Interim Report 2009

The management of Cavotec Group is pleased to present the consolidated Interim Report 2009 of Cavotec MSL Holdings Ltd and subsidiaries.

Please note that all reported values in these reports are in Euro unless otherwise stated.

Cavotec MSL
Group Management Report
June 30th, 2009

FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 30 JUNE 2009

Strong order intake from the third and fourth quarters of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009 gave our Group the stimulus it needed to deliver a respectable Half Year performance to our shareholders. While our financial results are lower than in the corresponding period of 2008, Cavotec has successfully operated within this tough economic environment to maintain an acceptable level of profitability and continue planting seeds for future growth.

From January through June 2009, we recognized EUR 64.1 million of revenue from sales of goods, versus EUR 66.0 million for the same period in 2008 (a decrease of -2.8%). Our June 2009 year-to-date order intake totaled EUR 61.2 million, a 15.7% decrease from 2008.

Our order book decreased about 3.5% from December 2009's level of EUR 46.1 million, ending June 2009 at EUR 44.5 million. In light of the tough current market situation I am also pleased to report that, as of 31 July 2009, our order book stands at a EUR 44.2 million and there are many prospects we have been following for months that are beginning to materialize into orders.

Our operating profit (EBIT) as of 30 June 2009 is EUR 4.0 million (EBIT margin of 6.0%), or about 21.3% lower than EBIT reported on 30 June 2008.

Our effective income tax rate in 2009 is significantly lower than in 2008. For the six months ended 30 June 2009, our effective tax rate was 26.3%, versus an effective tax rate (excluding the effect of the sale of Gantrex) for the year ended 31 December 2008 of 43.1%. This is largely attributable to elimination of CFC tax previously payable in New Zealand and to the fact that our geographic distribution of profit before income taxes thus far in 2009 has returned to more historical norms.

Finally, net cash inflows from operations were EUR 0.3 million, reflecting both our reduced EBIT profitability performance and the challenging current cash collections environment. Cavotec MSL is pleased to report these results to its investors, and I will now discuss their composition in greater detail.

BEHIND THE NUMBERS

Analysing the Main Market Sectors that Cavotec serves, we see that our distribution of sales in 1H 2009 is comparable to 31 December 2008's percentages, indicating that we generated sales activity from some of the most economically impacted industrial sectors. These results were achieved despite some of the major ports around the world are down 15% to 20% in traffic, airports in the US and Europe have significantly curtailed their Capex, and our major OEM mining customers have slowed down purchasing our systems due to their customers postponing orders for equipment.

I believe there are 2 main reasons why Cavotec is relatively resilient and performing well in this recession.

The first is due to the local presence of our own companies on 6 continents. With 10 Research and Engineering Centers supporting 28 dedicated sales companies, our operating flexibility is grounded in the ability to closely follow, interact with and support our customers. Underscoring this strength, and as is apparent in two main regions pie charts accompanying this report, Cavotec is geographically positioned to adapt to changing trends. For example, while 64% of our sales were produced in Europe and Africa, only 54% were actually delivered to customers in Europe and Africa, with the majority of the difference delivered to the Far East and Middle East.

This is consistent with our historical experience, as Cavotec can offset delays or slowdowns in certain geographic markets or business segments by increasing activities and allocating resources to other markets or segments.

The second one is due to our development of specific technological innovations that are attractive and enhance revenue for customers even during a challenging economic environment. In the Ports and Maritime market unit, advances in both the MoorMaster and AMP systems deliver validated operating efficiencies, safety improvements and recognised environmental benefits. Also in the Airports market unit, the continued systems integration of our technologies delivers similar benefits to our aviation customers.

Within 2009, customers like Port Hedland in Australia and the St. Lawrence Seaway in Canada underlined their commitment to MoorMaster's possibilities by placing significant orders for delivery this year. Additionally, NFS in Denmark has taken delivery of MoorMaster units ordered in 2008.

Cavotec has also been successful with AMP new orders from customers in the US and Far East, broadening the range of applications for cruise line and tanker vessels. In April 2009, we commissioned the world's first tanker AMP installation with British Petroleum in the Port Long Beach in California USA.

In the Airports market unit, our systems have been selected by customers ranging from the new Doha International Airport and the New Delhi Airport in India, to Istanbul Ataturk Airport in Turkey and Manchester Airport in the UK.

STATUS OF OUR RECENT ACQUISITIONS

In the first half of 2009, we have continued investing in the recent acquisitions of Dabico US and UK and Meyerinck, continuing to integrate their operations into the Group.

In Los Angeles, California, Dabico US has broadened its capabilities to include local manufacturing operations for our ports and maritime systems to be delivered to customers in the Americas. The first MoorMaster units for the St. Lawrence Seaway were manufactured there, as well as the AMP systems destined for US-based ports customers. Such flexibility, coupled with recent sales activity for military aviation customers, is enabling Dabico US to weather the slowdown in US civil airport industry spending.

In the UK, we combined the operations of Dabico UK and our UK-based sales company, consolidating both under the same roof in Stockton-on-Tees. This move has already created greater sales opportunities within the UK, and provides higher engineering potential for local manufacturing activities.

In Fernwald, Germany, Meyerinck has contributed with sales of fuel systems to the military aviation market. These innovations and ongoing integration with Cavotec's global network are already delivering significant synergies to the Group.

We are continuing to integrate these three new acquisitions by implementing our global administration system, streamlining their product line-up and reorganizing their international sales structure.

Cavotec MSL
Group Management Report
June 30th, 2009

MIDDLE EAST

As we informed previously, the Middle East has readjusted their trajectory after a challenging 2008 order intake environment. Throughout the first half of 2009 and ongoing today, Cavotec is closely involved in significant airport development projects in the region, ranging from our traditional aviation ground support equipment to the new PC Air technology.

Additionally, Cavotec has recently been awarded a letter of intent for a large order of Wibe cable ladder technology for a new airport terminal in the region. Deliveries will start in October 2009 and continue into 2011.

LOOKING AHEAD

Over the past few months, we have seen a revival of interest from customers in many major projects which had been postponed for up to a year or more in some cases. We take these signals as a mark of confidence that Cavotec has reached the bottom of this recession. We are cautiously optimistic this trend will continue, and will gradually bring Cavotec back to its historical levels of sales growth and profitability.

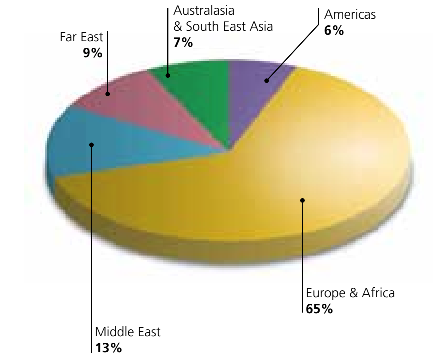
Throughout the rest of 2009, we will continue our voluntary management and employee compensation reduction program, as well as maintain strict controls on our general expenditures. One particular focus is to reduce the investments made in our working capital over the last few quarters, as we strive to bring in our receivables in a timely fashion and work through our existing inventories.

Based on our current expectations, and given the challenging order environment during 1H 2009, we expect invoiced sales for FY 2009 to be somewhat lower than FY 2008, though with a reasonably good level of profitability due to our flexible structure and cost control measures. At the same time, however, the recent uptick in order activity thus far in 2H 2009 and with some large projects expected to formalize into orders by year-end, we have good reason to expect our order intake for FY 2009 to possibly exceed that of FY 2008, putting the Group on a solid foundation for 2010 and beyond.

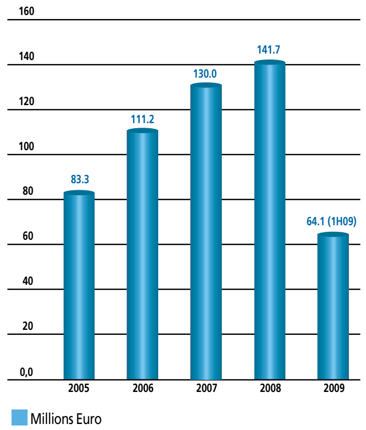
Wellington August 26th, 2009

Ottonel Popesco
Chief Executive Officer

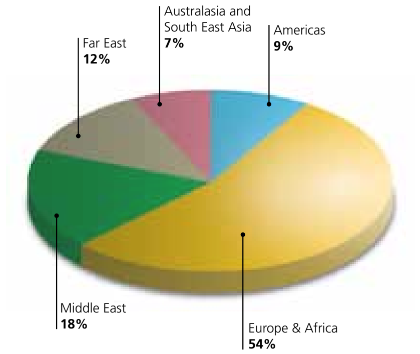
Financial results at a glance



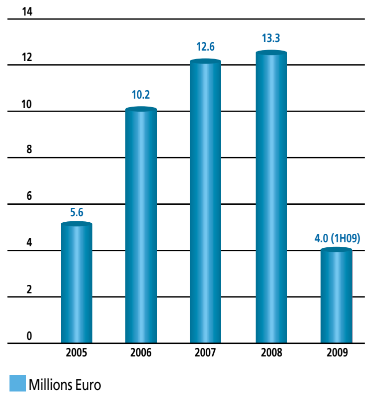
Main regions
revenue recognition 30 June 2009
(Revenue from sales of goods)



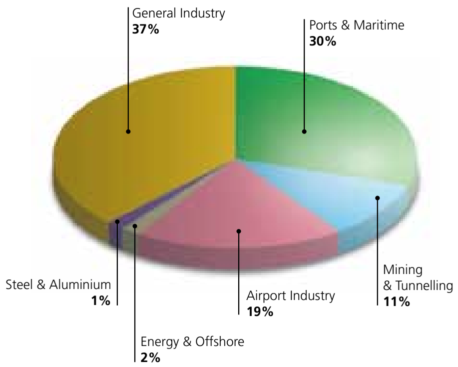
Consolidated sales
(Revenue from sales of goods)



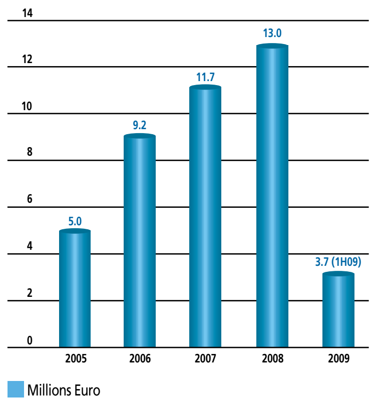
Main regions
destination of goods 30 June 2009
(Revenue from sales of goods)



Operating profit before finance
costs and income tax (EBIT)



Main market sectors 30 June 2009
(Revenue from sales of goods)



Profit before income tax

Financial reporting

CAVOTEC MSL HOLDINGS LTD & SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the six months ended 30 June 2009

	Notes	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Revenue from sales of goods		64,128,717	65,960,537	141,724,004
Other income	5	2,405,443	1,587,974	3,547,761
Total revenue		**66,534,160**	**67,548,511**	**145,271,765**
Change in inventory		(899,580)	(562,728)	1,605,271
Raw material and consumables used		31,339,656	33,433,033	67,091,938
Employee benefit costs		19,208,014	16,416,447	35,306,550
Transportation expenses		1,232,395	1,768,827	2,981,886
External services		5,154,353	5,464,226	11,311,310
Travelling expenses		1,280,175	1,412,786	3,217,957
General expenses		3,574,726	3,111,092	7,350,716
Depreciation and amortisation		1,626,799	1,400,333	3,088,233
Operating expenses		**62,516,538**	**62,444,016**	**131,953,861**
Operating profit before finance costs and income tax		**4,017,622**	**5,104,495**	**13,317,904**
Finance income		518,148	454,214	1,037,640
Finance costs		(815,369)	(1,215,760)	(4,050,793)
Finance costs - net		**(297,221)**	**(761,546)**	**(3,013,153)**
Shares in profit/(loss) of associates		-	(72,053)	-
Gain on sale of subsidiary/associate		-	2,688,838	2,708,453
Profit before income tax		**3,720,401**	**6,959,734**	**13,013,204**
Income taxes	6	878,816	1,581,803	3,814,898
Profit for the period		**2,841,585**	**5,377,931**	**9,198,306**
Other comprehensive income:				
Exchange difference on transactions of foreign operations		905,057	(2,050,754)	(2,557,803)
Total comprehensive income for the period		**3,746,642**	**3,327,177**	**6,640,503**
Total comprehensive income attributed to:				
Equity holders of the Group		3,717,468	3,342,181	6,691,401
Minority interest		29,174	(15,004)	(50,898)
Profit attributable to:				
Equity holders of the Group		2,852,383	5,301,340	9,161,010
Minority interest		(10,798)	76,591	37,296
Profit for the period		**2,841,585**	**5,377,931**	**9,198,306**
Basic and diluted earnings per share attributed to the equity holders of the Group		0.045	0.083	0.144

CAVOTEC MSL HOLDINGS LTD & SUBSIDIARIES

Balance Sheet

at 30 June 2009

Assets	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		9,670,747	6,546,037	6,628,104
Short term investments		25,413	11,069	27,276
Trade and other receivables		31,067,484	26,951,638	33,039,900
Inventories		25,398,862	24,717,827	26,709,365
Total current assets		**66,162,506**	**58,226,571**	**66,404,645**
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment		13,152,009	11,602,318	12,593,537
Intangible assets	7	51,178,518	46,786,661	50,943,033
Investments equity accounted		-	220,712	-
Deferred tax assets		371,517	244,500	338,000
Other long term receivables		516,406	464,651	468,254
Total non-current assets		**65,218,450**	**59,318,842**	**64,342,824**
Total assets		**131,380,956**	**117,545,413**	**130,747,469**

Liabilities	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Current liabilities				
Bank overdrafts		15,062,464	3,098,464	11,418,867
Short term debt		6,953,347	5,274,140	6,923,909
Trade payables		16,260,610	17,850,070	22,205,549
Other current liabilities		8,434,246	8,661,729	8,510,646
Current income tax liabilities		1,600,464	766,384	1,166,851
Total current liabilities		**48,311,131**	**35,650,787**	**50,225,822**
Non-current liabilities				
Long-term debt		14,738,219	20,397,761	15,576,404
Deferred tax liabilities		1,542,091	1,486,795	1,591,172
Provision for tax		359,231	817,360	360,655
Provisions for other liabilities and charges		1,591,938	1,784,590	1,901,712
Total non-current liabilities		**18,231,479**	**24,486,506**	**19,429,943**
Total liabilities		**66,542,610**	**60,137,293**	**69,655,765**
Net assets		**64,838,346**	**57,408,120**	**61,091,704**

Equity	Notes	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Contributed equity		42,577,669	42,577,669	42,577,669
Currency exchange reserve		(2,863,827)	(3,218,462)	(3,728,912)
Retained earnings		24,878,065	17,720,379	22,025,682
		64,591,907	**57,079,586**	**60,874,439**
Minority interest part of equity		246,439	328,534	217,265
Total equity		**64,838,346**	**57,408,120**	**61,091,704**
Total equity and liabilities		**131,380,956**	**117,545,413**	**130,747,469**
Net tangible asset per security		0.215	0.167	0.159

Financial reporting

CAVOTEC MSL HOLDINGS LTD & SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the six months ended 30 June 2009

Group	Share capital	Currency reserves	Retained earnings	Total	Minority interest	Total equity
Unaudited						
Balance as at 01 January 2008	42,577,669	(1,259,303)	14,019,039	55,337,405	343,538	55,680,943
Currency translation differences	-	(1,959,159)	-	(1,959,159)	(91,595)	(2,050,754)
Profit for the period	-	-	5,301,340	5,301,340	76,591	5,377,931
Total comprehensive income and expenses	-	(1,959,159)	5,301,340	3,342,181	(15,004)	3,327,177
Dividends	-	-	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)	-	(1,600,000)
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	(1,600,000)	(1,600,000)	-	(1,600,000)
Balance as at 30 June 2008	42,577,669	(3,218,462)	17,720,379	57,079,586	328,534	57,408,120
Audited						
Balance as at 01 January 2008	42,577,669	(1,259,303)	14,019,039	55,337,405	343,538	55,680,943
Currency translation differences	-	(2,469,609)	-	(2,469,609)	(88,194)	(2,557,803)
Profit for the period	-	-	9,161,010	9,161,010	37,296	9,198,306
Total comprehensive income and expenses	-	(2,469,609)	9,161,010	6,691,401	(50,898)	6,640,503
Dividends	-	-	(1,154,367)	(1,154,367)	-	(1,154,367)
Reduction in minority interest	-	-	-	-	(75,375)	(75,375)
Transactions with shareholders	-	-	(1,154,367)	(1,154,367)	(75,375)	(1,229,742)
Balance as at 31 December 2008	42,577,669	(3,728,912)	22,025,682	60,874,439	217,265	61,091,704
Unaudited						
Balance as at 01 January 2009	42,577,669	(3,728,912)	22,025,682	60,874,439	217,265	61,091,704
Currency translation differences	-	865,085	-	865,085	39,972	905,057
Profit for the period	-	-	2,852,383	2,852,383	(10,798)	2,841,585
Total recognised income and expenses	-	865,085	2,852,383	3,717,468	29,174	3,746,642
Balance as at 30 June 2009	42,577,669	(2,863,827)	24,878,065	64,591,907	246,439	64,838,346

CAVOTEC MSL HOLDINGS LTD & SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Cash Flows - Direct Method

for the six months ended 30 June 2009

Operating activities	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Cash was provided from:			
Receipts from customers	69,866,069	66,755,669	140,416,999
Interest received	368,145	500,576	1,389,422
Total cash inflows	**70,234,214**	**67,256,245**	**141,806,421**
Cash was applied to:			
Payment to suppliers	47,758,974	44,203,959	93,954,548
Payment to employees	19,914,481	16,241,331	36,249,961
Income tax paid	1,034,055	1,502,813	4,112,855
Interest paid	1,264,973	1,139,675	2,840,810
Total cash outflows	**69,972,483**	**63,087,778**	**137,158,174**
Net cash inflow from operating activities	**261,731**	**4,168,467**	**4,648,247**

Financial activities	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Cash was applied to:			
Borrowings	5,193,709	11,000,000	10,275,899
Repayment of loans	(4,208,951)	(1,386,495)	(4,991,547)
Dividend paid	-	(1,600,000)	(1,154,366)
Net cash inflow from financial activities	**984,758**	**8,013,505**	**4,129,986**

Investing activities	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Cash was applied to:			
Purchase of intangible assets	(124,634)	(867,405)	(1,571,487)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,610,976)	(2,816,927)	(4,071,124)
Purchase of goodwill	-	(8,185,379)	(11,985,114)
Purchase of financial assets	(79,741)	-	(499,914)
Sales of property, plant and equipment	115,990	366,746	179,791
Net sales of other assets	93,801	5,219,448	6,078,344
Net cash (outflow) from investing activities	**(1,605,560)**	**(6,283,517)**	**(11,869,504)**
Net (decrease)/increase in cash held	(359,071)	5,898,455	(3,091,271)
Cash at beginning of period	(4,790,763)	(2,155,200)	(2,155,200)
Currency exchange differences	(241,883)	(295,682)	455,708
Cash at end of the period	**(5,391,717)**	**3,447,573**	**(4,790,763)**
Cash comprises:			
Cash and cash equivalents	9,670,747	6,546,037	6,628,104
Bank overdrafts	(15,062,464)	(3,098,464)	(11,418,867)
Total	**(5,391,717)**	**3,447,573**	**(4,790,763)**

Financial reporting

CAVOTEC MSL HOLDINGS LTD & SUBSIDIARIES

Statement of Cash Flows - Indirect Method
for the six months ended 30 June 2009

	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Reconciliation of net profit for the period to Net cash from operating activities			
Profit for the period	2,841,585	5,377,931	9,198,306
Items not involving cash flows			
Depreciation and amortisation	1,626,799	1,400,333	3,088,233
Shares in profit of associates	-	72,053	-
Deferred tax	(83,141)	-	(275,725)
Profit from sale	-	(2,688,838)	(2,708,453)
Impact of changes in working capital			
Inventories	1,310,502	(2,482,040)	(620,546)
Trade debtors	3,324,605	(792,842)	(4,283,834)
Other current assets	(1,352,188)	2,339,738	(968,668)
Trade creditors	(5,944,939)	708,109	869,639
Non current liabilities	(1,461,492)	234,022	349,295
	(4,123,512)	6,987	(4,654,114)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	261,731	4,168,467	4,648,247

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months
ended 30 June 2009

Note 1. General information

Cavotec MSL Holdings Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (together 'the Group') design and manufactures a wide range of innovative mobile power supply solutions. The Group has 10 Research and Engineering Centres located in Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Sales and distribution is achieved through 28 sales companies and branch offices and a network of distributor partners spread throughout the world. On 05 January 2007 Cavotec Group Holdings NV was acquired in a reverse take over by Mooring Systems Limited, which purchased 100% of the shares in Cavotec Group Holdings NV. Mooring Systems Limited changed its name to Cavotec MSL Holdings Limited to reflect the business of the newly combined company.

The Company is a limited liability Company incorporated and domiciled in New Zealand. The address of its registered office is Amuri Park, Unit 9, First Floor, 404 Barbados Street, Christchurch.

The Company is listed on the New Zealand stock exchange.
These Financial Statements have been approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 26 August 2009.

Note 2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the Financial Statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the periods presented, namely, 30 June 2009, 31 December 2008 and 30 June 2008.

(a) Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements, which should be read in conjunction with the 2008 annual report, have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP) NZ IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting. They are in compliance with the New Zealand Equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards, as appropriate, for profit-oriented entities and comply with the requirements of the Financial Reporting Act 1993 and the Companies Act 1993. The Financial Statements are in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Historical Cost Convention

These Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

Entities reporting

In accordance with accounting for reverse acquisitions under NZ IFRS 3 - "Business Combinations" the Group Financial Statements presented are those of the previous Cavotec Group Holdings NV and subsidiaries as if it had acquired Cavotec MSL Holdings Limited (formerly Mooring Systems Limited).

The Group is designated as a profit-oriented entity for financial reporting purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months
ended 30 June 2009

Standards Approved but not yet effective

The International Financial Reporting Standards Board has issued a number of other standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective. The following are the ones that are deemed to be relevant to the Group:

NZ IFRS 3 "Business Combinations (revised)" was approved for periods beginning on or after 01 July 2009. This standard revises the nature of costs that can be capitalised in a business combination. NZ IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (revised) requires, inter alia, that changes in ownership interests of a subsidiary be accounted for as an equity transaction. The impact of this to the Group will be dependent of the level of acquisition or disposal activity in any given year. The Group intends to adopt this standard in the 2010 financial year.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires the management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the Financial Statements, are disclosed in note 3.

(b) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Euros, which is the Group and Company's presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the periods end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except when deferred in equity as qualifying cash flow hedges and qualifying net investment hedges.

(iii) Foreign operations

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each Balance Sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that Balance Sheet;
- income and expenses for each Statement of Comprehensive Income are translated at average exchange rates; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of equity.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is sold or any borrowings forming part of the net investment are repaid, a proportionate share of such exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, as part of the gain or loss on sale where applicable.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

(c) Consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. 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 acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

(ii) Transactions and minority interests

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Purchases from minority interests result in goodwill, being the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired in the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary.

(iii) Associates

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill identified on acquisition, net of any accumulated impairment loss.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, 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. When the Group's share of

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losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associates, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies by the Group.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value for the sale of goods and services, excluding value added taxes, goods and service tax (GST), rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Sales of goods

Sales of goods are recognised when the entity has shipped a product to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of sale.

(ii) Sales of services

Sales of services are recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, by reference to completion of the specific transaction assessed on the basis of the actual service provided as a proportion of the total services to be provided.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current years taxable income based on the national income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Financial Statements, and to unused tax losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for temporary differences at the tax rates expected to apply when the assets are recovered or liabilities are settled, based on those tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted for each jurisdiction. The relevant tax rates are applied to the cumulative amounts of deductible and taxable temporary differences to measure the deferred tax asset or liability. An exception is made for certain temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability. No deferred tax asset or liability is recognised in relation to these temporary differences if they arose in a transaction, other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction did not affect either accounting profit or taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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

Current and deferred tax balances attributable to amounts recognised directly in equity are also recognised directly in equity.

(f) Value Added Tax (VAT) and Goods and Services Tax (GST)

The Statement of Comprehensive Income have been prepared so that all components are stated exclusive of VAT or GST. All items in the Balance Sheet are also stated net of VAT or GST, with the exception of receivables and payables, which include VAT or GST invoiced.

(g) Leases

Leases in which the Group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges so as to achieve a constant rate on the finance balance outstanding.

The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges are included in other long term payables. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The property, plant and equipment acquired under a finance lease are depreciated over the asset's useful life.

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

(h) Impairment of non financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life including goodwill, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment irrespective of whether any circumstances identifying a possible impairment have been identified. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash generating units).

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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(j) Loans and receivables - trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for doubtful debts. Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is established when there is objective evidence that the Company may not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables, and on a prudent basis, on past due accounts. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and realisable value. The amount of the provision is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using the FIFO (first-in , first-out) method. The cost of finished goods and work in process comprises design costs, raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs and related production overheads which are attributed based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated variable costs necessary to make the sale.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment is stated at historical cost less depreciation and impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is calculated using a straight line method so as to expense the cost of the assets over their useful lives. The rates are as follows:

	Annual Percentage
Industrial buildings	4
Building improvements and other constructions in leasehold	20
Plant and machinery	10 to 20
Laboratory equipment and miscellaneous tools	20
Furniture and office machines	20
Motor vehicles	20
Computer hardware	33

Capital work in progress is not depreciated until commissioned.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

(m) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

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

Goodwill is allocated to cash generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. Each of those cash generating units represents the Company's investment in each country of operation by each primary reporting segment.

(ii) Research and development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense as incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success considering its commercial and technical feasibility and its costs can be measured reliably. The expenditure capitalised comprises all directly attributable costs, including costs of materials, services, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of overheads. Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets at cost and amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use on a straight-line basis over its useful life, which varies from 3 to 5 years.

(iii) Patents

A part of the excess of cost over the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiaries and associate entities may be recorded as patents on purchase accounting. Patents are amortised on a straight line basis over the period over which they are valid (not exceeding 20 years) or their estimated useful life if shorter.

(n) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial period which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are normally paid in accordance with commercial practice in the territory where they originate and in accordance with contractual obligations.

(o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities, which are not incremental cost relating to the actual drawdown of the facility, are recognised as prepayments and amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the facility. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of liabilities for at least 12 months after the Balance Sheet date.

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(p) Borrowings costs

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

(q) Provisions

Provisions for deferred compensation and warranty are recognised when the Group has a present, legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Where there are a number of similar obligations the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligation may be small.

(r) Share capital

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

(s) Employee benefits

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 other payables in respect of employees' services up to the reporting date and 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 measured at the rates paid or payable. In Italy employees are entitled to deferred compensation which vests immediately and is determined in accordance with local legislation and national labour regulations. Based on recent legislation employees have the right to have the amounts accrued from 01 January 2007 transferred to certain Government approved funds and such amounts are considered as comprising a defined contribution plan.

(t) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared on or before the end of the financial period but not distributed at balance date. Dividend distribution to the Company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in the Company's Financial Statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the Company's Board of Directors.

(u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Executive Chairman and the Chief Executive jointly supported and assisted by the Executive Management Committee.

(v) Changes in accounting policies

There have been no material changes in accounting policies during the period. The Company and Group have not adopted early any New Zealand Equivalents International Financial Reporting Standards.

Note 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Estimated impairment of intangible assets: The Group tests annually whether goodwill has suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy (m). A significant part of the goodwill at 30 June 2009 arose from the reverse acquisition of Mooring Systems Limited on 05 January 2007 and was supported by independent valuations. Similarly, patents are examined for any indications of impairment and the majority of these were subject to an independent valuation. In 2008 goodwill amounting to EUR 8,589,833 was recorded relative to the acquisition of the Dabico Group on 23 April 2008 and of EUR 3,849,081 relative to the acquisition of the Meyerinck Group on 30 October 2008.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will seldom equal the related actual results. Critical accounting policies and estimates in the period relate to trade receivables (refer to accounting policy j.), inventory (refer to accounting policy k.) and provisions (refer to accounting policy q.) As of the Balance Sheet dates the Company has no other significant estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the foreseeable future.

Note 4. Business acquisitions

(a) Dabico

On 23 April 2008 the Group acquired the Dabico Group comprising of two companies: Dabico Inc., USA and Dabico Europe, UK. The acquired business contributed EUR 3,807,785 (30 June 2008: 1,567,880) in total revenues and a loss of EUR 176,318 (30 June 2008: profit before income tax 274,776) for the six months ended 30 June 2009. These amounts have been calculated using the Group’s accounting policies.

(b) Meyerinck

On 30 October 2008 the Group acquired the Meyerinck Group comprising of two companies: System-Verladetechnik GmbH and Meyerinck GmbH. The acquired business contributed EUR 1,880,418 (30 June 2008: 0) in total revenues and a loss of EUR 709,708 (30 June 2008: 0) for the six months ended 30 June 2009. These amounts have been calculated using the Group’s accounting policies.

Note 5. Other income

	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Carriage, insurance and freight	772,360	867,063	1,780,902
Foreign exchanges gains on sales	1,270,411	263,323	925,361
Royalties	161,393	111,111	237,087
Grants received	3,225	1,753	5,120
Other miscellenious income	198,054	344,724	599,291
Total	**2,405,443**	**1,587,974**	**3,547,761**

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Note 6.
Income taxes

The effective tax rate in the period of six months ended 30 June 2009 is significantly lower than in the preceding periods presented. This is largely due to the elimination of CFC tax previously payable in New Zealand and the fact that contributions to profit from companies located in relatively high tax jurisdictions are lower in 2009 than in 2008.

Note 7.
Intangible Assets

Intangible assets Group	Research & development	Patents & trademarks	Goodwill	Total
At 30 June 2008 - unaudited				
Opening net book value	1,761,457	5,316,384	31,634,986	38,712,828
Additions	842,508	101,331	8,185,379	9,129,218
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(190,542)	(274,437)	-	(464,979)
Currency exchange differences	(13,756)	(30,577)	(546,072)	(590,405)
Net book amount	**2,399,667**	**5,112,701**	**39,274,293**	**46,786,661**
At 30 June 2008 - unaudited				
Cost or valuation	3,554,951	6,508,495	39,274,293	49,337,739
Accumulated amortisation	(1,155,284)	(1,395,794)	-	(2,551,078)
Net book amount	**2,399,667**	**5,112,701**	**39,274,293**	**46,786,661**
At 31 December 2008 - audited				
Opening net book value	1,761,457	5,316,384	31,634,986	38,712,827
Acquired through business combination	-	25,358	12,438,914	12,464,272
Additions	1,439,459	106,670	-	1,546,129
Disposals	(98,682)	-	(1,893)	(100,575)
Amortisation	(615,284)	(415,688)	-	(1,030,972)
Currency exchange differences	(132,551)	(84,418)	(431,679)	(648,648)
Closing net book value	**2,354,399**	**4,948,306**	**43,640,328**	**50,943,033**
At 31 December 2008 - audited				
Cost or valuation	3,963,739	6,472,791	43,640,328	54,076,858
Accumulated amortisation	(1,609,340)	(1,524,485)	-	(3,133,825)
Net book amount	**2,354,399**	**4,948,306**	**43,640,328**	**50,943,033**
At 30 June 2009 - unaudited				
Opening net book value	2,354,400	4,948,306	43,640,328	50,943,034
Additions	124,309	325	-	124,634
Disposals	(10,385)	(24,622)	-	(35,007)
Amortisation	(319,933)	(226,606)	-	(546,539)
Currency exchange differences	65,789	38,676	587,931	692,396
Net book amount	**2,214,180**	**4,736,079**	**44,228,259**	**51,178,518**
At 30 June 2009 - unaudited				
Cost or valuation	4,147,702	6,519,900	44,228,259	54,895,861
Accumulated amortisation	(1,933,522)	(1,783,821)	-	(3,717,343)
Net book amount	**2,214,180**	**4,736,079**	**44,228,259**	**51,178,518**

Note 8. Segment information

Operating segments have been determined on the basis of the Group management structure in place and on the management information and reports received and used by the CODM to make strategic and management decisions.

The Group organisation is based on geographic regions and each region is headed by a Regional Manager who reports directly to the CEO. The principal regional groupings which constitute operating segments are:

Americas: This region includes the USA, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America
Europe & Africa: This region includes all of Europe including Russia and South Africa
Middle East: This region includes the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and India
Far East: This region includes China, Hong Kong, Japan and South Korea
Australasia and South East Asia: This region includes South East Asia including Singapore, Australia and New Zealand.

While the primary focus of the CODM in managing the business is directed at geographic regions, attention is also directed at the level of product penetration and third party revenues generated in the various regions for the various product groupings. Third party revenues, by product grouping, for each operating segment are summarised later in this note.

Information by operating segment for the six months ended 30 June 2009 for each reportable segment is summarised below:

Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2009	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Inter-Group elimination	Total
Revenue from sales of goods	4,986,524	36,148,225	10,944,852	7,658,797	4,389,307	1,012	64,128,717
Revenue from sales of goods, group	258,923	17,083,585	-	84,251	1,845,773	(19,272,532)	-
Other income	98,779	1,400,442	287,692	293,188	191,330	134,012	2,405,443
Other income, group	103,742	333,522	67,117	2,675	-	(507,056)	-
Total revenue	**5,447,968**	**54,965,774**	**11,299,661**	**8,038,911**	**6,426,410**	**(19,644,564)**	**64,534,160**
Operating expenses before depreciation and amortisation	5,885,540	50,714,596	10,296,709	7,454,508	6,668,179	(20,129,793)	60,889,739
EBITDA	**(437,572)**	**4,251,178**	**1,002,952**	**584,403**	**(241,769)**	**485,229**	**5,644,421**

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Information by operating segment for the six months ended 30 June 2008 for each reportable segment is summarised below:

Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Inter-Group elimination	Total
Revenue from sales of goods	4,530,120	41,879,031	7,126,337	6,659,299	5,739,812	25,938	65,960,537
Revenue from sales of goods, group	86,351	16,865,522	-	40,518	39,698	(17,032,089)	-
Other income	19,784	1,165,674	183,863	73,473	45,088	100,092	1,587,974
Other income, group	80,233	448,735	-	11,516	-	(540,484)	-
Total revenue	**4,716,488**	**60,358,962**	**7,310,200**	**6,784,806**	**5,824,598**	**(17,446,543)**	**67,548,511**
Operating expenses before depreciation and amortisation	4,641,627	53,471,805	6,926,255	6,514,107	6,003,989	(16,514,100)	61,043,683
EBITDA	74,861	6,887,157	383,945	270,699	(179,391)	(932,443)	6,504,828

Information by operating segment for the twelve months ended 31 December 2008 for each reportable segment is summarised below:

Audited Year ended 31 Dec 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Inter-Group elimination	Total
Revenue from sales of goods	11,423,900	88,205,808	13,887,441	16,201,203	12,005,652	-	141,724,004
Revenue from sales of goods, group	613,544	35,027,810	-	151,696	348,226	(36,141,276)	-
Other income	188,433	2,796,755	485,101	(76,917)	(49,099)	203,488	3,547,761
Other income, group	139,981	1,200,631	29,418	34,736	62,572	(1,467,338)	-
Total revenue	**12,365,858**	**127,231,004**	**14,401,960**	**16,310,718**	**12,367,351**	**(37,405,126)**	**145,271,765**
Operating expenses before depreciation and amortisation	12,253,481	112,604,537	13,684,426	15,229,964	12,650,423	(37,557,203)	128,865,628
EBITDA	112,377	14,626,467	717,534	1,080,754	(283,072)	152,077	16,406,137

The CODM assesses the performance of the operating segments based on adjusted EBITDA. This measurement basis excludes the effects of non recurring expenditure from operating segments such as restructuring costs, legal expenses and goodwill impairments when the impairment is the result of an isolated non-recurring event.

A reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to profit before income tax and discontinued operations is provided as follows:

Audited Year ended 31 Dec 2008	Unaudited six months 30 June 2009	Unaudited six months 30 June 2008	Audited year 31 Dec 2008
Adjusted EBITDA for reportable segments	5,159,192	7,437,271	16,254,060
Other segments EBITDA	485,229	(932,443)	152,077
Depreciation	(1,161,820)	(853,794)	(2,057,261)
Amortisation	(464,979)	(546,539)	(1,030,972)
Restructuring costs	-	-	-
Legal expenses	-	-	-
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-
Unrealised financial instrument gains	-	-	-
Share options granted to directors and employees	-	-	-
Share in profit/(loss) of associates	-	(72,053)	-
Gain on sale of subsidiary / associates	-	2,688,838	2,708,453
Financial costs - net	(297,221)	(761,546)	(3,013,153)
Other	-	-	-
Profit before income tax	3,720,401	6,959,734	13,013,204

Unaudited Assets at 30 June 2009	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current assets	6,349,557	50,258,307	10,302,269	10,234,743	6,211,752
Intangible assets	7,963,342	15,928,140	-	-	25,731,527
Total non-current assets	641,667	12,683,114	2,040,870	1,493,889	503,016
Total assets	14,954,566	78,869,561	12,343,139	11,728,632	32,446,295

Unaudited Assets at 30 June 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current assets	7,950,825	45,334,969	7,956,973	7,483,629	5,318,316
Intangible assets	7,952,380	11,167,847	-	-	26,066,927
Total non-current assets	576,828	8,765,449	1,976,576	436,635	477,747
Total assets	16,480,034	65,268,265	9,933,549	7,920,264	31,862,989

Audited Assets at 31 Dec 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current assets	8,413,220	49,797,689	5,815,436	9,520,855	5,291,951
Intangible assets	7,951,023	15,683,902	-	-	25,730,597
Total non-current assets	630,073	12,688,598	2,144,220	422,966	330,243
Total assets	16,994,315	78,170,189	7,959,656	9,943,821	31,352,791

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Reportable segments' assets are reconciled to total assets as follows:

	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Segment assets for reportable segments	150,342,193	131,465,101	144,420,772
Intersegmental elimination	(18,961,237)	(13,919,688)	(13,673,303)
Unallocated:			
Deferred tax	24,118	24,118	24,118
Available-for-sale financial assets	-	-	-
Financial assets at fair value through the Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-
Assets of disposal group classified as held for resale	-	-	-
Total assets	**131,380,956**	**117,545,413**	**130,747,469**

The amounts provided to the strategic steering committee with respect to total liabilities are measured in a manner consistent with that of the Financial Statements. These liabilities are allocated based on the operations of the segment. The Group's interest-bearing liabilities are not considered to be segment liabilities but rather are managed by the treasury function.

Unaudited Liabilities at 30 June 2009	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current liabilities	1,883,039	29,775,792	6,734,143	5,406,288	6,085,872
Total non-current liabilities	270,623	14,785,826	236,302	1,647,029	246,908
Total liabilities	**2,153,662**	**44,561,618**	**6,970,445**	**7,053,317**	**6,332,780**

Unaudited Liabilities at 30 June 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current liabilities	2,045,594	29,478,507	3,221,251	4,746,733	3,749,658
Total non-current liabilities	3,537,940	8,574,703	105,581	180,129	125,624
Total liabilities	**5,583,534**	**38,053,210**	**3,326,832**	**4,926,862**	**3,875,282**

Audited Liabilities 31 Dec 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia
Total current liabilities	3,209,057	32,736,545	3,281,094	5,063,881	5,060,691
Total non-current liabilities	555,951	12,368,974	152,738	646,689	113,686
Total liabilities	**3,765,008**	**45,105,519**	**3,433,832**	**5,710,570**	**5,174,377**

Reportable segments' liabilities are reconciled to total liabilities as follows:

	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Segment liabilities for reportable segments	67,071,822	55,765,720	63,189,307
Intersegmental elimination	(529,212)	4,371,573	6,466,458
Unallocated:			
Deferred tax	-	244,500	-
Current income tax liabilities	-	-	-
Short term debts	-	-	-
Long term debts	-	-	-
Derivatives	-	-	-
Liabilities of disposal group classified as held for resale	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total liabilities	66,542,610	60,137,293	69,655,765

Third party revenues for each operating segment analysed by significant product grouping is summarised below:

Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2009	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Total
Ports and Maritime	1,743,498	9,265,843	2,589,865	4,939,157	613,890	19,152,253
Mining and Tunnelling	214,552	4,423,835	35,265	219,645	1,939,127	6,832,424
Airport Industry	1,309,731	6,505,130	3,541,006	528,077	27,803	11,911,747
Energy and Offshore	102,324	885,003	154,348	1,735	-	1,143,410
Steel and Aluminium	487,320	78,306	-	117,933	-	683,559
General Industry	1,129,098	14,991,121	4,624,369	1,852,250	1,808,486	24,405,324
Total	4,986,523	36,149,238	10,944,853	7,658,797	4,389,306	64,128,717

Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Total
Ports and Maritime	390,816	8,020,712	1,608,282	3,894,950	1,969,374	15,884,134
Mining and Tunnelling	730,171	7,592,196	3,639	42,305	1,717,730	10,086,041
Airport Industry	1,066,168	5,420,829	795,916	1,194,090	221,856	8,698,859
Energy and Offshore	334,144	4,386,572	1,141,039	23,607	136,318	6,021,680
Steel and Aluminium	502,771	868,644	-	63,572	456,898	1,891,885
General Industry	1,420,595	15,431,725	3,486,478	1,643,018	1,396,122	23,377,938
Total	4,444,665	41,720,678	7,035,354	6,861,542	5,898,298	65,960,537

Audited Year ended 31 Dec 2008	Americas	Europe & Africa	Middle East	Far East	Australasia SE Asia	Total
Ports and Maritime	2,725,084	16,316,349	2,650,581	8,027,523	2,228,755	31,948,292
Mining and Tunnelling	1,180,193	14,812,556	6,391	387,702	4,561,310	20,948,152
Airport Industry	3,196,707	13,736,700	1,330,142	2,335,904	126,374	20,725,827
Energy and Offshore	740,682	8,266,748	2,160,605	26,685	413,006	11,607,726
Steel and Aluminium	653,105	1,616,251	-	519,313	851,245	3,639,914
General Industry	2,928,128	33,457,204	7,739,723	4,904,077	3,824,961	52,854,093
Total	11,423,899	88,205,808	13,887,442	16,201,204	12,005,651	141,724,004

The consolidated revenues of the Group are generated principally outside of New Zealand, where the company is domiciled, and operations in New Zealand are relatively insignificant.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the six months
ended 30 June 2009

Note 9.
Earnings per share

Both the basic and diluted earnings per share are calculated using the net results attributable to shareholders of Cavotec MSL Holdings Ltd & Subsidiaries as the numerator.

	Unaudited 30 June 2009	Unaudited 30 June 2008	Audited 31 Dec 2008
Profit for the period	**2,841,585**	**5,377,931**	**9,198,306**
Profit for the period comprises:			
Profit from continuing operations	2,841,585	5,377,931	9,198,306
Profit from discontinued operations	-	-	-
Profit attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Group	2,852,383	5,301,340	9,161,010
Minority interest	(10,798)	76,591	37,296
Shares on issue	63,632,700	63,632,700	63,632,700
Basic earnings per share attributed to the equity holders of the Group	-	-	-
Continuing activites	0.045	0.083	0.144
Discontinued activities	-	-	-

Note 10.
Contingencies

At 30 June 2009 there were contingent liabilities relative to guarantees provided by banks and insurance companies on behalf of the Group of EUR 1,983,470. The contents of the contingencies are mainly performance bonds to customers in the United Arab Emirates, Italy and Germany.

Note 11.
Subsequent events

There were no post Balance Sheet events which required to be reported relative to the Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2009.

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