,774,499
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Dividends provided for or paid	24	-	-	(2,461,130)	(2,461,130)
Balance at 30 June 2010		7,292,807	(9,707)	22,753,418	30,036,518
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(2,494)	6,204,964	6,202,470
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Dividends provided for or paid	24	-	-	(2,707,240)	(2,707,240)
Balance at 30 June 2011		7,292,807	(12,201)	26,251,142	33,531,748

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2011

		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		78,334,696	65,870,221
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(68,095,853)	(56,617,535)
Dividends received		4,023	3,992
Interest received		58,196	27,962
Interest paid		(856,118)	(551,245)
Income tax refund received		171,453	76,098
Income taxes paid		(2,406,281)	(2,026,482)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	31	7,210,116	6,783,011
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(3,681,906)	(11,679,500)
Payments for intangibles – security lines		(19,528)	(6,449)
Payments for intangibles – software		(5,980)	(31,039)
Payments for purchase of business		–	(141,174)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		373,310	119,435
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale financial assets		–	1,593
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(3,334,104)	(11,737,134)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		500,000	14,000,000
Repayment of borrowings		(1,689,808)	(5,712,663)
Dividend paid to Company's shareholders		(2,707,240)	(2,461,130)
Net cash inflow from financing activities		(3,897,048)	5,826,207
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(21,036)	872,084
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		714,825	(157,259)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	693,789	714,825

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

REPORTING ENTITY

CTI Logistics Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in Australia. The address of the Company's registered office is 1 Drummond Place, West Perth, Western Australia. The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended 30 June 2011 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "group" and individually as "group entities"). The group primarily is involved in the provision of logistics and transport services, rental of property, manufacturing of plastic products and provision of security services.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the consolidated financial report are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The financial report is for the consolidated entity consisting of CTI Logistics Limited and its subsidiaries.

(a) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL REPORT

This general purpose financial report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Certain comparative amounts have been re-classified to conform with current year presentation.

Compliance with IFRS

The consolidated financial statements of the CTI Logistics Limited group also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB).

The consolidated financial statements were authorised for issue by the board of directors on 29 August 2011.

Historical cost convention

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for available-for-sale financial assets which are measured at fair value.

Functional and presentation currency

All group entities are based in Australia. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, which is the group's functional and presentation currency.

(b) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

(i) Subsidiaries

The financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all entities controlled by CTI Logistics Limited ("Company") as at 30 June 2011 and the results of all subsidiaries for the period the Company controlled them during the year then ended. CTI Logistics Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the "group".

Subsidiaries are all those entities (including special purpose entities) over which the group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the group controls another entity.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the group. They are de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for business combinations by the group (refer to note 1(h)).

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions within the group are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(c) SEGMENT REPORTING

Determination and presentation of operating segments

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the group's executive chairman ("CEO") to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly parent company and items that cannot be allocated to specific segments in respect of revenue, profit, assets and liabilities.

(d) FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are restated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss on monetary items is the difference between amortised cost in the functional currency at the beginning of the period, adjusted for effective interest and payments during the period and the amortised cost in foreign currency translated at the exchange rate at the end of the year.

(e) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances and duties and taxes paid. Revenue is recognised for the major business activities as follows:

(i) Logistics and transport

A sale is recorded when the goods or services have been delivered to or collected by a customer in accordance with the arrangements made with the group.

(ii) Security, manufacturing and other

A sale is recorded when goods have been despatched to a customer pursuant to a sales order and the associated risks of ownership have transferred to the customer. A sale is recorded for services when the service has been performed.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis using the effective interest method.

(iv) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as revenue when the right to receive payment is established.

(v) Other revenue

Revenue from outside the operating activities includes rent. This revenue is recognised on a straight-line basis in accordance with note 1(g).

(f) INCOME TAX

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

The income tax expense or benefit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the notional income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements, and to unused tax losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) INCOME TAX (continued)

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in controlled entities where the parent entity is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Tax consolidation

CTI Logistics Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation. As a consequence, these entities are taxed as a single entity and the deferred tax assets and liabilities of these entities are set off in the consolidated financial statements.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

Investment allowances

Companies within the group may be entitled to claim special tax deductions for investments in qualifying assets (investment allowances). The group accounts for such allowances as tax credits, which means that the allowance reduces income tax payable and current tax expense. A deferred tax asset is recognised for unclaimed tax credits that are carried forward as deferred tax assets.

(g) LEASES

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges are included in other long term payables. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases is depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations entities regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary comprises the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the group. The consideration transferred also includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and the fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If those amounts are less than the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the subsidiary acquired and the measurement of all amounts has been reviewed, the difference is recognised directly in profit or loss as a bargain purchase.

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.

Contingent consideration is classified either as equity or a financial liability. Amounts classified as a financial liability are subsequently remeasured to fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

(i) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Non-derivative financial assets

The group assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

(i) Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the group may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

Impairment testing of trade receivables is described in note 1(k).

(ii) Assets classified as available-for-sale

Impairment losses on available-for-sale financial assets are recognised by reclassifying the losses accumulated in the fair value reserve in equity, to profit or loss. The cumulative loss that is reclassified from equity to profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost, net of any principal repayment and amortisation, and the current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss. Changes in impairment provisions attributable to application of the effective interest method are reflected as a component of interest income. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of an impaired available-for-sale equity security is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS (continued)

Non-financial assets

Goodwill and intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

Value-in-use calculations are described in note 16.

(j) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(k) TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Trade receivables are generally due for settlement within 30 days. They are presented as current assets unless collection is not expected for more than 12 months after the reporting date.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off by reducing the carrying amount directly. An allowance account (provision for impairment of trade receivables) is used when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments (more than 60 days overdue) are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the impairment allowance is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. Cash flows relating to short-term receivables are not discounted if the effect of discounting is immaterial.

The amount of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss within other expenses. When a trade receivable for which an impairment allowance had been recognised becomes uncollectible in a subsequent period, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against other expenses in profit or loss.

(l) INVENTORIES

Raw materials, work in progress and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriated proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average costs. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(m) INVESTMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classification

The group classifies its investments in the following categories: loans and receivables, and available-for-sale financial assets. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at each reporting date.

(i) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date which are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are included in receivables in the balance sheet.

(ii) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

Recognition and derecognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit and loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the group's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Impairment

Impairment testing of financial assets is described in note 1(i).

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment other than freehold land is stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight line method to allocate their cost net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Buildings	25-40 years
Plant and equipment	5-15 years
Motor vehicles	5-10 years
Furniture and fittings	3- 8 years

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount (note 1(i)).

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts. These are included in profit and loss under other income and other expenses.

(o) INVESTMENT PROPERTY

Investment property, principally comprising freehold land and buildings, is held for long-term rental yields and is not occupied by the group. Investment property other than freehold land is held at historical cost less depreciation. Investment property includes properties that are under construction for future use as investment property and is carried at historical cost. Investment buildings are depreciated using the straight line method over their estimated useful lives of 10 to 40 years.

(p) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortised. Instead, goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose, identified according to operating segments (note 4).

(ii) Security Lines

Security lines have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(iii) Software

Costs incurred in acquiring software and licences that will contribute to future period financial benefits through revenue generation and/or cost reduction are capitalised to software.

(iv) Trade names

Trade names have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(v) Customer relationships

Customer relationships acquired as part of a business combination are recognised separately from goodwill. The customer relationships are carried at their fair value at the date of acquisition less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(p) INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated over the cost of the asset less its residual value.

Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets, other than goodwill, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Security lines	5-7 years
Software	2.5-4 years
Trade names	8 years
Customer relationships	5 years

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

(q) TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year and which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are paid based on the terms of trade which are usually 30 to 60 days from the date of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months from the reporting date. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(r) BORROWINGS

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

The group derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(s) BORROWING COSTS

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(t) PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(u) EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

(i) Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and annual leave expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liability for long service leave and annual leave which is not expected to be settled within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service is recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currency that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations

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

(iv) Bonus

The group recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses where contractually obliged or when past events have created a constructive obligation.

(v) CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary shares and share options are recognised as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Repurchase, disposal and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, which includes directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares are classified as treasury shares and are presented in the reserve for own shares net of any tax effects. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in transferred to/from retained earnings.

(w) DIVIDENDS

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, determined or publicly recommended by the directors on or before the end of the year but not distributed at balance date.

(x) EARNINGS PER SHARE

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares and the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(y) GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of associated GST, unless the GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority. In this case it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense.

Receivables and payables are stated inclusive of the amounts of GST receivable or payable. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flow.

(z) PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information for the parent entity, CTI Logistics Limited, disclosed in note 33 has been prepared on the same basis as the consolidated financial statements, except as set out below.

(i) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost in the financial statements of CTI Logistics Limited.

(ii) Tax consolidation legislation

CTI Logistics Limited and its wholly-owned Australian controlled entities have implemented the tax consolidation legislation.

The head entity, CTI Logistics Limited, and the controlled entities in the tax consolidated group continue to account for their own current and deferred tax amounts. These tax amounts are measured as if each entity in the tax consolidated group continues to be a stand alone taxpayer in its own right.

In addition to its own current and deferred tax amounts, CTI Logistics Limited also recognises the current tax liabilities (or assets) and the deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and unused tax credits assumed from controlled entities in the tax consolidated group.

The entities have also entered into tax sharing and funding agreements. Under the terms of these agreements, the controlled entities will reimburse the Company for any current tax payable by the Company arising in respect of their activities and the Company will reimburse the controlled entities for any tax refund due to the Company arising in respect of their activities. The reimbursements are payable by the Company and will limit the joint and several liability of the controlled entities in the case of default by the Company.

Assets or liabilities arising under tax funding agreements with the tax consolidated entities are recognised as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the group.

Any difference between the amounts assumed and amounts receivable or payable under the tax funding agreement are recognised as a contribution to (or distribution from) wholly-owned tax consolidated entities.

(iii) Financial guarantees

Where the parent entity has provided financial guarantees in relation to loans and payables of subsidiaries for no compensation, the fair values of these guarantees is not recognised as contributions or as part of the cost of the investment.

(aa) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2010, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the group, except AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*, which becomes mandatory for the group's 2014 consolidated financial statements and could change the classification and measurement of financial assets. The group does not plan to adopt this standard early and the extent of the impact has not been determined.

Notes to the Financial Statements

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgements may be used to assess the measurement of certain items of income and expense, and assets and liabilities. Such estimates, assumptions and judgements are regularly evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Where estimates and assumptions are made concerning the future, the resulting accounting estimates may not equal the related actual outcome. The estimates and assumptions which give rise to a risk of causing an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

Estimated impairment of goodwill

The group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(i). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations as described in note 16.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:

- (i) *Credit risk*
- (ii) *Liquidity risk*
- (iii) *Market risk*

This note presents information about the group's exposure to each of the above risks, the group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the group's management of capital.

Risk management framework

The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the risk management framework. Risk management is carried out by the director responsible for finance under the guidance of the board of directors. The board of directors considers principles for overall risk management, as well as determining policies covering specific areas, such as mitigating interest rate and credit risks and investing excess liquidity.

The group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the group. These policies are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the group's activities.

(a) *Market risk*

(i) *Foreign exchange risk*

The group operates wholly in Australia and is not exposed to material foreign exchange risk arising from currency exposure.

(ii) *Price risk*

The group is exposed to equity securities price risk. This arises from investments held by the group and classified on the balance sheet as available-for-sale.

The price risk for listed and unlisted securities is immaterial in terms of the possible impact on profit or loss or total equity. It has therefore not been included in a sensitivity analysis.

The group is not exposed to commodity price risk.

(iii) *Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk*

The group's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings issued at variable rates expose the group to cash flow interest rate risk. Borrowings issued at fixed rates expose the group to fair value interest rate risk. At the year end, 0.4% (2010 – 1.3%) of borrowings were at fixed rates.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(a) Market risk (continued)

(iv) Borrowings and cash and cash equivalents

At the reporting date the group had the following borrowings and cash and cash equivalents.

	CONSOLIDATED			
	Weighted average interest rate %	2011 \$	Weighted average interest rate %	2010 \$
Bank overdrafts, bank loans and other loans	4.97	18,000,000	5.14	19,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents	4.66	693,789	3.67	714,825
Hire purchase liabilities	8.30	71,793	7.90	261,599

An analysis by maturities is provided in (c) below.

The group manages interest rate risk by assessing the appropriateness of fixed or floating rate debt when funding is required.

Group sensitivity

The group's main interest rate risk arises from loans and cash and cash equivalents. At 30 June 2011, if the interest rates had changed by +/- 100 basis points from the year-end rates with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit for the year would have been higher/lower by \$122,567 (2010 – change of 100bps: \$133,000 higher/lower) for loans and higher/lower by \$4,858 (2010 – change of 100bps: \$5,004 higher/lower) for cash and cash equivalents, mainly as a result of higher/lower interest expense from borrowings and higher/lower interest income from cash and cash equivalents.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is managed on a group basis. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables and committed transactions.

The group has policies in place to ensure that sales of products and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history. The group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Cash transactions are limited to high credit quality financial institutions. The group has policies that limit the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution.

There is no independent rating of individual customers. Financial institutions have credit ratings of AA* and higher at 30 June 2011. Risk control assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Customers that are graded as "high risk" are placed on a restricted customer list and monitored on a weekly basis. Receivables balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

*Standard and Poor credit rating

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial assets as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Cash and cash equivalents	693,789	714,825
Trade receivables	10,443,823	9,231,686
Other receivables	413,891	107,040
	11,551,503	10,053,551

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(b) Credit risk (continued)

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and terms of trade are 30 days from month end. At 30 June 2011, 4.21% (2010 – 3.55%) of trade receivables of the group exceed 30 days but are not considered impaired.

Other receivables are non-interest bearing and have repayment terms exceeding 30 days but are not considered impaired.

The ageing of receivables that are past due but not impaired at the reporting date is as follows:

	PAST DUE BUT NOT IMPAIRED		
	30–60 days \$	>60 days \$	Total \$
2011			
Consolidated			
Trade receivables	286,615	153,077	439,692
Other receivables	–	13,229	13,229
Total	286,615	166,306	452,921
2010			
Consolidated			
Trade receivables	231,277	96,365	327,642
Other receivables	–	29,944	29,944
Total	231,277	126,309	357,586

At the reporting date the group has impaired trade receivables of \$113,521 (2010 – \$87,541) (refer note 10). The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to customers which are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations and they were fully provided for at reporting date.

The ageing of the impaired receivables is as follows:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
1 to 30 days	3,930	–
30 to 60 days	9,139	–
Over 60 days	100,452	87,541
Total	113,521	87,541

Provision for impairment of trade receivables

Movements in the provision for impairment of receivables are as follows:

Balance 1 July	87,541	132,758
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	51,247	28,822
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(2,288)	(40,157)
Unused amount reversed	(22,979)	(33,882)
Balance 30 June	113,521	87,541

The creation and release of the provision for impaired receivables has been included in 'other expenses' in profit and loss. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering cash.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(c) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. The group manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of current financial assets and liabilities. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the board of directors aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available with a variety of counterparties. Surplus funds are generally only invested in instruments that are tradeable in highly liquid markets.

Financing arrangements

The group had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the reporting date:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Floating rate		
- Expiring within one year (bill facility)	2,350,000	3,000,000
- Expiring beyond one year (bill facility)	1,800,000	800,000
	<u>4,150,000</u>	<u>3,800,000</u>

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and are subject to annual review. The bill acceptance facilities have defined maturity dates. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below sets out the group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	MATURITY				
	1 year or less \$	1 to 2 years \$	2 to 3 years \$	Total contractual cash flows \$	Carrying amount \$
Consolidated					
2011					
Non-interest bearing	5,328,347	–	–	5,328,347	5,328,347
Variable rate	893,900	18,520,287	–	19,414,187	18,000,000
Fixed rate	72,081	1,859	–	73,940	71,793
Total	<u>6,294,328</u>	<u>18,522,146</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>24,816,474</u>	<u>23,400,140</u>
2010					
Non-interest bearing	4,852,698	–	–	4,852,698	4,852,698
Variable rate	976,000	976,000	19,568,459	21,520,459	19,000,000
Fixed rate	203,632	73,941	–	277,573	261,599
Total	<u>6,032,330</u>	<u>1,049,941</u>	<u>19,568,459</u>	<u>26,650,730</u>	<u>24,114,297</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

(d) Fair value estimation

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

The following tables present the group's assets measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2011.

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 Level 1 \$	2010 Level 1 \$
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Equity securities	59,599	63,517

Capital risk management

The group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the group may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

Consistently with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'borrowings' and 'trade and other payables' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt.

During 2011, the group's strategy was to reduce its gearing ratio until better growth opportunities become available. The gearing ratios at 30 June 2011 and 30 June 2010 were as follows:

	Notes	CONSOLIDATED	
		2011 \$	2010 \$
Total payables and borrowings	17,18,19	23,400,140	24,114,297
Less: cash and cash equivalents	9	(693,789)	(714,825)
Net debt		22,706,351	23,399,472
Total equity		33,531,748	30,036,518
Total capital		56,238,099	53,435,990
Gearing ratio		40%	44%

The decrease in the gearing ratio during 2011 resulted from a decrease in borrowings and the increase in earnings during the year.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Description of segments

Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the CEO.

The group's CEO considers the business from a product and services perspective and has identified two reportable segments: logistics and transport and property segments.

The reportable segments operate solely in Australia and are involved in the following operations:

- Logistics and transport services – includes the provision of courier, taxi truck, parcel distribution, fleet management, warehousing and distribution and document storage services.
- Property – rental of owner-occupied and investment property.

"Other" segments include the manufacturing of plastic products and provision of security services. Neither of these segments meets any of the quantitative thresholds for determining reportable segments.

The group does not have a single external customer which represents greater than 10% of the entity's revenue.

The group's CEO assesses the performance of the operating segments based on segment profit before income tax, as included in internal management reports. Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

(b) Accounting policies

Segment information is prepared in conformity with the accounting policies of the entity as disclosed in note 1(c) and accounting standard AASB 8 *Operating Segments*.

Inter-segment transfers

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

Segment assets and liabilities

Segment assets are allocated based on the operations of the segment and the physical location of the asset. Segment liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment.

Unallocated amounts

Unallocated amounts are made up of the parent company and amounts that cannot be allocated to specific segments in respect of revenue, profit, assets and liabilities.

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(c) Information about reportable segments

The segment information provided to the group's CEO for the reportable segments for the year ended 30 June 2011 is as follows:

	Logistics and Transport \$	Property \$	Other \$	Total \$
2011				
Reportable segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	60,586,089	657,612	10,506,754	71,750,455
Intra and inter-segment revenue	3,886,381	2,977,684	22,100	6,886,165
Total segment revenue	64,472,470	3,635,296	10,528,854	78,636,620
Interest expense	16,030	817,543	183	833,756
Depreciation and amortisation	1,375,424	438,889	447,945	2,262,258
Reportable segment profit before income tax	7,849,768	1,357,592	1,017,781	10,225,141
Reportable segment assets	18,509,999	33,432,474	5,555,627	57,498,100
Reportable segment liabilities	3,461,712	18,078,045	2,289,597	23,829,354
2010				
Reportable segment revenue				
Sales to external customers	49,193,730	588,767	10,180,664	59,963,161
Intra and inter-segment revenue	3,797,997	1,889,541	213,684	5,901,222
Total segment revenue	52,991,727	2,478,308	10,394,348	65,864,383
Interest expense	25,475	505,011	7,493	537,979
Depreciation and amortisation	1,143,790	445,231	437,185	2,026,206
Reportable segment profit before income tax	6,417,280	775,231	683,190	7,875,701
Reportable segment assets	15,561,270	33,411,670	5,042,122	54,015,062
Reportable segment liabilities	3,641,313	18,275,188	2,176,430	24,092,931

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

		CONSOLIDATED	
	Notes	2011 \$	2010 \$
(d) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit, assets and liabilities and other material items			
Revenues			
Total revenue for reportable segments		68,107,766	55,470,035
Other revenue		10,528,854	10,394,348
Total segment revenue		78,636,620	65,864,383
Elimination of intra-segment and inter-segment revenue		(6,886,165)	(5,901,221)
Unallocated revenue		748,704	735,389
Consolidated revenue	5	72,499,159	60,698,551
Profit			
Total profit before tax for reportable segments		9,207,360	7,192,511
Other profit		1,017,781	683,190
Unallocated amounts		(1,400,383)	(1,219,624)
Consolidated profit before income tax		8,824,758	6,656,077
Assets			
Total assets for reportable segments		51,942,473	48,972,940
Other assets		5,555,627	5,042,122
Unallocated amounts		2,634,388	2,653,869
Consolidated total assets		60,132,488	56,668,931
Liabilities			
Total liabilities for reportable segments		21,539,757	21,916,501
Other liabilities		2,289,597	2,176,430
Unallocated amounts		2,771,386	2,539,482
Consolidated total liabilities		26,600,740	26,632,413
Other material items			
Interest Income			
Unallocated amounts		58,196	27,962
Consolidated interest income		58,196	27,962
Interest expense			
Total for reportable segments		833,573	530,486
Other and unallocated amounts		22,545	20,759
Consolidated interest expense		856,118	551,245
Depreciation and amortisation			
Total for reportable segments		1,814,313	1,589,021
Other and unallocated amounts		729,850	711,849
Consolidated depreciation and amortisation	7	2,544,163	2,300,870

The reports provided to the CEO with respect to reconciliation of reportable segment revenues, profit, assets and liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that of the financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

5. REVENUE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Revenue from operations		
Sales revenue		
Sale of goods	6,217,891	5,181,832
Services	65,619,792	54,924,088
	71,837,683	60,105,920
Other revenue		
Dividends	4,023	3,992
Rent	657,453	588,639
	661,476	592,631
	72,499,159	60,698,551

6. OTHER INCOME

Net gain on disposal of:		
– plant and equipment	204,340	18,538
– available-for-sale financial assets	–	1,258
Other	144,658	119,487
	348,998	139,283

7. EXPENSES

Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:

Defined contribution superannuation expense	1,620,471	1,424,192
<i>Depreciation</i>		
Buildings	429,465	435,188
Plant and equipment	1,971,182	1,658,951
Total depreciation	2,400,647	2,094,139
<i>Amortisation</i>		
Security lines	12,831	82,252
Software	83,847	77,641
Trade name and customer relationships	46,838	46,838
	143,516	206,731
<i>Finance expenses</i>		
Interest and finance charges paid/payable	1,274,743	827,368
<i>Rental expense relating to operating leases</i>		
Minimum lease payments	631,938	82,200
Transfer from other comprehensive income to profit and loss due to prolonged decline in value of available-for-sale financial assets	–	58,870

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax	2,736,581	1,908,770
Deferred tax	(54,719)	22,190
Over provided in prior years	(62,068)	(5,776)
Income tax expense	2,619,794	1,925,184
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
Increase in deferred tax assets (note 15)	(51,526)	(20,250)
(Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 20)	(3,193)	42,440
	(54,719)	22,190
(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable		
Profit before income tax expense	8,824,758	6,656,077
Tax at the Australian rate of 30% (2010 – 30%)	2,647,427	1,996,823
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Depreciation and amortisation	23,002	24,561
Sundry items	13,089	12,363
Investment allowance	–	(101,628)
Rebatable dividends	(1,656)	(1,159)
	2,681,862	1,930,960
Over provision in prior years	(62,068)	(5,776)
Income tax expense	2,619,794	1,925,184
(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Aggregate current and deferred tax arising in the reporting period and not recognised in net profit or loss but directly debited or credited to equity		
Net deferred tax – (credited) debited directly to equity (note 15)	(1,069)	1,028

9. CURRENT ASSETS – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash at bank and in hand at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows

693,789	714,825
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Cash at bank earns interest at varying rates between nil and 4.60% per annum (2010 – nil and 4.35% per annum).

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. CURRENT ASSETS – TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Trade receivables	10,557,344	9,319,227
Provision for impairment of receivables (note 3(b))	(113,521)	(87,541)
	<hr/> 10,443,823	<hr/> 9,231,686
Other receivables	413,891	107,040
Prepayments	705,135	558,780
	<hr/> 1,119,026	<hr/> 665,820
	<hr/> 11,562,849	<hr/> 9,897,506

- (a) **Provision for impairment of trade receivables**
Information about the movements in the provision for impairment of receivables and impaired trade receivables are set out in note 3.
- (b) **Past due but not impaired**
Information concerning trade receivables that were past due but not impaired is set out in note 3.
- (c) **Other receivables**
These amounts generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the group. Interest is not normally charged and collateral is not normally obtained.
- (d) **Fair value and credit risk**
Due to the short term-term nature of these receivables, their carrying amount is assumed to approximate their fair value.
Information concerning the credit risk of receivables is set out in note 3.
- (e) **Interest rate risk**
Trade receivables are interest free, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment (refer note 3).

11. CURRENT ASSETS – INVENTORIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Raw materials – at cost	808,070	319,164
Work in progress – at cost	47,937	34,125
Finished goods – at cost	1,404,034	1,133,650
	<hr/> 2,260,041	<hr/> 1,486,939

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – AVAILABLE-FOR-SALE FINANCIAL ASSETS

Listed securities		
Equity securities at fair value	59,599	63,517

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Consolidated	Freehold land \$	Freehold buildings \$	Plant and equipment \$	Motor vehicles \$	Total \$
1 July 2009					
Cost	3,906,009	13,944,616	15,807,863	6,536,751	40,195,239
Accumulated depreciation	–	(3,776,007)	(10,775,887)	(3,366,321)	(17,918,215)
Net book amount	3,906,009	10,168,609	5,031,976	3,170,430	22,277,024
Year ended 30 June 2010					
Opening net book amount	3,906,009	10,168,609	5,031,976	3,170,430	22,277,024
Additions	8,348,003	19,274	1,593,172	1,719,051	11,679,500
Disposals	–	–	(5,270)	(95,625)	(100,895)
Depreciation charge	–	(326,562)	(1,047,808)	(611,143)	(1,985,513)
Closing net book amount	12,254,012	9,861,321	5,572,070	4,182,713	31,870,116
At 30 June 2010					
Cost	12,254,012	13,963,890	16,176,707	7,737,990	50,132,599
Accumulated depreciation	–	(4,102,569)	(10,604,637)	(3,555,277)	(18,262,483)
Net book amount	12,254,012	9,861,321	5,572,070	4,182,713	31,870,116
Year ended 30 June 2011					
Opening net book amount	12,254,012	9,861,321	5,572,070	4,182,713	31,870,116
Additions	–	204,722	1,461,005	2,016,176	3,681,903
Disposals	–	–	(4,947)	(164,023)	(168,970)
Depreciation charge	–	(320,841)	(1,221,716)	(749,466)	(2,292,023)
Closing net book amount	12,254,012	9,745,202	5,806,412	5,285,400	33,091,026
At 30 June 2011					
Cost	12,254,012	14,168,612	17,499,790	8,655,791	52,578,205
Accumulated depreciation	–	(4,423,410)	(11,693,378)	(3,370,391)	(19,487,179)
Net book amount	12,254,012	9,745,202	5,806,412	5,285,400	33,091,026

(a) **Valuations**

Freehold land and buildings were valued by the directors at 30 June 2011 as \$49,737,297 (2010 – directors' valuation \$49,889,168). The basis of valuation of land and buildings is fair value being the amounts for which the properties could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition.

(b) **Non-current assets pledged as security**

Refer to note 19(b) for information on non-current assets pledged as security.

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Consolidated	Freehold land \$	Freehold buildings \$	Total \$
1 July 2009			
Cost	8,138,384	2,968,844	11,107,228
Accumulated depreciation	–	(891,367)	(891,367)
Net book amount	8,138,384	2,077,477	10,215,861
Year ended 30 June 2010			
Opening net book amount	8,138,384	2,077,477	10,215,861
Depreciation charge	–	(108,626)	(108,626)
Closing net book amount	8,138,384	1,968,851	10,107,235
At 30 June 2010			
Cost	8,138,384	2,968,844	11,107,228
Accumulated depreciation	–	(999,993)	(999,993)
Net book amount	8,138,384	1,968,851	10,107,235
Year ended 30 June 2011			
Opening net book amount	8,138,384	1,968,851	10,107,235
Depreciation charge	–	(108,624)	(108,624)
Closing net book amount	8,138,384	1,860,227	9,998,611
At 30 June 2011			
Cost	8,138,384	2,968,844	11,107,228
Accumulated depreciation	–	(1,108,617)	(1,108,617)
Net book amount	8,138,384	1,860,227	9,998,611

(a) Valuations

Freehold land and buildings were valued by the directors at 30 June 2011 as \$16,132,220 (2010 – directors' valuation \$16,451,724). The basis of the valuation of investment properties is fair value being the amounts for which the properties could be exchanged between willing parties in an arm's length transaction, based on current prices in an active market for similar properties in the same location and condition and subject to similar leases.

CONSOLIDATED

	2011 \$	2010 \$
(b) Amounts recognised in profit and loss for investment properties		
Rental income	603,414	535,822
Direct operating expenses from property that generated rental income	(165,780)	(138,271)
	437,634	397,551

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

(c) Non-current assets pledged as security

Refer to note 19(b) for information on non-current assets pledged as security.

(d) Contractual obligations

There are no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.

(e) Leasing arrangements

The group has investment properties that are leased to tenants on monthly operating leases or fixed terms not exceeding five years.

Commitments in relation to these leases that are contracted for at reporting date but not recognised as assets are: receivable within one year – \$553,599 (2010 – \$425,931), receivable later than one year but not later than five years – \$897,451 (2010 – \$235,556).

15. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		
Doubtful debts	34,056	26,263
Employee benefits	689,077	616,221
Depreciation and amortisation	539,453	556,285
Other	95,610	108,929
	1,358,196	1,307,698
<i>Amounts recognised directly in equity</i>		
Available-for-sale financial assets	1,069	(1,028)
	1,359,265	1,306,670
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities (note 20)	(458,374)	(461,567)
Net deferred tax assets	900,891	845,103
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	685,646	676,441
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	673,619	630,229
	1,359,265	1,306,670
Opening balance at 1 July	1,306,670	1,287,448
Credited to profit and loss (note 8)	51,526	20,250
Credited (debited) to equity	1,069	(1,028)
Closing balance at 30 June	1,359,265	1,306,670

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Consolidated	Goodwill \$	Trade names \$	Customer relationships \$	Security lines \$	Software \$	Total \$
At 1 July 2009						
Cost	1,074,882	180,225	121,567	1,405,827	268,391	3,050,892
Accumulated amortisation	–	(5,632)	(6,078)	(1,306,059)	(90,978)	(1,408,747)
Net book amount	1,074,882	174,593	115,489	99,768	177,413	1,642,145
Year ended 30 June 2010						
Opening net book amount	1,074,882	174,593	115,489	99,768	177,413	1,642,145
Additions	–	–	–	6,449	31,039	37,488
Acquisition of business	210,788	–	–	–	–	210,788
Amortisation charge	–	(24,313)	(22,525)	(82,252)	(77,641)	(206,731)
Closing net book amount	1,285,670	150,280	92,964	23,965	130,811	1,683,690
At 30 June 2010						
Cost	1,285,670	180,225	121,567	1,412,276	299,430	3,299,168
Accumulated amortisation	–	(29,945)	(28,603)	(1,388,311)	(168,619)	(1,615,478)
Net book amount	1,285,670	150,280	92,964	23,965	130,811	1,683,690
Year ended 30 June 2011						
Opening net book amount	1,285,670	150,280	92,964	23,965	130,811	1,683,690
Additions	–	–	–	19,528	5,980	25,508
Amortisation charge	–	(24,313)	(22,525)	(12,831)	(83,847)	(143,516)
Closing net book amount	1,285,670	125,967	70,439	30,662	52,944	1,565,682
At 30 June 2011						
Cost	1,285,670	180,225	121,567	1,431,804	305,410	3,324,676
Accumulated amortisation	–	(54,258)	(51,128)	(1,401,142)	(252,466)	(1,758,994)
Net book amount	1,285,670	125,967	70,439	30,662	52,944	1,565,682

Security lines are amortised in accordance with Note 1(p). Amortisation of \$12,831 (2010 – \$82,252) is included in depreciation and amortisation expense in profit and loss.

Notes to the Financial Statements

16. NON-CURRENT ASSETS – INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

Impairment tests for goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the group's share of the net identifiable assets acquired. Goodwill is allocated to the group's cash-generating units (CGUs) identified according to business segment.

The segment-level summary of goodwill allocation is presented below.

	Logistics and Transport \$	Property \$	Other \$	Total \$
2011	1,153,859	–	131,811	1,285,670
2010	1,153,859	–	131,811	1,285,670

The recoverable amount of a CGU is determined based on value-in-use calculations which are based on budgets. These calculations use cash flow projections based on current sustainable earnings and financial budgets approved by management. Cash flows indicate that the carrying amounts are substantially recoverable and that there is no impairment.

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations

Growth rate of 3.5% (2010–3.5%) based on the inflation rate is used to extrapolate cash flows beyond budget periods and post tax discount rate of 10.5% (2010–10.5%), (equivalent pre-tax rate 15% (2010 – 15%)), is used to discount the forecast future attributable post-tax cash flows when performing the value-in-use calculations. The same post-tax discount rates were applied in 2010 and 2011. The pre-tax discount rates between 2010 and 2011 reflect changes in the anticipated timing of future cash flows.

17. CURRENT LIABILITIES – TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Trade and other payables	5,328,347	4,852,698

18. CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS

Secured

Hire purchase liabilities (note 27)	69,981	189,806
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(a) Interest rate risk exposures

Details of the group's exposure to interest rate changes on interest-bearing liabilities are set out in note 3.

(b) Fair value disclosures

Details of the fair value of interest-bearing liabilities for the group are set out in note 19.

(c) Security

Details of the security relating to each of the secured liabilities and further information on the bank overdrafts and bank loans are set out in note 19.

Notes to the Financial Statements

19. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Secured		
Bank loans	18,000,000	19,000,000
Hire purchase liabilities (note 27)	1,812	71,793
Total secured non-current interest-bearing borrowings	18,001,812	19,071,793

(a) Total secured liabilities

The total secured liabilities (current and non-current) are as follows:

Secured		
Bank loans	18,000,000	19,000,000
Hire purchase liabilities	71,793	261,599
Total secured liabilities	18,071,793	19,261,599

(b) Assets pledged as security

Bank overdrafts and bank loans are secured by mortgages over the group's freehold land and buildings, investment properties and fixed and floating charges over the remaining group assets.

Hire purchase liabilities are effectively secured as the rights to the assets recognised in the financial statements revert to the financier in the event of default.

The other loans are secured mortgages over certain group freehold land and buildings. The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities are:

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Current		
<i>Floating charge</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	693,789	714,825
Receivables	10,857,714	9,338,726
Inventories	2,260,041	1,486,939
Total current assets pledged as security	13,811,544	11,540,490
Non-current		
<i>First mortgage</i>		
Freehold land and buildings	18,213,910	18,238,530
Investment properties	2,246,391	2,328,015
	20,460,301	20,566,545
<i>Floating charge</i>		
Available-for-sale financial assets	59,599	63,517
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	11,091,812	9,754,783
Freehold land and buildings	3,785,304	3,876,803
Investment properties	7,752,220	7,779,220
Intangible assets	83,606	154,776
	22,772,541	21,629,099
Total non-current assets pledged as security	43,232,842	42,195,644
Total assets pledged as security	57,044,386	53,736,134

Notes to the Financial Statements

19. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
(c) Financing arrangements		
Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:		
Credit standby arrangements		
Total facilities		
Bank overdrafts	500,000	500,000
Secured financial guarantee	650,000	–
Secured bill acceptance facility	21,650,000	22,300,000
	<u>22,800,000</u>	<u>22,800,000</u>
Used at balance date		
Secured bill acceptance facility	18,000,000	19,000,000
	<u>18,000,000</u>	<u>19,000,000</u>
Bank loan facility		
Total facility	22,800,000	22,800,000
Used at balance date	(18,000,000)	(19,000,000)
Unused at balance date	<u>4,800,000</u>	<u>3,800,000</u>

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time and are subject to annual review. The bill acceptance facilities have defined maturity dates. Subject to the continuance of satisfactory credit ratings, the bank loan facilities may be drawn at any time.

The current interest rates are 4.66% – 6.26% per annum on the bill facilities, 11.19% per annum on overdraft (2010 – bill facilities (4.82% – 5.68%), overdraft – 10.80%).

- (d) **Interest rate risk exposure**
Information concerning interest rate risk is set out in note 3.

- (e) **Fair value**
The carrying amounts and fair values of interest-bearing liabilities at balance date are:

	2011		2010	
	Carrying amount \$	Fair value \$	Carrying amount \$	Fair value \$
Consolidated				
On-balance sheet				
Non-traded financial liabilities				
Bank loans	18,000,000	18,000,000	19,000,000	19,000,000
Hire purchase liabilities	71,793	73,985	261,599	271,620
Total secured liabilities	<u>18,071,793</u>	<u>18,073,985</u>	<u>19,261,599</u>	<u>19,271,620</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

20. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
<i>Amounts recognised in profit or loss</i>		
Depreciation	458,374	461,567
Set-off of deferred tax assets (note 15)	(458,374)	(461,567)
Net deferred tax liabilities	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months	67,646	62,807
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	390,728	398,760
	458,374	461,567
<i>Movements</i>		
Opening balance at 1 July	461,567	419,127
Credited (debited) to profit and loss (note 8)	(3,193)	42,440
Closing balance at 30 June	458,374	461,567

21. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – PROVISIONS

<i>Employee benefits</i>		
Current	1,890,839	1,840,583
Non-current	406,084	213,491
	2,296,923	2,054,074

22. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

	CONSOLIDATED	
	Number of shares	\$
(a) Share capital		
Ordinary shares (fully paid)		
At 30 June 2010		
Ordinary shares	41,018,830	7,292,807
At 30 June 2011		
Opening balance	41,018,830	7,292,807
Bonus issue – 1 for 5	8,203,687	–
Closing balance	49,222,517	7,292,807

On 8 December 2010 the Company made a bonus issue of 1 new ordinary share for every 5 ordinary shares held to all shareholders in proportion to their shareholding.

(b) Ordinary shares

All ordinary shares are fully paid and entitle the holder to participate in dividends and the proceeds on winding up of the Company in proportion to the number of shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy, is entitled to one vote, and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

Notes to the Financial Statements

23. RESERVES AND RETAINED PROFITS

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2011	2010
		\$	\$
(a) Reserves			
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve		(12,201)	(9,707)
Movements:			
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve			
Balance 1 July		(9,707)	(53,313)
Revaluation, net of tax		(2,494)	2,397
Transfer to profit and loss due to prolonged decline in value, net of tax		–	41,209
Balance 30 June		(12,201)	(9,707)
(b) Retained profits			
Movement in retained profits were as follows:			
Balance 1 July		22,753,418	20,483,655
Profit for the year		6,204,964	4,730,893
Dividends		(2,707,240)	(2,461,130)
Balance 30 June		26,251,142	22,753,418
(c) Nature and purpose of reserves			
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve			
Changes in the fair value of investments, such as equities, classified as available-for-sale financial assets, are taken to the available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve, as described in note 1(m). Amounts are recognised in profit and loss when the associated assets are sold or impaired.			

24. DIVIDENDS

		PARENT ENTITY	
		2011	2010
		\$	\$
(a) Ordinary shares			
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2010 of 3 cents (2009 – 3 cents) per fully paid share, paid on 19 November 2010 (2009 – 20 November 2009) 30% franked dividend (2009 – 30% franked) based on tax paid @ 30% (2009 – 30%)		1,230,565	1,230,565
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2011 of 3 cents (2010 – 3 cents) per fully paid share, paid on 6 May 2011 (2010 – 3 May 2010) 30% franked dividend (2010 – 30% franked) based on tax paid @ 30% (2010 – 30%)		1,476,675	1,230,565
(b) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period			
In addition to the above dividends, since year end the directors have recommended the payment of a final dividend of 3 cents per fully paid ordinary share, (2010 – 3 cents) fully franked based on tax paid at 30% (2010 – 30%). The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid on 18 November 2011 out of retained profits at 30 June 2011, but not recognised as a liability at year end, is		1,476,675	1,230,565

Notes to the Financial Statements

24. DIVIDENDS (continued)

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011	2010
	\$	\$
(c) Franked dividends		
The franked portion of the final dividend recommended after 30 June 2011 will be franked out of existing franking credits or out of franking credits arising from the payment of income tax in the year ending 30 June 2011.		
Franking credits available for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30% (2010 – 30%)	8,579,315	7,040,299

The above amounts represent the balance of the franking account as at the end of the financial year, adjusted for:

- (a) franking credits that will arise from the payment of the amount of the provision for income tax
- (b) franking debits that will arise from the payment of dividends recognised as a liability at the reporting date, and
- (c) franking credits that will arise from the receipt of dividends recognised as receivables at the reporting date.

The consolidated amounts include franking credits that would be available to the parent entity if distributable profits of subsidiaries were paid as dividends.

The impact on the franking account of the dividend recommended by the directors since year end, but not recognised as a liability at year end, will be a reduction in the franking account of \$632,861 (2010 – \$527,385).

25. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors

The following directors were considered to be the key management personnel of CTI Logistics Limited during the financial year ended 30 June 2011:

(i) *Chairman – executive*
D R Watson

(ii) *Executive directors*
D A Mellor
B E Saxild

(iii) *Non-executive directors*
P J Leonhardt
M D Watson

Having regard to the size and structure of the group, the nature of its operations, and the close involvement of the three executive directors, it is the opinion of the directors that there are no other key management personnel apart from the three executive directors.

Detailed remuneration disclosures are provided in sections A–C of the remuneration report on pages 6 to 7.

Apart from the details disclosed in this note, no director has entered into a material contract with the group since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests existing at year-end.

Notes to the Financial Statements

25. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL DISCLOSURES (continued)

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2011 \$	2010 \$
(b)	Key management personnel compensation		
	Short-term	1,244,054	1,128,743
	Post-employment	152,477	150,875
		<u>1,396,531</u>	<u>1,279,618</u>

(c) Equity instrument disclosures relating to key management personnel

The number of ordinary shares in the Company held during the financial year by each director of CTI Logistics Limited, including their personally-related entities, are set out below. There were no shares granted during the reporting period as remuneration.

	Balance at the start of the year	Received during the year as a result of bonus issue*	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
2011				
P J Leonhardt	361,109	73,310	5,445	439,864
D A Mellor	4,103,359	838,668	90,000	5,032,027
B E Saxild	3,292,768	658,552	–	3,951,320
D R Watson	20,481,780	4,096,352	–	24,578,132
M D Watson	225,356	45,071	–	270,427

* Refer note 22 regarding bonus issue.

2010

P J Leonhardt	311,109	–	50,000	361,109
D A Mellor	4,103,359	–	–	4,103,359
B E Saxild	3,292,768	–	–	3,292,768
D R Watson	20,481,780	–	–	20,481,780
M D Watson (appointed 23.02.10)	–	–	225,356	225,356

26. REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

During the year the following fees were paid or payable for services provided by the auditor of the parent entity, its related practices and non-related audit firms:

		CONSOLIDATED	
		2011 \$	2010 \$
(a)	Assurance services		
	Audit services		
	KPMG Australia (2010 – PricewaterhouseCoopers Australian firm)		
	Audit and review of financial reports	<u>88,000</u>	<u>102,000</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements

27. COMMITMENTS

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
(a) Capital commitments		
Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment:		
Payable within one year	–	298,445
(b) Lease commitments: group company as lessee		
Commitments in relation to leases contracted for at the reporting date are as follows:		
(i) Operating leases		
The group leases offices and warehouses under non-cancellable operating leases.		
Commitments for minimum lease payments in relation to non-cancellable operating leases are payable as follows:		
Within one year	1,078,507	106,643
Later than one year but not later than five years	5,146,683	97,756
	6,225,190	204,399
(ii) Hire purchase commitments		
Commitments in relation to hire purchase are payable as follows:		
Within one year	72,081	203,633
Later than one year but not later than five years	1,859	73,940
Minimum payments	73,940	277,573
Future finance charges	(2,147)	(15,974)
Recognised as a liability	71,793	261,599
Representing:		
Current	69,981	189,806
Non-current	1,812	71,793
Total hire purchase liabilities	71,793	261,599

28. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) **Parent entity**
CTI Logistics Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity of the group and head entity of the tax consolidated group.
- (b) **Subsidiaries**
Interests in subsidiaries are set out in note 29.
- (c) **Key management personnel**
Disclosures relating to key management personnel are set out in note 25.
- (d) **Transactions with related parties**
There were no transactions with related parties during the year (2010 – \$nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

29. SUBSIDIARIES

All subsidiaries are incorporated in Australia.

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets, liabilities and results of the following subsidiaries in accordance with the accounting policy described in note 1(b):

Name of entity	Country of Incorporation	EQUITY HOLDING (ORDINARY SHARES)	
		2011 %	2010 %
CTI Logistics Limited	Australia		
Directly controlled by CTI Logistics Limited			
Controlled entities			
Bring Transport Industries Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Mercury Messengers Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Security Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Transport Systems Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Taxi Trucks Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Security Systems Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Fleet Management Pty	Australia	100	100
CTI Freight Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Business Investment Company Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Freight Systems Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Couriers Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Swinglift Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Xpress Systems Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Investments Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Consolidated Transport Industries Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Other controlled entities			
Directly controlled by CTI Investments Pty Ltd			
Lafe (WA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Western Logistics Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Blackwood Industries Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Fulfilment Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Directly controlled by Blackwood Industries Pty Ltd			
Efal Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Ausplastics Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Records Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Waste Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Directly controlled by Consolidated Transport Industries Pty Ltd			
Foxline Logistics Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100

These subsidiaries have been granted relief from the necessity to prepare financial reports in accordance with Class Order 98/1418 (as amended) issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. For further information refer to note 30.

Notes to the Financial Statements

30. DEED OF CROSS GUARANTEE

CTI Logistics Limited and its wholly-owned entities are parties to a deed of cross guarantee under which each company guarantees the debts of the others. By entering into the deed, the wholly-owned entities have been relieved from the requirement to prepare a financial report and directors' report under Class Order 98/1418 (as amended) issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. The above companies represent a 'Closed Group' for the purposes of the Class Order, and as there are no other parties to the Deed of Cross Guarantee, they also represent the Extended Closed Group.

The consolidated results of the Company and all the parties to the Deed are the same as the consolidated results of the group.

31. RECONCILIATION OF PROFIT AFTER INCOME TAX TO NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011 \$	2010 \$
Profit for the year	6,204,964	4,730,893
Depreciation and amortisation	2,544,163	2,300,870
Provision for doubtful debts	25,980	(45,217)
Net gain on:		
- sale of non-current assets	(204,340)	(18,538)
- sale of available-for-sale financial assets	-	(1,258)
Transfer from other comprehensive income to profit and loss due to prolonged decline in value of available-for-sale financial assets	-	41,209
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) in trade and other debtors	(1,691,323)	(787,669)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(773,102)	639,530
Increase (decrease) in provision for income taxes payable	439,635	(47,389)
(Increase) decrease in provision for deferred tax assets	(54,719)	22,190
Increase (decrease) in trade creditors, employee benefits and other provisions	718,858	(51,610)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	7,210,116	6,783,011

32. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	CONSOLIDATED	
	2011	2010
	CENTS PER SHARE	
(a) Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company (2010 – as adjusted for the 1 for 5 bonus issue on 8 December 2010).	12.61	9.61
	\$	\$
(b) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Profit from operations attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company used in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share.	6,204,964	4,730,893
	Number	Number
(c) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share (2010 as adjusted for the 1 for 5 bonus issue on 8 December 2010).	49,222,517	49,222,517

Notes to the Financial Statements

33. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	2011 \$	2010 \$
(a) Summary financial information		
The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:		
Balance sheet		
Current assets	12,275,451	14,672,271
Total assets	23,603,092	26,150,272
Current liabilities	2,576,417	2,190,594
Total liabilities	10,194,830	9,280,547
Net assets	13,408,262	16,869,725
Shareholders' equity		
Issued capital	7,292,807	7,292,807
Reserves – Available-for-sale financial assets	(4,940)	(1,460)
Retained earnings	6,120,395	9,578,378
	13,408,262	16,869,725
Profit for the year	750,742	9,287,763
Total comprehensive income	754,224	9,327,593
(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity		
Carrying amount included in		
- current liabilities	69,981	177,164
- non-current liabilities	10,501,812	12,071,793
	10,571,793	12,248,957

The parent entity has provided financial guarantees in respect of loans and hire purchase commitments of subsidiaries amounting to \$10,571,793 (2010 – \$12,248,957). The loans are secured by registered mortgages over the freehold properties of the subsidiaries.

In addition, there are cross guarantees given by CTI Logistics Limited, as described in note 30.

No deficiencies of assets exist in any of these entities.

(c) **Contingent liabilities of the parent entity**

The parent entity did not have any contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2011 (30 June 2010 – \$nil). For information about guarantees given by the parent entity, refer note (b).

(d) **Contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment**

The parent entity had no contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment at 30 June 2011 (30 June 2010 – \$nil).

34. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Other than disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, no other events have occurred since the end of the financial year that provide additional evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the financial year or that reveal for the first time a condition that existed at the end of the financial year.

Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of CTI Logistics Limited ("the Company"):

- (a) the consolidated financial statements and notes that are set out on pages 9 to 48 and the Remuneration report on pages 6 to 7 in the Directors' Report, are in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:
 - (i) giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance, for the financial year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and
- (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company and the group entities identified in note 29 will be able to meet any obligations or liabilities to which they are or may become subject to by virtue of the Deed of Cross Guarantee between the Company and those group entities pursuant to ASIC Class Order 98/1418.

Note 1(a) confirms that the financial statements also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The directors have been given the declarations by the chief executive officer and chief financial officer required by section 295A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



DAVID MELLOR
Director

Perth, WA
29 August 2011

Independent Audit Report



Independent auditor's report to the members of CTI Logistics Limited

Report on the financial report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of CTI Logistics Limited (the Company), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, and consolidated statement of comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a description of significant accounting policies and notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the Group comprising the Company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the financial report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error. In note 1(a), the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements of the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view 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 entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Independent Audit Report



We performed the procedures to assess whether in all material respects the financial report presents fairly, in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and Australian Accounting Standards, a true and fair view which is consistent with our understanding of the Group's financial position and of its performance.

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

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the 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 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

(b) the financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 1(a).

KPMG, an Australian partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.

Independent Audit Report



Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2011. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards.

Auditor's opinion

In our opinion, the remuneration report of CTI Logistics Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011, complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

KPMG

KPMG

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'B P Steedman'.

B P Steedman
Partner

Perth

29 August 2011

KPMG, an Australian partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council has published a number of principles and best practice recommendations relating to the direction and management of companies. These guidelines form a corporate governance framework intended to provide a practical guide for listed companies and their investors.

The Company's directors are fully cognisant of the Corporate Governance Principles and Best Practice Recommendations published by the ASX Corporate Governance Council ("CGC") and have adopted those recommendations where they are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Under the Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules companies are required to provide a statement disclosing the extent to which they have followed all the recommendations and identify the recommendations that have not been followed and give reasons for not following them.

Role of the Board

As mentioned in the Directors' Report, due to the size and structure of the group and the nature of its operations, the three executive directors have a close involvement with the management of the businesses. Consequently, a Board Charter has not been formally adopted. The formal adoption of a Board Charter will be considered again in the current year.

The board's primary objective is to oversee the group's business activities and management for the benefit of all stakeholders by:

- setting objectives, goals and strategic direction with management with a view to maximising shareholder value;
- overseeing the financial position and monitoring the business and financial affairs of the Company;
- establishing corporate governance, ethical, environmental and health and safety standards;
- ensuring significant business risks are identified and appropriately managed;
- monitoring management's performance and implementation of strategy;
- ensuring appropriate resources are available; and
- ensuring the composition of the board is appropriate, selecting directors for appointment to the board and reviewing the performance of the board and the contribution of individual directors.

The board has delegated responsibilities and authorities to management to enable management to conduct the Company's day to day businesses. Matters which are not within these delegations, such as expenditure and activity approvals which exceed certain parameters, require separate board approval.

For the reasons set out below, the board is mainly composed of management personnel who have been employed by the Company for many years. Formal directors' letters of appointment were not issued on commencement and are not considered necessary at this time.

Board Composition

The board comprises five directors including three executive directors. Due to the small size of the Company and its operations, and to avoid additional layers of management, the executive directors are necessarily involved in the day to day operations of the group businesses.

The board has, and will continue to consider the appointment of additional non-executive directors. A nomination committee is not considered necessary due to the small number of directors on the board and the relative infrequency of board changes.

Non-executive director Peter Leonhardt is an independent director.

Due to the executive directors' individual separate operational functions, the board is able to effectively review the performance of management and exercise independent judgement.

The directors have a broad range of qualifications, experience and expertise. Details of individual directors are set out in the Directors' Report. The role of chairman and chief executive officer is filled by the founder of the business, who is also a substantial shareholder.

Corporate Governance Statement

His knowledge, experience and understanding of the small businesses comprising the group are considered essential to perform these roles. The board considers that no value could be added by separating the roles.

Due to the difficulty in finding appropriate independent directors, the provision of a specific term for independent directors is not considered appropriate.

The board has adopted a formal policy on access to independent professional advice which provides that directors are entitled to seek such advice for the purposes of the proper performance of their duties. The advice is at the Company's expense and is made available to all directors.

Ethical and Responsible Decision Making

The Company has clarified the ethical behaviour expected of directors and staff, as well as its attitude towards trading in the Company's securities.

The Company's business conduct and ethics policy, along with the policy on trading in company securities, is published on the Company's web site, www.ctilogistics.com.

Integrity in Financial Reporting

The Company has formed an audit committee consisting of independent director Peter Leonhardt (chair) and executive director Bruce Saxild. Meetings are also attended by David Mellor (finance director) and the chief group accountant. The audit committee has a formal charter which has been approved by the board of directors. The charter is published on the Company's website, www.ctilogistics.com. The size and composition of the audit committee is considered to be appropriate for the size and complexity of the Company.

The audit committee reports directly to the board of directors and has unlimited access to the Company's external auditors and company employees. The audit committee meets regularly with the external auditors and reviews all comments and findings from them.

The external auditors meet with the board of directors at least twice a year to review their audit procedures and findings. It is the policy of the external auditors to rotate the audit partner at 5 yearly intervals. The board is satisfied with the external auditor's competence and independence.

In accordance with the Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council best practices guidelines, the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer have written to the board giving assurances as the accuracy and integrity of the Company's financial statements.

Timely and Balanced Disclosure

The board is committed to ensuring that all matters which should be disclosed to the market are disclosed in a timely and balanced manner. All matters for disclosure are vetted and authorised by the board prior to disclosure.

The Company does not have written policies for compliance with Australian Securities Exchange Listing Rules disclosure requirements, but as the three executive directors are necessarily involved in the day to day operations of the group businesses, all matters arising at board meetings, audit committee meetings and the executive director's meetings (a sub-committee of the board of directors) are considered and any matters that may require disclosure are vetted and authorised by the board prior to disclosure.

Corporate Governance Statement

Rights of Shareholders

The board of directors encourages direct communication with shareholders.

Shareholders are encouraged to attend general meetings where formal and informal discussions can take place with board members, senior employees and the external auditors.

The Company's external auditors are always invited to attend the Company's Annual General Meeting and are available to answer shareholders' queries at that time.

Shareholders may also communicate freely with board members at any time.

The Company's website will continue to be developed as a medium to facilitate communication with shareholders.

Risk Recognition and Management

The board has established policies and procedures to recognise, minimise and manage all aspects of risk affecting the Company. Although in a number of cases these policies are not formally documented, they are considered appropriate for a company of this size.

The board has overseen with the management of each business unit the drawing up of a risk management plan. Management has submitted reports to the board on the areas of risk, the impacts and risk categorisation affecting the business units.

A robust system for identifying, monitoring and mitigating material risk throughout the group has been established and each business unit can access the system on-line. It is reviewed annually and updated immediately a change is identified.

The audit committee has the ability to review internal financial control procedures.

A risk and disaster management plan covering the Company's electronic data facilities is in place and is reviewed periodically.

Whilst there is no formal internal audit function, the Company's chief financial officer performs and delegates certain internal audit procedures on a rotational basis throughout the year.

The chairman and chief executive officer as well as the chief financial officer sign a letter of representation to the external auditors in relation to the matters contained in the annual accounts.

The Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council best practices guidelines recommend that the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer write to the board giving assurances regarding risk recognition and management, so that the board is assured of considering all relevant factors. This was not considered necessary as the chief executive officer is also the chairman of the Company's board of directors and the chief financial officer is also a member of the Company's board of directors.

Corporate Governance Statement

Enhanced Performance

The board evaluates the performance of key executives against a range of performance criteria.

The current composition of the board obviates a measurable review of the board's performance and the size of the Company does not warrant an independent assessment.

Board members have access to continuing education within their spheres of operation and the board encourages directors and staff to embark on continuing professional development.

Directors have access to all information required to efficiently discharge responsibility and may request additional information from management at any time. Board meetings are rotated around the Company's various locations and operational management are invited to attend board meetings on a regular basis to facilitate directors' understanding of operational matters.

Remuneration

The Company has established a remuneration committee comprising Peter Leonhardt (chair) and David Watson. This committee reviews and makes recommendations on remuneration policies for the Company including, in particular, those governing the directors. Remuneration of directors is periodically benchmarked against similar small listed companies. Directors' emoluments are set out in the remuneration report on pages 6 to 7 of this annual report.

Although the Company has an Employee Share and Option Plan the Company does not currently reward employees via equity based remuneration.

Interests of Stakeholders

The board acknowledges the legitimate interests of all stakeholders and its legal and other obligations to employees, clients and the community as a whole.

Being a relatively small company, there is not a published code of conduct but the board has recognised these obligations through its policies on such matters as ethical standards and occupational health and safety.

The board encourages all employees to conduct business in a fair and ethical manner and to report any instances where standards may be at risk.

Shareholder Information

THE TWENTY LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE
David R Watson	15,052,238	30.58
David Watson Nominees Pty Ltd	2,337,075	4.75
Parmelia Pty Ltd	2,303,656	4.68
HSBC Custody Nominees (Australia) Limited	1,974,385	4.01
DAM Nominees Pty Ltd	1,918,096	3.90
Bruce E Saxild and Michelle P Saxild	1,874,419	3.81
Aberdeen Management Pty Ltd	1,707,556	3.47
W W Nominees Pty Ltd	1,571,935	3.19
Catherine R Watson	1,519,572	3.09
Dixon Trust Pty Ltd	1,405,528	2.86
Beda Nominees Pty Ltd	1,351,078	2.74
Fortunegreen Pty Ltd	1,288,800	2.62
Peachtree Pty Ltd	906,487	1.84
William Grove	655,972	1.33
Australian Marketing Services Pty Ltd	596,376	1.21
National Nominees Limited	581,566	1.18
Walter J Hall and Hilary M Hall	518,329	1.05
David A Mellor	459,916	0.94
Brian G Vernon and Myrna R Dewar	385,920	0.78
Bruce E Saxild	289,267	0.59
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	38,698,171	78.62
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SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

The Company's register of substantial shareholders recorded the following information as at 30 September 2011.

	NUMBER OF SHARES	PERCENTAGE
David R Watson	24,225,566	49.22
David A Mellor	4,924,030	10.00
Bruce E Saxild	3,521,469	7.15

DISTRIBUTION OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2011

(i) Distribution schedule of holdings	NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS ORDINARY SHARES
1 - 1,000	63
1,001 - 5,000	91
5,001 - 10,000	85
10,001 - 100,000	184
100,001 and over	47
	<hr/>
	470
	<hr/>

(ii) There were 29 shareholders holding less than a marketable parcel of ordinary shares.

(iii) There were a total of 49,222,517 ordinary shares on issue.

VOTING RIGHTS

Ordinary shares carry voting rights of one vote per share.

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