COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd BALANCE SHEETS	Audited 31-Mar-06 $000s	* Audited 31-Mar-05 $000s
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment	1,719,261	1,189,609
Retirement benefit asset	275,769	255,606
Hire purchase receivables	2,060,288	1,967,110
	4,055,318	**3,412,325**
Current Assets		
Receivables	2,973,945	2,733,003
Inventories	825,465	903,287
Due from fellow subsidiaries	6,200	17,944
Cash & short term investments	238,033	226,986
	4,043,643	**3,881,220**
	8,098,961	**7,293,545**
Stockholders' Equity		
Share capital	1,192,763	1,192,293
Capital reserve	811,043	390,565
Dividends proposed	142,739	142,739
Retained earnings	4,362,213	3,633,689
	6,508,758	**5,359,286**
Non-current Liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities	917,330	788,865
Current Liabilities		
Payables	229,307	338,605
Provisions	14,816	21,046
Due to parent company	4,550	11,210
Due to fellow subsidiaries	57,354	91,546
Borrowings	48,706	431,479
Taxation payable	318,140	251,508
	672,873	**1,145,394**
	8,098,961	**7,293,545**

*** Restated in accordance with IFRS**

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 1st June 2006 and signed on its behalf by:

Hayden Singh (Director)

Roy Collister (Director)

COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd
PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNTS

	3 Months ended 31-Mar-06 $000s	* 3 Months ended 31-Mar-05 $000s		Audited 12 Months ended 31-Mar-06 $000s	* Audited 12 Months ended 31-Mar-05 $000s
Goods Sold	976,229	990,762		4,591,907	4,322,772
Credit Charges -					
Total arising on contracts written during the period	387,599	352,478		2,089,349	1,889,253
Net transfer from/(to) unearned hire purchase credit charges	71,506	99,648		(107,505)	(94,845)
Earned Income	459,105	452,126		1,981,844	1,794,408
Turnover	**1,435,334**	**1,442,888**		**6,573,751**	**6,117,180**
Cost of sales	(861,578)	(910,527)	**	(4,021,478)	(3,742,307)
Gross Profit	**573,756**	**532,361**		**2,552,273**	**2,374,873**
Other operating income	3,597	16,870		53,946	53,577
Selling & marketing costs	(87,352)	(85,373)		(404,770)	(373,424)
Administration expenses	(178,005)	(182,070)	**	(834,027)	(726,517)
Finance Income	382	14,305		14,378	85,345
Finance costs	(19,069)	(33,648)		(35,687)	(122,546)
Profit Before Tax	**293,309**	**262,445**		**1,346,113**	**1,291,308**
Taxation	(103,295)	11,791		(451,003)	(434,438)
Net Profit	**190,014**	**274,236**		**895,110**	**856,870**
Earnings per Stock Unit (Cents) (Adjusted for treasury stock)	8.0	11.5		37.6	36.0

*** restated in accordance with IFRS**
**** expenses reclassified for the 1st nine months of the year ending 31st March 2006 (between cost of sales and administrative expenses). There is no impact on Turnover or Profit before tax as a result of the reclassification.**

COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd
ABRIDGED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Audited 12 Months ended 31-Mar-06 $000s	Audited 12 Months ended 31-Mar-05 $000s
Net Profit	895,110	856,870
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	52,908	49,171
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(7,226)	(1,592)
Impairment charge on goodwill		10,500
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,182	(5,345)
Interest income	(8,990)	(49,483)
Interest expense	35,688	122,546
Income tax expense	451,003	434,438
	1,419,675	1,417,105
Changes in non-cash working capital	(794,095)	(797,379)
Cash provided by operating activities	625,580	619,726
Cash used in investing activities	(62,780)	(33,185)
Cash used in financing activities	(168,980)	(258,339)
Increase in cash & cash equivalents	393,820	328,202
Net cash & cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(204,493)	(532,695)
Net cash & cash equivalents at end of the year	189,327	(204,493)

COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	No. of Stock Units	Share Capital	Capital Reserve	Dividends Proposed	Retained Earnings	Total
	'000s	$000s	$000s	$000s	$000s	$000s
Balance as at 1st April 2004 *	2,378,997	1,192,293	390,565	237,900	2,943,348	4,764,106
Net profit		-	-	-	856,870	856,870
Dividends Paid		-	-	(237,900)	(23,790)	(261,690)
Dividends Proposed				142,739	(142,739)	-
Balance as at 31st March 2005 *	**2,378,997**	**1,192,293**	**390,565**	**142,739**	**3,633,689**	**5,359,286**
Net profit		-	-	-	895,110	895,110
Revaluation surplus			420,478			420,478
Issue of treasury stock	833	470		50	(50)	470
Dividends Paid		-	-	(142,789)	(23,797)	(166,586)
Dividends Proposed				142,739	(142,739)	-
Balance as at 31st March 2006	**2,379,830**	**1,192,763**	**811,043**	**142,739**	**4,362,213**	**6,508,758**

*** Restated in accordance with IFRS**

Report to stockholders for year ended March 31, 2006

The Directors are pleased to present the results for the quarter to 31st March 2006 and full year audited results of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2006, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

The Company recorded a profit after tax of $190m for the quarter and $895m for the full year. The earnings per share for the year to 31st March 2006 were 37.6 cents, 4% up on last year's restated earnings per share of 36.0 cents.

Performance Highlights

	3 Months ended Mar-06 $m	3 Months ended Mar-05 $m	Audited 12 Months ended Mar-06 $m	Audited 12 Months ended Mar-05 $m
Sales	**1,435**	**1,443**	**6,574**	**6,117**
Profit before tax	**293**	**262**	**1,346**	**1,291**
Profit after tax	**190**	**274**	**895**	**857**
Earnings Per Share (Cents)	**8.0**	**11.5**	**37.6**	**36.0**
Net Cash/(Borrowings)			**189**	**(204)**
Hire Purchase Receivables			**4,912**	**4,528**

Trading Overview

For the quarter ending 31st March 2006, turnover fell by 1% whilst profit before tax increased by 12% over the corresponding period last year. The profit after tax for the quarter to 31st March 2006 was 31% down on last year due to a favorable tax adjustment in the quarter last year. With successful purchasing strategies together with general cost control, the company responded successfully to the highly competitive trading environment, by implementing creative marketing strategies, which resulted in a positive impact on profits for the quarter compared to last year.

For the year to 31st March 2006, trading was affected by high inflation, increased oil prices and an active hurricane season. This resulted in lower disposable income and higher costs to the business. However, the company focused on improving its supply chain, generating a creative marketing calendar with attractive offers. This resulted in turnover for the year being up by 7% over the previous year. As a result of the above, that the Company generated a profit after tax of $895m (2005 - $857m), an increase of 4%.

Hire Purchase Receivables

The Company's Hire Purchase Receivables have increased by $384m or 8% over 31st March 2005. Despite the challenges of the economy, there has been no negative impact on the quality of the hire purchase portfolio.

Funding

Due to strong cash generation during the year, borrowings were significantly reduced, resulting in reduced finance costs over comparative periods. At 31st March 2006, the company had $189m net cash in hand, compared to net borrowings of $204m at 31st March 2005.

Stockholders' Equity
Over the year to 31st March 2006, Stockholders' equity has increased from $5,359m to $6,509m, an increase of 21%.

Final Dividend
At a board meeting held on Monday 29th May 2006, the directors agreed to recommend a final dividend of six cents per stock unit at the annual general meeting scheduled for Thursday 7th September 2006. It is proposed that this dividend be paid on 19th October 2006 to stockholders on record as at 29th September 2006.

Parent Company Update
Negotiations with the preferred bidder regarding the sale of the Courts Caribbean businesses including COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd are continuing, however the transaction is subject to financing and signing of mutually agreeable legal documentation. The outcome of these discussions and negotiations with the Administrators and the providers of finance and the possible timetable for completion remain uncertain and could be protracted.

The Board of COURTS (Jamaica) Ltd is preparing to respond on a timely basis to any offer for the company which may be made. Stockholders will be kept informed of relevant developments as they become known to the Board.

Future Prospects
The trading environment continues to be challenging. However, the directors are optimistic that the year ahead will see further growth in the company's business.

R. Hayden Singh
Managing Director

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), and have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain property, plant and equipment.

(b) Property, Plant & Equipment

Freehold land and buildings are initially recorded at cost and subsequently shown at market valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation of buildings. All other fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

(c) Employee Benefits

(i) Pension Scheme

The company operates a defined benefit pension plan, the assets of which are held in a separate trustee-administered fund. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

The asset or liability in respect of the plan is the difference between the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date and the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for actuarial gains and losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is determined annually by independent actuaries, using the Projected Unit Credit Method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of government securities, which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, changes in actuarial assumptions and amendments to the pension plan are charged or credited to the income over the remaining service lives of the employees.

The retirement benefit asset or liability is only measured at the end of the company’s financial year. Similar values are carried in the un-audited quarterly financial statements until the end of the next financial year when the retirement asset or liability is again measured.

(ii) Equity compensation benefit

Stock options are granted to management and key employees. Under the stock option plan, stock units are offered to eligible employees at the average of the bid and ask price at the date the option was conferred on the employee.

(d) Hire purchase receivables

Hire purchase receivables are carried at original invoice amount less initial direct costs and provision for impairment of these receivables. Initial direct costs associated with writing hire purchase contracts are deferred and amortised against hire purchase credit charges over the term of the contract. A provision for impairment of these receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the hire purchase contract. The amount of the provision is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Fixed assets and other non-financial assets, including goodwill, 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 amount 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 levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

(f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, cost being determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. Net realisable value is the estimate of the selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses. Provision is made for slow-moving items.

(g) Cash & cash equivalents

Cash & cash Equivalents are carried in the balance sheet at cost. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise balances, which mature within 90 days of the date of acquisition, including cash, short-term investments, bank overdraft and short-term loans.

(h) Income Taxes

Taxation expense in the profit and loss account comprises current and deferred tax charges.

Current tax charges are based on taxable profits for the year, which differ from the profit before tax reported because it excludes items that are taxable or deductible in other years, and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be paid or recovered on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases. Deferred income taxation 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 profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

(i) Revenue Recognition and unearned income

Sales to customers are recognised upon delivery of goods and customer acceptance. Gross margin is recognised at the time of sale. Hire purchase credit charges are recognised in the profit and loss account over the life of the related hire purchase contract so as to produce a constant rate of return on the net investment.

Hire purchase receivables at the balance sheet date are carried net of the unearned portion of the credit charges applicable to future periods.

(j) Earnings per Stock Unit

Earnings per Stock Unit is calculated by dividing the profit after tax attributable to stockholders by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the period adjusted for the shares held by the Company's Share Option Trust.

(k) Dividends

Dividends are recognised as a deduction from stockholders' equity in the period in which they are approved.

(l) Segment Reporting

A segment is a distinguishable component of the company that is engaged in either providing products (business segment), or in providing products within a particular economic environment (geographical segment), which is subject to risks and rewards that are different from those of other segments.

The Directors are of the view that there are no material segments into which the company's business should be separated that would enhance the proper understanding of the company's financial statements.

(m) Comparative Information

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