Structural Systems

Structural Systems Limited
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26 August 2009

The Company Announcements Office
ASX Limited
Level 45, South Tower Rialto
525 Collins Street
MELBOURNE VIC 3000

Please find attached copies of the following documents:

a) Media Release dated 26 August 2009

b) Appendix 4E and Preliminary Final Report for the year ended 30 June 2009

Yours faithfully,

Stuart Gray
Company Secretary

Structural Systems

Media Release

26 August 2009

The Directors of Structural Systems Limited ("The Company" and "Group") today announced that the Group had recorded an operating profit after tax and minority interests of $8.887 million for the year ended 30 June 2009. This result was 41% down on the $15.182 million reported for the last financial year. The Directors have resolved that no dividend will be declared.

Managing Director Mr David Perry said "although business conditions for the Group have been challenging during the 2009 year the Post-Tensioning, Mining, Civil and Major Projects divisions have all performed well and in line with expectations. The Company's second half earnings were well down on the first half as a result of losses incurred by the Company's Construction Division".

"While there has been a reduction in the level of work in hand to $139 million at 30 June 2009 the order book is still very strong. The main run off of work on hand was in the Construction Division's formwork business in Victoria and this business has already implemented significant manpower and overhead reductions in response to the lower levels of activity expected this year" he said.

Company Chairman Mr Robert Freedman said "whilst the Board understands that many shareholders will be disappointed with the decision not to pay a dividend this year, the Board is of the view that this is in the best interests of the Company in the long term".

"The balance sheet needs to be strengthened to support the level of activity and growth prospects ahead for the Company. The Company has been reliant on debt in recent years to fund both growth and acquisitions".

"We understand our shareholders are looking for dividends and it is the intention of the Directors that, subject to no further deterioration in economic conditions the company will pay a dividend in the 2010 year" said Mr Freedman.

Mr Freedman stated the decision to retain this year's earnings and supplement the equity base through the recently completed share placement and announced share purchase plan allows the Company to:

- reduce the Company's debt and strengthen the balance sheet,
- improve financial flexibility,
- take advantage of growth opportunities as economic conditions improve, and
- fund working capital.

Group Prospects

Commenting on the outlook for the year ahead Mr Perry said "the Board is optimistic about the 2010 year due to the elimination of this year's non-recurring losses in the Victorian Construction business and the level of enquiry and prospects available for our Mining, Major Projects and other Divisions. The Company is budgeting for an improved result in the year ahead".

"Infrastructure investment is forecast to increase fuelled by major funding commitments from the Federal and State Governments. Spending on transport and water projects in the capital cities and on a number of major hospitals will provide opportunities for the Company".

"The resources market is expected to remain strong for ROCK Australia, driven by international demand for iron ore and gold in particular".

"The markets for Structural Systems specialist services are expected to grow with the increase in infrastructure and mining and gas expenditure" he said.

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About Structural Systems Limited

The company commenced as BBR Australia Pty Ltd in 1961 and was listed on the Australia Stock Exchange as Structural Systems Limited, in 1987. The Company has three operating divisions including Post-Tensioning, Construction and Mining and Civil Services. These divisions provide post-tensioning, formwork, concrete supply and placement, remedial, componentry manufacturing, ground control and drilling to the Construction, Civil, Resource and Energy Industries both nationally and internationally. Structural Systems operates throughout Australia and the Middle East and has approximately 1,100 employees worldwide.

For further information about Structural Systems please see our website: www.**structuralsystems**.com.au

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2008/2009

APPENDIX 4E

FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009
ISSUED 26 AUGUST 2009

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This preliminary Final report is provided to the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) under ASX Listing Rule 4.3A

Results for Announcement to the Market

For the year ended 30 June 2009

Name of Entity

STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS LIMITED ABN 57 006 413 574

Revenue and Earnings Information				**Amount $'000**
Revenues from ordinary activities	Up	13%	to	319,210
Profit (loss) from ordinary activities before income tax expense	Down	55%	to	9,238
Net profit (loss) from ordinary activities after tax (before outside equity interests)	Down	41%	to	8,907
Net profit (loss) for the period attributable to members	Down	41%	to	8,887

Dividends (Distributions)		**Amount per security**	**Franked amount per security**
Final dividend declared and payable:	n/a	0 cents	0 cents
Interim dividend paid:	n/a	0 cents	0 cents

Brief explanation of revenue and net profit:
Please refer to attached ASX announcement accompanying this Appendix 4E.

Current Reporting Period:	Financial year ending 30th June 2009
Previous Corresponding Period:	Financial year ending 30th June 2008

Information on Audit:
The accounts are currently being audited.

The information contained in this report is to be read in conjunction with the last annual report and any announcements to the market by Structural Systems during the period.

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Commentary on the Results

For the year ended 30 June 2009

Total revenue increased by $36.64 million (13%) to $319.21 million. This level of revenue is a record for Structural Systems Limited **("Structural" or "the Company")**. The increase in revenue was due to strong growth from the Company's Post-Tensioning division particularly from the Middle East and its Mining and Civil services Company ROCK Australia.

The Company's pre tax result was $9.238 million. This compares to the pre tax profit of $18.918 million (adjusted for non continuing operations) in the 2008 year result. The reduction in profit can be primarily attributed to the loss reported from the Company's Construction division which operates in Victoria. Market conditions have been very difficult for this business particularly in the last half of the financial year.

The profit after tax of $8.907 million was 41% below last year's result of $15.182million. Despite the overall reduction in profit several of the Company's divisions reported excellent results for the year. Record profit results were achieved by ROCK Australia and the Company's Post-Tensioning operations in the Middle East on the back of strong revenue growth.

Depreciation expense increased by $1.45 million to $7.147 million. Interest expense increased by $613K to $1.56million.

Tax expense for the year ended 30th June 2009 ended up at 4% of Net profit before tax due to a number of items.

- a comparatively high proportion of tax-exempt income derived from overseas operations.
- Structural Systems has determined to self-assess the effective lives for taxation purposes applied to its fleet of drill rigs. Depreciation tax calculation has been brought in line with the drill rigs effective life.
- the finalisation and lodgement of prior year R&D tax concession claims in the 2009 financial year has resulted in credits of $1.20 million being taken to account in the current year's expense.

The Company's net debt increased by $10.75 million to $23.975 million. The main reason for the increase in the level of debt is the funding required to support the working capital requirements of the business. Working capital increased by $13.256 million during the year. The level of borrowings related to HP funding for capital expenditure decreased during the year by $110K to $8.99 million. The balance of debt related to the acquisition of Meridian Concrete was reduced by $2.4 million in the year to $2.8million.

Total assets grew in the year to $139.48 million. The value of plant and equipment increased in the year by $4.86million to $30.633 million. Debtors decreased by $5.25 million to $69.647 million as volumes decreased over the last two months of the financial year. Closing stock levels remained consistent with the balance at 30 June 2009 similar to the 2008 year at $9.99 million.

Basic earnings per share decreased by 43% to 18.1 cents compared to 31.9 cents for the corresponding period. The total number of shares on issue at 30 June 2009 was 49.141 million. Diluted earnings per share decreased from 31.6 cents to 18.1 cents.

Cashflow from operations was $6.987 million for the twelve months compared to $15.938 million for the corresponding period. As a result of higher debt levels during the year interest paid increased from $1.007 million to $1.546 million. Expenditure on plant & equipment reduced by $1.15 million to $3.648 million for the year. Lease purchase payments increased by $950K to $4.97million for the year.

The Director's resolved not to declare a final dividend for the year. On the 12th August 2009 the Company raised $5.75 million by way of a share placement. In addition to the placement the Company announced a share purchase plan which will allow all shareholders to acquire shares at the placement price of $0.78.

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The balance of work in hand at the end of June was $139 million. This value is down 35% on the record $215 million on hand at 30 June 2008. Work on hand for the Construction division in Victoria was the main reason for the decrease.

An overview of the performance of various business segments is discussed below –

- **Mining & Civil Services**

  ROCK Australia achieved record levels of revenue and profit for the 2009 year. Revenue increased during the year by 23% to $48.09 million. The 2009 year saw this division increase its activity in the civil arena with major works being undertaken for rail, road and airport facilities. The year also saw an increase in works undertaken by the division's Rockfall Protection service in the civil market.

  The Company has made a substantial investment in Rock's drilling fleet over the last few years. The 2009 year saw a consolidation of the fleet with steady revenue growth achieved from an expansion of activity with existing clients. Drill fleet numbers remained similar to 2008 year with only two new major rigs being acquired in the current period. During the year an in-house workshop facility for the maintenance and rebuild requirements of the drill fleet was commissioned. ROCK completed its first major project in the coal sector with drill, blast and support of Hopper slots works for material handling infrastructure at the Clermont Mine Project. ROCK's Movement and Survey Radar (MSR) system secured several long term contracts during the year for the supply and support of MSR systems within Australia and overseas.

- **Post-Tensioning**

  Revenue from Post-Tensioning and related activities increased by $22.8 million to $102.139 million for the 2009 year. During the year the division undertook several major projects. These included the Top Ryde Shopping Centre which is the largest Post-Tensioned project ever undertaken in Australia and the commencement of the installation of the world's largest capacity ground anchors at the Catagunya Dam in Tasmania. The Company's manufacturing division Refobar Australia achieved ISO9001 Quality accreditation in addition to achieving Workplace Health and Safety accreditation during the year. Refobar increased the range of Post-Tensioning consumables it produces with production now underway of barrels and wedges. The Post-Tensioning division expanded into South Australia during the year and now has a permanent presence in Adelaide.

  The Middle East division had a very successful year with record revenue and profit being achieved. Revenue increased by 124% to $20.187 million. Several major projects were undertaken in the gulf region during the year. The division completed its largest project to date in Qatar (Qatar Airways Hotel project) as well as its largest project in Abu Dhabi (TDIC Headquarters). The division also completed its first project in the Kingdom of Bahrain during the year.

- **Construction**

  Overall, activities from the Construction division resulted in a loss of $1.072 million. Revenues for this division were up 6% to $181.29 million for the year. The 2009 year was an extremely tough one for this division. Project profits on contracts at the start of the financial year were significantly reduced due to the increase in reinforcement steel prices. These profits were further eroded due to costs incurred as a result of inclement weather conditions significantly exceeding budget allowances in the second half of the financial year. In addition to these general affects on profit, the division had significant cost overruns in the completion of two major projects. Revenue of $68.8 million from the division's concrete supply and place activities was similar to last financial year.

For further information please contact:

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Dated: 26 August 2009

Consolidated Income Statement

Year Ended 30 June 2009	Note	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Revenue		319,210	280,740
Other Income		-	1,833
Total Revenue	**2**	**319,210**	**282,573**
Raw materials and consumables used for sale of goods		(3,093)	(5,167)
Construction and servicing costs		(290,773)	(244,912)
Changes in inventories and work in progress		3,413	5,142
Depreciation and amortisation expense		(7,148)	(5,699)
Finance costs		(1,564)	(951)
Other expenses		(10,807)	(10,752)
Share of net profits of joint ventures & associates accounted for using the equity method		-	473
Profit Before Income Tax Expense		**9,238**	**20,708**
Income tax expense		(331)	(5,533)
Profit After Income Tax		**8,907**	**15,175**
Profit / (loss) attributable to minority equity interests		(20)	7
Profit Attributable to Members Of The Parent Entity		**8,887**	**15,182**
Basic earnings per share (cents)		18.1c	31.9c
Diluted earnings per share (cents)		18.1c	31.6c
Dividends per share paid (cents)		6.5c	11.0c
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period used in the calculation of basic earnings per share ('000)		49,142	47,609

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

Consolidated Balance Sheet

As at 30 June 2009	Note	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	**18**	1,364	2,571
Trade and other receivables	**4**	69,647	74,900
Inventories	**5**	18,433	15,020
Other current assets		292	287
Total Current Assets		**89,735**	**92,778**
Non Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables		-	2
Property, plant and equipment	**6**	30,633	25,769
Intangible assets	**7**	16,185	16,189
Deferred tax assets	**8**	2,927	3,499
Total Non-Current Assets		**49,745**	**45,459**
Total Assets		**139,480**	**138,237**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**9**	47,617	61,800
Financial liabilities	**10**	21,253	8,231
Current tax liabilities	**11**	-	4,053
Short term provisions	**12**	6,500	7,116
Total Current Liabilities		**75,369**	**81,200**
Non–Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	**9**	51	250
Financial liabilities	**13**	4,087	7,573
Deferred tax liability	**14**	2,262	414
Long term provisions	**15**	1,045	590
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**7,445**	**8,827**
Total Liabilities		**82,814**	**90,027**
Net Assets		**56,667**	**48,210**
Equity			
Issued Capital	**16**	29,219	29,219
Share Option Equity		791	1,062
Reserves	**17**	3,634	652
Retained earnings		23,023	17,329
Total Parent Entity Interest		56,667	48,262
Minority equity interests		-	(52)
Total Equity		**56,667**	**48,210**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS LIMITED AND CONTROLLED ENTITIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	Share Capital Ordinary	Share Options Equity	Retained Earnings	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Capital Profits Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Minority Equity Interests	Total
		$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2007		24,460	500	7,462	918	265	(364)	(62)	33,179
Shares issued during the year		4,759							4,759
Shares bought back during the year		-							-
Shares options issued during the year			562						562
Profit attributable to members of parent entity				15,182					15,181
Translation adjustment on controlled foreign entities' financial statements							(167)		(167)
Profit attributable to minority shareholders								10	10
Sub-total		29,219	1,062	22,644	918	265	(531)	(52)	53,525
Dividends paid or provided for	19			(5,315)					(5,315)
Balance at 30 June 2008		29,219	1,062	17,329	918	265	(531)	(52)	48,210
Shares issued during the year		-							
Shares bought back during the year		-							
Shares options issued during the year			(270)						(270)
Profit attributable to members of parent entity				8,887					8,887
Translation adjustment on controlled foreign entities' financial statements							155		155
Revaluation increment					2,833				2,833
Acquisition of minority share								62	62
Disposal of controlled entity							(6)	(30)	(36)
Profit attributable to minority shareholders								20	20
Sub-total		29,219	791	26,215	3,751	265	(382)	-	59,860
Dividends paid or provided for	19			(3,193)					(3,193)
Balance at 30 June 2009		29,219	791	23,022	3,751	265	(382)	-	56,667

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

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Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Year Ended 30 June 2009	Note	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Cash receipts in the course of operations		355,478	266,019
Cash payments in the course of operations		(348,491)	(250,081)
		6,987	15,938
Dividend received from SS UK		1,240	-
Interest received		87	410
Finance Costs		(1,546)	(1,007)
Income tax (paid) refunded		(6,883)	(6,728)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**18 (b)**	**(115)**	**8,613**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of associated company		1,860	-
Payments for property, plant and equipment		(3,646)	(4,799)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		497	485
Payments for other Non Current Assets		-	(58)
Loan (to) / from associated company (net)		117	123
Payment for controlled entities – Rock Australia Pty Ltd		-	(150)
Payment for controlled entities – Meridian Concrete (Australia) Pty Ltd		(1,334)	(6,071)
Payment for controlled entities – Refobar Australia Pty Ltd	**18 (d)**	(219)	(165)
Payment for controlled entities – BBR Structural Systems		-	(206)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities		**(2,725)**	**(10,841)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from borrowings		8,500	6,701
Lease and lease purchase payments (principal only)		(4,971)	(4,021)
Repayment of borrowings		(2,400)	
Share buy-back payment		-	-
Proceeds from issue of shares on employee options exercised		-	444
Proceeds from issue of shares		-	32
Dividends paid by parent entity		(3,194)	(5,315)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(2,065)**	**(2,160)**
Net increase (decrease) in cash held		(4,905)	(4,388)
Effect of exchange rates on cash holdings		149	(167)
Cash at beginning of financial year		2,572	7,125
Cash at end of financial year	**18 (a)**	**(2,184)**	**2,572**

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements

This preliminary final report has been prepared in accordance with ASX Listing Rule 4.3A and the disclosure requirements of ASX Appendix 4E.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies in this report are those that will be included in the annual financial report and have been included in the Appendix 4E disclosures to provide additional information with regards to the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

This report is to be read in conjunction with any public announcements made by Structural Systems Limited during the reporting period.

This financial report includes the consolidated financial statements and notes of Structural Systems Limited and controlled entities (‘Consolidated Group’ or ‘Group’).

Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis, and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement, at fair value of selected non-current assets, financial assets and financial liabilities.

Accounting policies

a) **Principles of Consolidation**

A controlled entity is any entity Structural Systems Limited has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing the power to govern, the existence and effect of holdings of actual and potential voting rights are considered.

As at the reporting date, the assets and liabilities of all controlled entities have been incorporated into the consolidated financial statements as well as their results for the year then ended. Where controlled entities have entered (left) the consolidated group during the year, their operating results have been included (excluded) from the date control was gained (ceased).

All inter-group balances and transactions between entities in the consolidated group, including any unrealised profits or losses, have been eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistencies with those policies applied by the parent entity.

Minority interests, being that portion of the profit or loss and net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests held by persons outside the group, are shown separately within the equity section of the consolidated Balance Sheet and in the consolidated Income Statement.

Business Combinations

Business combinations occur where control over another business is obtained and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities. All business combinations, including those involving entities under common control, are accounted for by applying the purchase method.

The purchase method requires an acquirer of the business to be identified and for the cost of the acquisition and fair values of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities to be determined as at acquisition date, being the date that control is obtained. Cost is determined as the aggregate of fair value of assets given, equity issued and liabilities assumed in exchange for control together with costs directly attributable to the business combination. Any deferred consideration payable is discounted to present value using the entity’s incremental borrowing rate.

Goodwill is recognised initially at the excess of cost over the acquirer’s interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognised. If the fair value of the acquirer’s interest is greater than cost, the surplus is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

b) Income Tax

The income tax expense (revenue) for the year comprises current income tax expense (income) and deferred tax expense (income).

Current income tax expense charged to the profit or loss is the tax payable on taxable income calculated using applicable income tax rates enacted, or substantially enacted, as at reporting date. Current tax liabilities (assets) are therefore measured at the amounts expected to be paid (recovered from) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax expense reflects movements in deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability balances during the year as well as unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense (income) is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where the amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted as at balance date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which the management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments, subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

Tax Consolidation

Structural Systems Limited and its wholly-owned Australian subsidiaries have formed an income tax consolidated group under tax consolidation legislation. Structural Systems Limited is responsible for recognising the current and deferred tax assets and liabilities for the tax consolidated group. Current tax liabilities (assets) and deferred tax assets arising from unused tax losses and tax credits in the subsidiaries are immediately transferred to the head entity. The tax consolidated group has not entered a tax sharing agreement whereby each company in the group contributes to the income tax payable in proportion to their contribution to the net profit before tax of the tax consolidated group.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

c) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost includes direct materials, direct labour, other direct variable costs and allocated production overheads necessary to bring inventories to their present location and condition, based on normal operating capacity of the production facilities.

Manufacturing activities

The cost of manufacturing inventories and work-in-progress are assigned on a weighted average basis. Costs arising from exceptional wastage are expensed as incurred.

d) Construction Contracts and Work in Progress

Construction work in progress is valued at cost, plus profit recognised to date less any provision for anticipated future losses. Cost includes both variable and fixed costs relating to specific contracts, and those costs that are attributable to the contract activity in general and that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

Construction profits are recognised on the stage of completion basis and measured using the proportion of costs incurred to date as compared to expected actual costs. Where losses are anticipated they are provided for in full.

Construction revenue has been recognised on the basis of the terms of the contract adjusted for any variations or claims allowable under the contract.

e) Property, Plant and Equipment

Each class of property, plant and equipment is carried at cost or fair value less, where applicable, any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Property

Freehold land and buildings are shown at their fair value (being the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction), based on periodic valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings.

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to a revaluation reserve in equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against fair value reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the income statement. Each year the difference between depreciation based on the revalued carrying amount of the asset charged to the income statement and depreciation based on the asset's original cost is transferred from the revaluation reserve to retained earnings.

Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the re-valued amount of the asset.

Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are measured on the cost basis less depreciation and impairment losses.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment is reviewed annually by directors to ensure it is not in excess of the recoverable amount from these assets. The recoverable amount is assessed on the basis of the expected net cash flows that will be received from the assets employment and subsequent disposal. The expected net cash flows have been discounted to their present values in determining recoverable amounts.

The cost of fixed assets constructed or internally generated within the consolidated group includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

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 the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation
The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated on a straight line basis over their useful lives to the consolidated group commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates used for each class of depreciable assets are:

Class of Fixed Asset	Depreciation Rate
Buildings	2.5%
Leasehold improvements	28.0%
Plant and equipment	10.0%
Leased assets	
- Plant and Equipment	15.0%
- Mining Equipment	25.0%

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

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that it's estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These gains and losses are included in the income statement. When re-valued assets are sold, amounts included in the revaluation reserve relating to that asset are transferred to the capital profits reserve.

f) Leases
Leases of fixed assets, where substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to the ownership of the asset, but not the legal ownership that are transferred to entities in the consolidated group are classified as financial leases.

Finance leases are capitalised by recording an asset and a liability at the lower of the amounts equal to the fair value of the leased property or the present value of the minimum lease payments, including any guaranteed residual values. Lease payments are allocated between the reduction of the lease liability and the lease interest expense for the period.

Leased assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or over the term of the lease.

Lease payments for operating leases, where substantially all the risks and benefits remain with the lessor, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

g) Financial Instruments

Initial Recognition and Movement
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions to the instrument. For financial assets, this is equivalent to the date that the company commits itself to either the purchase or sale of the asset (ie trade date accounting is adopted)

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except where the instrument is classified 'at fair value through profit or loss', in which case the transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss immediately.

Classification and subsequent Measurement

Finance instruments are subsequently measured at either of fair value, amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, pr cost. Fair value represents the amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties. Where available, quoted prices in an active market are used to determine fair value. In other circumstances, valuation techniques are adopted.

Amortised cost is calculated as:

the amount at which the financial liability is measured at initial recognition;

- less principal repayments
- plus or minus the cumulative amortisation of the difference, if any, between the amount initially recognised and the maturity amount calculated using the *effective interest rate method*
- less any reduction for impairment

The effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income or interest expenseover the relevant period and is equivalent to the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts (including fees, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life (or when this cannot be reliably predicted, the contractual term) of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability. Revisions to expected future net cash flows will necessitate an adjustment to the carrying value with a consequential recognition of an income or expense in profit or loss.

The Group does not designate any interests in subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as being subject to the requirements of accounting standards specifically applicable to financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss
Financial assets are classified at 'fair value through profit and loss' when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit-taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in the profit or loss.

(ii) Loans and Receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments
Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the group's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets
Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either not suitable to be classified into other categories of financial assets due to their nature or they are designated as such by management. They comprise investments in equity of other entities where there is neither a fixed maturity nor fixed or determinable payments.

(v) Financial liabilities
Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Derivative instruments
Structural Systems Limited and controlled entities designate certain derivatives as either:

- hedges of the fair value of recognised assets or liabilities or a firm commitment (fair value hedge); or
- hedges of highly probable forecast transactions (cash flow hedges)

At the inception of the transaction the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the group's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions is documented.

Assessments, both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis, of whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been and will continue to be highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items, are also documented.

(i) Fair value hedge
Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as fair value hedges are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of hedged assets or liabilities that are attributable to the hedged risk

(ii) Cash flow hedge
The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is deferred to a hedge reserve in equity. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Amounts accumulated in the hedge reserve in equity are transferred to the income statement in the periods when the hedged item will affect the profit or loss.

Fair value
Fair value is determined based on current bid prices for all quoted investments. Valuation techniques are applied to determine the fair value for all unlisted securities, including recent arm's length transactions, reference to similar instruments and option pricing models.

Impairment
At each reporting date, the group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a prolonged decline in the value of the instruments is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Derecognition
Financial assets are derecognised where the contractual rights to receipt of cash flows expires or the asset is transferred to another party whereby the entity no longer has any significant continuing involvement in the risks and benefits associated with the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised where the related obligations are either discharged, cancelled or expire. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the fair value of consideration paid, including the transfer of non-cash assets or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

h) Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying values of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have been impaired. If such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset, being the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use, is compared to the asset's carrying value. Any excess of the asset's carrying value over its recoverable amount is expensed to the income statement.

Impairment testing is performed annually for goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

i) Investment in Associates

Investments in associate companies are recognised in the financial statements by applying the equity method of accounting. The equity method of accounting recognises the group's share of post acquisition reserves of its associates.

j) Interests in Joint Ventures

The consolidated group's share of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of joint venture operations are included in the appropriate items of the consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated group's interests in joint venture entities are brought to account using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The parent entity's interests in joint venture entities are brought to account using the cost method.

k) Goodwill

Goodwill and goodwill on consolidation are initially recorded at the amount by which the purchase price for a business combination exceeds the fair value attributed to the interest in the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on acquisition of associates is included in investment in associates. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and 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.

l) Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of each of the group's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars which is the parent entity's functional and presentation currency.

Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the year-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items are recognised in the income statement, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognised directly in equity to the extent that the gain or loss is directly recognised in equity, otherwise the exchange difference is recognised in the income statement.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Group companies
The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the group's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date.
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period, and
- Retained profits are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the group's foreign currency translation reserve in the balance sheet. These differences are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the operation is disposed.

m) Employee Benefits
Provision is made for the company's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits that are expected to be settled within one year have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled. Employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made for those benefits. Those cashflows are discounted using market yields on national government bonds with terms to maturity that match the expected timing of cashflows.

Equity-settled compensation
The group operates an equity-settled share-based payment employee share and option schemes. The fair value of the equity to which the employees become entitled is measured at grant date and recognized as an expense over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase to an equity account. The fair value of shares is ascertained as the market-price bid. The fair value of options is ascertained using a Black-Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at each reporting date such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

n) Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the group has a legal or constructive obligation, as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will result and that outflow can be reliably measured.

o) Cash and Cash Equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

p) Revenue and Other Income
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable after taking into account any trade discounts and volume rebates allowed. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to he transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and the cessation of all ownership of those goods.

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method, which for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument. Dividend revenue is recognised when the right to receive a dividend has been established.

Note 1: Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (cont.)

Dividends received from associates and joint venture entities are accounted for in accordance with the equity method of accounting.

Revenue relating to construction activities is further detailed in Note 1 (d).

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where outcome of the contract can be established reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

Investment property revenue is recognised on a straight line basis over the period of the lease term, so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on net investment.

q) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement in the period in which they are incurred.

r) Goods and Service Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset, or as an expense. Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST.

Cash flows are presented in the cash flow statement on a gross basis, except for the GST component of investing and financing activities, which are disclosed as operating cash flows.

s) Comparative Figures

When required by Accounting Standards, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to changes in presentation for the current financial year.

t) Rounding of Amounts

The parent entity has applied the relief available to it under ASIC Class Order 98/100 and accordingly, amounts in the financial report and directors' report have been rounded off to the nearest $1,000.

u) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The directors evaluate estimates and judgments incorporated into the financial report based on historical knowledge and best available current information. Estimates assume a reasonable expectation of future events and are based on current trends and economic data, obtained both externally and within the consolidated group.

The directors believe that the estimates and assumptions used during the year would not have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
2. Revenue		
Operating Activities		
Sale of goods	7,062	9,083
Rendering of services	310,792	270,493
Interest		
▪ Other parties	87	410
Foreign exchange gain	81	-
Loan forgiven	5	-
Other revenue	1,183	754
	319,210	**280,740**
Non-operating activities		
Gain on disposal of non-current investments – SS UK	**-**	**1,787**
Gain on disposal of property, plant & equipment	**-**	**46**
Total Revenue	**319,210**	**282,573**
3. Profit for the year		
Profit before income tax is arrived at after charging the following items:		
Depreciation and amortisation of:		
▪ Buildings	77	50
▪ Plant and equipment	9,754	5,643
▪ Leasehold improvements	-	6
Bad and doubtful debts expense / (recovered)	(72)	2
Interest paid and due and payable:		
▪ Other persons	728	301
▪ Related Parties	-	-
▪ Finance charges on capitalised assets	836	650
Rental – operating leases	892	777
Loss on disposal of associate	(101)	-
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	(22)	(38)
4. Trade and other receivables (current)		
Trade debtors	65,580	71,506
Provision for impairment of receivables	(417)	(541)
	65,163	70,965
Loans and advances to staff	18	38
Other debtors and deposits	4,282	3,897
Loans to associated entities	184	-
	69,647	**74,900**
5. Inventories (current)		
Raw materials and stores at cost	7,774	8,669
Construction work in progress at cost	10,659	6,351
	18,433	**15,020**

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
6. Property plant and equipment		
Freehold land		
At Independent valuation 2001	-	1,733
At Independent valuation 2008	6,874	-
At Cost – Subsequent additions	-	1,850
	6,874	**3,585**
Buildings		
At Directors valuation 2001	-	1,466
At Independent valuation 2008	1,685	-
At cost – subsequent additions	89	133
Accumulated depreciation	(76)	(670)
	1,698	**929**
Leasehold improvements		
At cost	80	80
Accumulated amortisation	(70)	(64)
	10	**16**
Plant, equipment and motor vehicles		
At cost	52,311	44,815
At Directors valuation 1995 (note 7a) – deemed cost	295	295
Accumulated depreciation	(30,554)	(23,868)
Total plant, equipment and motor vehicles	**22,051**	**21,242**
Total	**30,633**	**25,769**

The group's land and buildings were revalued as at 30 September 2008 by independent valuers. Valuations were made on the basis of open market value. The revaluation surplus net of applicable deferred income taxes was credited to an asset revaluation reserve in shareholders' equity.

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
7. Intangible Assets		
Goodwill at cost	16,185	16,197
Accumulated impaired losses	-	(8)
	16,185	**16,189**
8. Deferred tax assets		
Provisions	2,927	3,500
9. Trade and other payables		
CURRENT		
Trade payables	15,315	24,146
Sundry payables and accruals	14,390	22,974
Contract billings in advance - due to customers for contract works	17,912	14,680
	47,617	**61,800**
NON-CURRENT		
Consideration outstanding on acquisition of acquired portion of BBR Structural Systems JV	**51**	**250**
10. Financial Liabilities (current)		
Bank Overdraft	3,548	-
Other loans	-	5
Commercial Bills	12,400	3,900
Lease purchase liability	5,305	4,326
	21,253	**8,231**
11. Tax Liabilities (current)		
Income tax	**0**	**4,053**
12. Provisions (current)		
Employee benefits	**6,500**	**7,116**
13. Financial Liabilities (non current)		
Commercial bills	400	2,800
Lease purchase liability	3,687	4,773
	4,087	**7,573**
14. Deferred tax liability		
Tax allowances relating to property, plant & equipment	**2,262**	**414**
15. Provision (non current)		
Employee benefits	**1,045**	**590**

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
16. Issued capital		
Issued and paid up capital, 49,141,824 (2008– 49,141,824) fully paid ordinary shares	29,219	29,219
Movements in ordinary share capital		
Balance at the beginning of the financial year	29,219	24,460
Shares issued:		
Options on convertible notes converted exercised	-	9
Employee share plan	-	444
Shares issued for minority share of Rock Engineering	-	300
Shares issued as part-consideration for Meridian Concrete Australia Pty Ltd	-	4,000
Other	-	6
	29,219	**29,219**
17. Reserves,		
a) Asset Revaluation reserve		
▪ Balance at beginning of year	918	918
▪ Revaluations of land & buildings	4,047	-
▪ Tax effect on surplus	(1,214)	-
▪ Balance at end of year	**3,751**	**918**
b) Capital Profits Reserve		
▪ Balance at beginning of year	265	265
▪ Balance at end of year	**265**	**265**
c) Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		
▪ Balance at beginning of year	**(531)**	**(363)**
▪ Translation adjustment on controlled foreign entities	**149**	**(168)**
▪ Transfer to retained profits	**-**	**-**
▪ Balance at end of year	**(382)**	**(531)**
Total Reserves	**3,634**	**652**

	2009 $'000	2008 $'000
18. Notes to Cash Flow Statement		
a) Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	22	19
Cash at bank	1,342	2,553
	1,364	2,572
Bank overdrafts	(3,548)	-
	(2,184)	**2,572**
b) Reconciliation of cash flow from operations with profit after income tax		
Profit after income tax	8,907	15,174
Non-cash flows in profit:		
Depreciation and amortisation	7,147	5,699
Bad debts written off	191	-
Provision for Impairment of receivables	(72)	(2)
Net (profit) loss on sale of property, plant & equipment	22	37
Net (profit) loss on sale of non-current investment	101	(1,787)
Loan forgiven	(5)	-
Bad and doubtful debts		-
Remuneration Expense – share based payments	(270)	562
Share of net profit of joint venture using the equity method	-	(473)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
▪ (Increase) decrease in trade and other receivables	3,129	(37,847)
▪ (Increase) decrease in inventories	(3,413)	(5,142)
▪ (Increase) decrease in prepayments	(5)	(245)
▪ (Decrease) increase in trade and other payables	(12,840)	30,844
▪ (Decrease increase in provisions	(161)	2,987
▪ (Decrease) increase in income tax payable	(4,052)	524
▪ (Decrease) increase in deferred tax liabilities	634	19
▪ Decrease (increase) in deferred tax assets	572	(1,737)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**(115)**	**8,613**
c) Non cash financing and investing activities		
Plant and equipment acquired under finance leases, lease purchase or Vendor finance	**4,861**	**5,325**
Shares used as consideration for acquiring controlled entity:		**4,300**

d) Acquisition of Entities

	$'000
During the period the company made the following deferred payments under contract of sale	
Meridian Concrete Australia Pty Ltd	1,334
Refobar Australia Pty Ltd	219
	1,553

e) Disposal of Entities

On 30 June 2008, the company disposed of its 40% share in Structural Systems (UK) Limited for a consideration of $1,859,504. The amount due was received during the year ended 30 June 2009

During the second half of the year the company disposed of its 60% share in SDS Poland. Aggregate details of this transaction are:

	$
Disposal price & consideration	1
Assets & liabilities held at disposal date	
Receivables	272,954
Property, plant and equipment	89,326
Payables	(231,575)
Minority equity interests	(30,107)
	100,598
Net loss on disposal	(100,597)
	1

19. Dividends

Individual dividends per security

	Date dividend is payable	Amount per security	Franked amount per security at 30% tax	Amount per security of foreign source dividend
Final dividend: Current Year 2009	None declared	0¢	0¢	0¢
Previous Year 2008	31st October 2008	6.5¢	6.5¢	0¢
Interim dividend: Current Year 2009	None paid	0¢	0¢	0¢
Previous Year 2008	11 April 2008	5.0¢	5.0¢	0¢

Total dividend per security (interim plus final)

Current Year 0 cents
Previous Year 11.5 cents

20. Dividend Reinvestment

The dividend or distribution plans shown below are in operation.

- Dividend Reinvestment Plan is not in operation for current year final dividend

- Any other disclosures in relation to dividends (distributions)
  - N/A

21. NTA Backing

	Current period	Previous corresponding period
Net tangible asset backing per ordinary security	82.4 cents	65.3 cents

22. Segment Reporting

	Construction		Mining		Corporate		Eliminations		Economic Entity (Continuing Operations)		Discontinuing Operations Fire Systems	
	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000
PRIMARY REPORTING – BUSINESS SEGMENTS												
Revenue												
External sales	269,764	240,465	48,091	39,111	-	-	-	-	317,854	279,576	-	-
Other segments	895	458	-	-	9,194	9,872	(8,819)	(7,789)	1,269	2,541	-	-
Total sales revenue	270,658	240,923	48,091	39,111	9,194	9,872	(8,819)	(7,789)	319,123	282,117	-	-
Unallocated revenue									87	456		
Total revenue									319,210	282,573		
Results												
Segment result	4,618	16,203	4,620	3,216	82	2,127	(82)	(1,312)	9,238	20,235	-	-
Share of net profits of equity accounted associates and joint venture entities	-	473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	-	-
									9,238	20,708	-	-
Income tax expense									(331)	(5,533)	-	-
Profit after income tax									8,907	15,175	-	-
Assets												
Segment assets	115,538	114,601	24,141	23,636	-	-	-	-	139,480	138,237	-	-
Discontinued operations assets									-	-		
Total assets									139,480	138,237		

22. Segment Reporting (Cont.)

	Construction		Mining		Corporate		Eliminations		Economic Entity (Continuing Operations)		Discontinuing Operations Fire Systems	
	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000	30/06/09 $'000	30/06/08 $'000
Liabilities												
Segment liabilities	78,734	82,281	4,077	7,745	-	-	-	-	82,812	90,026	1	1
Discontinued operations liabilities									1	1		
Total liabilities									82,813	90,027		
Other												
Acquisitions of non-current segment assets (incl. HP & Leases)	1,535	4,482	6,966	6,640	-	-	-	-	8,501	11,122	-	-
Depreciation and amortisation of segment assets	3,187	1,966	3,961	3,733	-	-	-	-	7,148	5,699	-	-
Other non-cash segment expenses	191	562	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	562	-	-

22. Segment Reporting (Cont.)

	Australia		United Arab Emirates		United Kingdom		Poland		Economic Entity	
	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	**2009 $'000**	2008 $'000	**2009 $'000**	2008 $'000	**2009 $'000**	2008 $'000	**2009 $'000**	2008 $'000
Secondary reporting – Geographical segments										
Segment revenues for external customers	**298,911**	273,080	**19,970**	9,021	**-**	-	**329**	472	**319,210**	282,573
Carrying amount of segment assets	**128,985**	132,168	**10,494**	5,769	**-**	-	**-**	300	**139,480**	138,237
Acquisition of non-current segment assets	**8,499**	11,017	**-**	17	**-**	-	**2**	88	**8,501**	11,122