BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE

THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31,2004

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2004

	MARCH 31 2004	DECEMBER
ASSETS	$'000	$'000
Non-current assets		
Fixed assets	103,842	102,529
Long-term receivables	172	273
Post employment benefits	3,441	3,441
	107,455	106,243
Current assets	473,578	554,610
Total assets	581,033	660,853
	=========	=========
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Shareholders Equity		
Share capital	107,161	107,161

Share premium	34,632	34,632
Revaluation reserve	41,066	41,066
Proposed dividend	43,162	43,162
Revenue reserve		
Profit and loss account	227,037	214,313
	453,058	440,334
Non-current liabilities		
Post employment benefits	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	7,663	7,663
Provision	4,100	4,100
	11,763	11,763
Current Liabilities	116,212	208,756
Total equity and liabilities	581,033	660,853
	=========	=========

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

	MARCH 2004 **$'000**	**MARCH 2003** **$'000**
Sales (net of discount and rebates)	221,925	189,688
Profit from operations	18,161	8,815

Income from investments	924	1,864
Finance costs	(2)	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	19,083	10,679
Taxation	(6,359)	(3,545)
NET PROFIT	12,724	7,134
	========	========
Earnings per stock unit of 50 cents	5.9c	3.3c

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share Capital	Share Premium	Revaluation Reserve	Proposed Dividends	Revenue Reserve Profit and Loss Account	Total
	$'000	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**	**$'000**
Balance at January 1, 2003	107,161	34,632	40,866	44,820	201,122	428,601
Net Profit for the year					86,358	86,358
Deferred tax adjustment			200			200
Dividend approved at Annual General Meeting				(44,820)		- (44,820)

Intrim dividends					(30,005)	(30,005)
Proposed dividends				43,162	(43,162)	-
Balance at December 31, 2003	107,161	34,632	41,066	43,162	214,313	440,334
Net Profit for the year					12,724	12,724
Balance at March 31, 2004	107,161	34,632	41,066	43,162	227,037	453,058

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	MARCH 2004 $'000	MARCH 2003 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit	12,724	7,134
Non- cash items included in net profit	2,684	3,096
	15,408	10,230
Decrease in operating assets	20,630	25,728
(Decrease) increase in operating liabilities	(92,544)	(38,179)

Cash used in operating activities	(56,506)	(2,221)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash (used) provided by investing activities	(3,896)	84
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Cash used in financing activities		
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND BANK BALANCES	(60,402)	(2,137)
OPENING CASH AND BANK BALANCES	122,846	120,951
CLOSING CASH AND BANK BALANCES	62,444	118,814

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International

Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). They have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of the available-for-sale investment.

2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. As allowed under IFRS 1 freehold land and buildings are shown at deemed cost based on an independent valuation carried out prior to the transition to IFRS.

3 INVESTMENTS

Investments are recognised on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs.

Investments classified as available for sale are measured at subsequent reporting dates at fair value. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair values are recognised directly in equity, until the security is disposed of or is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is included in the net profit or loss for the period.

4 CASH AND BANK BALANCES

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and bank balances comprises cash at bank and in hand, net of bank overdraft.

5 PROVISIONS

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be determined.

6 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

An accrual is made for the cost of vacation leave earned but not taken in respect of services rendered by employees up to the reporting date.

7 POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The company operates a defined benefits pension plan. The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuations being carried out each balance sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses that exceed 10% of the greater of the present value of the company's defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets are amortised over the expected average remaining working lives of the participating employees. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the amended benefits become vested.

The post employment benefits recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognized past service costs, and as reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to the unrecognised actuarial losses and past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the plan.

8 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited to the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

10 COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified and/or restated to conform with changes in presentation in the current year.