

# **MONTEGO FREEPORT LTD. and Its Subsidiaries**

## **NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2004**

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### **1. Identification**

Montego Freeport Limited (the company) is a company limited by shares. The Government of Jamaica, through the Urban Development Corporation, owns approximately 82% of the issued share capital of the company, which is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, and has its registered office at Montego Freeport Shopping Centre, Montego Bay.

The company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The principal activity of the Group is property rental.

All amounts in these financial statements are stated in Jamaican dollars

### **2. Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **(a) Basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of investment properties.

Jamaica adopted International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as its national accounting standards, effective 1 July 2002. The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2004 have therefore been prepared in accordance with and comply with IFRS and comparative information has been restated to conform with the provisions of IFRS. The Group has opted for early adoption of IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of International Financial

Reporting Standards, and has applied the provisions of that standard in the preparation of these financial statements. The effects of adopting IFRS on the equity and net profit as previously reported are detailed in Note 22.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**(b) Basis of consolidation**

Subsidiaries, which are those entities in which the Group has an interest of more than one half of the voting rights or otherwise has power to govern the financial and operating policies, are consolidated.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases. The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given up, shares issued or liabilities undertaken at the date of acquisition plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired is recorded as goodwill.

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated; unrealised losses are also eliminated unless cost cannot be recovered.

The subsidiaries consolidated and percentage ownership are as follows:

Trading:

Montego Shopping Centre Limited	100%
Seawind Limited	100%
Seawind Beach Hotel Limited	100%

Non-Trading:

Montego Wharves Limited	100%
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Montego Shipping Services Limited	100%
Montego Stevedoring Limited	100%

**(c) Foreign currency translation**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Jamaican dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At balance sheet date, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the closing exchange rate. Gains or losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are included in the profit and loss account.

**(d) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised on an accrual basis net of general consumption tax and after eliminating sales within the Group.

**(e) Property, plant and equipment**

Land and buildings are recorded at valuation or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation for buildings. Under IFRS 1, a first time adopter may elect to use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition to IFRS as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation. The Group has elected to apply this provision. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis at such rates as will write off the carrying value of the assets over the period of their expected useful lives. The rates used are:

Buildings	2 1/2 %
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	10 %
Motor vehicles	20 %
Jetty	2 1/2 %

Land is not depreciated.

Where the carrying amount of an asset is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, it

is written down immediately to its recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with cost and are included in operating profit.

Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the financial period in which they are incurred. The cost of major renovations is included in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset will flow to the Group. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

**(f) Impairment of non-current assets**

Property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets are reviewed for impairment losses whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount which is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

**(g) Investments**

Investments are comprised mainly of short term deposits and are stated at cost.

**(h) Investment properties**

Investment properties, which are not occupied by the Group, are treated as a long-term investment and carried at fair value, representing open market value determined annually by external valuers in the case of land and by the directors in the case of buildings. Changes in fair values are recorded in the profit and loss account.

**(i) Investments in subsidiaries**

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

**(j) Trade receivables**

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, being the present value of expected cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest for similar borrowers.

**(k) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

**(l) Payables**

Payables are recorded at cost.

**(m) Deferred taxation**

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Currently enacted tax rates are used in the determination of deferred income tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except where it relates to items charged or credited to equity, in which case, deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise within the same company and are payable to the same taxation authority, and the Group intends to settle on a net basis.

**(n) Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the Group 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 made.

**(o) Comparative information**

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, the comparatives have been adjusted or extended to reflect the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (Note 22).

**3. Operating Profit**

The following items have been charged/(credited) in arriving at operating profit:

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Depreciation	651	612
Auditors' remuneration -		
Current year	1,046	990
Prior year	(33)	(153)
Directors' emoluments -		
Fees	525	457
Management remuneration	800	800
Staff costs (Note 4)	10,670	9,699

**4. Staff Costs**

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Salaries and wages	8,701	8,783
Statutory contributions	689	656
Other	1,280	260
	<u>10,670</u>	<u>9,699</u>

The number of persons employed full-time by the Group at year end was 19 (2003 - 19).

#### 5. Finance Income

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Interest income	48,006	31,388
Net foreign exchange gains	<u>20,163</u>	<u>13,571</u>
	<u>68,169</u>	<u>44,959</u>
	=====	=====

#### 6. Taxation

(a) Taxation is based on the profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes for the Group and comprises income tax at 33 1/3%:

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Current taxation	15,973	9,344
Deferred taxation (Note 12)	<u>(20,070)</u>	<u>800</u>
	<u>(4,097)</u>	<u>10,144</u>
	=====	=====

(b) Reconciliation of applicable tax charge to effective tax charge:

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Profit before tax	166,070	145,117
	=====	=====
Tax calculated at 33 1/3%	55,357	48,372
Adjusted for the effects of:		
Income not subject to tax	(40,686)	(37,496)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	837	216
Utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(52)	(1,362)

Net effect of other charges and allowances	<u>(19,553)</u>	<u>414</u>
Tax (credit)/charge	<u>(4,097)</u>	<u>10,144</u>
	=====	=====

Subject to agreement with the Taxpayer Audit and Assessment Department, certain subsidiaries have tax losses amounting to approximately \$941,000 (2003 - \$1,097,000) available for offset against future taxable profits, which may be carried forward indefinitely.

7. Profit Attributable to Stockholders

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
(a) Net profit is dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:		
The company		
Subsidiaries	121,359	77,946
	<u>48,808</u>	<u>57,027</u>
	<u>170,167</u>	<u>134,973</u>
	=====	=====
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>

(b) Retained earnings/(accumulated losses) are dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:

The company	5,775	(42,197)
Subsidiaries	<u>51,529</u>	<u>25,859</u>
	<u>57,304</u>	<u>(16,338)</u>
	=====	=====

8. Earnings per Stock Unit



The calculation of the earnings per stock unit is based on the profit after taxation and the number of stock units in issue during the year.

	2004	2003
Net profit attributable to stockholders (\$'000)	170,167	134,973
Weighted average number of stock units in issue	563,066	563,066
Earnings per stock unit (\$)	0.30	0.24
	=====	=====

#### 9. Gain on Sale of Investment Properties

This represents the gain on sale of a hotel property in a subsidiary company as well as other investment properties held by the Group.

#### 10. Investment Properties

	The Group		The Company	
	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
At beginning of year	1,853,064	1,759,641	1,530,457	1,481,228
Disposed during the year	(406,718)	(4,651)	(98,957)	-
Fair value gains	68,627	98,074	67,350	49,229
At end of year	1,514,973	1,853,064	1,498,850	1,530,457
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Rental income and repairs and maintenance expenditure in relation to investment properties, for the Group, amounted to \$5,184,092 (2003 - \$17,232,464) and \$971,910 (2003 - \$1,662,559) respectively.

Land included in investment properties was valued at current market value as at 31 March 2004 by Chang, Rattray & Company, qualified chartered surveyors and valuers, while buildings were valued as at 31 March 2004 on the basis of current market values by the directors (Note 2h).

## 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

### The Group

	Freehold Land \$'000	Buildings \$'000	Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Jetty \$'000	Total \$'000
Cost -						
1 April 2003	495	5,278	17,445	1,178	1,005	25,401
Additions	-	211	569	-	-	780
Disposals	(176)	(1,709)	(289)	-	-	(2,174)
31 March 2004	319	3,780	17,725	1,178	1,005	24,007
Depreciation -						
1 April 2003	-	1,747	15,965	466	125	18,303
Charge for the year	-	128	299	199	25	651
Disposals	-	(545)	(289)	-	-	(834)
31 March 2004	-	1,330	15,975	665	150	18,120
Net Book Value -						
31 March 2004	319	2,450	1,750	513	856	5,887
31 March 2003	495	3,531	1,480	712	880	7,098

Included in the table above are amounts totalling \$3,888,000 representing previous Jamaican GAAP revalued amounts of land and buildings which have been used as the deemed cost of the assets under the provision of IFRS 1 (Note 2e).

**The Company**

	<b>Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment \$'000</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles \$'000</b>	<b>Jetty \$'000</b>	<b>Total \$'000</b>
Cost -				
1 April 2003	16,571	1,178	1,005	18,754
Additions	510	-	-	510
31 March 2004	<u>17,081</u>	<u>1178</u>	<u>1,005</u>	<u>19,264</u>
Depreciation -				
1 April 2003	15,449	466	125	16,040
Charge for the	247	199	25	471
31 March 2004	<u>15,696</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>16,511</u>
Net Book Value -				
31 March 2004	1,385	513	855	2,753
	=====	=====	=====	=====
31 March 2003	1,122	712	880	2,714
	=====	=====	=====	=====

**12. Deferred Taxation**

Deferred income taxes are calculated in full on temporary differences under the liability method using a principal tax rate of 33 1/3%. Liabilities recognised on the balance sheet are as follows:

The make-up of the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	<b>The Group</b>		<b>The Company</b>	
	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>	<b>\$'000</b>
Deferred income tax assets	(350)	(402)	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	10,298	30,420	8,635	6,122
	<u>9,948</u>	<u>30,018</u>	<u>8,635</u>	<u>6,122</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The movement on the net deferred tax account is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net liability at beginning of year	30,018	29,218	6,122	6,727
(Credited)/charged to profit and loss account (Note 6)	(20,070)	800	2,513	(605)
Net liability at end of year	9,948	30,018	8,635	6,122
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are due to the following items:

	The Group		The Company	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax assets:				
Tax losses	314	366	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	36	36	-	-
	350	402	-	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====

	The Group		The Company	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	6,721	4,624	6,721	4,524
Interest receivable	1,731	1,308	1,628	1,301
Investment properties	1,018	23,418	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	828	1,170	286	297
	10,298	30,420	8,635	6,122
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax losses carried forward to the extent that realisation of related tax benefits through future taxable profits is probable.

The deferred tax (credited) /charged in the Group's profit and loss account comprises the following temporary differences:

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Tax losses carried forward	52	1,362
Property, plant and equipment	(342)	(50)
Investment properties	(22,400)	78
Unrealised exchange gains	2,197	(1,173)
Other items	423	583
	<u>(20,070)</u>	<u>800</u>
	=====	=====

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been provided for on the withholding and other taxes that would be payable on the undistributed earnings of certain subsidiaries to the extent such earnings are permanently reinvested. Such undistributed earnings totalled \$51,279,000 (2003 - \$25,859,000).

### 13. Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Trade receivables	103	15,715	53	10,220
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	-	(15,115)	-	(10,102)
	<u>103</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>118</u>
Deposits	4,230	3,197	3,783	3,147
Interest receivable	5,192	3,925	4,885	3,904
Other	761	1,178	252	174
	<u>10,286</u>	<u>8,900</u>	<u>8,973</u>	<u>7,343</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### 14. Cash and Short Term Investments

	The Group		The Company	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	3,912	14,940	2,313	7,321
Short term deposits	668,513	232,017	661,571	245,017
Cash and cash equivalents	672,425	246,957	663,884	252,338
Short term investments	57,890	62,965	55,890	47,965
	730,315	309,922	719,774	300,303
	=====	=====	=====	=====

The weighted average effective interest rate on cash and short term deposits was 7.73% (2003 - 13.9%) and these deposits have an average maturity of under 90 days. Short term investments which mature between 90 days to 360 days have an effective interest rate of 6.97% (2003 - 13.76%)

#### 15. Payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Trade	812	2,335	812	2,235
Deposits on sale of land and building	6,123	76,711	6,123	75,295
Accruals	2,783	2,657	2,327	2,070
Other	47	82	-	-
	9,765	81,785	9,262	79,600
	=====	=====	=====	=====

#### 16. Share Capital

	2004	2003
	\$'000	\$'000
Authorised -		
564,000,000 ordinary shares of \$0.50 each	282,000	282,000

Issued and fully paid -  
563,065,690 stock units of \$0.50 each

	281,533	281,533
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**17. Capital Reserve**

	The Group		The Company	
	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2001 \$'000
Unrealised surplus on investment properties	1,347,272	1,636,320	1,338,170	13,780,044
Unrealised surplus on property, plant and equipment	7,179	6,686	-	-
Fair value gains on investment properties	68,627	98,074	67,350	49,229
Realised surplus on property, plant and equipment	5,923	1,100	-	-
Realised surplus on investment properties	483,257	73,653	165,655	705,515
	<u>1,912,258</u>	<u>1,815,733</u>	<u>1,571,175</u>	<u>1,497,788</u>

**18. Subsidiaries**

Balances due to subsidiaries are interest free, have no set repayment terms and are not due for payment within the next twelve months.

**19. Financial Risk Management**

The Group's activities exposes it to a variety of financial risks, including the effects of changes in debt and equity market prices, foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Risk management is carried out under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

**(i) Currency risk**

The consolidated balance sheet at 31 March 2004 includes aggregate net foreign assets of approximately US\$10,593,000 (2003-US\$1,699,000) in respect of transactions arising in the ordinary course of business.

**(ii) Credit risk**

There are no significant concentrations of credit risk attached to receivables as these amounts are not concentrated in any given sector or institution and are shown net of provisions for doubtful debts. Cash and short term deposits are placed with substantial financial institutions.

**(iii) Interest rate risk**

The Group's revenue and operating cash flows are subject to variations in market interest rates. The Group's exposure and interest rates on its financial assets are reflected in Note 14.

**(iv) Market risk**

The Group has no significant exposure to market risk as the financial instruments subject to this risk are not material to the Group and are held on a short term basis.

**(v) Liquidity risk**

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, the Group aims at maintaining flexibility in funding by keeping committed credit lines available.

**20. Fair Values of Financial Instruments**

In assessing the fair value of financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

The amounts included in the financial statements for cash, short term investments, receivables and payables reflect their approximate fair values because of the short term maturity of these instruments.

**21. Related Party Transactions and Balances**

The company entered into transactions in the normal course of business with its subsidiaries and parent corporation as follows:



**(a) Sales/purchases -**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Management fees from subsidiaries	-	4,400
	=====	=====
Rental paid to subsidiaries	835	835
	=====	=====

**(b) Loans/advances from subsidiaries (net) -**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
At beginning of year	33,445	26,985
Additions	<u>333,489</u>	<u>6,460</u>
At end of year	<u>366,934</u>	<u>33,445</u>
	=====	=====

**(c) Loans/advances from parent corporation (net) -**

	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
At beginning of year	-	2,034
Additions/(repayments)	<u>38</u>	<u>(2,034)</u>
At end of year	<u>38</u>	-
	=====	=====

**22. The Financial Effects of Adopting International Financial Reporting Standards**

The financial statements are prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) which were adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica with effect for financial periods beginning on or after 1 July 2002. Those standards require that certain comparative amounts are restated. The financial effects of conversion from Jamaican GAAP (JGAAP) to IFRS are as follows:

(a) Reconciliation of equity at 1 April 2002 (Date of transition to IFRS):

	The Group			The Company		
	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of transition to IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of transition to IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000
Non-Current Assets						
Investment properties (i)	-	1,759,641	1,759,641	-	1,481,228	1,481,228
Property, plant and equipment (i)	422,108	(414,797)	7,311	343,518	(340,756)	2,762
Deferred expenditure (ii)	12,060	(12,060)	-	12,060	(12,060)	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	7	-	7
Current Assets						
Receivables	12,187	-	12,187	10,132	-	10,132
Taxation recoverable	12,729	-	12,729	12,509	-	12,509
Cash and short term investments	216,716	-	216,716	213,375	-	213,375
	241,632	-	241,632	236,016	-	236,016
Current Liabilities						
Payables	16,694	-	16,694	13,691	-	13,691
Taxation payable	1,381	-	1,381	1,381	-	1,381
	18,075	-	18,075	15,072	-	15,072
Net Current Assets	223,557	-	223,557	220,944	-	220,944
	657,725	1,332,784	1,990,509	576,529	1,128,412	1,704,941
Shareholders' Equity						
Share capital	281,533	-	281,533	281,533	-	281,533
Capital reserve	398,448	1,318,624	1,717,072	308,087	1,140,472	1,448,559
Accumulated losses (i), (ii) & (iii)	(37,592)	(15,058)	(52,650)	(52,126)	(18,787)	(70,913)
	642,389	1,303,566	1,945,955	537,494	1,121,685	1,659,179
Non-Current Liabilities						
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	26,985	-	26,985
Related company	13,482	-	13,482	10,016	-	10,016
Parent corporation	1,854	-	1,854	2,034	-	2,034
Deferred tax liabilities (iii)	-	29,218	29,218	-	6,727	6,727
	657,725	1,332,784	1,990,509	576,529	1,128,412	1,704,941

(b) Reconciliation of equity at 1 April 2003:

	The Group			The Company		
	Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of transition to IFRS		Previous JGAAP \$'000	Effect of transition to IFRS	
		IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000		IFRS \$'000	IFRS \$'000
Non-Current Assets						
Investment properties (i)	-	1,853,064	1,853,064	-	1,530,457	1,530,457
Property, plant and equipment (i)	418,834	(411,736)	7,098	343,470	(340,756)	21,714
Deferred expenditure (ii)	12,060	(12,060)	-	12,060	(12,060)	-
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	7	-	7
Current Assets						
Receivables	8,900	-	8,900	7,343	-	7,343
Taxation recoverable	17,162	-	17,162	16,848	-	16,848
Cash and short term investments	309,922	-	309,922	300,303	-	300,303
	335,984	-	335,984	324,494	-	324,494
Current Liabilities						
Payables	81,785	-	81,785	79,600	-	79,600
Taxation payable	3,415	-	3,415	1,381	-	1,381
	85,200	-	85,200	80,981	-	80,981
Net Current Assets	250,784	-	250,784	243,513	-	243,513
	681,678	1,429,268	2,110,946	599,050	1,177,641	1,776,691
Shareholders' Equity						
Share capital	281,533	-	281,533	281,533	-	281,533
Capital reserve	401,485	1,414,248	1,815,733	308,087	1,189,701	1,497,788
Accumulated losses (i), (ii) & (iii)	(1,340)	(14,998)	(16,338)	(240,051)	(18,182)	(42,197)
	681,678	1,399,250	2,080,928	565,605	1,171,519	1,737,124

Non-Current Liabilities						
Subsidiaries	-	-	-	33,445	-	33,445
Deferred tax liabilities (iii)	-	30,018	30,018	-	6,122	6,122
	<u>681,678</u>	<u>1,429,268</u>	<u>2,110,946</u>	<u>599,050</u>	<u>1,177,641</u>	<u>1,776,691</u>

**(c) Reconciliation of net profit for the year ended 31 March 2003:**

	The Group			The Company		
	Previous transition	Effect of	IFRS	Previous transition to	Effect of	IFRS
	to IFRS			JGAAP	IFRS	IFRS
	\$'000		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Turnover	17,936	-	17,936	1,311	-	1,311
Other operating income (iv)	3,173	3,307	6,480	7,368	3,307	10,675
Fair value gains on investment properties (i)	-	98,074	98,074	-	49,229	49,229
Gain on sale of investment properties (i)	-	587	587	-	-	-
Gain on sale of land and buildings (i)	4,314	(4,057)	257	257	-	257
Administrative expenses (i)	(9,392)	1,740	(7,652)	(6,643)	-	(6,643)
Other operating expenses	(15,664)	140	(15,524)	(14,759)	-	(14,759)
Operating Profit	<u>367</u>	<u>99,791</u>	<u>100,158</u>	<u>(12,466)</u>	<u>52,536</u>	<u>40,070</u>
Finance income	44,959	-	44,959	44,580	-	44,580
Exceptional items (iv)	3,307	(3,307)	-	3,307	(3,307)	-
Profit before Taxation	<u>48,633</u>	<u>96,484</u>	<u>145,117</u>	<u>35,421</u>	<u>49,229</u>	<u>84,650</u>
Taxation (iii)	(9,344)	(800)	(10,144)	(7,310)	605	(6,705)
Net Profit	<u>39,289</u>	<u>95,684</u>	<u>134,973</u>	<u>28,111</u>	<u>49,834</u>	<u>77,945</u>

Brief descriptions of items of differences are:

- (i) Certain assets which are held for appreciation or to earn rentals, which were previously included in property, plant and equipment have been reclassified to investment properties. These investment properties are being measured using the fair value model with all gains being credited to the profit and loss account as required by IFRS.

- (ii) This represents the write off of development expenditure under previous Jamaican GAAP that does not meet the criteria for capitalisation under IFRS.
- (iii) No provision for deferred tax was recognised under previous Jamaican GAAP. Under IFRS full provision is made for deferred tax on all temporary differences using the liability method.
- (iv) Exceptional items were separately disclosed in the profit and loss account as non-operating items under previous Jamaican GAAP. Under IFRS, exceptional items are included in operations.