

PRELIMINARY HALF YEAR REPORT ANNOUNCEMENT

Mainfreight Limited For Half Year Ended 30 September 2015

Preliminary half year report on consolidated results (including the results for the previous corresponding half year).
This report has been prepared in a manner which complies with generally accepted accounting practice and gives a true and fair view of the matters to which the report relates and is based on unaudited financial statements.
The Listed Issuer has a formally constituted Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Income Statement for the Six Months Ended 30 September 2015

	Note	30 Sept 2015 \$000	30 Sept 2014 \$000	31 March 2015 \$000
Operating Revenue		1,114,141	987,101	2,053,716
Interest Income		-	-	623
Total Revenue		1,114,141	987,101	2,054,339
Transport Costs		(702,708)	(620,384)	(1,289,399)
Labour Expenses Excluding Share Based Payments		(232,977)	(202,594)	(405,246)
Occupancy Expenses and Rental Recharge		(28,463)	(25,126)	(50,964)
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses		(19,192)	(16,756)	(34,162)
Other Expenses		(78,411)	(69,700)	(145,912)
Finance Costs		(4,030)	(3,416)	(7,261)
Non-cash Share Based Payment Expense		(178)	(178)	(356)
Profit Before Abnormal Items and Taxation for the Year		48,182	48,947	121,039
Income Tax on Profit Before Abnormal Items		(15,040)	(15,297)	(37,559)
Net Profit Before Abnormal Items for the Year		33,142	33,650	83,480
Abnormal Items	4	(386)	(173)	(1,564)
Income Tax on Abnormal Items	4	114	62	489
Abnormal Items After Taxation	4	(272)	(111)	(1,075)
Profit Before Taxation for the Year		47,796	48,774	119,475
Income Tax Expense		(14,926)	(15,235)	(37,070)
Net Profit for the Year		32,870	33,539	82,405

Earnings per share for profit attributable to the ordinary equity holders of the company are:

	Cents	Cents	Cents
Basic Earnings Per Share: Total Operations	33.01	33.78	82.87
Diluted Earnings Per Share: Total Operations	32.87	33.67	82.58

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Six Months Ended 30 September 2015

Net Profit for the Year	32,870	33,539	82,405
Other Comprehensive Income			
<i>Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Exchange Differences on Translation of Foreign Operations	26,951	14,083	4,570
Income Tax Effect	-	-	(2,715)
Net Other comprehensive income to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	26,951	14,083	1,855
<i>Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:</i>			
Revaluation of Land	1,532	296	10,971
Income Tax Effect	-	-	(301)
Net Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods	1,532	296	10,670
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax	28,483	14,379	12,525
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year, Net of Tax	61,353	47,918	94,930

Balance Sheet as at 30 September 2015

		30 Sept 2015 \$000	30 Sept 2014 \$000	31 March 2015 \$000
Shareholders' Equity				
Share Capital	3	73,734	73,377	73,556
Accumulated Surplus		419,213	371,332	406,258
Revaluation Reserve		55,366	43,460	53,834
Foreign Currency Translation Reserve		1,921	(12,802)	(25,030)
TOTAL EQUITY		550,234	475,367	508,618
Non-current Liabilities				
Bank Term Loan		359,543	280,373	303,630
Provisions for Onerous Leases		-	-	-
Employee Entitlements		698	823	668
Deferred Tax Liability		26,355	24,805	24,414
Finance Lease Liability		3,263	5,248	3,295
		389,859	311,249	332,007
Current Liabilities				
Bank		-	-	554
Trade Creditors & Accruals		304,477	240,861	230,013
Provisions for Onerous Leases		-	270	40
Employee Entitlements		42,503	38,428	38,370
Provision for Taxation		2,857	4,829	12,700
Finance Lease Liability		2,166	2,111	2,153
		352,003	286,499	283,830
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$1,292,096	\$ 1,073,115	1,124,455
Non-current Assets				
Property, Plant & Equipment		568,270	466,390	497,244
Software		23,866	20,211	22,735
Goodwill		219,695	198,539	190,999
Brand Names		12,178	11,273	9,974
Other Intangible Assets		16,348	17,647	14,583
Deferred Tax Asset		8,429	7,228	7,317
		848,786	721,288	742,852
Current Assets				
Bank		50,208	19,607	64,975
Trade Debtors		333,472	294,504	261,068
Income Tax Receivable		79	694	996
Properties Available for Sale		6,185	2,093	6,185
Other Debtors		53,366	34,929	48,379
		443,310	351,827	381,603
TOTAL ASSETS		\$1,292,096	\$ 1,073,115	1,124,455

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Six Months Ended 30 September 2015

Six Months to 30 September 2015	ORDINARY SHARES	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance at 1 April 2015	73,556	53,834	(25,030)	406,258	508,618
Profit for the Period				32,870	32,870
Other Comprehensive Income		1,532	26,951		28,483
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	1,532	26,951	32,870	61,353
Transactions with Owners in Their Capacity as Owners:					
Shares Issued					-
Executive Share Scheme Costs	178				178
Supplementary Dividends				(401)	(401)
Dividends Paid				(19,915)	(19,915)
Foreign Investor Tax Credit				401	401
Balance at 30 September 2015	73,734	55,366	1,921	419,213	550,234

Six Months to 30 September 2014	ORDINARY SHARES	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance at 1 April 2014	69,229	43,164	(26,885)	356,712	442,220
Profit for the Period				33,539	33,539
Other Comprehensive Income		296	14,083		14,379
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	296	14,083	33,539	47,918
Transactions with Owners in Their Capacity as Owners:					
Shares Issued	3,970				3,970
Executive Share Scheme Costs	178				178
Supplementary Dividends				(438)	(438)
Dividends Paid				(18,919)	(18,919)
Foreign Investor Tax Credit				438	438
Balance at 30 September 2014	73,377	43,460	(12,802)	371,332	475,367

Twelve Months to 31 March 2015	ORDINARY SHARES	ASSET REVALUATION RESERVE	FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	RETAINED EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance at 1 April 2014	69,229	43,164	(26,885)	356,712	442,220
Profit for the Period				82,405	82,405
Other Comprehensive Income		10,670	1,855		12,525
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	-	10,670	1,855	82,405	94,930
Transactions with Owners in Their Capacity as Owners:					
Shares Issued	3,971				3,971
Executive Share Scheme Costs	356				356
Supplementary Dividends				(750)	(750)
Dividends Paid				(32,859)	(32,859)
Foreign Investor Tax Credit				750	750
Balance at 31 March 2015	73,556	53,834	(25,030)	406,258	508,618

Cash Flow Statement for the Six Months Ended 30 September 2015

		<u>Group</u>		
	Note	30 Sept 2015 \$000	30 Sept 2014 \$000	31 March 2015 \$000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Receipts from Customers		1,235,923	943,152	2,028,456
Interest Received		-	-	623
Payments to Suppliers and Team Members		(1,160,975)	(885,931)	(1,876,022)
Interest Paid		(4,029)	(3,416)	(7,261)
Income Taxes Paid		(24,985)	(18,468)	(32,143)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		45,934	35,337	113,653
Cash Flows From Investing Activities				
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		2,602	956	1,539
Proceeds from Sale of Software		-	-	32
Repayments by Team Members		4	3	12
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment		(55,068)	(65,845)	(122,524)
Purchase of Software		(6,032)	(5,329)	(9,951)
Advances to Team Members		(6)	(4)	(17)
Establishment of Franchises and Subsidiaries		-	(266)	(1,587)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(58,500)	(70,485)	(132,496)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities				
Proceeds of Long Term Loans		9,478	12,218	56,988
Proceeds of Share Issues		-	3,970	3,971
Dividend Paid to Shareholders		(19,915)	(18,919)	(32,859)
Repayment of Loans		(1,144)	-	(544)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(11,581)	(2,731)	27,556
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(24,147)	(37,879)	8,713
Net Foreign Exchange Differences		9,934	2,938	1,160
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD		64,421	54,548	54,548
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD		50,208	19,607	64,421
Comprised				
Bank and Short Term Deposits		50,208	19,607	64,975
Bank Overdraft		-	-	(554)
		50,208	19,607	64,421

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended 30 September 2015

1 Corporate Information

The financial statements of Mainfreight Limited ("the Parent") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") for the six months ended 30 September 2015 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors.

Mainfreight Limited is a company limited by shares incorporated in New Zealand whose shares are publicly traded on the NZX Main Board (New Zealand Stock Exchange).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) and the requirements of the Companies Act 1993 and the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013. The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for land, and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value.

The prior year comparatives have been revised to conform with the current year presentation. The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

(b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP. They comply with New Zealand equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate for profit-oriented entities. The financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

(c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Mainfreight Limited and its subsidiaries (the “Group”) as at 31 March each year and 30 September each year. Interests in associates are equity accounted (see note (j) below).

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the statement of comprehensive income from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies. Income and expenses for each subsidiary whose functional currency is not New Zealand dollars are translated at exchange rates which approximate the rates at the actual dates of the transactions. Assets and liabilities of such subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates prevailing at balance date. All resulting exchange differences are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve which is a separate component of equity.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, all inter-company balances and transactions, income and expenses and profit and losses resulting from intra-group transactions have been eliminated in full.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which control is transferred out of the Group.

Non-controlling interests not held by the Group are allocated their share of net profit after tax in the income statement and are presented within equity in the consolidated balance sheet, separately from parent shareholders’ equity.

(d) Business Combinations

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for all business combinations regardless of whether equity instruments or other assets are acquired. Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, shares issued or liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Where equity instruments are issued in a business combination, the fair value of the instruments is their published market price as at the date of exchange unless, in rare circumstances, it can be demonstrated that the published price at the date of exchange is an unreliable indicator of fair value and that other evidence and valuation methods provide a more reliable measure of fair value. Transaction costs arising on the issue of equity instruments are recognised directly in equity.

Except for non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale (which are measured at fair value less costs to sell), all identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of the business combination over the net fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary, the difference is recognised as a gain in the income statement, but only after a reassessment of the identification and measurement of the net assets acquired.

Where settlement of any part of the consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value as at the date of exchange. The discount rate used is the entity's incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained from an independent financier under comparable terms and conditions.

(e) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of an entity that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker and for which discrete financial information is available.

(f) Foreign Currency Translation

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

The presentation currency of the Group is New Zealand dollars (\$). Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date.

All exchange differences in the consolidated financial statements are taken to profit or loss with the exception of differences on foreign currency borrowings that provide a hedge against a net investment and differences arising on translation of a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in reserves until disposal of the net investment at which time they are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of a foreign operation, the cumulative amount recognised in equity relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those borrowings are also recognised in equity.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined (refer to g (iii)).

(g) Financial Assets and Liabilities

All financial assets are measured at amortised cost with the exception of derivatives which are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

(ii) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 7-30 day terms, are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for impairment.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An impairment provision is recognised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the receivable. Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 6 months overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment. Trade receivables are written off as bad debts when all avenues of collection have been exhausted.

(iii) Derivative Financial Instruments and Hedging

The Group uses derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps to hedge (economically but not in accounting terms) its risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value. Derivatives are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss for the year.

The fair values of interest rate swap contracts are determined using a valuation technique based on cash flows discounted to present value using current market interest rates.

Hedges of a Net Investment

Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, including a hedge of a monetary item that is accounted for as part of the net investment, are accounted for by including the gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge directly in equity while any gains or losses relating to the ineffective portion of the hedge are recognised in profit or loss. On disposal of the foreign operation, the cumulative value of any such gains or losses recognised directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

(iv) De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

(h) New Accounting Standards and Interpretations

There have been no changes in accounting policies that have a material impact on the financial statements. Furthermore, all accounting policies have been applied on a consistent basis as in the previous financial year.

Standards and interpretations that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted by the Group for the reporting period ending 30 September 2015. These are outlined in the table below.

Reference	Title	Summary	Application date of standard *	Impact on Group financial statements	Application date for Group
NZ IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	NZ IFRS 15 establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. NZ IFRS 15 supersedes: (a) NZ IAS 11 Construction Contracts (b) NZ IAS 18 Revenue (c) NZ IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes (d) NZ IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate (e) NZ IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers (f) NZ SIC-31 Revenue – Barter transactions Involving Advertising Services The core principle of NZ IFRS 15 is that an entity recognises revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with that core principle by applying the following steps: (a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer (b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract (c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price (d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract (e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.	1 January 2017	The Group has not yet determined the effect, if any, on the Group Financial Statements.	1 April 2017
NZ IFRS 9 (2014)	Financial Instruments	The final version of NZ IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, brings together the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting phases of the International Accounting Standards Board's project. The standard will replace NZ IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of NZ IFRS 9.	1 January 2018	The Group has not yet determined the effect, if any, on the Group Financial Statements.	1 April 2018

* Designates the beginning of the applicable annual reporting period unless otherwise stated

(i) Non-current Assets / Liabilities Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale and measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction. They are not depreciated or amortised. For an asset or disposal group to be classified as held for sale, it must be available for immediate sale in its present condition and its sale must be highly probable.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised. A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. The results of discontinued operations are presented separately on the face of the income statement.

(j) Investments in Associates

The Group's investment in its associates is accounted for using the equity method of accounting in the consolidated financial statements. The associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence and that are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures. The Group generally deems it has significant influence if they have over 20% of the voting rights.

Under the equity method, investments in the associates are carried in the consolidated balance sheet at cost plus post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associates. Goodwill relating to an associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not amortised. After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise any impairment loss with respect to the Group's net investment in associates.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. Dividends receivable from associates in the consolidated financial statements reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any unsecured long-term receivables and loans, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

The reporting dates of the associates and the Group are identical and the associates' accounting policies conform to those used by the Group for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

(k) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, except land, is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes the cost of replacing parts that are eligible for capitalisation when the cost of replacing the parts is incurred. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Land is measured at fair value, based on annual valuations by external independent valuers who apply the International Valuation Standards Committee International Valuation Standards, less any impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the assets' cost, less estimated residual value, over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	<u>Per annum</u>
Land	not depreciated
Buildings	2% to 3%
Leasehold Improvements	10% or life of lease if shorter
Furniture & Fittings	10% to 20%
Motor Cars	26% to 31%
Plant and Equipment	10% to 25%
Computer Hardware	28% to 36%

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Revaluations of Land

Revaluations increment is credited to other comprehensive income and accumulated in the asset revaluation reserve except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss.

Any revaluation decrement is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets a previous revaluation increase for the same asset, in which case the decrease is debited directly to other comprehensive income to the extent of the credit balance existing in the revaluation reserve for that asset.

Disposal

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(I) Leases – as a Lessee

The determination of whether an arrangement is or contains a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement and requires an assessment of whether the fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset.

Group as a Lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised as an expense in profit or loss.

Capitalised leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Operating lease incentives are recognised as a liability when received and subsequently reduced by allocating lease payments between rental expense and reduction of the liability.

(m) Goodwill and Intangibles

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is initially measured at cost being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the business acquired are assigned to those units or groups of units. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is so allocated:

- Represents the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes; and
- Is not larger than a segment based on the Group's operating segments determined in accordance with NZ IFRS 8 Segment Reporting.

Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units), to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. When goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and an operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the operation disposed of is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operation. Goodwill disposed of in this manner is measured based on the relative values of the operation disposed of and the portion of cash-generating unit retained.

Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not subsequently reversed.

(ii) Intangibles

Intangible assets acquired separately or in a business combination are initially measured at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value as at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed to be either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful life and tested for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at each financial year-end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are accounted for prospectively by changing the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, which is a change in accounting estimate. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in profit or loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) level. Such intangibles are not amortised. The useful life of an intangible asset with an indefinite life is reviewed each reporting period to determine whether the indefinite life assessment continues to be supportable. If not, the change in the useful life assessment from indefinite to finite is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate and is thus accounted for on a prospective basis.

Customer Lists and Relationships

Amortisation method used:

Amortised over the period of expected future benefit from the acquired customer list on a straight-line basis generally from four to ten years.

Internally generated or acquired:

Acquired.

Impairment testing:

Reviewed annually for impairment indicators and when an impairment indicator has been identified an impairment test is completed. The amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year-end.

Agency Agreements*Amortisation method used:*

Amortised over the period of expected future benefit from the acquired agencies on a straight-line basis generally from ten to twenty years.

Internally generated or acquired:

Acquired.

Impairment testing:

Reviewed annually for impairment indicators and when an impairment indicator has been identified an impairment test is completed. The amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year-end.

Brand Names*Amortisation method used:*

The Brand Names are considered to have indefinite useful lives as the Group has rights to these names in perpetuity.

Internally generated or acquired:

Acquired.

Impairment testing:

Tested annually for impairment.

(iii) Software

The Group uses both internal and external resources to develop software. An intangible asset arising from expenditure on an internal project is recognised only when the Group can demonstrate the technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale, its intention to complete and its ability to use or sell the asset, how the asset will generate future economic benefits, the availability of resources to complete the development and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development. Following the initial recognition of the expenditure, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Any expenditure so capitalised is amortised over the period of expected benefit from the related project.

The carrying value of an intangible asset arising from development expenditure is tested for impairment annually when the asset is not yet available for use, or more frequently when an indication of impairment arises during the reporting period.

A summary of the policies applied to the Group's intangible assets is as follows:

Software

Amortisation method used:

Amortised over the period of expected future benefit from the related project on a straight-line basis generally from three to five years.

Internally generated or acquired:

Both.

Impairment testing:

Reviewed annually for impairment indicators and when an impairment indicator has been identified an impairment test is completed. The amortisation method is reviewed at each financial year-end.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

(n) Trade and Other Payables

Trade payables and other payables are carried at amortised cost. They represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of the financial year that are unpaid and arise when the Group becomes obliged to make future payments in respect of the purchase of these goods and services. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Due to their short term nature they are not discounted.

(o) Interest-bearing Loans and Borrowings

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan

facilities that are yield related are included as part of the carrying amount of the loans and borrowings.

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

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense when incurred unless funding costs have been incurred which are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset in which case funding costs are included within the cost of the asset.

Capitalisation of borrowing costs cease when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are complete.

(p) Provisions and Employee Benefits

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

When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the income statement net of any reimbursement.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision resulting from the passage of time is recognised in finance costs.

Employee Leave Benefits

(i) Wages, Salaries, Annual Leave and Sick Leave

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits, annual leave and accumulating sick leave expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are

recognised in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date. They are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. Liabilities for non-accumulating sick leave are recognised when the leave is taken and are measured at the rates paid or payable.

(ii) Long Service Leave

The liability for long service leave is recognised and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures, and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the reporting date on national government bonds with terms to maturity and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows.

(q) Share-based Payment Transactions

Equity Settled Transactions

The Group provides benefits to some of its team members in the form of share-based payments, whereby team members render services in exchange for shares or rights over shares (equity-settled transactions).

There is currently one type of plan in place to provide these benefits, being The Mainfreight Limited Partly Paid Share Scheme, which provides benefits to senior executives.

The cost of these equity-settled transactions with team members is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. The fair value is determined by an external valuer using the Black Scholes and binomial models.

In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of Mainfreight Limited.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognised, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled (the

vesting period), ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award (the vesting date).

At each subsequent reporting date until vesting, the cumulative charge to the income statement is the product of; (i) the grant date fair value of the award; (ii) the current best estimate of the number of awards that will vest, taking into account such factors as the likelihood of employee turnover during the vesting period and the likelihood of non-market performance conditions being met; and (iii) the expired portion of the vesting period.

The charge to the income statement for the period is the cumulative amount as calculated above less the amounts already charged in previous periods. There is a corresponding credit to equity.

Equity-settled awards granted by Mainfreight Limited to team members are recognised by the Group as the total expense associated with all such awards.

Until an award has vested, any amounts recorded are contingent and will be adjusted if more or fewer awards vest than were originally anticipated to do so. Any award subject to a market condition is considered to vest irrespective of whether or not that market condition is fulfilled, provided that all other conditions are satisfied.

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, as a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding partly-paid shares is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

(r) Contributed Equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(s) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised and measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

(i) Rendering of Services

Revenue for all domestic contracted deliveries is recognised when goods have been collected from the customer. Revenues derived from international freight forwarding are recognised for exports on freight departure and for imports on freight arrival. Fees for warehousing are recognised as services are provided to the counterparty.

(ii) Interest Income

Revenue is recognised as interest accrues using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Dividends

Revenue is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established.

(t) Income Tax and Other Taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the current period's taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax is generally provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- When the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and that, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- When the taxable temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, and the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; or
- When the deductible temporary difference is associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates or interests in joint ventures, in which case a deferred tax asset is only recognised to the extent that it is probable that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each balance sheet date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are recognised in equity and not in profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Other Taxes

Revenues, expenses, liabilities and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- When the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and
- Receivables and payables, which are stated with the amount of GST included.

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

Cash flows are included in the Cash Flow Statement on a net basis and the GST component of cash flows arising from investing and financing activities, which is recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as part of operating cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(u) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the Parent, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends), divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- Costs of servicing equity (other than dividends);
- The after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses; and
- Other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares;

divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares.

3 Movements in Ordinary Shares on Issue

	<u>Parent</u>		
	30 Sept 2015 Shares	30 Sept 2014 Shares	31 March 2015 Shares
Closing Balance	99,573,548	99,573,548	99,573,548

At 30 September 2015 the following partly paid shares were outstanding:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Exercise Dates</u>
1,200,000	1056 cents	30/05/16 to 29/07/16

Net Tangible Assets	302,013	247,908	293,062
Net Tangible Assets per Security (cps)	303.31	248.97	294.32

4 Abnormal Items

During the six months the Group had \$386,000 of abnormal expenses (2014 \$173,000). The related after tax expense was \$272,000 (2014 \$111,000).

These items comprised of:

<u>September 2015 Six Months</u>	<u>Pre-Tax \$000</u>	<u>Tax \$000</u>	<u>Group After Tax \$000</u>
NZ, Australian & European Redundancies	(386,000)	114,000	(272,000)
	(386,000)	114,000	(272,000)
<u>September 2014 Six Months</u>	<u>Pre-Tax \$000</u>	<u>Tax \$000</u>	<u>Group After Tax \$000</u>
USA & European Redundancies	(173,000)	62,000	(111,000)
	(173,000)	62,000	(111,000)

5 Segmental Reporting

The Group operates in the domestic supply chain (i.e. moving and storing freight within countries) and air and ocean freight industries (i.e. moving freight between countries). New Zealand, Australia, The Americas and Europe are each reported to management as one segment as the businesses there perform both domestic and air and ocean services. The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as those described in the notes in note 2 with the exception of deferred tax and the fair value of derivative financial instruments which are not reported on a monthly basis.

The segmental results from operations are disclosed below.

Geographical Segments

The following table represents revenue, margin and certain asset information regarding geographical segments for the six months ended 30 September 2015 and 30 September 2014. Inter segment transactions are entered into on a fully commercial basis.

	New Zealand	Australia	The Americas	Asia	Europe	Inter-Segment	2015 \$000 Group
Operating Revenue							
- sales to customers outside the group	270,957	270,877	330,780	31,386	210,141	-	1,114,141
- inter-segment sales	659	8,256	9,529	39,529	6,588	(64,561)	-
Total Revenue	271,616	279,133	340,309	70,915	216,729	(64,561)	1,114,141
EBITDA	28,989	14,366	13,606	5,140	9,481	-	71,582
Depreciation & Amortisation	7,691	2,746	2,471	309	5,975	-	19,192
Capital Expenditure	13,968	31,730	4,821	285	7,694	-	58,498
Trade Receivables	78,826	90,347	98,779	10,977	69,283	(14,740)	333,472
Non-current Assets	345,567	161,725	91,114	19,815	230,565	-	848,786
Total Assets	427,201	276,104	211,678	50,814	341,039	(14,740)	1,292,096
Total Liabilities	217,373	166,696	137,052	33,263	202,218	(14,740)	741,862
Operating Revenue							
- sales to customers outside the group	255,939	257,538	242,765	25,513	205,346	-	987,101
- inter-segment sales	233	6,063	7,410	16,477	4,745	(34,928)	-
Total Revenue	256,172	263,601	250,175	41,990	210,091	(34,928)	987,101
EBITDA	29,894	16,794	11,772	2,626	8,211	-	69,297
Depreciation & Amortisation	6,300	2,223	2,039	226	5,968	-	16,756
Capital Expenditure	37,808	27,680	1,563	98	3,069	-	70,218
Trade Receivables	81,077	88,588	68,050	11,023	58,766	(13,000)	294,504
Non-current Assets	285,103	133,118	71,313	17,493	214,261	-	721,288
Total Assets	333,990	237,862	161,449	42,178	310,636	(13,000)	1,073,115
Total Liabilities	168,347	140,936	99,812	22,526	179,127	(13,000)	597,748
Reconciliation between Segment EBITDA and the Income Statement							
						2015 \$000	2014 \$000
Profit from Operations Before Abnormal Items and Taxation for the Year						48,182	48,947
Interest Income						-	-
Derivative Fair Value Movement						-	-
Non-cash Share Based Payment Expense						178	178
Finance Costs						4,030	3,416
Depreciation & Amortisation						19,192	16,756
EBITDA						71,582	69,297

EBITDA is defined as earnings before net interest expense, tax, depreciation, amortisation, abnormal items, royalties, share based payment expense, minority interests and associates.

There are no customers in any segment that comprise more than 10% of that segment's revenue.

The geographical segments are determined based on the location of the Group's assets.

EMAIL: announce@nzx.com**Notice of event affecting securities**

NZSX Listing Rule 7.12.2. For rights, NZSX Listing Rules 7.10.9 and 7.10.10.
For change to allotment, NZSX Listing Rule 7.12.1, a separate advice is required.

Number of pages including this one
(Please provide any other relevant
details on additional pages)

Full name of issuer	Mainfreight Limited		
Name of officer authorised to make this notice	Tim Williams	Authority for event, e.g. Directors' resolution	Directors Resolution
Contact phone number	(09) 259 5500	Contact fax number	(09) 270 7402
Date	9 / 11 / 2015		

Nature of event Tick as appropriate	Bonus Issue ☐	If ticked, state whether: ☐	Taxable ☐	/ Non Taxable ☐	Conversion ☐	Interest ☐	Rights Issue Renounceable ☐
	Rights Issue non-renounceable ☐	Capital change ☐	Dividend ☒	If ticked, state whether: Interim ☒	Full Year ☐	Special ☐	DRP Applies ☐

EXISTING securities affected by this *If more than one security is affected by the event, use a separate form.*

Description of the class of securities	Ordinary Shares	ISIN	NZMFTE0001S9
<i>If unknown, contact NZX</i>			

Details of securities issued pursuant to this event *If more than one class of security is to be issued, use a separate form for each class.*

Description of the class of securities		ISIN	
<i>If unknown, contact NZX</i>			
Number of Securities to be issued following event		Minimum Entitlement	
Conversion, Maturity, Call Payable or Exercise Date		Treatment of Fractions	
Strike price per security for any issue in lieu or date Strike Price available.		OR provide an explanation of the ranking	

Monies Associated with Event *Dividend payable, Call payable, Exercise price, Conversion price, Redemption price, Application money.*

<i>In dollars and cents</i>		Source of Payment	Revenue
Amount per security (does not include any excluded income)	\$0.140		
Excluded income per security (only applicable to listed PIEs)			
Currency	NZ \$	Supplementary dividend details - NZSX Listing Rule 7.12.7	
Total monies	\$13,940,297	Amount per security in dollars and cents	\$0.024706
		Date Payable	18 December, 2015

Taxation*Amount per Security in Dollars and cents to six decimal places*

In the case of a taxable bonus issue state strike price	\$	Resident Withholding Tax	\$0.009722	Imputation Credit (Give details)	\$0.054444
		Foreign Withholding Tax	\$	FWP Credits (Give details)	

Timing

(Refer Appendix 8 in the NZSX Listing Rules)

Record Date 5pm

For calculation of entitlements -

11 December, 2015

Application Date

Also, Call Payable, Dividend / Interest Payable, Exercise Date, Conversion Date. In the case of applications this must be the last business day of the week.

18 December, 2015

Notice Date

Entitlement letters, call notices, conversion notices mailed

Allotment Date

For the issue of new securities. Must be within 5 business days of application closing date.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Ex Date:
Commence Quoting Rights:
Cease Quoting Rights 5pm:
Commence Quoting New Securities:
Cease Quoting Old Security 5pm:

Security Code:

Security Code:

