TMA GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED

ABN 66 006 627 087

ANNUAL REPORT 2011

Annual Report
For The Financial Year Ended
30 June 2011

Page Number

The **TMA Group of Companies Limited (TMA)** Board is committed to protecting and enhancing shareholder value and conducting the company's business ethically and in accordance with the highest standards of corporate governance.

The Directors support the Principles of Good Corporate Governance and Best Practice Recommendations published by the Australian Stock Exchange (ASX) Corporate Governance Council (CGC) in their 2nd edition of Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, August 2007. Whilst we have, for some time, had corporate governance policies and practices that substantially comply with those set out in the recommendations, we have reviewed and updated our practices in the light of the council's recommendations.

In line with these recommendations and in the spirit of good disclosure we now report on our compliance with each 'best practice' recommendation.

Name of Director	Year appointed	Non-executive	Independent	Retiring at 2011 AGM	Seeking re-election at 2011 AGM
Board Structure					
M Whelan, Chairman	2003	Yes	No	No	No
A Karam, Managing Director	2008	No	No	No	No
C Karam, Operations Director	2008	No	No	TBA	TBA
T Saad	2008	Yes	Yes	TBA	TBA
J Schwarz	2009	Yes	Yes	TBA	TBA

Retiring by rotation in accordance with the Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules.

Details of the background, experience and professional skills of each director are set out on page 14 of this Annual Report.

Comparison of Corporate Governance Practised

The following table shows the extent to which TMA Corporate Governance practices reflect the principles and recommendations set down by the ASX Corporate Governance Council (ASX CGC) in their 2nd Edition of Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations, August 2007.

TMA's corporate governance practices for the year ended 30 June 2011, and at the date of this report, are outlined in this corporate governance statement. The following table lists each of the ASX Principles and TMA's assessment of compliance with the principles:

	Status
Principle 1: Lay solid foundations for management and oversight	
1.1 Companies should establish the functions reserved to the board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.	✓
1.2 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.	✓
1.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 1*.	✓
Principle 2: Structure the board to add value	
2.1 A majority of the board should be independent directors.	X
2.2 The chair should be an independent director.	X
2.3 The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.	✓
2.4 The board should establish a nomination committee.	✓
2.5 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the board, its committees and individual directors.	✓
2.6 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 2*.	✓
Principle 3: Promote ethical and responsible decision-making	
3.1 Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to:	✓
3.1.1 the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the company's integrity;	✓
3.1.2 the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and reasonable expectations of their stakeholders; and 3.1.3 the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.	✓
3.2 Companies should establish a policy concerning trading in company securities by directors, senior executives and employees, and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy.	✓
3.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 3*.	✓
Principle 4: Safeguard integrity in financial reporting	
4.1 The board should establish an audit committee.	✓
4.2 The audit committee should be structured so that it:	
• consists only of non-executive directors;	X
• consists of a majority of independent directors;	X
• is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the board; and	✓
• has at least three members.	✓
4.3 The audit committee should have a formal charter.	✓
4.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 4*.	✓
Principle 5: Make timely and balanced disclosure	
5.1 Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.	✓
5.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 5*.	✓
Principle 6: Respect the rights of shareholders	
6.1 Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.	✓
6.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 6*.	✓
Principle 7: Recognise and manage risk	
7.1 Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.	✓
7.2 The board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the company's management of its material business risks.	✓
7.3 The board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.	✓
7.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 7*.	✓
Principle 8: Remuneration fairly and responsibly	
8.1 The board should establish a remuneration committee.	✓
8.2 Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.	✓
8.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the *Guide to reporting on Principle 8*.	✓

PRINCIPLE 1: LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

The role of the Board is to oversee and guide the management of TMA and its businesses with the aim of protecting and enhancing the interests of its shareholders, taking into account the interests of other stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers and the wider community.

The Board has a Charter which clearly establishes the relationship between the Board and management and describes their functions and responsibilities.

The responsibilities of the Board include:

- setting of objectives, goals and corporate direction;
- adopting and monitoring progress of the strategic plan;
- adopting an annual budget and constant monitoring of financial performance;
- ensuring adequate internal financial, accounting and managerial controls exist and are appropriately monitored for compliance;
- developing, publishing, reviewing, implementing and monitoring corporate governance policy, the committee system, the company's constitution, codes of conduct, corporate management and legislative compliance;
- ensuring significant business risks are identified and appropriately managed with particular emphasis on insurance requirements;
- ensuring TMA maintains, at all times, the highest standard of business, financial and ethical behaviour;
- selecting and recommending new Directors, including the Managing Director, to shareholders;
- setting compensation arrangements for executive Directors and executive management;
- addressing occupational health and safety issues and ensuring an appropriate system of management is implemented;
- reporting to shareholders and ensuring that all regulatory requirements are met; and
- approving decisions concerning the capital of TMA , including any capital restructures and significant changes to major financing arrangements.

The Managing Director (CEO) is responsible to the Board for the day-to-day management and profit performance of TMA.

Review of performance by senior executives

Details of the performance review process for senior executives are set out in the Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' Report on pages 14 to 23 of this Annual Report.

The roles and responsibilities of the company's Board and senior executives are consistent with those set out in ASX Principle 1. A copy of the Board Charter is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

PRINCIPLE 2: STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

Board structure

The directors determine the size of the board, with reference to the Constitution, which provides that there will be a minimum of 3 directors and a maximum of 7 directors.

The Board is currently comprised of 5 directors, with:

- two executive directors, and
- three non-executive directors, including the Chairman;.

The directors in office at the date of this report, the year of each director's appointment and each director's status as an independent, non-executive or executive director are set out in the table on page 14 of this Annual Report.

The following Board changes have occurred since 1 July 2010:

- Mr Michael Whelan resigned from both his executive and Director role with effect from 31 August 2010 and was immediately appointed to fill a casual vacancy on the Board.

Director independence

Directors are expected to bring independent views and judgement to the Board's deliberations.

Under the Charter, the Board should have a non-executive independent Chairman (with different persons filling the roles of Chairman and Managing Director).

The Board has reviewed the position and associations of all directors in office at the date of this report and considers that only two of the five directors are independent. In considering whether a director is independent, the Board has had regard to the relationships affecting independent status described in ASX Principle 2 and other facts, information and circumstances that the Board considers relevant. The Board assesses the independence of new directors upon appointment and reviews their independence, and the independence of the other directors, annually and as appropriate.

The test of whether a relationship is material is based on the nature of the relationship and the circumstances of the director. Materiality is considered from the perspective of the company, the director, and the person or entity with which the director has a relationship.

The three directors who are not considered to be independent are:

- Mr Anthony Karam, Managing Director;
- Ms Corriene Karam, Operations Director; and
- Mr Michael Whelan, Chairman.

The Board considers that Messrs Saad and Schwarz are independent directors in accordance with ASX Principle 2, given their continued and demonstrated performance and ability to make objective judgements on matters before the Board.

The Board considers that the company has not met all of the requirements of ASX Principle 2 in as much as it does not have a majority of independent Directors nor an independent Chairman.

Retirement and re-election

The company's Constitution requires one third of the directors (with a minimum of two), other than the Managing Director, to retire from office at each annual general meeting. Directors who have been appointed by the Board during the year (as a casual vacancy or as an addition to the Board) are required to retire from office at the next annual general meeting.

Directors cannot hold office for a period in excess of three years or beyond the third annual general meeting following their appointment without submitting themselves for re-election. Retiring directors are eligible for re-election by shareholders. Board support for directors retiring by rotation and seeking re-election is not automatic. The Board Charter and the company's letter of appointment for a non-executive director require a non executive director to take into account the views of the other non-executive directors of the company when making a decision to stand for re-election.

Under the Board Charter, there are no maximum terms for non-executive director appointments. Tenure of directors is dependent on their ability to meet established performance criteria with performance being reviewed on an annual basis.

Nomination and appointment of new directors

Recommendations of candidates for appointment as new directors are made by the Board's Nomination Committee for consideration by the Board as a whole. If it is necessary to appoint a new director to fill a vacancy on the Board or to complement the existing Board, a wide potential base of possible candidates is considered. In some cases, external consultants are engaged to assist in the selection process.

If a candidate is recommended by the Nomination Committee, the Board assesses the qualifications of the proposed new director against a range of criteria including background, experience, professional skills, personal qualities, the potential for the candidate's skills to augment the existing Board, and the candidate's availability to commit to the Board's activities. If these criteria are met and the Board appoints the candidate as a director, that director (as noted previously) must retire at the next annual general meeting and will be eligible for election by shareholders at that meeting.

Induction of new directors

New directors are provided with a formal letter of appointment which sets out the key terms and conditions of appointment, including duties, rights and responsibilities, the time commitment envisaged, and the Board's expectations regarding involvement with committee work.

As part of a comprehensive induction programme, the new director meets with the Chairman, the Audit Committee Chairman, the Managing Director, Divisional Managing Directors, and other key executives. The programme also includes site visits to some of TMA key operations.

Knowledge, skills and experience

All directors are expected to maintain the skills required to discharge their obligations to the company.

Directors are provided with papers, presentations and briefings on group businesses and on matters which may affect the operations of the group.

Directors are also encouraged to undertake continuing education and training relevant to the discharge of their obligations as directors of the company. Subject to prior approval by the Company Secretary, the reasonable cost of continuing education and training is met by the company.

To assist directors to maintain an appropriate level of knowledge, skill and experience in the operations of the company, directors undertake site visits each year to a number of TMA businesses.

Board access to information and independent advice

All directors have unrestricted access to employees of TMA and, subject to the law, access to all company records and information held by group employees and external advisers. The Board receives regular detailed financial and operational reports from senior management to enable it to carry out its duties.

Consistent with ASX Principle 2, each director may, with the prior written approval of the Chairman, obtain independent professional advice to assist the director in the proper exercise of powers and discharge of duties as a director or as a member of a Board committee.

The company will reimburse the director for the reasonable expenses of obtaining that advice.

Conflicts of interest

Directors are required to avoid conflicts of interest and immediately inform their fellow directors should a conflict of interest arise. Directors are also required to advise the company of any relevant interests that may result in a conflict.

The Board has adopted the use of formal standing notices in which directors disclose any material personal interests and the relationship of these interests to the affairs of the company. A director is required to provide an updated notice to disclose any new material personal interests or if there is any change in the nature or extent of a previously disclosed interest.

Where a matter in which a director has a material personal interest is being considered by the Board, that director must not be present when the matter is being considered or vote on the matter, unless all of the other directors have passed a resolution to enable that director to do so or the matter comes within a category of exception under the Corporations Act 2001.

Committees of the Board

The Board has established an Audit Committee and a Nomination Committee and a Remuneration Committee as standing committees to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities.

These committees review matters on behalf of the Board and (subject to the terms of the committee's Charter):

- refer matters to the Board for decision, with a recommendation from the committee (where the committee acts in an advisory capacity); or
- determine matters (where the committee acts with delegated authority), which it then reports to the Board.

Nomination Committee

The specific responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are set out in the committee's Charter, which reflects the requirements of the ASX Principles.

The Nomination Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing Board and committee composition and recommending new appointments to the Board and the committees;
- ensuring an effective induction programme for directors; and
- reviewing Board succession plans.

The members of the Nomination Committee at the date of this report are:

- Mr Tony Saad (Chairman)
- Mr Michael Whelan
- Ms Corriene Karam

The operation and responsibilities of the Nomination Committee are consistent with ASX Principle 2. The Board considers that the company has not met all of the requirements of ASX Principle 2 in as much as it does not have a majority of independent Directors on the Nomination Committee.

Details of meeting attendance for committee members are set out in the Directors' Report on page 18 of this Annual Report.

A summary of the committee's Charter is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Audit Committee

Further information about the Audit Committee is provided in this statement under Principle 4: Safeguard Integrity in Financial Reporting.

Remuneration Committee

Further information about the Remuneration Committee is provided in this statement under Principle 8: Remunerate Fairly and Responsibly.

Review of Board performance

The Board conducts a self evaluation performance review twice a year covering the Board and its standing committees. Feedback on the performance of the Board and its committees was obtained through peer assessment held during Board meetings.

Review of performance by executive directors

Details of the performance review process for executive directors are set out in the Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' Report on pages 19 to 22 of this Annual Report.

PRINCIPLE 3: PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION -MAKING

Conduct and ethics

The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct to guide the directors and promote high ethical and professional standards and responsible decision-making.

In addition, the company has adopted a Code of Ethics and Conduct for all employees (including directors).

The Code of Ethics and Conduct is aimed at maintaining the highest ethical standards, corporate behaviour and accountability across TMA. Employees and directors are expected to respect the law; respect confidentiality; properly use group assets, information and facilities; value and maintain professionalism; avoid conflicts of interest; act in the best interests of shareholders; contribute to the company's reputation as a good corporate citizen; and act with honesty, integrity, decency and responsibility at all times.

TMA encourages the reporting of unlawful and unethical behaviour, actively promotes and monitors compliance with the Code of Ethics and Conduct, and protects those who report breaches in good faith.

The Code of Ethics and Conduct provides protection to whistleblowers, as required by the Corporations Act 2001.

Under the code, whistleblowers are protected from any disadvantage, prejudice or victimisation for reports made in good faith of any breaches of the code or the Corporations Act 2001.

The Board has appointed protected disclosure officers (Mr Tony Saad, a non-executive Director and the Company Secretary) to receive reports and manage investigations in relation to potential breaches of the Corporations Act 2001.

Guidelines were developed to assist directors and senior executives to manage reports of whistleblower complaints.

The Board's Code of Conduct and the Code of Ethics and Conduct are consistent with ASX Principle 3.

Summaries of the codes are available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Share Trading Policy

The company's Share Trading Policy reinforces the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to insider trading. The policy states that all employees and directors of the company, and its related companies, are expressly prohibited from trading in the company's securities, or securities in other entities in which TMA has an interest, if they are in possession of "inside information".

A director of TMA or a member of the Executive Committee (a committee comprised of senior executives of TMA including divisional managing directors and chaired by the Managing Director) who intends to buy or sell shares must:

- advise the Company Secretary in advance of their intention to trade;
- confirm that they do not hold unpublished inside information; and

- have been advised by the Company Secretary that there is no known reason to preclude the proposed trading.

The company's Share Trading Policy require TMA directors and members of the Executive Committee to advise the Company Secretary if they intend to enter into, or have entered into, a margin lending or other security arrangements affecting the company's securities.

Black out periods also apply for the full year and half year reports from the end of period end date to the day after the results are released and any other periods designated by the board.

The Company Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman, determines if such arrangements are material and therefore require disclosure to the market.

Each director and Executive is also required to notify the Company Secretary of any trade in the company's securities, or an associated entity's securities, within three business days.

The company's Share Trading Policy prohibits executive directors and members of the Executive Committee from entering into transactions or arrangements which transfer the risk of any fluctuation in the value of shares obtained under TMA's long term incentive plan whilst the shares are subject to a restriction.

The company's Share Trading Policy is consistent with ASX Principle 3. A summary of the Share Trading Policy is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

PRINCIPLE 4: SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee monitors internal control policies and procedures designed to safeguard company assets and to maintain the integrity of financial reporting, which is consistent with ASX Principle 4.

The Audit Committee has the following specific responsibilities (as set out in its Charter):

- reviewing all published financial accounts of the company and discussing the accounts with the external auditors and management prior to submission to the Board;
- reviewing any changes in accounting policies or practices and subsequent effects on the financial accounts;
- reviewing with management, the terms of the external audit engagement;
- reviewing and assessing non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor;
- monitoring and assessing the systems for internal compliance and control, legal compliance and risk management;
- reviewing and monitoring the company's continuous disclosure policies and procedures; and
- advising on the appointment, performance and remuneration of the external auditor.

The members of the Audit Committee at the date of this report are:

- Mr Tony Saad (Chairman)
- Mr Michael Whelan
- Mr James Schwarz (member from 28 July 2009)

The Managing Director, the Operations Director, CFO, the Group Procurement Manager, the Company Secretary, the external auditor Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners, and any other persons considered appropriate, attend meetings of the Audit Committee by invitation.

The committee also meets from time to time with the external auditor in the absence of management.

The operations and responsibilities of the committee are consistent with ASX Principle 4.

The Board considers that the company has not met all of the requirements of ASX Principle 4 in as much as not all members are non-executive and it did not have a majority of independent Directors on the Audit Committee prior to 28 July 2009.

The committee met two times during the year ended 30 June 2011. Details of meeting attendance for committee members are set out in the Directors' Report on page 18 of this Annual Report.

The Audit Committee's Charter is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Independence of the external auditor

Appointment of auditor

The company's external auditor is Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners.

The effectiveness, performance and independence of the external auditor are reviewed by the Audit Committee.

If it becomes necessary to replace the external auditor for performance or independence reasons, the Audit Committee will formalise a procedure and policy for the selection and appointment of a new auditor.

Independence declaration

The Corporations Act 2001 requires the external auditor to make an annual independence declaration, addressed to the Board, declaring that the auditor has maintained its independence in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001 and the rules of the professional accounting bodies.

Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners has provided an independence declaration to the Board for the financial year ended 30 June 2011.

The independence declaration forms part of the Directors' Report and is provided on page 25 of this Annual Report.

Rotation of lead external audit partner

Mr Xavier Ugarte is the lead audit partner for Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners in relation to the audit of the company.

Mr Xavier Ugarte was appointed on 28 November 2008.

Restrictions on the performance of non-audit services by external auditors

As part of the company's commitment to safeguarding integrity in financial reporting, the company has implemented procedures and policies to monitor the independence and competence of the company's external auditor.

The Audit Committee has implemented a process that requires the prior approval of the Company Secretary for the provision of any non-audit services to the company or its related companies by the external auditor. In cases of uncertainty, a proposed engagement is referred to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has also approved guidelines to assist in identifying the types of services that may compromise the independence of the external auditor.

Examples of services that are considered to potentially compromise audit independence include valuation services and internal audit services. Details of fees paid (or payable) to Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners for non-audit services provided to TMA in the year ended 30 June 2011 are set out in the notes on page 79 of this Annual Report.

The Board has considered the nature of the non-audit services provided by the external auditor during the year and has determined that the services provided, and the amount paid for those services, are compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001 and that the auditor's independence has not been compromised.

Attendance of external auditors at annual general meetings

In accordance with ASX Principle 6 and the Corporations Act 2001, Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners attend and are available to answer questions at the company's annual general meetings.

In addition to their right to ask questions at annual general meetings, shareholders may submit written questions for the external auditors to the Company Secretary no later than five business days before an annual general meeting.

PRINCIPLE 5: MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

Continuous disclosure

The company understands and respects that timely disclosure of price sensitive information is central to the efficient operation of the securities market and has adopted a comprehensive Market Disclosure Policy covering:

- announcements to the ASX ;
- prevention of selective or inadvertent disclosure;
- conduct of investor and analysts briefings;
- media communications;
- commenting on expected earnings;
- communication black-out periods; and
- review of briefings and communications.

Under the Continuous Disclosure Policy, the Company Secretary, as the nominated disclosure officer, has responsibility for overseeing and co-ordinating the disclosure of information by the company to the ASX and for administering the policy and TMA's continuous disclosure education programme.

The Company Secretary, as the disclosure officer, is also responsible for referring matters to the Board's Disclosure Committee. Matters referred to the Disclosure Committee, and decisions made by the committee, are recorded and referred to the Board at its next meeting. The Disclosure Committee is comprised of the Managing Director and one other Director.

The Market Disclosure Policy, and the associated training and education programme, is reviewed and monitored by the Audit Committee. Compliance with the policy is also monitored by the Board. The company's Continuous Disclosure Policy is consistent with ASX Principle 5. A copy of the policy is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

PRINCIPLE 6: RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Communications with shareholders

The company places considerable importance on effective communications with shareholders.

The company's Communications Policy promotes the communication of information to shareholders through the distribution of an annual report and half-year report, announcements through the ASX and the media regarding changes in its businesses, and the Chairman's address at the annual general meeting.

The company regularly reviews its communications policies and underlying processes to ensure effective communications with shareholders is maintained.

A copy of the Communications Policy is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Annual general meeting

The company's annual general meeting is a major forum for shareholders to ask questions about the performance of TMA. It is also an opportunity for shareholders to provide feedback to the company about information provided to shareholders.

The company welcomes and encourages shareholder participation at general meetings to continue to improve the company's performance and shareholder communications.

PRINCIPLE 7: RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

Risk oversight and management

The company is committed to the identification; monitoring and management of material business risks associated with its business activities across TMA and has embedded in its management and reporting systems a number of overarching risk management controls.

The risk management controls adopted by the company include:

- guidelines and limits for approval of capital expenditure and investments;
- a group compliance programme supported by approved guidelines and standards covering safety, the environment, legal liability, risk identification, quantification and reporting, and financial controls;
- a comprehensive risk financing programme including risk transfer to external insurers and reinsurers;
- policies and procedures for the management of financial risk and treasury operations, including exposures to foreign currencies and movements in interest rates;
- a formal dynamic planning process of preparing five year strategic plans each year for all businesses in the group;
- annual budgeting and monthly reporting systems for all businesses, which enable the monitoring of progress against performance targets and the evaluation of trends;
- directors' financial due diligence questionnaires to management;
- appropriate due diligence procedures for acquisitions and divestments; and
- crisis management systems for all key businesses in the group.

A copy of the Risk Management Policy is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Divisional autonomy and responsibility to the Board

Divisional management is ultimately responsible to the Board for the division's internal control and risk management systems and is required to regularly report to it on the effectiveness of the systems in managing the division's material business risks.

Role of the Audit Committee and the internal audit function

The audit Committee assists the board in relation to risk management. The Audit Committee executes this function through a compliance reporting programme developed to encompass the areas identified as most sensitive to risk.

The internal audit function is independent of the external audit function. The Group CFO monitors the internal control framework of TMA and provides reports to the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee approves the internal audit charter and the annual internal audit plan to ensure that planned audit activities are aligned to material business risks.

Financial reporting

CEO and CFO declaration and assurance

Consistent with ASX Principle 7 and section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001, the Managing Director (Chief Executive Officer) and Chief Financial Officer provided a written statement to the

Board ("Declaration") that, in their opinion:

- the company's financial report presents a true and fair view of the company's financial condition and operating results and is in accordance with applicable accounting standards; and
- the company's financial records for the financial year have been properly maintained in accordance with section 286 of the Corporations Act 2001.

With regard to the financial records and systems of risk management and internal compliance in this written statement, the Board received assurance from the Managing Director and CFO that the Declaration was founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system was operating effectively in all material aspects in relation to the reporting of financial risks.

PRINCIPLE 8: REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

Board remuneration

Remuneration pool

The current annual remuneration pool for non-executive directors is $250,000. This fee pool was approved by shareholders at the 1997 annual general meeting.

Details of annual fee rates are set out in the Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' Report on pages 19 to 22 of this Annual Report.

Remuneration of executive directors and senior executives

Details of remuneration for executive directors and senior executives are set out in the Remuneration Report, which forms part of the Directors' Report on pages 19 to 22 of this Annual Report.

The Remuneration Report also sets out details of remuneration practices and policies of TMA.

Remuneration Committee

The specific responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are set out in the committee's Charter, which reflects the requirements of ASX Principle 8.

The Remuneration Committee's responsibilities include:

- reviewing and making recommendations to the Board on remuneration for the non-executive directors and fixed and variable remuneration of the Managing Director (including the level of participation in the long term incentive plan);
- reviewing and approving recommendations from the Managing Director on fixed and variable remuneration for senior executives (including the level and nature of participation in the long-term incentive plan); and
- reviewing and approving human resources policies and practices for senior executives.

The members of the Remuneration Committee at the date of this report are:

- Mr Tony Saad (Chairman)
- Mr Michael Whelan
- Ms Corriene Karam

The operation and responsibilities of the Remuneration Committee are consistent with ASX Principle 8. The composition of the Committee however has not met all of the requirements of ASX Principle 8 in as much as it does not have a majority of independent Directors.

The committee met once during the year ended 30 June 2011. Details of meeting attendance for committee members are set out in the Directors' Report on page 18 of this Annual Report.

A summary of the committee's Charter is available from the corporate governance section of the company's website.

Corporate governance documents

Please visit our website: (www.tmagroup.com.au) to view this **Corporate Governance Statement** and copies or summaries of corporate governance documents including:

- **Board Charter**, including the following

Attachment A…	Audit Committee Charter
Attachment B…	Nomination Committee Charter
Attachment C…	Risk Management Policy
Attachment D…	Remuneration Committee Policy
Attachment E…	Materiality Disclosure Policy
Attachment F…	Remuneration Policy
Attachment G…	Election of Directors Policy
Attachment H…	Whistle Blower Policy
Attachment I…	Share Trading Policy
Attachment J…	CEO & CFO Attestations
Attachment K…	Continuous Disclosure Policy
Attachment L…	Shareholder Communication Strategy
Attachment M…	Company Code of Conduct

- **Comparison to ASX CGC 8 Principles**

Directors' Report

The Directors of TMA Group of Companies Limited present the annual financial report of the company for the financial year ended 30 June 2011. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the directors report as follows:

1. Directors

The names and particulars of the directors of the company during or since the end of the financial year are:

Name	Particulars
Mr Michael Whelan	Non Executive Chairman from 31 August 2010, Executive Chairman from 28 November 2008, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer from July 2005 to 22 October 2008, Finance Director from January 2003 and CFO from October 2000. GAICD, Accountant CPA with extensive experience in finance and management from diversified industries both within Australia and overseas.
Mr Anthony Karam	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer with over twelve years experience in the thermal paper market. Joined the Board on 22 October 2008.
Ms Corriene Karam	Operations Director, brings over ten years experience in the position to TMA. Joined the Board on 22 October 2008.
Mr Tony Saad	MBA, consultant specialising in business development, strategy, marketing, contract management and negotiation. Joined the Board in a non-executive capacity on 22 October 2008.
Mr James Schwarz	LLB with 15 years experience in merchant banking, corporate finance and private equity investment, joined the Board on 28 July 2009 in a non-executive capacity.

The above named directors held office during and since the end of the financial year.

Directorships of other listed companies

No directors held directorships of other listed companies in the 3 years immediately before the end of the financial year.

Company Secretary

Ms Willemien de Rie	Accountant, Cert CSA, joined TMA Group of Companies Limited on 22 March 2010.

2. Principal Activities

TMA's principal activities in the course of the financial year were the manufacture and sale of tickets, tags, labels and receipts on paper or film products, including the marksense tickets for the wagering industry, the research and development of thermal paper and film products and 'off street parking', 'parking guidance systems' and 'security systems'.

Otherwise there was no significant change in the nature of those activities.

3. Review of Operations

TMA's profit before income tax for the year is $4,887,000 compared to $3,978,000 in the previous year.

The financial results for this year compared to last year are as follows:

	30 June 2010	% of Sales	**30 June 2011**	% of Sales	**% 10 to 11 Movement**
	$'000		$'000		
Sales	**55,190**		**66,969**		**21**
EBITDA	6,015	11%	7,250	11%	21
EBIT	4,337	8%	5,485	8%	26
Profit /(loss) before tax	**3,978**	**7%**	**4,887**	**7%**	**23**
Profit after tax	3,066	6%	2,371	4%	(23)

Commentary on the results

TMA continued its strong trend of revenue growth in 2011 with revenue increasing by 21%. This is additional to the 2010 revenue growth of 23%. Profit before tax (PBT) was up again by 23% on the previous year but the after tax profit is down by 23% as a result of the evaporation of carried forward tax losses.

The Group continues to generate strong cash flow. Net debt is $6,237,000 which is 30% of total equity. Interest Cover improved (EBIT / net interest expense) from 8.1 to 9.2 times for this year.

The strong profit result and positive cash flow generation reflects the full year impact of the initiatives taken in the previous year to underpin sales and margins. The Group undertook a number of significant initiatives, which included selective price increases, improved purchasing terms and tight working capital controls which were held through the financial year. These initiatives have helped to limit the impact of the strengthening Australian Dollar to a foreign exchange loss of $197,000.

Our solid profit before tax growth of 23% is beginning to reflect the benefits from our continued growth and synergies programme.

The relatively low level of net debt positions TMA for future growth. The Group is well placed to pursue both organic growth and other complementary acquisitions.

Australia and New Zealand

The Directors are very pleased to see the Group win major contracts from 'blue chip' customers, reinforcing TMA's reputation for product quality and service capability. Examples of our recent major contracts are-

- **Coles Label Contract**

The Group announced on 27 July 2010 that TMA Australia Pty Limited, had won a new contract to supply in store and distribution centre self adhesive labels to the Coles Division of Wesfarmers Limited (ASX code WES). The contract term is for a period of up to five years which represents a

Review of Operations (cont'd)

significant expansion of TMA's labels business. Initial estimates indicate that the contract will generate revenue of approximately $7 million per annum.

- **Qantas Print Management**

The Group announced on 18 August 2010 that TMA Australia Pty Limited has been awarded the Qantas Print Management Contract, related to the procurement, execution and delivery of all printed matters for Qantas Airways Limited (ASX:QAN).

The 2 year agreement, with a 1 year option, is expected to generate up to $10 million of annual revenue for the Group and is in addition to TMA's existing contract with Qantas.

- **Perth Airport**

The Group announced on 25 August 2010 that TMA Australia Pty Limited has been awarded the contract to supply and install car park access and control equipment at Perth Airport.

This contract is to supply and install the latest technology in parking equipment including licence plate recognition, online reservation system and the new print @ home ticket for customers and will generate revenue of up to $4 million during the current financial year.

TMA Australia Pty Limited has also secured an ongoing preventative maintenance agreement as part of the contract.

- **Acquisitions**

In addition to the organic growth the Group expects to continue to pursue new business opportunities and as such completed the acquisition of Premier Business Group on 1 October 2010, which will bring estimated annual sales of $7 million to the Group with a strong EBITDA margin prior to synergies.

Premier will provide further diversification to TMA's manufacturing capability whilst also adding products and broadening the scope of TMA. TMA is well on the path of implementing the significant synergies with our existing operation in New Zealand.

Philippines

The joint venture with the Philippines Charity and Sweepstakes Organisation (PCSO) continues in line with earlier advice and market disclosure.

Our China Result

TMA continues to invest a significant amount of time and money in the China business. The China business has incurred a loss of $801,000. While this is a disappointing result, the China business is expected to return to profit next financial year.

Our People

With all the challenges and uncertain economic conditions our people's effort and commitment is key to steering the organisation through these uncertain times. I would like to reiterate my appreciation and thanks to all the staff.

Review of Operations (cont'd)

Outlook

TMA continues to maintain its strong focus on profitable organic and acquisition growth.

Future Developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the Group in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

4. Dividends

TMA did not declare or pay any dividends during the current or preceding financial year to the holders of ordinary shares.

In respect of the financial year ended 30 June 2011, the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of 1.6 cents per share, franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax (2010 0.9 cents per share, franked to 100% at 30% corporate income tax) to the holders of the cumulative, redeemable preference shares on 31 August 2011. This dividend was recognised as a liability at the reporting date.

5. Change in the State of Affairs

During the financial year there was no significant change in the state of affairs of the Group other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto.

6. Subsequent Events

As advised in our ASX release dated 15 August 2011, TMA has called a meeting of shareholders to consider the motion to be removed from the official list of the ASX (Delist). The meeting is scheduled for 10am on September 20, 2011.

There is no matter or circumstance, other than that referred to in the financial statements or notes thereto, that has arisen since the end of the financial year, that has significantly affected, or may significantly affect, the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of affairs of the Group in future financial years.

7. Future Developments

Disclosure of information regarding likely developments in the operations of the Group in future financial years and the expected results of those operations is likely to result in unreasonable prejudice to the Group. Accordingly, this information has not been disclosed in this report.

8. Share Options

Share Options Granted to Directors and Executives

During and since the end of the financial year no share options were granted.

Executive and Employee Share Option Plan

During and since the end of the financial year no executive and employee share option plan options were granted or exercised.

Performance Based Option Plan

During and since the end of the financial year no performance based options were granted or exercised.

9. Directors' Meetings

The following table sets out the number of Directors' meetings (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each Director (while they were a director or committee member). During the financial year, 13 Board meetings, 2 Audit Committee meetings, 1 Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee meeting were held.

	Board of Directors		Audit Committee		Nomination Committee		Remuneration Committee	
Directors	**Held**	**Attend**	**Held**	**Attend**	**Held**	**Attend**	**Held**	**Attend**
M. Whelan	13	13	2	2	1	-	1	-
A. Karam	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Karam	13	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
T. Saad	13	11	2	2	1	1	1	1
J. Schwarz	13	12	2	2	1	1	1	1

Non-audit services

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in note 42 to the financial statements.

The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services, during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

The directors are of the opinion that the services as disclosed in note 42 to the financial statements do not compromise the external auditor's independence, based on advice received from the Audit Committee, for the following reasons:

- all non-audit services have been reviewed and approved to ensure that they do not impact the integrity and objectivity of the auditor, and

- none of the services undermine the general principles relating to auditor independence as set out in Code of Conduct APES 110 Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants issued by the Accounting Professional & Ethical Standards Board, including reviewing or auditing the auditor's own work, acting in a management or decision-making capacity for the company, acting as advocate for the company or jointly sharing economic risks and rewards.

Auditor's independence declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 24 of the annual report.

10. Directors' Shareholdings

The following table sets out each director's relevant interest in shares and options of the company as at the date of this report.

Director	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	Unlisted Redeemable Preference Shares	Options
A. Karam *	94,775,593	14,666,666	-
C. Karam	429,630	-	-
T. Saad	25,000	-	-
M. Whelan	-	-	-
J. Schwarz *	250,000	-	-

* Includes shares held jointly or otherwise by entities associated with the director.

11. Remuneration Report

The directors of TMA during the year were:

- M. Whelan Chairman (Executive to 31 August 2010)
- A. Karam Chief Executive officer
- C. Karam Operations Director
- T. Saad Non-executive Director
- J. Schwarz Non-executive Director

The senior management, including the five highest remunerated company and Group executives during the year were:

- W. de Rie Group CFO and Company Secretary
- M. Howell Sales Director Equipment
- R. Weaver General Manager Mark Sensing – Shanghai
- A. Aston General Manager Print Management
- R. Baxter General Manager Equipment

The Board reviews the remuneration packages of all Directors and Executive Officers on an annual basis. Remuneration packages are reviewed with due regard to performance and other relevant factors.
In order to retain and attract executives of sufficient calibre to facilitate the efficient and effective management of the company's operations, the Board seeks the advice of external advisers in connection with the structure of remuneration packages.

Remuneration packages contain the following key elements:

- Salary/fees;
- Benefits – including the provision of motor vehicle, superannuation; and
- Incentive schemes – including discretionary performance related bonuses and the discretionary issue of share options under the executive and employee share option plan as disclosed in note 34 to the financial statements.
  (No options were issued or exercised under this scheme in the current or prior financial year)

The following table discloses the remuneration of the Directors of the company:

		Short - term		Post Employment	Equity		
2011	Salary/ Fee	Other	Non Monetary	Super- annuation	Options	Other Benefits	Total
Name	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
A. Karam (ii) C. Karam (ii)	750,000	-	47,869	-	-	-	797,869
T. Saad	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
J. Schwarz	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
M. Whelan (i)(v)	159,620	(25,640)(b)	2,494	7,370	-	(38,091)(a)	105,753
	984,620	(25,640)	50,363	7,370	-	(38,091)	978,622

11. Remuneration Report (cont'd)

		Short - term		Post Employment	Equity		
2010	**Salary/ Fee**	**Other**	**Non Monetary**	**Super- annuation**	**Options**	**Other Benefits**	**Total**
Name	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
A. Karam (ii) C. Karam (ii)	750,000	-	19,209	-	-	-	769,209
T. Saad	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
J. Schwarz	22,917	-	-	-	-	-	22,917
M. Whelan (i)(v)	241,284	877(b)	5,097	14,725	-	3,713(a)	265,696
	1,064,201	877	24,306	14,725	-	3,713	1,107,822

(a) Long service leave
(b) Annual leave

Details of elements of compensation related to performance:

(i) Executives who are remunerated by the company

(ii) Engaged under contract with Antcor Pty Limited from 1 July 2009
An annual contract package of $750,000 per annum, plus GST plus FBT
The contract has no fixed term. Termination is by either party giving the other 1 months notice.

(iii) On 22 October 2008, Mr Anthony Karam was appointed CEO and the details of his employment contract as approved by shareholders on that same day are as follows:

- A base salary package of $400,000 per annum, plus statutory superannuation subject to annual review.
- A discretionary cash performance bonus to be determined by the remuneration committee. This bonus is not subject to pre-determined thresholds.
- Termination payments limited to a maximum of 6 month's base salary. A 2 month notice period is required to terminate the contract.
- A fully maintained motor vehicle.
- The contract has a fixed term of five years. Alternatively Mr Karam could elect for early termination by giving the Company 6 months notice.

(iv) On 22 October 2008, Ms Corriene Karam was appointed Operations Director and the details of her employment contract as approved by shareholders on that same day are as follows:

- A base salary package of $350,000 per annum, plus statutory superannuation subject to annual review.
- A discretionary cash performance bonus to be determined by the remuneration committee. This bonus is not subject to pre-determined thresholds.
- Termination payments limited to a maximum of 6 month's base salary. A 2 month notice period is required to terminate the contract.
- A fully maintained motor vehicle.
- The contract has a fixed term of five years. Alternatively Ms Karam could elect for early termination by giving the Company 6 months notice.

11. Remuneration Report (cont'd)

(v) Mr M Whelan was the Executive Chairman up to 31 August 2010 and for that period the details of his employment contract dated 16 September 2002 (amended and effective 1 January 2006) are as follows:

- A base salary package including superannuation of $250,000 per annum, subject to annual review.
- A discretionary cash performance bonus to be determined by the remuneration committee. This bonus is not subject to pre-determined thresholds.
- Termination payments limited to a maximum of 1 year's base salary. A 3 month notice period is required to terminate the contract.
- Motor vehicle running costs are reimbursed.
- The contract does not have a fixed term, however is subject to 3 months notice to terminate.
- Since 31 August 2010 Mr Whelan has received Director fees at the rate of $50,000pa.

No other director or executive has a contract of employment with elements of remuneration linked to performance. The remuneration of non-executive directors is competitive for the industry and in keeping with the responsibilities of public company directors. Remuneration for non-executive directors comprises fixed fees, which may be in the form of cash, non-cash benefits and superannuation. No part of the remuneration is incentive-based, other than the discretionary bonuses and share options.

The following table discloses the remuneration of the senior management including the five highest remunerated executives of the Group:

		Short – term		Post Employment	Equity		
2011	**Salary/ Fee**	**Other**	**Non Monetary**	**Super-annuation**	**Options**	**Other Benefits**	**Total**
Name	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
R. Weaver	229,629	1,791(b)	24,617	15,185		1,381(a)	272,603
W. de Rie	203,128	7,325(b)	-	16,872		4,317(a)	231,642
M. Howell	240,349	(3,075)(b)	9,313	30,631	-	1,947(a)	279,165
A. Aston	170,418	8,440(b)	2,475	13,583		2,550(a)	197,466
R. Baxter	135,468	(845)(b)	11,457	12,192		2,593(a)	160,865
	978,992	13,636	47,862	88,463		12,788	1,141,741

11. Remuneration Report (cont'd)

		Short - term		Post Employment	Equity		
2010	**Salary/ Fee**	**Other**	**Non Monetary**	**Super-annuation**	**Options**	**Other Benefits**	**Total**
Name	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
R. Weaver (vii)	225,983	(838)(b)		14,725	-	-	239,870
M. Howell (vi)	201,799	4,453(b)		18,162	-	-	224,414
J. Budden	164,172	(26,738)(b)	-	14,775	-	-	152,209
G. Aloe	138,821	(10,651)(b)	-	9,794	-	706(a)	138,670
L. Smith	116,496	9,608(b)	-	10,485	-	129(a)	136,718
	847,271	(24,166)	-	67,941	-	835	891,881

(a) Long service leave
(b) Annual leave

(vi) From date of merger 22 October 2008
(vii) Appointed 10 November 2008

<u>Company Performance and Shareholder Wealth</u>

Below is a table summarising key Group performance and shareholder wealth statistics for the Group over the last five years.

The Board will continue to review and monitor the remuneration and incentive framework to ensure that performance is fairly rewarded and encouraged, and to attract, motivate and retain a high quality executive team.

Financial Year	**EBITDA $'000**	**EPS Cents***	**Total DPS Cents**	**Share Price Cents ***
30 June 2008	2,086	1.98	-	16
N.B. TMA / MSL Merged on 22 Oct 2008				
30 June 2009	4,754	2.47	-	16
(After 10:1 Share Consolidation)				
30 June 2010	6,015	2.51	-	23
30 June 2011	7,250	1.82	-	12

* Prices shown have been adjusted for the 10:1 share consolidation.

12. Indemnification and Insurance of Officers and Auditors

During the financial year, the company paid a premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the company, the Company Secretary, and all Executive Officers of the company and of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such a Director, Secretary or Executive Officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001. The contract of insurance prohibits disclosure of the nature of the liability and the amount of the premium.

The company has not otherwise, during or since the financial year, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the company, except to the extent permitted by law, or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

13. Environmental Regulations

The Group's activities are subject to various environmental regulations under both Commonwealth and State legislation.

The Directors are not aware of any breaches of those environmental regulations during or since the end of the financial year.

14. Non Audit Services

The Directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services, during the year, by the auditor (or by another person or firm on the auditor's behalf) is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001.

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in note 42 to the financial statements. The non-audit services include taxation services and performing the due diligence for the mergers.

15. Auditor's Independence Declaration

The auditor's independence declaration is included on page 24 of the annual financial report.

16. Rounding off of amounts

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in this report and the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s.298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Anthony Karam
Managing Director/ CEO

SYDNEY, 31 August 2011.

Hill Rogers Spencer Steer

31 August 2011

The Board of Directors
TMA Group of Companies Limited
6 Straits Avenue,
Granville NSW 2142

Dear Board Members,

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of TMA Group of Companies Limited.

As lead audit partner for the audit of the financial statements of TMA Group of Companies Limited for the financial year ended 30 June 2011, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements as set out in the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of TMA Group of Companies Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

Yours sincerely,

HILL ROGERS SPENCER STEER
ASSURANCE PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants

XAVIER M UGARTE
Partner

Sydney

Dated this 31st day of August 2011

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TMA GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of TMA Group of Companies Limited, which comprises the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date, a summary of significant accounting policies, other explanatory notes and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity 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 controls as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 3, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements 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. Those 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 and fair presentation of the financial report 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 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*.

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Hill Rogers Spencer Steer

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF TMA GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion:

a. the financial report of TMA Group of Companies Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

   i. giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

   ii. complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

b. the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 3.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 19 to 22 of the director's report for the year ended 30 June 2011. The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conduct in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of TMA Group of Companies Limited for the year ended 30 June 2011 complies with Section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

HILL ROGERS SPENCER STEER
ASSURANCE PARTNERS
Chartered Accountants

Xavier M. Ugarte

XAVIER M UGARTE
Partner

Sydney

Dated 31st day of August 2011

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Directors' Declaration

In the opinion of the directors of TMA Group of Companies Limited:

a. the attached consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the remuneration disclosures that are contained in the Remuneration Report included in the Directors' report are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

   1. giving a true and fair view of the financial position of the Consolidated Entity as at 30 June 2011 and of its performance for the financial year ended on that date;
   2. complying with Australian Accounting Standards (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and

b. there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Consolidated Entity will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

c. the directors have been given the declarations required by s.295A of the Corporations Act 2001.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s.295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Directors

Anthony Karam
Managing Director

SYDNEY, 31 August 2011.

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

	Notes	Year ended 30/06/11 $'000	Year ended 30/06/10 $'000
Continuing Operations			
Revenue	6	66,969	55,190
Cost of sales		(48,663)	(40,251)
Gross profit		18,306	14,939
Investment revenue	8	35	35
Share of profits from associates	19	88	221
Net foreign exchange loss	9	(197)	(29)
Marketing expenses		(4,547)	(4,695)
Occupancy expenses		(1,478)	(1,445)
Administration expenses		(6,722)	(4,515)
Finance costs	10	(598)	(533)
Profit Before Income Tax		4,887	3,978
Income tax expense	11	(2,516)	(912)
Profit For The Year	13	2,371	3,066
Other Comprehensive Income			
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(464)	116
Total Comprehensive Income For The Year		1,907	3,182
Profit attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		1,907	3,182
Total comprehensive income attributable to Owners of the Company		1,907	3,182
Earnings Per Share:			
- Basic (cents per share)	14	1.82	2.51
- Diluted (cents per share)	14	1.82	2.51

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 32 to 80

TMA GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
As at 30 June 2011

	Note	30/06/11 $'000	30/06/10 $'000
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and bank balances	38	1,944	3,738
Inventories	17	11,507	8,937
Trade and other receivables	15	16,570	13,954
Current tax assets	11.2	181	183
Other assets	16	621	693
Total Current Assets		30,823	27,505
Non-Current Assets			
Investments accounted for using the equity method	19	250	382
Plant and equipment	20	11,677	9,726
Deferred tax assets	11.3	1,045	1,337
Other intangible assets	21, 22	4,165	1,867
Total Non-Current Assets		17,137	13,312
Total Assets		47,960	40,817
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	23	13,043	10,762
Borrowings	24	7,008	6,267
Current tax liabilities	11.2	3,107	1,319
Provisions	25	1,454	1,039
Total Current Liabilities		24,612	19,387
Non-Current Liabilities			
Borrowings	24	1,173	518
Deferred tax liabilities	11.3	594	687
Provisions	25	748	1,063
Total Non-Current Liabilities		2,515	2,268
Total Liabilities		27,127	21,655
Net Assets		**20,833**	**19,162**
Equity			
Issued capital	28	6,111	6,111
Reserves	29	5,944	6,408
Retained earnings	30	8,778	6,643
Total Equity Attributable to owners of the company		**20,833**	**19,162**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 32 to 80

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2011

Consolidated	Share Capital $'000	Cumulative Preference Shares $'000	General Reserves $'000	Revaluation Reserve $'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve $'000	Retained Earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July 2009	3,234	-	5,470	1,505	(683)	3,708	13,234
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(131)	(131)
Issue of share (share based payment)	677	-	-	-	-	-	677
Issue of non participating preference shares	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	2,200
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3,066	3,066
Other comprehensive income of the year	-	-	-	-	116	-	116
Balance at 30 June 2010	**3,911**	**2,200**	**5,470**	**1,505**	**(567)**	**6,643**	**19,162**
Dividend paid	-	-	-	-	-	(237)	(237)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,371	2,371
Other comprehensive income of the year	-	-	-	-	(464)	-	(464)
Balance at 30 June 2011	**3,911**	**2,200**	**5,470**	**1,505**	**(1,031)**	**8,778**	**20,833**

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 32 to 80

TMA GROUP OF COMPANIES LIMITED

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the year ended 30 June 2011

	Note	Year ended 30/06/11 $'000	Year ended 30/06/10 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Receipts from customers		64,124	55,214
Payments to suppliers and employees		(60,595)	(53,152)
Interest and other costs of finance paid		(598)	(639)
Income tax paid/(tax refund received)		(362)	(64)
Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities	38.1	2,569	1,359
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		34	21
Payment for intangibles		(2,991)	(1,294)
Payment for investments		-	(498)
Payments for plant and equipment & intangibles		(3,111)	(706)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment		89	73
Dividends received		220	65
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,759)	(2,339)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds on issue of shares		-	2,878
Repayment of borrowings		(6,785)	(375)
Proceeds from borrowings		8,181	1,892
Payment of dividend		-	(695)
Repayment of borrowings from Associate company		-	(2,200)
Net cash (used in)/provided by financing activities		1,396	1,500
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		(1,794)	520
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		3,738	3,218
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	38	1,944	3,738

Notes to the financial statements are included on pages 32 to 80

1. General Information

TMA Group of Companies Limited is a listed public company, incorporated and operating in Australia, New Zealand, China and the Philippines.

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Granville, NSW
Australia 2142

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

New standards and accounting interpretations

During the current year the Group adopted all of the new and revised Australian Accounting Standards and Interpretations applicable to its operations which became mandatory.

The following standards, amendments to standards and interpretations have been identified as those which may impact the Group in the period of the initial application. They are available for early adoption at 30 June 2011, but have not been applied in preparing this financial report:

AASB 9 Financial Instruments includes the requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets resulting from the first part of Phase 1 of the project to replace AASB 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. AASB 9 will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements. Retrospective application is generally required, although there are expectations, practically if the Group adopts the standard for the year ended 30 June 2012 or earlier. The Group has not yet determined the potential effect of the standard.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements introduces a new approach to determining which investees should be consolidated. The amendments, which will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangement includes requirements if parties have rights to and obligations for underlying assets and liabilities under a joint arrangement. The amendments, which become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 12 Disclosures or Interests in Other entities contains the disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structure entities. The amendments, which will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement introduces new fair value measurements. The amendments, which will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2014 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

AASB 124 Related Party disclosures (revised December 2009) simplifies and clarifies the extended meaning of the definition of related party and provides a partial exemption from the disclosure requirements for government related entities. The amendments, which will become mandatory for the

Group's 30 June 2012 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statement – Presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income; the IAS will make a number of changes to the presentation of other comprehensive income including presenting separately those items that would never be reclassified to profit or loss and the impact of tax on those items. The amendments application date which will become mandatory for the Group's 30 June 2012 financial statements, are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

AASB 1054 Australian Additional Disclosures removes many of the additional domestic disclosures previously required so as to align the requirements of accounting standards for publicly accountable for-profit entities in both Australia and New Zealand. The amendments are affective 1 July 2011 (with early adoption permitted) and are not expected to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

3.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations, and comply with other requirements of the law.

The financial statements comprise the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Accounting Standards include Australian Accounting Standards. Compliance with Australian Accounting Standards ensures that the financial statements and notes of the company and the Group comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS').

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 31 August 2011.

3.2 Basis of preparation

The financial report has been prepared on the basis of historical cost, except for the revaluation of certain non-current assets. Cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for assets. All amounts are presented in Australian dollars.

The company is a company of the kind referred to in ASIC Class Order 98/0100, dated 10 July 1998, and in accordance with that Class Order amounts in the financial report are rounded off to the nearest thousand dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The following significant accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation and presentation of the financial report:

3.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities (including special purpose entities) controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Income and expense of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income from the effective date of acquisition and up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with those used by other members of the Group.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, the profit or loss on disposal is calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets (including goodwill), and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interests. When assets of the subsidiary are carried at revalued amounts or fair values and the related cumulative gain or loss has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, the amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are accounted for as if the Company had directly disposed of the relevant assets (i.e. reclassified to profit or loss or transferred directly to retained earnings as specified by applicable Standards). The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date when control is lost is regarded as the fair value on initial recognition for subsequent accounting under AASB 139 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement' or, when applicable, the cost on initial recognition of an investment in an associate or jointly controlled entity.

3.4 Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of assets transferred by the Group, liabilities incurred by the Group to the former owners of the acquire and the equity instruments issued by the Group in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date, except that:

- deferred tax assets or liabilities and liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with AASB 112 'Income Taxes' and AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' respectively;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share-based payment arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquire are measured in accordance with AASB 2 'Share-based Payment' at the acquisition date; and
- assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with AASB 5 'Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations' are measured in accordance with that Standard.

Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests and entitle their holders to a proportionate share of the entity's net assets in the event of liquidation may be initially measured either at fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The choice of measurement basis is made on a transaction-by-transaction basis. Other types of non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or, when applicable, on the basis specified in another Standard.

Where the consideration transferred by the Group in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration that qualify as measurement period adjustments are adjusted retrospectively, with corresponding adjustments against goodwill. Measurement period adjustments are adjustments that arise from additional information obtained during the 'measurement period' (which cannot exceed one year from the acquisition date) about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date.

The subsequent accounting for changes in the fair value of contingent consideration that do not qualify as measurement period adjustments depends on how the contingent consideration is classified. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration that is classified as an asset or liability is remeasured at subsequent reporting dates in accordance with AASB 139, or AASB 137 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets', as appropriate, with the corresponding gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss.

Where a business combination is achieved in stages, the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquire is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date (i.e. the date when the Group attains control) and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recognised in profit or loss. Amounts arising from interests in the acquiree prior to the acquisition date that have previously been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss where such treatment would be appropriate if that interest were disposed of.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted during the measurement period (see above), or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognised as of that date.

3.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arising on an acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of the acquisition of the business (see 3.4 above) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Group's policy for goodwill arising on the acquisition of an associate is described at 3.6 below.

3.6 Investments in associates

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence and that is neither a subsidiary nor an interest in a joint venture. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

The results and assets and liabilities of associates are incorporated in these financial statements using the equity method of accounting, except when the investment is classified as held for sale, in which case it is accounted for in accordance with AASB 5 'Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations'. Under the equity method, an investment in an associate is initially recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate. When the Group's share of losses of an associate exceeds the Group's interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the associate recognised at the date of acquisition is recognised as goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of acquisition, after reassessment, is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

The requirements of AASB 139 are applied to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's investment in an associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment (including goodwill) is tested for impairment in accordance with AASB 136 'Impairment of Assets' as a single asset by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognised forms part of the carrying amount of the investment. Any reversal of that impairment loss is recognised in accordance with AASB 136 to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

When a group entity transacts with its associate, profits and losses resulting from the transactions with the associate are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interests in the associate that are not related to the Group.

3.7 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

3.7.1 Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the Group has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the Group retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

3.7.2 Rendering of services

Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion of the contract is determined as follows:

- installation fees are recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the installation, determined as the proportion of the total time expected to install that has elapsed at the end of the reporting period;
- servicing fees included in the price of products sold are recognised by reference to the proportion of the total cost of providing the servicing for the product sold, taking into account historical trends in the number of services actually provided on past goods sold; and
- revenue from time and material contracts is recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours are delivered and direct expenses are incurred.

3.7.3 Dividend and interest revenue

Dividend revenue from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably).

Interest revenue is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.8 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3.8.1 The Group as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Group at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Group's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

3.9 Foreign currencies

The individual financial statements of each group entity are presented in the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (its functional currency). For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each group entity are expressed in Australian dollars ('$'), which is the functional currency of the Company and the presentation currency for the consolidated financial statements.

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of the net investment.

For the purpose of presenting consolidated financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Group's foreign operations are expressed in Australian dollars using exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments on identifiable assets and liabilities acquired arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in equity.

3.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready 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.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.11 Employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave, long service leave, and sick leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Liabilities recognised in respect of long term employee benefits are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Contributions to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

The Group has no defined benefit retirement benefit plans.

3.12 Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

3.13 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

3.13.1 Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Group's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

3.13.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Group is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Group expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3.13.3 Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised as an expense or income in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised outside profit or loss (whether in other comprehensive income or directly in equity), in which case the tax is also recognised outside profit or loss, or where they arise from the initial accounting for a business combination. In the case of a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

3.14 Plant and equipment

Fixtures and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each year end, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or, where shorter, the term of the relevant lease.

The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

- Plant & Equipment 2-15 years
- Leasehold improvements 10 years
- Equipment under finance lease 3-7 years

3.15 Intangible assets

3.15.1 Intangible assets acquired separately

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

3.15.2 Internally-generated intangible assets - research and development expenditure

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

An internally-generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally-generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3.15.3 <u>Intangible assets acquired in a business combination</u>

Intangible assets acquired in a business combination and recognised separately from goodwill are initially recognised at their fair value at the acquisition date (which is regarded as their cost).

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible assets acquired in a business combination are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

3.16 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets excluding goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). 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. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.17 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs, including an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead expenses, are assigned to inventories by the method most appropriate to the particular class of inventory, with the majority being valued on a first-in-first-out basis. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.18 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.18.1 Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Group has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

3.18.2 Restructurings

A restructuring provision is recognised when the Group has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

3.18.3 Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations under local sale of goods legislation are recognised at the date of sale of the relevant products, at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Group's obligation.

3.18.4 Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination

Contingent liabilities acquired in a business combination are initially measured at fair value at the date of acquisition. At the end of subsequent reporting periods, such contingent liabilities are measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with AASB 137 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with AASB 118 *Revenue*.

3.19 Financial assets

All financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the timeframe established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories: financial assets 'at fair value through profit or loss' (FVTPL), 'held-to-maturity' investments, 'available-for-sale' (AFS) financial assets and 'loans and receivables'. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

3.19.1 Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as 'loans and receivables'. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

3.19.2 Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

3.19.3 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

3.19.4 Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

3.19.5 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire.

3.20 Goods and services tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST), except:

i. where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense; or
ii. for receivables and payables which are recognised inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

Cash flows are included in the cash flow statement on a gross basis. The GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified within operating cash flows.

3.21 Comparative amounts

If any change to the presentation or classification of items in its financial statements comparative amounts is required, then the reclassified amounts will be fully disclosed.

4. Merger and Acquisition Transactions Summary

Premier Group

On 1 October 2010 the Group acquired Premier Group. Premier Group comprises Premier Business Forms NZ Limited, Solstice Marketing Services Limited and Premier Business Print Limited.

Premier Group's principal activities are the manufacture and sale of printed business forms, plain and coated, paper and film products, including tickets, tags, labels, receipt rolls, etc for a wide range of markets.

The main advantages of this acquisition to the Group are to further expand our capacity and footprint in this market throughout New Zealand in support of the converting business.

Further details are disclosed in notes 21 and 37.

5. Critical Judgement and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In the application of the Group's accounting policies, which are described in note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

5.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

5.1.1 <u>Recoverability of intangible assets</u>

During the year, the directors reconsidered the recoverability of the Group's intangible asset which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position at 30 June 2011 at $4,165,000 (2010: $1,867,000).

The acquisitions continue to progress in a very satisfactory manner, and customer reaction has reconfirmed the directors' previous estimates of anticipated revenues from the project.

5.1.2 <u>Impairment of goodwill</u>

Determining whether goodwill is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash generating units to which goodwill has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the directors to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

The carrying amount of goodwill at the end of the reporting period was $3,775,000 (2010: $1,663,000) after an impairment loss of $nil (2010: $24,000) was recognised during 2011.

5.1.3 Useful lives of plant and equipment

As described at 3.14 above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of plant and equipment at the end of each annual reporting period. During the financial year, the directors determined that the useful lives of certain items of equipment will remain unchanged.

5.1.4 Impairment of plant and equipment

Determining whether plant and equipment is impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the cash-generating units to which the plant and equipment has been allocated. The value in use calculation requires the entity to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value.

The carrying amount of plant and equipment at year end was $11,677,000 (2010: $9,726,000) after an impairment loss of $nil (2010: $nil) was recognised during the current financial year.

6. Revenue

	Note	Year ended 30/06/11 $'000	30/06/10 $'000
Revenue from continuing operations consisted of the following items: (excluding investment revenue – see note 8)			
(i) Revenue from sale of goods		66,969	55,190
Total attributable to continuing operations		66,969	55,190

7. Segment Information

Information reported to the Group's Chief Executive Officer for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of performance has been expanded in line with its recent acquisitions. The Group's reportable segments under AASB 8 are therefore as follows:

- Australia and New Zealand Converting
- Australia and New Zealand Technology
- China and
- South East Asia

*Australia and New Zealand Converting reportable segment – supply airline, parking, venue, gaming, transit tickets, thermal and plain paper or poly receipt rolls, labels and tags, security and protective coatings applied to paper, film or board and converts coated and non coated product to customer specifications.

*Australia and New Zealand Technology reportable segment – supply several kinds of equipment with the view to establishing new markets for the Australia and New Zealand Converting segment.

*China reportable segment - supply airline, parking, venue, gaming & lottery, transit tickets, thermal paper or poly receipt rolls, bag-tags, labels to customer specifications for the domestic (China) markets.

*South East Asia reportable segment – supply airline, parking, venue, gaming, transit tickets, thermal and plain paper or poly receipt rolls, labels and tags, security and protective coatings applied to the paper, film or board and converts coated and non coated product to customer specifications.

Information regarding these segments is presented below. The accounting policies of the new reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

The following is an analysis of the Group's revenue, profit before tax ("PBT") and asset allocation by reportable operating segment for the period under review:

7.1 Segment revenues and results

	Segment Revenue		Segment PBT	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10	30/06/11	30/06/10
Continuing Operations	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Australia and New Zealand				
- Converting	44,192	30,971	5,644	4,585
- Technology	13,772	10,027	939	788
China	4,228	5,579	(801)	(542)
South East Asia	4,777	8,613	(6)	(61)
Total revenue	**66,969**	**55,190**		
Gross profit before tax			**5,776**	**4,770**
Share of profit of associate			88	221
Central administration costs and directors salaries			(379)	(480)
Finance costs			(598)	(533)
Profit before tax			**4,887**	**3,978**

Revenue reported above represents revenue generated from external customers. There were $13,840,900 (2010: $6,988,000) inter-segment sales in the year.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies described in note 3. Segment profit represents the profit earned by each segment without allocation of central administration costs and directors' salaries, profits of associates, investment revenue, finance costs and income tax expense. This is the measure reported to the chief operating decision maker for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance.

7.2 Segment assets and liabilities

	Year ended	
Segment Assets	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	**$'000**
Australia and New Zealand		
-Converting	34,877	29,147
-Technology	5,474	5,199
China	3,822	5,441
South East Asia	3,787	1,030
Consolidated Assets	47,960	40,817
Segment Liabilities		
Australia and New Zealand		
-Converting	(21,250)	(14,011)
-Technology	(3,494)	(4,648)
China	(2,032)	(2,757)
South East Asia	(351)	(239)
Consolidated Liabilities	(27,127)	(21,655)

For the purposes of monitoring segment performance and allocating resources between segments:

- all assets are allocated to reportable segments other than investments in associates, 'other financial assets' and tax assets. Goodwill is allocated to reportable segments as described in note 21.2. Assets used jointly by reportable segments are allocated on the basis of the revenues earned by individual reportable segments; and
- all liabilities are allocated to reportable segments including 'other financial liabilities', current and deferred tax liabilities, and 'other' liabilities.

7.3 Other segment information

	Depreciation and amortisation		Additions to Non-current assets	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Australia and New Zealand				
- Converting	1,360	1,085	4,087	652
- Technology	187	156	-	44
China	219	249	29	10
South East Asia	-	-	-	-
Total	1,765	1,490	4,117	706

There were no impairment losses attributable to the reportable segments.

7.4 Revenue from major products and services

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
- Converting	53,197	45,163
- Technology	13,772	10,027
Total	66,969	55,190

7.5 Geographical information

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas – Australia (country of domicile), and New Zealand, China and South East Asia.

The Group's revenue from continuing operations from external customers and information about its non-current assets* by geographical location are detailed below.

Location	Revenue from external customers		Non Current Assets*	
	Year ended		Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Australia and New Zealand	57,964	40,998	14,829	10,742
China	4,228	5,579	1,262	1,233
South East Asia	4,777	8,613	-	-
Total	66,969	55,190	16,092	11,975

* Non-current assets excluding financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets, and assets arising from insurance contracts.

7.6 Information about major customers

Included in revenues arising from sales of converting product of $53.197 million (2010: $45.163 million) are revenues of approximately $20 million (2010: $5 million) which arose from sales to the Groups largest customer.

8. Investment Revenue

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Interest revenue:		
Bank Deposit	15	22
Other	20	13
Total	35	35

9. Other Gains and Losses

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
Continuing operations	$'000	$'000
Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(197)	(29)
Total	(197)	(29)

10. Finance Costs

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
Continuing operations	$'000	$'000
Interest on bank overdraft and loans	584	516
Interest on obligations under finance leases	14	17
Total interest expense	598	533

The weighted average capitalisation rate on funds borrowed generally is 7.5% per annum (2010: 7.8% per annum).

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
11. Income Taxes	**$'000**	**$'000**
11.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss:		
Tax expenses comprises:		
Current tax expense/(income) of the current year	2,035	245
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax of prior years	746	(15)
Deferred tax expense/(income) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences	(265)	682
Total tax (income)/expense attributable to continuing operations	2,516	912
The prima facie income tax expense on pre-tax accounting profit /(loss) from operations reconciles to the income tax expense in the financial statements as follows:		
(Loss)/Profit from continuing operations	4,887	3,978
Income tax (income)/expense calculated at 30%	1,466	1,194
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	158	43
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognised as deferred tax assets	200	137
Effect of unused tax losses and tax offsets recognised as deferred tax assets	19	(474)
Effect of franking credits	(113)	-
Effect of different tax rates of subsidiaries operating in other jurisdictions	40	27
	1,770	927
Adjustments recognised in the current year in relation to the current tax in prior years	746	(15)
Income tax expense / (income) recognised in profit and loss	2,516	912

The tax rate used in the above reconciliation is the corporate tax rate of 30% payable by Australian corporate entities on taxable profits under Australian tax law. There has been no change in the corporate tax rate when compared with the previous reporting period.

	Year ended 30/06/11	Year ended 30/06/10
11.2 Current tax assets and liabilities	**$'000**	**$'000**
Current tax assets		
Tax refund receivable	181	183
Current tax liabilities		
Income tax payable	3,107	1,319

11. 3 Income taxes

2010	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit or loss prior year adjustment	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing balance
Temporary differences				
Plant & equipment	(703)	-	25	(678)
Finance leases	4	-	-	4
Capital Expenditure	107	-	61	168
Exchange difference on foreign currency balances	13	-	36	49
Provisions	450	-	144	594
Doubtful debts	37	-	38	75
Accruals	58	-	(41)	17
Other	-	-	(7)	(7)
	(34)	-	256	222
Unused tax losses and credits				
Tax losses	-		428	428
	(34)	-	684	650

2011	Opening balance	Recognised in Profit or loss prior year adjustment	Recognised in Profit or loss	Closing balance
Temporary differences				
Plant & equipment	(678)	15	70	(594)
Finance leases	4	(4)	-	-
Capital Expenditure	168	(41)	(65)	61
Exchange difference on foreign currency balances	49	(28)	79	100
Provisions	594	5	82	681
Doubtful debts	75	(53)	38	60
Accruals	17	28	76	121
Prepayments	-	-	(12)	(12)
Other	(7)	(2)	9	-
	222	(82)	277	417
Unused tax losses and credits				
Tax losses	428	(382)	(12)	34
	650	(464)	265	451

11.4 Tax consolidation

Relevance of tax consolidation to the Group

The company and its wholly-owned Australian resident entities have formed a tax-consolidated Group with effect from 1 July 2002 and are therefore taxed as a single entity from that date. The head entity within the tax-consolidated Group is TMA Group of Companies Limited (previously Mark Sensing Limited). The members of the tax-consolidated Group are identified at note 18.

Nature of tax sharing agreements

Entities within the tax-consolidated Group have entered into a tax sharing agreement with the head entity. Under the terms of this arrangement, TMA Group of Companies Limited and each of the entities in the tax-consolidated Group have agreed to pay a tax equivalent payment to or from the head entity, based on notional tax payable calculated as if the entity was a separate tax payer. Such amounts are reflected in the individual accounts as amounts receivable from or payable to other entities in the tax-consolidated Group.

The tax sharing agreement entered into between members of the tax-consolidated Group provides for the determination of the allocation of income tax liabilities between the entities should the head entity default on its tax payment obligations.

12. Discontinued Operations

The Group has no plans to discontinue any of its operations.

13. Profit for the Year from Continuing Operations

		Year ended	
		30/06/11	**30/06/10**
		$'000	**$'000**
	Profit for the year from continuing operations is attributable to:		
	Owners of the Company	2,371	3,066
		2,371	3,066
	Profit for the year from continuing operations has been arrived at after charging (crediting):		
13.1	**Depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense**		
	Depreciation of plant and equipment	1,643	1,434
	Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets	122	56
	Total depreciation, amortisation and impairment expense	1,765	1,490
13.2	**Research and development costs expensed as incurred**	372	363
13.3	**Employee benefits expenses**		
	Post employment benefits	929	825
	Other employment benefits	14,971	11,328
	Total employee benefits expense	15,900	12,153

14 Earnings Per Share

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	**30/06/10**
	Cents per share	**Cents per share**
Basic earnings per share		
From continuing operations	1.82	2.51
Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	1.82	2.51

14.1 Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.

Profit for the year attributable to the owners of the Company	2,371	3,066
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share from continuing operations	2,135	2,935
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share (all measures) #	117,179,086	117,179,086

14.2 Diluted earnings per share

The earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows.

Earnings used in the calculation of total diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	2,135	2,935
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share #	117,179,086	117,179,086

We have no potential ordinary shares that are anti-dilutive and are therefore excluded from the weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of diluted earnings per share.

During the 2010 year, shareholders approved a 10:1 share consolidation.

14.3 Impact of changes in accounting policies

Changes in the Group's accounting policies during the year are described in detail in note 2. To the extent that those changes have had an impact on results reported for 2011 and 2010, they have had an impact on the amounts reported for earnings per share.

	Effect on profit for the year from continuing operations		Effect on basic earnings per share		Effect on diluted earnings per share	
	Year ended		**Year ended**		**Year ended**	
	30/06/11	**30/06/10**	**30/06/11**	**30/06/10**	**30/06/11**	**30/06/10**
	$'000	**$'000**	**Cents per share**	**Cents per share**	**Cents per share**	**Cents per share**
Changes in accounting policies relating to:						
business combinations	-	(242)	-	(0.21)	-	(0.21)

15 Trade and Other Receivables

	30/06/11	**30/06/10**
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade receivables	16,705	11,753
Allowance for doubtful debts	(386)	(298)
	16,319	11,455
Other – non trade receivables	252	2,499
	16,570	13,954

15.1 Trade receivables

The average credit period on sale of goods is 90 days (2010: 78 days). No interest is charged on the trade receivables. An allowance has been made for estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods, determined by reference to past default experience. During the current financial year, the allowance for doubtful debts increased by $88,000 (2010: $148,000) of which $37,000 (2010: $5,000) is due to foreign exchange movements.

Our policy requires customers to pay 30 days after end of month (effectively an average of 60 days), depending on the customer segment. Our 120 days and past customers are mainly within our Chinese subsidiary which has historically afforded longer payment terms. All credit and recovery risk associated with trade receivables has been provided for in the statement of financial position.

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts (see below for aged analysis) that are past due at the end of the reporting period but against which the Group has not recognised an allowance for doubtful receivables because there has not been a significant change in credit quality and the amounts (which include interest accrued after the receivable is more than 60 days outstanding) are still considered recoverable. The Group does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amounts owed by the Group to the counterparty.

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Ageing of past due but not impaired		
60-90 days	1,427	742
90-120 days	1,305	727
Past 120 days	2,494	900
Total	5,226	2,369
Average age (days)	90	78
Movement in the allowance for doubtful debts		
Balance at beginning of the year	(298)	(150)
Increase in provision	(125)	(153)
Foreign exchange translation gains and losses	37	5
Balance at the end of the year	(386)	(298)

In determining the recoverability of a trade receivable, the Group considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

Included in the allowance for doubtful debts are individually impaired trade receivables amounting to $386,000 (2010: $298,000).The impairment recognised represents the difference between the carrying amount of these trade receivable and the present value. The Group does not hold any collateral over these balances.

Ageing of impaired trade receivables

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
60-90 days	-	-
90-120 days	-	-
Past 120 days	(386)	(298)
Total	(386)	(298)

16 Other Assets

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Prepayments	621	693
Current	621	693
Non-current	-	-
	621	693

17 Inventories

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Raw Materials	3,640	3,146
Work in Progress	1,499	1,189
Finished Goods	6,367	4,602
	11,507	8,937

18 Subsidiaries

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at 30 June 2011 are as follows.

Name of entity	Principal activity	Place of incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power 30/06/11	30/06/10
TMA Australia Pty Limited (ii), (iii)	Converting and Technology	Australia	100%	100%
TMA New Zealand Limited, (iii)	Converting	New Zealand	100%	100%
TMA Group Philippines Inc (v)	Converting	Philippines	100%	100%
Mark Sensing (Aust) Pty Limited (ii)	Converting	Australia	100%	100%
Mark Sensing Shanghai Thermal Paper Products Co Ltd (iii)	Converting	People's Republic of China	100%	100%
Mark Sensing Philippines Incorporated (iii)	Converting	Philippines	100%	100%
Mark Sensing China Limited (iii)	Converting	Hong Kong, PRC	100%	100%
Mark Sensing International Pty Ltd (ii)	Converting	Australia	100%	100%
TTM Equipment Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Technology	Australia	100%	100%
TTM Equipment NSW Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Technology	Australia	100%	100%
TTM Equipment VIC Pty Ltd (ii) (iv)	Technology	Australia	100%	100%
TMA Capital Australia Pty Ltd (ii)	Converting	Australia	100%	-
Premier Business Forms NZ Limited (vi)	Converting	New Zealand	100%	-
Premier Business Print Limited (vi)	Converting	New Zealand	100%	-
Solstice Marketing Services Limited (vi)	Converting	New Zealand	100%	-

(i) TMA Group of Companies Limited is the head entity within the tax-consolidated Group (previously known as Mark Sensing Limited).
(ii) These companies are members of the tax-consolidated Group in Australia
(iii) These companies merged with Mark Sensing Limited (now known as TMA Group of Companies Limited) on 22 October 2008
(iv) TTM Group of companies joined the Group on 13 November 2009
(v) TMA Group Philippines Inc commenced operations on 2 March 2010 (profits from September 2011 will be shared at the ratio of 80% TMA and 20% with the PCSO)
(vi) Premier Group joined the Group in October 2010.

19 Investment in Associates

Details of the Group's associates at 30 June 2011 are as follows.

Name of Entity	Principal activity	Place of Incorporation and operation	Proportion of ownership interest and voting power	
			30/06/11	30/06/10
Queensland Gaming and Wagering Supplies Pty Ltd	Converting	Australia	50%	50%

Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's associates is set out below

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	**$'000**
Total assets	1,268	1,764
Total liabilities	(768)	(1,000)
Net assets	500	764
Group's share of net assets of associates	250	382
Total revenue	5,065	5,549
Total profit for the period	176	442
Group's share of profit of associates	88	221

20 Plant and Equipment

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Cost or valuation	27,038	21,709
Accumulated depreciation and impairment	(15,361)	(11,983)
	11,677	9,726

Plant and equipment	11,316	9,135
Leasehold improvements	361	496
Equipment under finance lease	-	95
	11,677	9,726

Cost or valuation	**Plant & Equipment $'000**	**Leasehold Improvements $'000**	**Equipment Under Finance Lease $'000**	**Total $'000**
Balance at 1 July 2009	19,206	1,637	251	21,094
Additions	435	24	-	459
Disposals	(131)	-	(28)	(159)
Acquisitions through business combinations	570	-	-	570
Net foreign currency exchange differences (ii)	(458)	202	-	(255)
Balance at 30 June 2010	19,622	1,863	223	21,709
Additions	3,112	-	-	3,112
Disposals	-	(917)	(223)	(1,139)
Acquisitions through business combinations	4,177	-	-	4,177
Net foreign currency exchange differences (ii)	(819)	-	-	(819)
Balance at 30 June 2011	26,092	946	-	27,038

Plant and equipment (cont'd)

Accumulated depreciation/ amortisation and impairment	Plant & Equipment $'000	Leasehold Improvements $'000	Equipment Under Finance Lease $'000	Total $'000
Balance at 1 July 2009	(9,576)	(1,225)	(104)	(10,905)
Depreciation expense (i)	(1,226)	(176)	(33)	(1,435)
Disposals	108	-	21	129
Acquisitions through business combinations	(276)	-	-	(276)
Impairment losses charged to profit (iii)	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency exchange differences (ii)	483	34	(13)	504
Balance at 30 June 2010	(10,487)	(1,367)	(129)	(11,983)
Depreciation expense (i)	(1,433)	(118)	(92)	(1,643)
Disposals	(221)	917	221	917
Acquisitions through business combinations	(3,331)	-	-	(3,331)
Impairment losses charged to profit (iii)	-	-	-	-
Net foreign currency exchange differences (ii)	696	(17)	-	679
Balance at 30 June 2011	(14,776)	(585)	-	(15,361)
Net book value				
As at 30 June 2010	9,135	496	95	9,726
As at 30 June 2011	11,316	361	-	11,677

(i) The aggregate of depreciation allocated has been recognised as an expense during the financial year.

(ii) Net foreign currency exchange differences are included in the movement in the foreign currency translation reserve in the Statement of Financial Position. The foreign current exchange differences relate to translation of the overseas subsidiaries' financial statements to Australian dollars.

20.1 Assets pledged as security

Plant and equipment with a carrying amount of $11.6 million (2010: $9.6 million) have been pledged to secure borrowings of the Group (see note 24). The Group is not allowed to pledge these assets as security for other borrowings or to sell them to another entity.
In addition, the Group's obligations under finance leases (see note 26) are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets, which have a carrying amount of $nil (2010: $95,000).

21 Goodwill

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Cost	3,812	1,687
Accumulated impairment	(37)	(24)
	3,775	1,663
Cost		
Balance at beginning of year	1,687	327
Additional amounts recognised from business combinations occurring during the year (note 37)	2,125	1,360
Balance at end of year	3,812	1,687
Accumulated Impairment		
Balance at beginning of year	(24)	-
Impairment expense	-	(24)
Effect of foreign exchange movement	(13)	-
Balance at end of year	(37)	(24)

21.1 Impairment expense recognised in the year

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assessed the recoverable amount of goodwill, and determined that goodwill associated with certain of the Group's converting activities was impaired by $nil (2010: $24,000).

21.2 Allocation of goodwill to cash-generating units

Goodwill has been allocated for impairment testing purposes to the following cash-generating units

- Converting
- Technical

Before recognition of impairment losses, the carrying amount of goodwill (other than goodwill classified as held for sale and goodwill relating to discontinued operations) was allocated to cash generating units as follows.

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Converting	2,452	327
Technical	1,360	1,360
	3,812	1,687

<u>Converting</u>

The recoverable amount of this cash-generating unit is determined based on a value in use calculation which uses cash flow projections based on financial forecasts covering a five-year period, and a discount rate of 9.3% per annum (2010: 9.5% per annum).

Cash flow projections during the forecast period are based on the gross margins increasing at 1% per year (benefiting from volume growth) with the assumption that any raw materials price rises are passed onto customers throughout the forecast period. The sales growth has been limited to a steady 3% per year.

Technical

The goodwill created by the acquisitions of Abacus and the TTM businesses were acquired by the Group in July & November 2009. The goodwill created by the acquisitions of Premier Group was acquired in October 2010. The businesses have continued to operate on a satisfactory basis in the period under TMA Group control. No write-down of the assets is considered necessary.

The key assumptions used in the value in use calculations for the converting and technical equipment cash-generating units are as follows.

Budgeted gross margin

Average gross margins achieved in the period immediately before the budget period, increased for expected efficiency improvements. This reflects past experience. The directors expect efficiency improvements of 2 - 4% per year to be reasonably achievable.

Raw materials price inflation

Forecast consumer price indices during the forecast period for the countries from which raw materials are purchased. The values assigned to the key assumption are consistent with external sources of information.

22 Other Intangible Assets

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	**$'000**
Cost	480	338
Accumulated amortisation and impairment	(90)	(134)
	390	204

Cost	**Capitalised development $'000**	**Intellectual property**	**Software licences $'000**	**Total $'000**
Balance at 1 July 2009	157	-	305	462
Additions	-	-	33	33
Disposals	(157)	-	-	(157)
Balance at 30 June 2010	-	-	338	338
Additions	-	300	9	309
Disposals	-	-	(167)	(167)
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	300	180	480

22. Other intangible assets (cont'd)

	Capitalised development	Intellectual property	Software licences	Total
Accumulated amortisation and impairment				
Balance at 1 July 2009	-	-	(102)	(102)
Amortisation and impairment expense	-	-	(32)	(32)
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2010	-	-	(134)	(134)
Amortisation and impairment expense	-	-	(30)	(30)
Disposals	-	-	74	74
Balance at 30 June 2011	-	-	(90)	(90)

The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Software Licences	5-10	Years

23 Trade and Other Payables

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	**$'000**
Trade payables	10,919	7,469
Other	2,124	3,293
	13,043	10,762

The average credit period on purchases of goods is 74 days (2010: 70 days). No interest is charged on the trade payables. The Group has financial risk management policies in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

24 Borrowings

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	**$'000**
Secured – at amortised cost		
Bank bills, and term loans (i)	8,181	6,671
Finance lease liabilities (iii) (note 26)	-	114
	8,181	6,785
Current	7,008	6,267
Non-current	1,173	518
	8,181	6,785

24. Borrowings (cont'd)

(i) Bank bills, term loans, letter of credit and overdraft relate to facilities provided by the National Australia Bank Limited and are secured in full by a Registered Mortgage Debenture over the whole of the assets of TMA Group of Companies Limited, together with a guarantee and indemnity and negative pledge from the parent entity and all other Group entities.
(ii) Bank overdraft facility was renewed in December 2010 for a period of three years and is limited to a maximum drawing of $100,000 (2010: $100,000).
(iii) Secured by the assets leased. The borrowings are a mix of variable and fixed interests rate debt with repayment periods not exceeding 5 years.

25 Provisions

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Employee Benefits	1,651	1,551
Other provisions (see below)	551	551
	2,202	2,102
Current	1,454	1,039
Non-current	748	1,063
	2,202	2,102

Other provisions	Site Restoration
	$'000
Balance at 1 July 2010	551
Additional provisions recognised	-
Balance at 30 June 2011	551

26 Obligations Under Finance Leases

26.1 Leasing arrangements

Finance leases relate to manufacturing equipment and motor vehicles with initial lease terms of three to five years. The Group has options to purchase the equipment for a nominal amount at the conclusion of the lease agreements.

The Group's obligations under finance leases are secured by the lessors' title to the leased assets.

26. Obligations under finance leases (cont'd)

26.2 Finance lease liabilities

	Minimum Lease Payments		Present value of Minimum lease payments	
	30/06/11	30/06/10	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Not later than one year	-	92	-	91
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	23	-	23
Later than five years	-	-	-	-
	-	115	-	114
Less future charges	-	(1)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	-	114	-	114

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Included in the financial statements as:		
- Current borrowings (note 24)	-	92
- Non-current borrowings (note 24)	-	22
	-	114

26.3 Fair value

The fair value of the finance lease liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying amount.

27 Retirement Benefit Plans

27.1 Defined contribution plans

The Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Group with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contributions.

28 Issued Capital

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Fully paid ordinary shares		
- 2011, 117,179,086 shares	3,911	
- 2010, 117,179,086 shares		3,911
Redeemable preference shares		
- 2011, 14,666,666 shares	2,200	
- 2010, 14,666,666 shares		2,200
	6,111	6,111

Changes to the then Corporations Law abolished the authorised capital and par value concept in relation to share capital from 1 July 1998. Therefore, the company does not have a limited amount of authorised capital and issued shares do not have a par value.

28.1 Fully paid ordinary shares

	Number of shares	Share capital
		$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010	117,179,086	3,911
Balance at 30 June 2011	117,179,086	3,911

Fully paid ordinary shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends.

28.2 Redeemable preference shares

	Number of shares	Share capital
		$'000
Balance at 30 June 2010	14,666,666	2,200
Balance at 30 June 2011	14,666,666	2,200

Redeemable cumulative preference shares are entitled to receive a preference dividend before any dividends are declared to the ordinary shareholders. The redeemable cumulative preference can be redeemed at any time at the option and sole discretion of the company. The price of the shares to be redeemed will be the 5 day weighted average price of the ordinary shares in the period preceding the proposed date of redemption. Redeemable preference shares have no right to share in any surplus assets or profits and have limited voting rights.

28.3 Share options granted under the employee share option plan

At 30 June 2011, executives and senior management held nil options over ordinary shares (30 June 2010: nil options).

29 Reserves

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Capital profits reserve	16	16
Asset revaluation reserve	1,505	1,505
Fair value reserve	5,454	5,454
Foreign currency translation reserve	(1,031)	(567)
	5,944	6,408

29.1 Capital profits reserve

Balance at beginning of year	16	16
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	16	16

29.2 Asset revaluation reserve

Balance at beginning of year	1,505	1,505
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	1,505	1,505

The asset revaluation reserve arises on the revaluation of plant and equipment. Where a revalued item of plant or equipment is sold that portion of the asset revaluation reserve which relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred directly to retained earnings.

29.3 Fair value reserve

Balance at beginning of year	5,454	5,454
Movement during the year	-	-
Balance at end of year	5,454	5,454

The fair value reserve arises from the accounting treatment under AASB 3 Business combinations and the resulting discount on consolidation.

29.4 Foreign currency translation reserve

Balance at beginning of year	(567)	(683)
Movement during the year	(464)	(116)
Balance at end of year	(1,031)	(567)

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the net assets of the Group's foreign operations from their functional currencies to the Group's presentation currency (i.e. Australian dollars) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve.

30 Retained Earnings

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Balance at beginning of year	6,643	3,708
Dividend declared	(237)	(131)
Net profit attributable to members	2,371	3,066
Balance at end of year	8,778	6,643

31 Dividends

No dividends were declared or paid during the year to holders of ordinary shareholders.

Recognised amounts	Year ended 30/06/11		Year ended 30/06/10	
	Cents per share	Total $'000	Cents per share	Total $'000
Redeemable cumulative preference shares				
Final dividend:				
Fully franked at a 30% tax rate	1.61	237	0.89	131

During the 2010 year, dividends of $695,000 were paid against a dividend that was declared by TMA Australia Pty Limited before the MSL & TMA merger.

32. Franking Account Balance

	Company	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Adjusted franking account balance	2,809	2,363

33. Capital Risk Management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The Group's overall strategy remains unchanged from 2010.

The capital structure of the Group consists of debt, which includes the borrowings disclosed in note 24, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity holders of the parent, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings as disclosed in notes 28, 29 and 30 respectively.

The Group operates in three principal geographical areas (note 7), primarily through subsidiary companies established in the markets in which the Group trades. None of the Group's entities are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Operating cash flows are used to maintain and expand the group's manufacturing and distribution assets, as well as to make the routine outflows of tax, dividends and repayment of maturing debt. The Group's policy is to borrow centrally, using a variety of borrowing facilities, to meet anticipated funding requirements.

The Group's risk management committee reviews the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As a part of this review the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class capital. The Group has a target gearing ratio of 30-66% in line with the industry norm, which is determined as the proportion of net debt to equity. Based on recommendations of the committee the Group will balance its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends, new share issues and share buy-backs as well as the issue of new debt or the redemption of existing debt.

33.1 Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Debt (i)	8,181	6,785
Cash and cash equivalents	(1,944)	(3,738)
Net debt	6,237	3,047
Equity (ii)	20,833	19,162
Net debt to equity ratio	29.9%	15.9%

(i) Debt is defined as long and short term borrowings (excluding derivatives and financial guarantee contracts), as detailed in Note 24
(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

33.2 Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted (including the criteria for recognition, the bases of measurement, and the bases for recognition of income and expenses) for each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 3.

33.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Group's Corporate Treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Group through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk, liquidity risk and cash flow interest rate risk.

The Group seeks to minimise the effects of these risks by using derivative financial instruments to hedge risk exposures. The use of financial derivatives is governed by the Group's policies approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of excess liquidity. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the internal auditors on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Group undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed where possible by offsetting overseas sales proceeds with overseas purchases creating a natural hedge.

The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

33.4 Market Risk

The Group's activity expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates (refer note 33.5) and interest rates (refer note 33.6). The Group does not enter into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange risk

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risks or the manner in which these risks are managed and measured.

33.5 Foreign currency risk management

The Group undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exchange rate exposures are managed within approved policy parameters utilising forward foreign exchange contracts.

The carrying amounts of the Group's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

	Liabilities		Assets	
	30/06/11	30/06/10	30/06/11	30/06/10
Currency of	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
USA (USD)	664	1,031	699	1,964
China (RMB)	1,787	2,757	1,415	2,736
Philippines (Peso)	-	1,359	2,010	1,331
NZ (NZD)	2,264	4,301	2,636	1,955

33.5.1 Foreign Currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to USD, RMB, Peso and NZD (2010: USD, RMB, Peso and NZD).

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 10% increase and decrease in the Australian Dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. 10% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity analysis includes external loans as well as loans to foreign operations within the Group where the denomination of the loan is in a currency other than the currency of the lender or the borrower. A negative number indicates an increase in loss and other equity where the Australian Dollar strengthens against the respective currency. A positive number indicates an increase in profit and other equity where the Australian dollars weakens against the respective currency.

33. Capital risk management (cont'd)

	Profit after tax		Equity (reserves)	
	2011 $'000	2010 $'000	2011 $'000	2010 $'000
10% weakening of the AUD against the USD with all other variables held constant	2	73	-	-
10% strengthening of the AUD against the USD with all other variables held constant	(2)	(59)	-	-
10% weakening of the AUD against the RMB with all other variables held constant	28	2	140	165
10% strengthening of the AUD against the RMB with all other variables held constant	(23)	(1)	(115)	(135)
10% weakening of the AUD against the Peso with all other variables held constant	156	(2)	-	-
10% strengthening of the AUD against the Peso with all other variables held constant	(127)	2	-	-
10% weakening of the AUD against the NZ with all other variables held constant	28	(149)	212	93
10% strengthening of the AUD against the NZ with all other variables held constant	(24)	182	(173)	(76)

33.6 Interest rate risk management

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk as it borrows funds at both fixed and floating interest rates. The Group does not use interest rate swaps or forward interest contracts to manage interest rate risk.

33.6.1 <u>Interest rate sensitivity analysis</u>

The sensitivity analysis below has been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the reporting date and the stipulated change taking place at the beginning of the financial year and held constant throughout the reporting period. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used as management believes this is the possible change in interest rates.

At reporting date, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower and all other variables were held constant, the Group's:

- Net profit after tax would decrease by $21,000 and increase by $21,000 (2010: net profit after tax would decrease by $19,000 and increase by $19,000). This is mainly attributable to the Group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.
- Other comprehensive income would not be impacted upon.

The group's sensitivity to interest rates has increased during the current period mainly due to the increase in variable rate debt instruments.

33. Capital risk management (cont'd)

33.7 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counter party will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Group. The Group had adopted the policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Group measures credit risk on a fair value basis.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any Group of counterparties having similar characteristics.

The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk without taking account of the value of any collateral or other security obtained.

33.8 Liquidity risk management

The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

33.8.1 Liquidity and interest risk tables

The following tables detail the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

33. Capital risk management (cont'd)

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3 months to 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	5+ years $'000
30 June 2011						
Non-interest bearing		4,113	6,851	4,372	486	-
Finance lease liability		-	-	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	5.7	5,276	-	-	5,434	-
		9,389	6,851	4,372	5,921	-
30 June 2010						
Non-interest bearing		6,438	5,289	3,356	-	-
Finance lease liability	7.9	4	10	65	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	6.79	58	172	459	6,629	-
		6, 500	5,471	3,880	6,629	-

The following table details the Group's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company/Group anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	Less than 1 month $'000	1-3 months $'000	3 months to 1 year $'000	1 to 5 years $'000	5+ years $'000
30 June 2011						
Non – interest bearing		12,382	9,372	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments		-	-	-	-	-
		12,382	9,372	-	-	-
30 June 2010						
Non-interest bearing		3,918	7,835	-	-	-
Variable interest rate instruments	1.0	3,738	-	-	-	-
		7,656	7,835	-	-	-

The amounts included above for variable interest rate instruments for both non-derivative financial assets and liabilities is subject to change if changes in variable interest rates differ to those estimates of interest rates determined at the end of the reporting period.

The Group has access to financing facilities as described in note 33.8.2 below, of which $3.7 million were unused at the end of the reporting period. The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

33. Capital risk management (cont'd)

33.8.2. Financing facilities

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Secured equipment loan facility, reviewed annually:		
- amount used	-	1,027
- amount unused	-	1,667
	-	2,694
Secured bank overdraft facility, reviewed annually:		
- amount used	-	-
- amount unused	100	100
	100	100
Secured bank loan facilities with various maturity dates through to 2013 and which may be extended by mutual agreement:		
- amount used	11,227	3,930
- amount unused	3,673	907
	14,900	4,837

34 Share-Based Payments

34.1 Employee share option plan

The Group has an ownership-based compensation scheme for executives and senior employees. In accordance with the terms of the plan, as approved by shareholders at a previous annual general meeting, executives and senior employees with more than five years service with the Group may be granted options to purchase ordinary shares at an exercise price as determined by the Directors.

Each employee share option converts into one ordinary share of TMA Group of Companies Limited on exercise. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt of the option. The options carry neither rights to dividends nor voting rights. Options may be exercised at any time from the date of vesting to the date of their expiry.

No options were issued nor in existence during either the 2011 or 2010 years.

35 Key Management Personnel Compensation

Details of key management personnel

The key management personnel of the TMA Group of Companies Limited during the year were:

A. Karam	Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer from 23 October 2008
M. Whelan	Non-executive Chairman from 31 August 2010
C. Karam	Operations Director from 23 October 2008
T. Saad	Non-executive Director from 23 October 2008
J.Schwarz	Non-executive Director from 28 July 2009

35. Key management personnel compensation (cont'd)

W. de Rie	Group CFO and Company Secretary
M. Howell	Sales & Marketing Manager
R. Weaver	General Manager Mark Sensing - Shanghai
A. Ashton	General Manager Print Management
R. Baxter	General Manager Equipment

The Board reviews the compensation packages of all key management personnel on an annual basis and makes recommendations to the board.
Compensation packages are reviewed and determined with due regard to the current market rates and are benchmarked against comparable industry salaries, adjusted by a performance factor to reflect the performance of the company.
Bonuses are paid at the discretion of the directors who take into consideration the profitability of the company and the performance of the individual.

Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate compensation of the key management personnel of the Group is set out as below:

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	**30/06/010**
	$'000	**$'000**
Short-term employee benefits	2,024	1,912
Post-employment benefits	96	83
Other long-term benefits	-	5
	2,120	2,000

The compensation of each member of the key management personnel of the Group is set on page 19 to 22.

36 Related Party Transactions

Transactions with other related parties

Other related parties include:

- the parent entity;
- entities with joint control or significant influence over the Group;
- associates;
- joint ventures in which the entity is a venturer; subsidiaries; and other related parties

The parent entity is TMA Group of Companies Limited.
During the financial year the parent entity, TMA Group of Companies Limited provided accounting and administration services, to related parties. A management fee of $nil (2010: $213,000) was charged for those services.
Other transactions that occurred during the financial year between related parties were:

- Sale and purchase of goods at cost plus;
- Reimbursement of travel and other related expenses at cost; and
- Management fees accrued on an interest free basis, and
- Lease of premises from Antcor
- Accrued dividend on the redeemable preference shares
- Management services provided by Antcor

37 Business Combinations

37.1 Subsidiaries and business acquired

	Principal activity	Date of Acquisition	Proportion of shares acquired	Consideration transferred $'000
Premier Group #	Converting	1 October 2010	100%	3,866

Premier Group comprises of Premier Business Forms NZ Limited, Solstice Marketing Services Limited and Premier Business Print Limited.

Premier Group's principal activities are the manufacture and sale of printed business forms, plain and coated, paper and film products, including tickets, tags, labels, receipt rolls, etc for a wide range of markets.

The main advantages of this acquisition to the TMA Group are to further expand our capacity and footprint in this market throughout New Zealand in support of the converting business.

37.2 Consideration transferred

	Premier Group	Total
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash	2,682	2,682
Bank guarantee for future instalments	1,184	1,184
Total consideration	3,866	3,866
Net assets acquired	(1,741)	(1,741)
Goodwill	2,125	2,125

37.3 *Assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition*

	Premier Group	Total
	$'000	**$'000**
Current assets		
Cash & cash equivalents	173	173
Trade receivables	894	894
Inventories	437	437
Non-current assets		
Plant & equipment	844	844
Current liabilities		
Trade & other payables	(607)	(607)
Net Assets	1,741	1,741

37.4 *Goodwill arising on acquisition*

	Premier Group	Total
	$'000	$'000
Consideration transferred	3,866	3,866
Less: fair value of identifiable net assets acquired	(1,741)	(1,741)
Goodwill arising on acquisition	2,125	2,125

Goodwill arose in the acquisition of Premier Group because the cost of the combination includes the consideration paid for the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth, future market development and the assembled workforce of Premier Group. These benefits are not recognised separately from goodwill because they do not meet the recognition criteria for identifiable intangible assets.

The Group also acquired the customer lists and customer relationships of Premier Group as part of the acquisition. These assets could not be separately recognised from goodwill because they are not capable of being separated from the Group and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or together with any related contracts.

None of the goodwill arising on these acquisitions is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

37.5 *Net cash outflow on acquisition of subsidiaries*

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Consideration paid in cash	2,682	1,130
Less: cash and cash equivalent balances acquired	(173)	(139)
	2,509	991

37.6 *Impact of acquisitions on the results of the Group*

Included in the profit for the year is a profit of $143,000 attributable to Premier Group. Revenue for the period includes $3.7 million in respect of Premier Group.

Had these business combinations been effected at 1 July 2010, the revenue of the Group from continuing operations would have been $4.9 million, and the profit for the year from continuing operations would have been $316,000. The directors of the Group consider these 'pro-forma' numbers to represent an approximate measure of the performance of the combined group on an annualised basis and to provide a reference point for comparison in future periods.

In determining the 'pro-forma' revenue and profit of the Group had Premier Group been acquired at the beginning of the current reporting period, the directors have:

- calculated depreciation of plant and equipment acquired on the basis of the fair values arising in the initial accounting for the business combination rather than the carrying amounts recognized in the pre-acquisition financial statements;
- based borrowing costs on the funding levels, credit ratings and debt/equity position of the Group after the business combination;

37.7 ***Impact of acquisitions since year end***

No new acquisitions have been completed since year end.

38 ***Cash and Cash Equivalents***

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in banks and investments in money market instruments, net of outstanding bank overdrafts. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in the statement of financial position as follows:

	30/06/11	**30/06/10**
	$'000	**$'000**
Cash and cash equivalents	1,944	3,738
	1,944	3,738

38.1 ***Reconciliation of profit for the period to net cash flows from operating activities***

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	**30/06/10**
	$'000	**$'000**
Profit/(Loss) for the period	2,371	3,066
Loss/(Profit) on sale of non-current assets	-	(5)
Depreciation and amortisation of non-current assets	1,765	1,412
Acquisition costs expensed	-	169
Share of associates profit	(88)	(156)
Interest received and receivable	-	18
Dividend received and receivable	-	(65)
Foreign exchange movements	229	72
Adjustments on foreign currency translation	-	(63)
(Increase)/decrease in net deferred tax	199	(832)
Changes in net assets and liabilities:		
(Increase)/decrease in assets:		
Current receivables	(2,880)	(3,188)
Current inventories	(2,570)	(976)
Current tax assets	2	(539)
Other assets	71	(4,706)
Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:		
Current payables	1,582	6,112
Current tax liabilities & provisions	1,788	1,424
Current provisions	415	(532)
Non-current provisions	(315)	148
Cash from/(used in) operating activities	2,569	1,359

The bank facilities are detailed below:

38.2 NAB facilities

Limit for term loans for asset purchase	3,300	2,694
Interchangeable facilities		
- Variable rate commercial bill acceptance facility, letter of credits, and bank guarantees	11,600	4,837
- Overdraft AUD Facility	100	100
Total Facility	15,000	7,631

The Group has access to financing facilities at reporting date as indicated above. The Group expects to meet its other obligations from operating cash flows and proceeds of maturing financial assets.

39 Operating Lease Arrangements

39.1 Leasing arrangements

Operating leases

Operating lease rental commitments relate to the rental of properties in Australia, Shanghai, New Zealand and the Philippines. The lease terms vary from zero years to five years as follows;

- Australia (Melbourne), increase by CPI to June 2012
- Australia (Sydney), fixed rental rate to October 2011; then increase by CPI to October 2014
- Australia (Perth), fixed rental rate to December 2011; then increase by CPI to December 2013
- New Zealand, increase by CPI;
- China, fixed to March 2011,then to a market rental rate; and
- Philippines, month by month rental only.

39.2 Payments recognised as an expense

	Year ended	
	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Minimum lease payments	1,596	1,370
Contingent rentals	-	-
	1,596	1,370

39.3 Non-cancellable operating lease payments

Not later than 1 year	1,241	1,304
Longer than 1 year but not longer than 5 years	2,153	2,201
Longer than 5 years	-	-
	3,394	3,504

40 Commitments for expenditure

40.1 *Capital expenditure commitments*

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Group's share of associates and equity accounted jointly controlled entities' capital commitments		
Not longer than 1 year	2,000	1,000
Longer than 1 year and not longer than 5 years	8,000	2,000
Longer than 5 years	89,000	107,000
	99,000	110,000

The TMA Philippines Joint Venture agreement executed 4 December 2009 requires that TMA Philippines Inc invest into plant and equipment in the Philippines an amount of $100,000,000 over life of the 50 year contract.

40.2 *Lease commitments*

Finance lease liabilities and non-cancellable operating lease commitments are disclosed in notes 26 and 39 to the financial statements.

41 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Court proceedings (i)	-	-

(i) An entity in the Group is a defendant in a legal action which commenced in February 2005, involving the alleged failure of the entity to pay commissions. The directors believe, based on legal advice, that the action can be successfully defended and therefore no losses (including for costs) will be incurred.

In relation to the same matter, the Group has a claim outstanding that commissions were overpaid. Based on legal advice the directors believe there is a probability that the claim will be successful however the entity is not able to reliably measure the amounts to be received or paid, if any at this stage. No provision has been made or contingent asset recorded in regards to the above action.

42 Remuneration of Auditors

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$	$
Auditor of the parent entity		
Audit and review of the financial reports	117,000	99,527
Taxation services	79,879	69,990
Other non-audit services	54,508	58,629
	251,387	228,146
Other auditors		
Audit and review of TMA & Premier NZ	30,665	12,195
Tax and other services TMA & Premier NZ	12,197	9,922
Audit and review of Mark Sensing China	17,422	31,668
Audit and review of Mark Sensing Philippines	12,660	12,000
Taxation services of Mark Sensing Philippines	1,611	2,800
Total	325,942	296,731

The auditor of TMA Group of Companies Limited is Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners.
The auditor of TMA Australia Pty Ltd is Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners.
The auditor of Mark Sensing (Aust) Pty Ltd is Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners.
The auditor of TTM Group is Hill Rogers Spencer Steer Assurance Partners.
The auditors of TMA New Zealand is Lynch Phibbs Limited.
The auditors of Premier Group New Zealand is Lynch Phibbs Limited.
The auditor of Mark Sensing China is CWCC CPA.
The auditor of TMA Group Philippines Inc is Diaz Murillo Dalupan and Company.
The auditor of Mark Sensing Philippines Inc is Diaz Murillo Dalupan and Company.

43 Events After Reporting Period

2011: The Group has issued to the shareholders on 15 August 2011, a notice of meeting and explanatory statement for a meeting to be held on 20 September 2011 seeking approval from the shareholders for the Group to be removed from the Official List (Delisting). Other than this, there are no other significant subsequent events.

44 Parent Entity Information

As at and throughout the financial year ending 30 June 2011 the parent company of the Consolidated entity was TMA Group of Companies Limited.

	30/06/11	30/06/10
	$'000	$'000
Assets		
Current assets	1,128	542
Non-Current assets	25,414	20,796
Total assets	26,542	21,338
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	(1,392)	(277)
Non-Current liabilities	(5,446)	-
Total liabilities	(6,838)	(277)
Net assets	19,704	21,061
Equity		
Issued capital	29,330	29,330
Reserves	(3,753)	(3,753)
Retained earnings	(5,873)	(4,516)
Total equity	19,704	21,061
Financial performance		
Profit for the year	(1,116)	136

45 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 August 2011.

Shareholder Information

Number of holders of equity securities

Ordinary share capital

117,179,086 fully paid ordinary shares are held by 934 individual shareholders.
All issued ordinary shares carry one vote per share.

Preference share capital

14,666,666 unlisted, redeemable cumulative preference shares are held by 1 shareholder.
Holders of redeemable preference shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend meetings of the holders of ordinary shares.
All issued redeemable cumulative preference shares carry one vote per share, however, the right to vote is restricted to meetings convened for the purpose of reducing the capital or winding-up or sanctioning the sale of the undertaking of the Company or where the proposition to be submitted to the meeting directly affects their rights and privileges or when the Listing Rules require holders of preference shares to be entitled to vote.

Options

No options are held by individual shareholders. Options do not carry a right to vote.

Distribution of Holders of Equity Securities

Analysis of numbers of shareholders by size of holding

		Ordinary shares		Redeemable preference	
		Holders	Fully Paid	shares	Options
1-	1,000	318	180,566	-	-
1,001-	5,000	316	829,884	-	-
5,001-	10,000	98	777,655	-	-
10,001-	100,000	165	5,365,403	-	-
100,001-	Over	37	110,025,578	14,666,666	-
		934	**117,179,086**	**14,666,666**	**-**

There were 748 holders of less than a marketable parcel of 12,500 ($ 0.04 on 29 August 2011) ordinary shares.

Substantial Shareholder

An extract of the company's register of Substantial Shareholder is set out below:

Number and Percentage of Shares in which interest is held

	No of Ordinary Fully Paid shares held	Percentage of Issue Share Capital (%)
Karam Family Holdings Pty Ltd (including Antcor Investments Pty Ltd)	95,205,223	81.25

Twenty Largest Shareholders

	Name	Number of Ordinary Fully Paid 20 Cent shares held	Percentage of Issued Share Capital
		No.	%
1.	Karam Family Holdings	94,775,593	80.88
2.	Common Sense Computing Pty Ltd (Group)	4,855,524	4.14
3.	Mr Gerald Harvey (Group)	1,391,275	1.19
4.	Jubarene Pty Ltd	1,101,360	0.94
5.	Antcor Investments Pty Ltd	429,630	0.37
6.	Mr Czeslaw Czapla & Mr Zdzislaw Czapla	429,395	0.37
7.	Pacific Union Capital Pty Ltd	380,000	0.32
8.	Mr Barry Richard Lindemann & Mrs Leone Eileen Lindemann	341,000	0.29
9.	Mr Brett John Holdsworth	338,880	0.29
10.	McMillan Printing Unit Custodian Pty Ltd	333,000	0.28
11.	Langview Pty Ltd	315,983	0.27
12.	Angolet Pty Ltd	300,000	0.26
13.	Mr Robert Ziino	300,000	0.26
14.	Barwick Investments Pty Ltd	288,961	0.25
15.	Dr Christopher John Argent	280,000	0.24
16.	Mr Ronald Stephen Baxter & Mrs Zoe Vanessa Baxter	274,160	0.23
17.	B Munro Pty Ltd	270,808	0.23
18.	Mr Gregory John Pearse	260,000	0.22
19.	Mr Ashley James Falconer	252,216	0.22
20.	Jamber Investments Pty Ltd (The Amber Schwarz Family A/c)	250,000	0.21
		107,167,785	91.46

Name:

TMA Group of Companies Limited
ABN : 66 006 627 087

Directors:

Mr. Michael WHELAN
- Chairman

Mr. Anthony KARAM
- CEO

Ms. Corriene KARAM

Mr. Tony SAAD

Mr. James SCHWARZ

Company Secretary and Chief Financial Officer:

Ms. Willemien de Rie, Cert (CSA)

Registered Office:
TMA Group of Companies Limited
6 Straits Avenue
Granville, 2142
NSW, Australia
Tel: (02) 9892 9999
Fax: (02) 9892 9900

Email : info@tmagroup.com.au

Auditors:

HILL ROGERS SPENCER STEER ASSURANCE PARTNERS
Level 5, 1 Chifley Square
Sydney, NSW
Australia, 2000

Bankers:

NATIONAL AUSTRALIA BANK
Level 18
255 George Street
Sydney, NSW
Australia, 2000

Solicitors:

JDK Legal
5/1 Castlereagh Street
Sydney, NSW
Australia, 2000

Share Register:

Registries Limited
Level 7,
207 Kent Street
Sydney NSW 2000

GPO Box 3993
Sydney NSW 2001

Stock Exchange Listing:

TMA Group of Companies LIMITED shares are quoted by the Australian Stock Exchange Limited
ASX code TMA

Website:

www.tmagroup.com.au

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ANNUAL REPORT 2011