CTI LOGISTICS LIMITED

ABN 69 008 778 925

ANNUAL REPORT 2016

Contents

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
Owen Roy Venter

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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 30 August 2016. 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.

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 2016.

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, executive chairman and chief executive officer 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 and risk 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 served as a director of 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 and risk 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). He is a member of the audit and risk committee. 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, specialised flooring logistics and provision of security services.

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

Declared and paid during the year	Cents per share	Total amount Franked	Date of payment
Interim 2016 ordinary	4.0	$2,719,560	15 April 2016
Final 2015 ordinary	4.0	$2,633,228	20 November 2015

Declared after end of year
No dividend has been declared after balance sheet date.

Review of operations and results
The group is a transport and logistics provider in couriers, parcels, taxi trucks, fleet management, general and contract warehousing and specialised flooring logistics.

Revenue from operations was up 21.5% to $150,640,994. Reported profit before tax for the year was $22,096,141 up 155% on the previous year. After tax earnings per share for the year was 30.2 cents per share. The underlying profit before tax for the year was $5,672,964, down 34.4% after excluding $18.9 million profit on the sale of property and $2.5 million impairment of operating and investment properties. EBITDA for the year excluding the above property-related items was $14,239,079, down 13.6% on the previous year.

The results for the period were impacted by a combination of:
• continued downturn in business activity and increased pressure on margins, particularly in Western Australia
• impairment of $2.5 million relating to investment and operating properties to reflect market conditions in Western Australia
• costs associated with the implementation of a new distribution model and warehouse management system in the second and third quarters for the group's largest warehousing client
• costs incurred in relocating the NSW operations to the new Gregory Hills warehouse including costs of onboarding three new third party logistics (3PL) clients
• sale and leaseback of a long term property holding at Bibra Lake
• the acceptance of an offer to sell two non-core properties, crystallising prior period capital losses to offset capital gains
• proceeds from property sales used to fund the GMK Logistics acquisition and debt repayment, resulting in a significant reduction in gearing to more normal levels
• completion of the expansion of the Hazelmere warehouse facility and doubling of warehouse capacity at the site to 26,500 sqm
• implementation in the fourth quarter of sustainable cost-saving and productivity initiatives to adjust to the lower levels of activity in Western Australia

The group's net assets increased by 29.3% compared with the previous year which is largely attributable to the current year's profit after tax, including the profit on sale of the Bibra Lake property, an issue of 1.7 million shares in respect of the underwriting of the November 2015 dividend and the issue of shares from the Company's dividend re-investment plan in November 2015 and April 2016.

Operating cash flow declined from $13.1 million to $9.9 million, reflecting the difficult trading conditions in the current period. The group's receivables and cash flow management remained well controlled with significant improvement in debtors days outstanding over the prior year. With a diverse and large customer base, the strength of the group's focus on receivables management is reflected in the value of receivables written off during the year representing only 0.1% of revenue, consistent with the previous year.

The Company reduced interest bearing debt by $6.6 million from the proceeds of property sales and by underwriting the November 2015 dividend. The reduction in debt was achieved after allowing for cost of plant, equipment and motor vehicles and the deferred payment in September 2015 of $14.2 million to the vendors of GMK Logistics.

The Company paid an interim dividend of 4c per share and the board, having given due consideration to current operating conditions, has not declared a final dividend for the financial year ended 30 June 2016. CTI has historically paid dividends to its shareholders twice a year and expects to resume paying dividends in respect of the 2016/17 financial year, subject to continued improvements in financial performance.

In view of the uncertain market conditions, particularly in Western Australia, the 2016/17 year will see the Company:
• maintain a strong focus on safety
• continue to deliver on cost savings and productivity improvement measures to counter market driven margin compression
• maintain a stable financial platform from which to grow the Company in the future
• continue to explore further opportunities for the acquisition of businesses in fields related to or compatible with the group's existing core operations.

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.

Events subsequent to balance date
The group executed unconditional offers for the disposal of two non-core properties on the 16 and 24 June 2016, with settlement expected in early September 2016. The properties are recognised as held-for-sale assets at 30 June 2016, and the sale results in a profit after tax of $2,845,000. (refer note 33)

On the 17 August 2016 the group entered into a contract to purchase the trade and assets of a bolt on WA transport business for $1,830,000 with settlement expected on 1 September 2016.

Other than the matters discussed above, the directors are not aware of any other matters or circumstances 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.

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 O Venter. He was appointed to the position on 26 August 2016.

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	9	9
D A Mellor	9	9
B E Saxild	9	9
D R Watson	9	9
M D Watson	9	9

Audit and Risk Committee

	Number Held	Number Attended
P J Leonhardt	2	2
B E Saxild	2	2
M D Watson	2	2

Remuneration Committee

	Number Held	Number Attended
P J Leonhardt	1	1
D R Watson	1	1

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	-	588,993
D A Mellor	522,080	5,183,088
B E Saxild	347,120	4,438,058
D R Watson	18,062,683	11,518,375
M D Watson	324,512	-

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.

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.

Directors' Report

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 24 of the financial statements. There were no non-audit services provided during the year. The directors are satisfied the auditor did not compromise the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001.

A copy of the auditor's independence declaration as required under section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001 is set out on page 7.

Directors' Report

Remuneration report - audited

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. Key management personnel transactions
E. 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 $	Superannuation $	Share-based payments $	Total $
2016					
P J Leonhardt	57,500	-	-	-	57,500
*D A Mellor	397,022	8,427	35,034	69,871	510,354
*B E Saxild	533,535	24,297	34,884	69,871	662,587
*D R Watson	490,620	26,846	34,980	-	552,446
M D Watson	34,703	-	3,296	-	37,999
Total	1,513,380	59,570	108,194	139,742	1,820,886
2015					
P J Leonhardt	57,500	-	-	-	57,500
*D A Mellor	490,069	16,966	34,500	40,870	582,405
*B E Saxild	517,893	22,954	34,500	40,870	616,217
*D R Watson	491,100	21,276	34,500	-	546,876
M D Watson	31,963	-	3,246	-	35,209
Total	1,588,525	61,196	106,746	81,740	1,838,207

*The cash salary and fees of the Executive Directors has not changed for the last two financial years. Any movement up or down is due to variations in the amount of accrued leave taken or not taken during the financial year by the director concerned.

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.

Directors' Report

Remuneration report – audited (continued)

D. Key management personnel transactions
Movement in shares
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	Other changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
P J Leonhardt	544,076	44,917	588,993
D A Mellor	5,705,168	-	5,705,168
B E Saxild	4,785,178	-	4,785,178
D R Watson	29,581,058	-	29,581,058
M D Watson	324,512	-	324,512

E. 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 directors.

Employee Share Plan
ESP shares
The number of ESP 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.

	Balance at the start of the year	Issued during the year	Exercised	Balance at the end of the year
D A Mellor (issued 05/12/11, 01/12/14)	330,000	-	-	330,000
B E Saxild (issued 05/12/11, 01/12/14)	330,000	-	-	330,000

The shares may be purchased with the assistance of an interest-free, limited recourse loan for a term of 10 years. The shares are priced using a Black-Scholes pricing model to determine the fair value and are amortised over the 2 year vesting period through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

DAVID WATSON
Director

Perth, WA
30 August 2016

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 2016 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.

KPMG

KPMG

Graham Hogg

Partner

Perth

30 August 2016

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and other Comprehensive Income for the year ended 30 June 2016

	Notes	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Revenue from operations	5	150,640,994	123,959,117
Other income	6	20,764,686	446,518
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(231,125)	(1,052,571)
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,222,177)	(3,440,208)
Employee benefits expense		(54,196,462)	(42,984,007)
Subcontractor expense		(29,737,577)	(34,598,945)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	7	(7,438,377)	(5,572,147)
Motor vehicle and transport costs		(28,704,653)	(13,299,404)
Property costs		(13,099,100)	(5,397,413)
Other expenses		(12,212,435)	(7,155,422)
Results from operating activities		24,563,774	10,905,518
Finance income		68,425	99,431
Finance expenses	7	(2,536,058)	(2,356,960)
Net finance costs		(2,467,633)	(2,257,529)
Profit before income tax		22,096,141	8,647,989
Income tax expense	8	(1,794,508)	(2,718,949)
Profit for the year	21	20,301,633	5,929,040
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Available-for-sale financial assets – net change in fair value		(1,902)	9,909
Total comprehensive income		**20,299,731**	**5,938,949**
Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company – adjusted for bonus share issue		Cents	Cents
Basic earnings per share	29a	30.20	9.21
Diluted earnings per share	29b	30.20	9.17

The above consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2016

	Notes	2016 $	Consolidated 2015 *Restated $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	9	2,161,728	6,100,802
Trade and other receivables	10	19,987,439	21,086,429
Inventories	11	134,133	365,258
Income tax receivable		1,730,003	975,966
Property held-for-sale	33	2,300,907	6,748,932
Total current assets		26,314,210	35,277,387
Non-current assets			
Available-for-sale financial assets	12	88,848	91,566
Property, plant and equipment	13	97,985,196	89,317,623
Investment properties	14	3,567,220	6,079,644
Intangible assets	15	29,933,929	31,121,478
Total non-current assets		131,575,193	126,610,311
Total assets		157,889,403	161,887,698
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	16	10,732,207	25,212,997
Contingent consideration	32	160,105	-
Borrowings	17	1,699,857	2,574,972
Provisions	19	3,886,183	3,853,124
Total current liabilities		16,478,352	31,641,093
Non-current liabilities			
Contingent consideration	32	-	1,500,000
Borrowings	18	58,321,329	64,089,710
Deferred tax liabilities	8e	1,566,766	1,482,168
Provisions	19	1,149,600	1,015,075
Total non-current liabilities		61,037,695	68,086,953
Total liabilities		77,516,047	99,728,046
Net assets		**80,373,356**	**62,159,652**
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	20	21,656,107	18,673,329
Reserves	21a	1,581,266	1,299,185
Retained profits	21b	57,135,983	42,187,138
Total equity		**80,373,356**	**62,159,652**

*Restated - refer note 32

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 2016

	Notes	Contributed equity $	Reserves $	Retained profits $	Total equity $
Consolidated					
Balance at 1 July 2014		15,698,075	1,035,057	41,369,801	58,102,933
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	9,909	5,929,040	5,938,949
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Contributions of equity /share issue	20	2,426,746	-	-	2,426,746
Share-based payment transactions	31	-	254,219	-	254,219
Dividends provided for or paid	22	548,508	-	(5,111,703)	(4,563,195)
Balance at 30 June 2015		18,673,329	1,299,185	42,187,138	62,159,652
Total comprehensive income for the year			(1,902)	20,301,633	20,299,731
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:					
Contributions of equity /share issue	20	2,669,767	-	-	2,669,767
Share-based payment transactions	31	-	283,983	-	283,983
Dividends provided for or paid	22	313,011	-	(5,352,788)	(5,039,777)
Balance at 30 June 2016		21,656,107	1,581,266	57,135,983	80,373,356

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 2016

	Notes	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers (inclusive of goods and services tax)		166,941,042	138,959,998
Payments to suppliers and employees (inclusive of goods and services tax)		(152,291,402)	(120,385,576)
Dividends received		4,278	4,140
Interest received		68,425	99,431
Interest paid		(2,391,887)	(1,785,406)
Income tax refund received		1,475,975	1,141,800
Income taxes paid		(3,939,105)	(4,946,519)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	28	9,867,326	13,087,868
Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(15,085,398)	(26,940,305)
Payments for intangibles - security lines		(2,313)	(42,350)
Payments for intangibles - software		(287,708)	(228,468)
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash acquired		(14,194,011)	(9,400,000)
Proceed from sale of investment property		-	1,300,000
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		26,657,670	2,225,874
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(2,911,760)	(33,085,249)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		20,500,000	31,462,067
Proceeds from issue of shares		2,669,765	426,746
Repayment of borrowings		(29,024,628)	(3,478,865)
Dividend paid to Company's shareholders		(5,039,777)	(4,563,195)
Net cash (outflow)/intflow from financing activities		(10,894,640)	23,846,753
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(3,939,074)	3,849,372
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		6,100,802	2,251,430
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year	9	2,161,728	6,100,802

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 2016 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "group" and individually as "group entities"). The group is a for-profit entity and primarily is involved in the provision of logistics and transport services, rental of property 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.*

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 August 2016.

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 Company's and subsidiaries functional currency and the group's presentation currency.

(b) PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

Subsidiaries

The financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all entities controlled by CTI Logistics Limited ("Company") as at 30 June 2016 and the results of all subsidiaries for the period the Company controlled them during the year then ended.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the group. The group controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which control commences until the date on which control ceases.

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

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.

(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 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 group's Executive Chairman 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) 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(f).

(e) 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.

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 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.

(f) 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

(g) 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.

(h) 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 statement of profit or loss. 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(j).

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(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.

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 15.

(i) 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 statement of financial position.

(j) 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.

(k) 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.

(l) INVESTMENTS AND OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Classification

The group classifies its investments in 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.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(i) 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(h).

(m) 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(h)).

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

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) 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 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.

(o) 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.

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.

(p) 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.

(q) 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 or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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.

(r) 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.

(s) 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.

(t) 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*) *Share-based payment transactions*

An Employee Share Plan ("ESP") allows certain group employees to acquire shares of the Company. The grant date fair value of the shares granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period during which the employees become unconditionally entitled to the shares. The fair value of the shares granted is measured using a Black-Scholes pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the shares were granted. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of shares that vest.

Employees have been granted a limited recourse 10 year interest-free loan in which to acquire the shares. The loan has not been recognised as the Company only has recourse to the value of the shares.

(u) 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(v) 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.

(w) 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.

(x) 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.

(y) PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The financial information for the parent entity, CTI Logistics Limited, disclosed in note 30 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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(z) ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

Non-current assets are classified as held-for-sale if it is highly probable that they will be recovered primarily through sale rather than through continuing use.

Such assets are generally measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Impairment losses on initial classification as held-for-sale and subsequent gains and losses on re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Once classified as held-for-sale, property, plant and equipment are no longer depreciated.

(aa) NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 July 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the group are set out below. The group does not plan to adopt these standards early. The impact of these new standards are not yet known.

(i) AASB 9 Financial Instruments

AASB 9 includes revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial instruments, including a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment on financial assets, and the new general hedge accounting requirements. AASB 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 9.

(ii) AASB 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

AASB 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including AASB 118 Revenue, AASB 111 Construction Contracts and IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes.

AASB 15 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 15.

(iii) AASB 16 Leases

AASB 16 removes the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases – for the lessee – effectively treating all leases as finance leases.

Short-term leases (less than 12 months) and leases of low-value assets (such as personal computers) are exempt from the lease accounting requirements.

There are also changes in accounting over the life of the lease. In particular, companies will now recognise a front-loaded pattern of expense for most leases, even when they pay constant annual rentals.

Lessor accounting remains similar to current practice – i.e. lessors continue to classify leases as finance and operating leases. The group is assessing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the application of AASB 16.

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.

Intangible assets

The group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 1(h). The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations as described in note 15. The fair value of trade names acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that are expected to be avoided as a result of the trade names being owned. The fair value of customer relationships acquired in a business combination is determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, whereby the subject asset is valued after deducting a fair return on all other assets that are part of creating the related cash flows.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Overview
The group has exposure to the following risks from their use of financial instruments:
(a) *Market risk*
(b) *Credit risk*
(c) *Liquidity 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) 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. Therefore no sensitivity analysis is completed.

The group is not exposed to commodity price risk, or foreign exchange risk from currency exposure.

(ii) 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, 12.53% (2015 – 15%) of borrowings were at fixed rates.

(iii) 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 2016	**2016**	**Weighted average interest rate 2015**	**2015**
	%	**$**	**%**	**$**
Bank loans and other loans	2.77	56,500,000	3.12	62,635,000
Cash and cash equivalents	1.82	2,161,728	2.22	6,100,802
Hire purchase liabilities	4.39	3,521,186	4.76	4,029,682

An analysis by maturities is provided in 3(c) below.

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

The group monitors loan covenants on a regular basis to ensure compliance with agreements.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Group sensitivity
The group's main interest rate risk arises from loans and cash and cash equivalents. At 30 June 2016, 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 $367,500 (2015 - change of 100bps: $438,445 higher/lower) for loans and higher/lower by $15,132 (2015 - change of 100bps: $42,706 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 2016. 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	
	2016 $	2015 $
Cash and cash equivalents	2,161,728	6,100,802
Trade receivables	17,337,826	17,201,595
Other receivables	1,294,003	1,597,013
	20,793,557	24,899,410

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and terms of trade are 30 days from month end. At 30 June 2016, 3.79% (2015 – 2.84%) of trade receivables of the group exceed 30 days.

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 $
2016			
Consolidated			
Trade receivables	239,013	418,737	657,750
2015			
Consolidated			
Trade receivables	259,957	248,648	508,605
Other	-	23,578	23,578
Total	259,957	272,226	532,183

At the reporting date the group has impaired trade receivables of $109,089 (2015 - $91,400) (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.

Notes to the Financial Statements

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The ageing of the impaired receivables is as follows:

	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
1 to 30 days	10,734	20,621
30 to 60 days	11,581	11,219
Over 60 days	86,774	59,560
Total	109,089	91,400

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

	2016	2015
Balance 1 July	91,400	82,676
Provision for impairment recognised during the year	97,220	91,380
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectable	(18,712)	(23,569)
Unused amount reversed	(60,819)	(59,087)
Balance 30 June	109,089	91,400

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

(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 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Floating rate		
Expiring within one year (note 18c)	8,000,000	-
Expiring beyond one year (note 18c)	8,641,404	29,586
	16,641,404	29,586

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

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.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Consolidated	1 year or less $	1 to 2 years $	2 to 5 years $	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows $	Carrying amount $
			Maturity			
2016						
Non-interest bearing	10,732,207	-	-	-	10,732,207	10,732,207
Variable rate	1,380,500	5,299,184	48,810,275	-	55,489,959	52,500,000
Fixed rate	1,986,347	5,313,552	511,042	242,446	8,053,387	7,521,186
Total	14,099,054	10,612,736	49,321,317	242,446	74,275,553	70,753,393
2015						
Non-interest bearing	25,212,997	1,500,000	-	-	26,712,997	26,712,997
Variable rate	1,661,055	1,661,055	54,280,439	-	57,602,549	52,635,000
Fixed rate	2,974,454	1,356,588	10,581,474	-	14,912,516	14,029,682
Total	29,848,506	4,517,643	64,861,913	-	99,228,062	93,377,679

(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 group has not disclosed the fair value for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables and payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair values.

The following tables present the group's assets measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2016.

	Consolidated 2016 Level 1 $	Consolidated 2015 Level 1 $
Available-for-sale financial assets		
Equity securities	88,848	91,566

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 statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the statement of financial position plus net debt.

During 2016, the group's gearing ratio decreased due to sale of property and a share issue and shareholders taking up the dividend reinvestment plan.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

The gearing ratios at 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2015 were as follows:

	Notes	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Total payables and borrowings	16,17,18,32	70,913,498	93,377,679
Less: cash and cash equivalents	9	(2,161,728)	(6,100,802)
Net debt		68,751,770	87,276,877
Total equity		80,373,356	62,159,652
Total capital		149,125,126	149,436,529
Gearing ratio		46%	58%

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Description of segments
Management has determined the operating segments based on the reports reviewed by the group's Executive Chairman. (note 1c)

The group's Executive Chairman considers the business from a product and services perspective and has identified three reportable segments: logistics, transport and property.

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

- Transport services - includes the provision of courier, taxi truck, parcel distribution and fleet management.
- Logistics services - includes the provision of warehousing and distribution, specialised flooring logistics, supply based management services and document storage services.
- Property - rental of owner-occupied and investment property.

"Other" segments include the manufacturing of plastic products (sold during the period) 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 Executive Chairman 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.

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(c) Information about reportable segments

The segment information provided to the group's Executive Chairman for the reportable segments for the year ended 30 June 2016 is as follows:

	Transport $	Logistics $	Property $	Other $	Consolidated $
2016					
Reportable segment revenue					
Sales to external customers	62,828,577	81,053,074	669,784	5,600,607	150,152,042
Intra and inter-segment revenue	9,415,144	84,093	4,447,217	1,326,793	15,273,247
Total segment revenue	72,243,721	81,137,167	5,117,001	6,927,400	165,425,289
Other income	13,237	1,353,258	18,902,139	49,362	20,317,996
Interest expense	229,630	49,437	1,062,991	4,766	1,346,824
Depreciation and amortisation	2,891,297	3,268,233	507,847	594,557	7,261,934
Reportable segment profit before income tax	2,325,062	3,007,698	18,462,055	1,020,444	24,815,259
Reportable segment assets	23,703,206	42,144,955	79,651,264	4,556,703	150,056,128
Reportable segment liabilities	14,925,621	13,638,023	45,782,185	2,535,912	76,881,741
2015					
Reportable segment revenue					
Sales to external customers	73,423,399	38,697,814	483,495	10,930,883	123,535,591
Intra and inter-segment revenue	7,481,731	163,346	6,124,762	1,430,205	15,200,044
Total segment revenue	80,905,130	38,861,160	6,608,257	12,361,088	138,735,635
Other income	37,010	142,561	(100,000)	18,570	98,141
Interest expense	328,119	18,610	1,389,557	24,531	1,760,817
Depreciation and amortisation	2,743,448	883,276	658,947	790,505	5,076,176
Reportable segment profit before income tax	4,695,647	1,342,765	3,082,103	1,373,349	10,473,864
Reportable segment assets	26,634,296	38,113,599	78,912,989	5,627,961	149,288,845
Reportable segment liabilities	9,498,303	32,873,164	47,465,398	1,694,213	91,531,078

(d) Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit, assets and liabilities and other material items

	Notes	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Revenues			
Total segment revenue for reportable segments		165,425,289	138,735,635
Elimination of intra-segment and inter-segment revenue		(15,273,247)	(15,200,044)
Unallocated revenue		488,952	423,525
Consolidated revenue	5	150,640,994	123,959,117
Profit			
Total profit before tax for reportable segments		24,815,259	10,473,864
Unallocated amounts		(2,719,118)	(1,825,875)
Consolidated profit before income tax		22,096,141	8,647,989

Notes to the Financial Statements

4. SEGMENT INFORMATION (continued)

(d) Reconciliations of reportable segment assets and liabilities and other material items (continued)

	Note	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Assets			
Total assets for reportable segments		150,056,128	149,288,845
Unallocated amounts		7,833,275	12,598,853
Consolidated total assets		157,889,403	161,887,698
Liabilities			
Total liabilities for reportable segments		76,881,741	91,531,078
Unallocated amounts		634,306	8,196,968
Consolidated total liabilities		77,516,047	99,728,046
Other material items			
Interest Income			
Unallocated amounts		68,425	99,431
Consolidated interest income		68,425	99,431
Other income			
Total for reportable segments		20,317,996	98,141
Unallocated amounts		446,690	348,377
Consolidated other income		20,764,686	446,518
Interest expense			
Total for reportable segments		1,346,824	1,760,817
Unallocated amounts		1,045,063	24,589
Consolidated interest expense		2,391,887	1,785,406
Depreciation and amortisation			
Total for reportable segments		7,261,934	5,076,176
Unallocated amounts		176,443	495,971
Consolidated depreciation and amortisation	7	7,438,377	5,572,147

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

5. REVENUE

	2016	2015
Revenue from operations		
Sales revenue		
Sale of goods	1,646,415	8,200,904
Services	148,320,517	115,256,577
	149,966,932	123,457,481
Other revenue		
Dividends	4,278	4,140
Rent	669,784	497,496
	674,062	501,636
	150,640,994	123,959,117

6. OTHER INCOME

	2016	2015
Net gain/(loss) on disposal of:		
- property	18,902,139	(100,000)
- motor vehicles	59,727	86,602
- plant and equipment	(53,863)	77,068
Contingent consideration write-back (refer note 32)	1,339,895	-
Other	516,788	382,848
	20,764,686	446,518

The group disposed of its Bibra Lake property on 15 October 2015 for $26,000,000. The profit on sale of land and buildings net of disposal costs amounted to $18,902,139 and has been recognised in full in the year to 30 June 2016. The group has utilised available capital losses to offset the capital gain arising on the disposal.

Notes to the Financial Statements

7. EXPENSES

	Consolidated 2016	2015
Profit before income tax includes the following specific expenses:		
Employee benefits		
Defined contribution superannuation	3,717,690	3,063,923
Share-based payments	283,983	254,219
Depreciation and amortisation		
Buildings	473,402	587,742
Investment properties	57,301	63,724
Plant and equipment and motor vehicles	5,430,104	4,437,542
Security lines	12,355	16,244
Software	184,770	74,543
Trade name and customer relationships	1,280,445	392,352
	7,438,377	5,572,147
Finance expenses		
Interest	2,391,887	1,785,406
Finance charges	144,171	571,554
	2,536,058	2,356,960
Rental expense relating to operating leases		
Minimum lease payments	6,131,147	4,112,792

8. INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax expense

	2016	2015
Current tax	1,655,571	2,636,489
Deferred tax	85,414	127,917
Under/(over) provided in prior years	53,523	(45,457)
Income tax expense	1,794,508	2,718,949
Deferred income tax (benefit)/expense included in income tax expense comprises:		
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax assets (note 8d)	353,993	(73,493)
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities (note 8e)	(268,579)	201,410
	85,414	127,917

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

	2016	2015
Profit before income tax expense	22,096,141	8,647,989
Tax at the Australian rate of 30% (2015 - 30%)	6,628,842	2,594,397
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Depreciation and amortisation	139,872	130,013
Share-based payment	85,195	76,266
Rebatable dividends	(1,833)	(1,774)
Impairment of properties	750,000	-
Sale of property	(5,347,423)	30,000
Sale of business	-	48,014
Reversal of contingent consideration	(401,969)	-
Sundry items	(111,699)	(112,510)
	1,740,985	2,764,406
(Over)/under provision in prior years	53,523	(45,457)
Income tax expense	1,794,508	2,718,949

Notes to the Financial Statements

8. INCOME TAXES (continued)

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
(c) Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Net deferred tax - (credited)/debited directly to equity (note 8d)	816	(4,247)

	2016 $	2015 $
(d) Deferred tax assets		Restated
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Doubtful debts	32,726	24,420
Employee benefits	1,510,735	1,166,495
Depreciation and amortisation	64,356	388,323
Other	73,062	91,933
	1,680,879	1,671,171
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 32)	-	367,948
Amounts recognised directly in equity		
Available-for-sale financial assets	816	(4,247)
	1,681,695	2,034,872
Set-off of deferred tax liabilities (note 8e)	(1,681,695)	(2,034,872)
Net deferred tax assets	-	-
Movements		
Balance 1 July	2,034,872	1,597,678
(Debited)/credited to profit or loss	(353,993)	73,493
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 32)	-	367,948
Debited to equity	816	(4,247)
Balance 30 June	1,681,695	2,034,872

	2016 $	2015 $
(e) Deferred tax liabilities		Restated
The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:		
Amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Depreciation	1,101,181	1,103,332
Intangible assets	2,147,280	2,413,708
	3,248,461	3,517,040
Set-off of deferred tax assets (note 8d)	(1,681,695)	(2,034,872)
Net deferred tax liabilities	1,566,766	1,482,168
Movements (deferred tax liabilities)		
Balance 1 July	3,517,040	901,922
Charged to profit or loss	(268,579)	201,410
Acquisition of subsidiary (note 32)	-	2,413,708
Balance 30 June	3,248,461	3,517,040

9. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2016 $	2015 $
Cash at bank and in hand at the end of the financial year as shown in the statement of cash flows	2,161,728	6,100,802

Cash at bank earns interest at varying rates between nil and 1.85% per annum (2015 - nil and 2.35% per annum).

Notes to the Financial Statements

10. CURRENT ASSETS - TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Trade receivables	17,446,915	17,292,995
Provision for impairment of receivables (note 3(b))	(109,089)	(91,400)
	17,337,826	17,201,595
Other receivables	1,294,003	1,597,013
Prepayments	1,355,610	2,287,821
	2,649,613	3,884,834
	19,987,439	21,086,429

11. CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES

Work in progress - at cost	39,876	266,717
Finished goods - at cost	94,257	98,541
	134,133	365,258

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

Listed securities		
Equity securities at fair value	88,848	91,566

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

Consolidated	Freehold land $	Freehold buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
1 July 2014					
Cost	25,160,576	28,122,659	23,502,342	18,869,774	95,655,351
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,437,642)	(14,290,788)	(6,389,723)	(25,118,153)
Net book amount	25,160,576	23,685,017	9,211,554	12,480,051	70,537,198
Year ended 30 June 2015					
Opening net book amount	25,160,576	23,685,017	9,211,554	12,480,051	70,537,198
Additions	23,125,940	284,283	1,735,497	3,942,840	29,088,560
Additions – acquisition of subsidiary (note 32)	-	-	2,931,644	-	2,931,644
Disposals	-	-	(276,456)	(1,189,107)	(1,465,563)
Transfer to property held-for-sale	(463,498)	(6,285,434)	-	-	(6,748,932)
Depreciation charge	-	(587,742)	(2,065,527)	(2,372,015)	(5,025,284)
Closing net book amount	47,823,018	17,096,124	11,536,712	12,861,769	89,317,623
At 30 June 2015					
Cost	47,823,018	19,899,871	23,801,268	20,395,642	111,919,799
Accumulated depreciation	-	(2,803,747)	(12,264,556)	(7,533,873)	(22,602,176)
Net book amount	47,823,018	17,096,124	11,536,712	12,861,769	89,317,623

Notes to the Financial Statements

13. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (continued)

Consolidated	Freehold land $	Freehold buildings $	Plant and equipment $	Motor vehicles $	Total $
Year ended 30 June 2016					
Opening net book amount	47,823,018	17,096,124	11,536,712	12,861,769	89,317,623
Additions	-	10,871,414	4,291,461	2,167,941	17,330,816
Transfers	-	39,102	(1,884,052)	1,844,950	-
Transfer to property held for sale	(275,000)	(174,747)	-	-	(449,747)
Transfer from property held- for- sale	-	98,562	-	-	98,562
Impairment of property	(1,450,000)	-	-	-	(1,450,000)
Disposals	-	(51,213)	(486,760)	(420,579)	(958,552)
Depreciation charge	-	(473,402)	(2,274,810)	(3,155,294)	(5,903,506)
Closing net book amount	46,098,018	27,405,840	11,182,551	13,298,787	97,985,196
At 30 June 2016					
Cost	46,098,018	30,617,881	25,916,265	25,594,358	128,226,522
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,212,041)	(14,733,714)	(12,295,571)	(30,241,326)
Net book amount	46,098,018	27,405,840	11,182,551	13,298,787	97,985,196

(a) Valuations

Due to changes in market conditions in Western Australia the directors have impaired two operating properties by $1,450,000.

(b) Non-current assets pledged as security

Refer to note 18(b) for information on non-current assets pledged as security.

14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Consolidated	Freehold land $	Freehold buildings $	Total $
1 July 2014			
Cost	6,288,384	2,261,210	8,549,594
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,006,226)	(1,006,226)
Net book amount	6,288,384	1,254,984	7,543,368
Year ended 30 June 2015			
Opening net book amount	6,288,384	1,254,984	7,543,368
Disposal	(1,400,000)	-	(1,400,000)
Depreciation charge	-	(63,724)	(63,724)
Closing net book amount	4,888,384	1,191,260	6,079,644
At 30 June 2015			
Cost	4,888,384	2,261,210	7,149,594
Accumulated depreciation	-	(1,069,950)	(1,069,950)
Net book amount	4,888,384	1,191,260	6,079,644
Year ended 30 June 2016			
Opening net book amount	4,888,384	1,191,260	6,079,644
Transfer to property held for sale	(511,414)	(893,709)	(1,405,123)
Impairment of property	(1,050,000)	-	(1,050,000)
Depreciation charge	-	(57,301)	(57,301)
Closing net book amount	3,326,970	240,250	3,567,220
At 30 June 2016			
Cost	3,326,970	480,000	3,806,970
Accumulated depreciation	-	(239,750)	(239,750)
Net book amount	3,326,970	240,250	3,567,220

Notes to the Financial Statements

14. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (continued)

(a) Valuations
Investment freehold land and buildings were valued by the directors at 30 June 2016 at $3,567,220 (2015 - directors' valuation $9,844,220). 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. Due to changes in market conditions in Western Australia the directors have impaired two non-core properties by $1,050,000.

(b) Disposal
During the prior year, the group sold an investment property for $1,300,000 resulting in a loss on sale of $100,000 after sale costs. Refer to note 33 for the property transferred to held-for-sale.

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

(d) Leasing arrangements

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 - $78,500 (2015 - $339,202), receivable later than one year but not later than five years - $190,125 (2015 - $60,000).

15. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Consolidated	**Goodwill**	**Trade names**	**Customer relationships**	**Security lines**	**Software**	**Consolidated Total**
At 1 July 2014	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Cost	4,243,501	594,064	1,712,057	1,449,692	550,740	8,550,054
Accumulated amortisation	-	(260,764)	(898,334)	(1,430,896)	(449,715)	(3,039,709)
Net book amount	4,243,501	333,300	813,723	18,796	101,025	5,510,345
Year ended 30 June 2015						
Opening net book amount	4,243,501	333,300	813,723	18,796	101,025	5,510,345
Additions	-	-	-	42,350	228,468	270,818
Disposals	(87,740)	-	-	(2,514)	-	(90,254)
Additions – acquisition of subsidiary (note 32)	17,868,016	1,495,593	6,550,099	-	-	25,913,708
Amortisation charge	-	(74,256)	(318,096)	(16,244)	(74,543)	(483,139)
Closing net book amount	22,023,777	1,754,637	7,045,726	42,388	254,950	31,121,478
At 30 June 2015*						
Cost	22,023,777	2,089,657	8,262,156	1,488,763	995,466	34,859,819
Accumulated amortisation	-	(335,020)	(1,216,430)	(1,446,375)	(740,516)	(3,738,341)
Net book amount	22,023,777	1,754,637	7,045,726	42,388	254,950	31,121,478
Year ended 30 June 2016						
Opening net book amount	22,023,777	1,754,637	7,045,726	42,388	254,950	28,707,770
Additions	-	-	-	2,313	287,708	290,021
Amortisation charge	-	(266,083)	(1,014,362)	(12,355)	(184,770)	(1,477,570)
Closing net book amount	22,023,777	1,488,554	6,031,364	32,346	357,888	29,933,929
At 30 June 2016						
Cost	22,023,777	2,089,657	8,262,156	1,491,076	1,283,174	35,149,840
Accumulated amortisation	-	(601,103)	(2,230,792)	(1,458,730)	(925,286)	(5,215,911)
Net book amount	22,023,777	1,488,554	6,031,364	32,346	357,888	29,933,929

*Restated – refer note 32

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.

15. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

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

	Transport $	Logistics $	Other $	Total $
2016	4,111,690	17,868,016	44,071	22,023,777
2015	4,111,690	17,868,016	44,071	22,023,777

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 recoverable and that there is no impairment.

Key assumptions used for value-in-use calculations
Growth rate of 2.5% (2015-3.5%) based on the inflation rate is used to extrapolate cash flows beyond the one year budget for an additional four years and a terminal value was calculated after 5 years. Nominal post tax discount rate of 9.0% (2015-10.5%), is used to discount the forecast future attributable post-tax cash flows when performing the value-in-use calculations.

The estimated recoverable amount of the Bunbury Freight Services's CGU exceeded its carrying amount by $250,000. Management has identified that a reasonably possible change in its key discount rate and EBITDA margin would cause the carrying amount to exceed the recoverable amount, as follows.

	Change required for carrying amount to equal recoverable amount 2016
Discount rate increase	1.1%
Budgeted EBITDA margins decline	0.7%

16. CURRENT LIABILITIES - TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2016 $	2015 $
Trade and other payables	10,732,207	9,864,161
Deferred consideration payable (note 32)	-	14,178,422
Trade payable - secured	-	1,170,414
	10,732,207	25,212,997

17. CURRENT LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Secured		
Hire purchase liabilities (note 25b)	1,699,857	2,574,972

18. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS

Secured		
Bank loans	56,500,000	62,635,000
Hire purchase liabilities (note 25b)	1,821,329	1,454,710
Total secured non-current interest-bearing borrowings	58,321,329	64,089,710

(a) Total secured liabilities

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

Secured		
Bank loans	56,500,000	62,635,000
Hire purchase liabilities (note 25b)	3,521,186	4,029,682
Total secured liabilities	60,021,186	66,664,682

18. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS (continued)

(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 carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current interest-bearing liabilities are:

	Consolidated	
	2016	2015
Current	**$**	**$**
Floating charge		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,161,728	6,100,802
Receivables	18,631,829	18,798,608
Inventories	134,133	365,258
Total current assets pledged as security	20,927,690	25,264,668
First mortgage		
Freehold land and buildings	39,187,475	36,157,074
Investment properties	1,435,424	1,435,424
	40,622,899	37,592,498
Floating charge		
Available-for-sale financial assets	88,848	91,566
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles	24,481,338	24,398,481
Freehold land and buildings	34,825,144	35,512,893
Investment properties	3,567,220	6,079,644
Intangible assets	390,234	297,338
	63,352,784	66,379,922
Total non-current assets pledged as security	103,975,683	103,972,420
Total assets pledged as security	124,903,373	129,237,088

(c) Financing arrangements

Unrestricted access was available at balance date to the following lines of credit:

Credit standby arrangements		
Total facilities		
Cash advance and interchangeable	8,000,000	-
Secured financial guarantee and documentary credit	3,000,000	1,200,000
Secured bill acceptance facility	65,135,000	62,635,000
	76,135,000	63,835,000
Used at balance date		
Secured bill acceptance facility	56,500,000	62,635,000
Secured financial guarantee and documentary credit facility	2,993,596	1,170,414
	59,493,596	63,805,414
Bank loan facility		
Total facility	76,135,000	63,835,000
Used at balance date	(59,493,596)	(63,805,414)
Unused at balance date	16,641,404	29,586

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 2.10% - 3.60% per annum on the bill facilities, 5.84% per annum on overdraft (2015 - bill facilities (2.90% - 3.53%), overdraft – 9.22%).

18. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES – BORROWINGS (continued)

(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:

Consolidated	2016 Carrying amount $	2016 Fair value $	2015 Carrying amount $	2015 Fair value $
On-balance sheet				
Non-traded financial liabilities				
Bank loans	56,500,000	56,500,000	62,635,000	62,635,000
Hire purchase liabilities	3,521,186	3,812,569	4,029,682	4,277,258
Total secured liabilities	60,021,186	60,312,569	66,664,682	66,912,258

19. NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - PROVISIONS

Employee benefits	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Current	3,886,183	3,853,124
Non-current	1,149,600	1,015,075
	5,035,783	4,868,199

20. CONTRIBUTED EQUITY

(a) Share capital

Ordinary shares (fully paid)	Consolidated Number of shares	Consolidated $
At 30 June 2015		
Opening balance	63,746,681	15,698,075
Shares issued (note 32)	1,428,571	2,000,000
Employee share plan	10,000	17,600
Dividend reinvestment plan	280,448	409,146
Bonus share plan	364,991	548,508
Closing balance	65,830,691	18,673,329
At 30 June 2016		
Opening balance	65,830,691	18,673,329
Shares issued (net of transaction costs)	1,688,180	2,059,580
Dividend reinvestment plan	690,485	706,204
Bonus share plan	316,579	313,011
Less: Transaction costs arising on share issue	-	(96,017)
Closing balance	68,525,935	21,656,107

In November 2015 the Company issued 1,688,180 new ordinary shares at $1.22.

During the year the Company made bonus issues of 316,579 (2015 – 364,991) new ordinary shares under the Company's Bonus Share Plan.

At 30 June 2016 there were 2,210,000 contingently issuable shares (2015 – 2,210,000) relating to shares issued under the Company's Employee Share Plan (refer to note 31).

(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

21. RESERVES AND RETAINED PROFITS

	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
(a) Reserves		
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve	8,272	10,174
Share-based payment reserve	1,572,994	1,289,011
	1,581,266	1,299,185
Movements		
Available-for-sale investments revaluation reserve		
Balance 1 July	10,174	265
Revaluation, net of tax	(1,902)	9,909
Balance 30 June	8,272	10,174
Share-based payment reserve		
Balance 1 July	1,289,011	1,034,792
Share-based payment transactions	283,983	254,219
Balance 30 June	1,572,994	1,289,011
(b) Retained profits		
Movements		
Balance 1 July	42,187,138	41,369,801
Profit for the year	20,301,633	5,929,040
Dividends	(5,352,788)	(5,111,703)
Balance 30 June	57,135,983	42,187,138

(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(l). Amounts are recognised in profit or loss when the associated assets are sold or impaired.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve comprises the expenses incurred from the issue of the Company's shares under the Employee Share Plan. Refer to note 31 and note 1(t).

22. DIVIDENDS

	Parent Entity 2016 $	Parent Entity 2015 $
(a) Ordinary shares		
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2015 of 4.0 cents (2014 – 4.0 cents) per fully paid share, paid on 20 November 2015 (2014 – 31 October 2014)		
Fully franked dividend based on tax paid @ 30% (2014 - 30%)	2,633,228	2,549,867
Less – bonus issue of ordinary shares under the Company's Bonus Share Plan.	(157,195)	(308,721)
	2,476,033	2,241,146
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2016 of 4.0 cents per fully paid share, paid on 15 April 2016 (2015 - 17 April 2015)		
Fully franked dividend based on tax paid @ 30% (2015 - 30%)	2,719,560	2,561,836
Less – bonus issue of ordinary shares under the Company's Bonus Share Plan.	(155,816)	(239,787)
	2,563,744	2,322,049
(b) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period		
No dividend has been declared after balance sheet date. (2015 – 4.0 cents fully franked based on tax paid at 30%. The aggregate amount of the proposed dividend expected to be paid out of retained profits at 30 June 2015, but not recognised as a liability at 2015 year end, was)	-	2,633,228

Notes to the Financial Statements

22. DIVIDENDS (continued)

(c) Franked dividends

Franking credits available at 30 June 2016 for subsequent financial years based on a tax rate of 30% - $20,066,523 (2015 - $16,658,488 - 30%). The income tax receivable at 30 June 2016 has not been adjusted for in this franking credit amount.

23. RELATED PARTIES

(a) Parent entity

CTI Logistics Limited is the ultimate Australian parent entity of the group and head entity of the tax consolidated group.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel compensation

	Consolidated 2016 $	Consolidated 2015 $
Key management personnel compensation comprised the following:		
Short-term	1,572,950	1,649,721
Post-employment	108,194	106,746
Share-based payments	139,742	81,740
	1,820,886	1,838,207

24. 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:		
Audit services		
KPMG Australia		
Audit and review of financial reports	123,500	108,000

25. COMMITMENTS

(a) Capital commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the reporting date but not recognised as liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment		
Payable within one year	681,839	873,690

(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:		
Less than one year	13,793,693	9,060,379
Between one and five years	34,365,384	26,906,324
Later than five years	23,727,687	11,259,661
	71,886,764	47,226,364

Notes to the Financial Statements

26. 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) 2016 %	2015 %
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 Transport Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Freight Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Action Logistics (WA) 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
Logico Operations Group Pty Ltd (formerly Logico Operations Group Limited)	Australia	100	100
Other controlled entities			
Directly controlled by CTI Investments Pty Ltd			
Lafe (WA) Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Freightlines Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Blackwood Industries Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Australian Fulfilment Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Directly controlled by Blackwood Industries Pty Ltd			
Efal Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Online Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Records Management Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
CTI Quarantine & Fumigation Services Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Directly controlled by Consolidated Transport Industries Pty Ltd			
Foxline Logistics Pty Ltd	Australia	100	100
Directly controlled by Logico Operations Group Pty Ltd			
G.M. Kane & Sons 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 27.

27. 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.

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

	Consolidated	
	2016	**2015**
	$	**$**
Profit for the year	20,301,633	5,929,040
Depreciation and amortisation	7,438,377	5,572,146
Impairment of property	2,500,000	-
Reversal of contingent consideration	(1,339,895)	-
Provision for doubtful debts	17,688	8,724
Net gain on sale of non-current assets	(18,908,003)	96,376
Share-based payment expense	283,983	254,219
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Decrease in trade and other debtors	242,430	2,304,517
Decrease in inventories	231,125	1,412,938
Increase in provision for income taxes receivable	(754,037)	(1,062,154)
Increase/(decrease)in deferred tax liabilities	84,598	(235,784)
Decrease in trade creditors, employee benefits and other provisions	(230,573)	(1,192,154)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	9,867,326	13,087,868

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated	
	2016	**2015**
(a) Basic earnings per share	**Cents per share**	
Basic earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company – adjusted for bonus share issue.	30.20	9.21
	$	**$**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders used in calculating basic earnings per share.	20,301,633	5,929,040
	Number	**Number**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share – adjusted for bonus share issue.	67,234,190	64,384,342

	2016	**2015**
(b) Diluted earnings per share	**Cents per share**	
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the Company – adjusted for bonus share issue.	30.20	9.17
	$	**$**
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders used in calculating diluted earnings per share.	20,301,633	5,929,040

29. EARNINGS PER SHARE (continued)

	2016 Number	2015 Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share.		
Weighted average number of shares (basic) – adjusted for bonus share issue	67,234,190	64,384,342
The effect of the vesting of contingently issuable shares	-	287,893
Weighted average number of shares (diluted)	67,234,190	64,672,235

The average market value of the Company's shares for the purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of the vesting of contingently issuable shares was based on quoted market prices for the period during which the contingently issuable shares were outstanding.

30. PARENT ENTITY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

(a) Summary financial information

The individual financial statements for the parent entity show the following aggregate amounts:

	2016 $	2015 $
Balance sheet		
Current assets	7,051,254	18,364,246
Total assets	45,734,135	57,938,399
Current liabilities	639,998	9,607,811
Total liabilities	20,815,211	31,938,235
Net assets	24,918,923	26,000,164
Shareholders' equity		
Issued capital	21,656,107	18,124,821
Reserves	1,593,825	1,315,446
Retained earnings	1,668,991	6,559,897
	24,918,923	26,000,164
Profit for the year	1,010,389	938,691
Total comprehensive income	1,001,407	947,673

(b) Guarantees entered into by the parent entity

	2016 $	2015 $
Carrying amount included in		
- current liabilities	1,673,690	2,531,902
- non-current liabilities	58,321,329	43,428,543
	59,995,019	45,960,445

The parent entity has provided financial guarantees in respect of loans and hire purchase commitments of subsidiaries amounting to $59,995,019 (2015 - $45,960,445). 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 27. 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 2016 (30 June 2015 - $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 2016 (2015 - $nil).

Notes to the Financial Statements

31. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PLAN

Employee Share Plan
Senior employees are offered the opportunity to purchase shares in the Company under the Employee Share Plan (ESP**).** The shares may be purchased with the assistance of an interest-free, limited recourse loan for a term of 10 years for key management personnel and 5 years for senior employees and is repayable by dividends.

Measurement of fair values
The fair value of the shares granted under the ESP was measured based on the Black-Scholes formula. Expected volatility is estimated by considering historic average share price volatility. The fair value is amortised over the two year vesting period through the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

The inputs used in the measurement of the fair values at grant date of the share-based payment plan were as follows.

	Employee Share Plan	
	Key management personnel 2015	Senior employees 2015
Fair value at grant date	$0.93	$0.66
Share price at grant date	$1.77	$1.76
Exercise price	$1.77	$1.76
Expected volatility (weighted average)	40%	40%
Loan amount	$531,000	$580,800
Term	10 years	5 years
Risk-free interest rate	2.8%	2.8%
Fair value recognised as remuneration during the year	$81,740 (2016: $139,742)	$172,479 (2016: $144,241)

Expected volatility has been based on an evaluation of the historical volatility of the Company's share price, particularly over the historical period commensurate with the expected term.

ESP shares
The number of ESP shares under the Employee Share Plan were as follows:

	Balance at the start of the year	Issued during the year	Exercised	Balance at the end of the year
Key management personnel	660,000	-	-	660,000
Senior employees	1,550,000	-	-	1,550,000
	2,210,000	-	-	2,210,000

32. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY

In the prior year, on 10 June 2015 the group acquired Logico Operations Group Limited and its subsidiary G.M. Kane & Sons Pty Ltd (GMK).

Details of the purchase consideration, the net assets acquired and goodwill were as follows:

(a) Purchase consideration	**$**
Cash paid	10,000,000
Equity instruments (1,428,571 ordinary shares)	2,000,000
Deferred consideration	14,178,422
Contingent consideration	1,500,000
Total purchase consideration	27,678,422

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY (continued)

In accordance with the terms of the acquisition agreement, the deferred consideration was adjusted based on the net tangible assets at the acquisition date. The group included $678,422 as consideration relating to the net tangible assets adjustment based on the identified assets acquired and liabilities assumed at acquisition date. The adjusted amount was paid on 15 September 2015.

(i) Equity instruments issued
The fair value of the ordinary shares issued was based the listed price of the Company at 10 June 2015 of $1.40 per share.

(ii) Deferred consideration
The deferred consideration was paid to the vendors on or before 15 September 2015.

(iii) Contingent consideration
The contingent consideration of $1,500,000 is payable to the vendors in September 2016 dependent of achieving earnings thresholds for the year to 30 June 2016. The group included $1,500,000 as contingent consideration related to the additional consideration which represented its fair value at the date of acquisition.

The contingent consideration is payable to the vendor up to $1,500,000. Based on the earnings achieved for the year to 30 June 2016 as determined subsequent to the acquisition date the fair value of the contingent consideration has been revised downward to $160,105 with the reduction in the liability recognised in other income in the year to 30 June 2016.

(b) Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed
The assets recognised and liabilities assumed as a result of the acquisition has now been finalised as follows:

	Fair value
	$
Property, plant and equipment	2,931,644
Trade receivables	4,021,140
Cash	622,036
Prepayments	681,512
Deferred tax assets	367,948
Intangible assets: trade names	1,495,593
Intangible assets: customer relationships	6,550,099
Loans and borrowings	(133,054)
Provisions	(1,194,660)
Trade and other payables	(3,118,144)
Deferred tax liability	(2,413,708)
Total identifiable assets	9,810,406

(i) Measurement of fair values
The valuation techniques used for measuring the fair value of material assets acquired were as follows:

Property, plant and equipment
Market comparison technique and cost technique: The model considers quoted market prices for similar items when available, and depreciated replacement cost when appropriate. Depreciated replacement cost reflects adjustments for physical deterioration as well as functional and economic obsolescence.

Intangible assets
Relief-from-royalty method and multi-period excess earnings method: The relief-from-royalty method considers the discounted estimated royalty payments that are expected to be avoided as a result of the patents or trademarks being owned. The multi-period excess earnings method considers the present value of net cash flows expected to be generated by the customer relationships, by excluding any cash flows related to contributory assets.

(c) Goodwill
Goodwill recognised as a result of the acquisition were as follows:

	$
Total consideration	27,678,422
Less fair value of identifiable assets	(9,810,406)
Goodwill	17,868,016

Notes to the Financial Statements

32. ACQUISITION OF SUBSIDIARY (continued)

The goodwill was attributable to the workforce, synergies, mutual client base and profitability of the acquired business.

(d) Acquisition-related costs

Acquisition-related costs of $191,177 have been included in “other expenses” in the current year.

33. DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY HELD FOR SALE

The group executed unconditional offers for the disposal of two non-core properties on 16 and 24 of June 2016 for $5,200,000. The profit on sale of land and buildings net of disposal costs amounts to $2,940,233 in accordance with Accounting Standards and will be recognised in full on settlement in early September 2016. The transactions have realised capital losses from a prior period that will be used to offset the capital gain arising on the disposal of these properties and the Bibra Lake property disposed of in October 2015. Current income tax expense of $94,590 on the sale of all the properties after capital losses has been recognised in the current year.

34. EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER THE BALANCE SHEET DATE

On 17 August 2016 the group entered into a contract to purchase a WA transport business for $1,830,000 with settlement expected on 1 September 2016.

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 8 to 43 and the remuneration report on pages 5 to 6 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 2016 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 26 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 WATSON
Director

Perth, WA
30 August 2016

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 2016, and consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, consolidated statement of changes in equity and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, notes 1 to 34 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.

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 2016 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).

Report on the remuneration report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2016. 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 2016, complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

KPMG

KPMG

Graham Hogg

Partner

Perth

30 August 2016