

Annual Report 2007

**GOODYEAR**



Goodyear Jamaica Limited

# GOODYEAR

## AT A GLANCE

# TYRES



**Eagle F1 GS-D3**  
Commanding Wet  
Traction for Ultra High-  
Performance Driving

**Wrangler Featuring  
SilentArmor  
Technology™**  
Designed to complement your  
truck by providing rugged  
toughness, while delivering a  
smooth and quiet ride.



**Fortera Featuring  
ComforTred Technology™**  
New line of tyres with advanced  
technology that provides softness  
and comfort when driving.

**GPS Duraplus**  
Offers greater durability and  
an exclusive Bubble Blade  
Technology™ that provides  
greater tyre mileage.



# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## DIRECTORS

S. R. Miller  
R.A. Jenkinson

E. Fortunato  
T. Miller

D. Wells  
A. Peart

R. Zanola

## OFFICERS

E. Fortunato - Chairman of the Board  
S. R. Miller - General Manager

G. Leonardi - Assistant Secretary  
A. Peart - Financial Controller/Secretary

## ATTORNEYS

Nunes, Scholefield, DeLeon & Co.

## REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENT

N.C.B. Jamaica (Nominees) Limited  
P.O. Box 314, Kingston, Jamaica

## BANKERS

Citibank N.A.  
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Ltd.

## REGISTERED OFFICE

Goodyear Jamaica Limited  
230 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11  
Jamaica

## AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers

# NOTICE OF MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Goodyear Jamaica Limited will be held at The Jamaica Pegasus, 81 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5, Jamaica, on Monday June 30, 2008 at 10:00 a.m.

1. To receive and consider the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account and Reports of the Directors and Auditors circulated herewith.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To authorize the Directors to fix the remuneration of the Auditors.

By Order of the Board



Andrew Peart  
Secretary  
June 2, 2008

***N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and, on poll, vote instead of him. A proxy need not be a member.***

# GENERAL MANAGER'S REVIEW

## REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

2007 was a challenging year for Goodyear Jamaica. Most notably, the warehouse fire of January 11 presented operational and competitive difficulties that affected performance during the majority of the year. Despite the difficult circumstances, our contingency planning and other business continuity efforts allowed us to minimize any permanent damage and positioned us to be competitive in the second semester of 2007.

## REVENUE

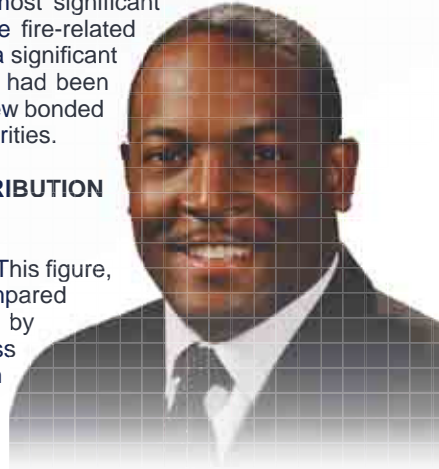
In 2007, the company reported revenue of J\$1,269 million. Revenue from exports, which represented 53% of total business, increased by 20% while domestic revenue decreased by 19%. The negative growth in domestic revenue was largely driven by lack of product supply in the first semester of the operating year due to the warehouse fire. The export revenues were less impacted by the fire because export markets are served by a diverse set of supply sources which prevented any sustained product shortages in these markets. The growth in export revenue was primarily due to favorable pricing and mix.

## COST OF GOODS SOLD

Cost of Goods Sold as a percentage of revenue was 89.7% in 2007 compared with 88.8% in 2006. The trend of rising raw material prices, largely driven by increased oil prices, continued in 2007. During the year, the business was more effective in recovering cost increases through stronger pricing than in recent years. However, the most significant negative impact on COGS was related to the fire-related loss of the bonded warehouse in Jamaica for a significant portion of the year. As a result, products that had been exported as duty-free attracted duties until a new bonded facility was approved by the appropriate authorities.

## SELLING, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND DISTRIBUTION COSTS (SAD)

In 2007, SAD expenses were J\$126.3 million. This figure, as a percentage of revenue, was 9.9% compared with 9% in 2006. The ratio was impacted by exceptional expenses related to business relocation as a result of the fire. Even with these exceptional charges, this result is consistent with management's objective of maintaining SAD within 10% of revenues.



Steven Miller - General Manager

## **PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**

With reduced revenues and higher cost of goods sold, Profit Before Taxation was \$J21.68 million compared to J\$39.68 million in 2006, representing a year-over-year decrease of 45%

## **NET INCOME**

Net income on 2007 was J\$13.6 million (EPS: \$0.23) compared to J\$25.4 million (EPS: \$0.43) recorded in 2006.

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Looking forward, Goodyear Jamaica is focused on key business initiatives. First, the company will continue to concentrate on improving its product portfolio and marketing the Goodyear brand across the Caribbean. Second, we will be strongly focused on distribution and cost management.

Distribution continues to be a core objective for our management team. As we have previously stated, we want to improve the quality and quantity of retail touch points in all of our operating markets. In our export markets, distributors are planning new store launches that will provide greater consumer accessibility to Goodyear products. In Jamaica, we will continue to explore opportunities to improve our product reach across the island.

Cost containment is a principle that our management team will include in all of its planning and strategy. This is not a simple business initiative. Cost containment is a way of thinking - an approach to business - that requires us to operate efficiently without diminishing the quality of our performance.

By many accounts, the global and regional tyre markets will continue to be challenging in 2008. However, Goodyear Jamaica's focus on these key business initiatives should improve our competitive position in the Caribbean market.

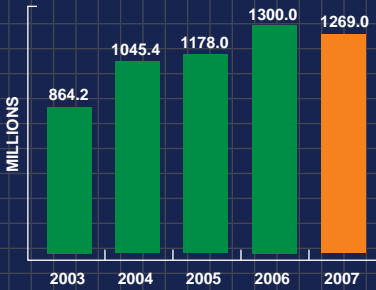


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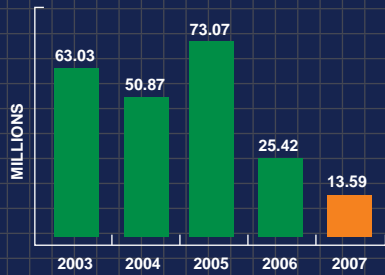
**Steven Miller**  
**General Manager**

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

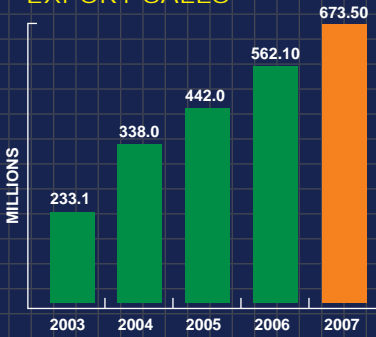
## REVENUE



## NET PROFIT



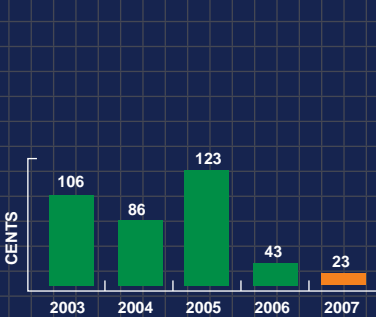
## EXPORT SALES



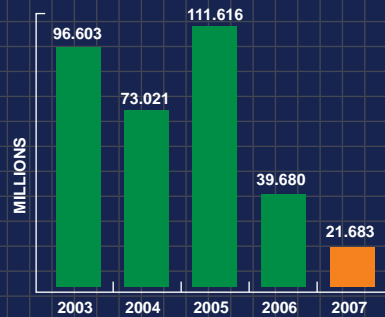
## DIVIDENDS PAYOUT



## EARNINGS PER SHARE



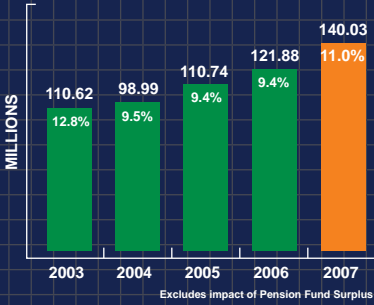
## PROFIT BEFORE TAX



\*Restated

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (cont.)

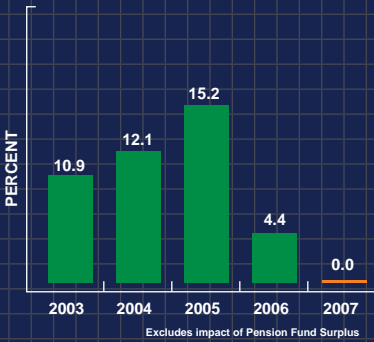
## EXPENSES (% to revenue)



## OPERATING PROFIT



## RETURN ON AVERAGE EQUITY (%)



## RETURN ON ASSETS (%)



## REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors take pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited accounts for the year ended 31 December 2007.

Gross sales for the year ended 31 December 2007 amounted to J\$1,269,300,000 compared to J\$1,300,212,000 for 2006. Net profit for 2007 was J\$13,591,000 compared to J\$25,420,000 for 2006.

### DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article 79, all Directors retire from office, and the following being eligible offer themselves for re-election:

S.R. Miller	R. A. Jenkinson	E. Fortunato	D. Wells
T. Miller	R. Zanola	A. Peart	

### AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, have signified their willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 153 of the Companies Act 1965.

By Order of the Board



A. Peart  
Secretary  
June 2, 2008





## Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of  
Goodyear Jamaica Limited

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Goodyear Jamaica Limited, set out on pages 9 to 44, which comprise the balance sheet as of 31 December 2007 and the profit and loss account, statements of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and with the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Members of Goodyear Jamaica Limited  
Independent Auditors' Report  
Page 2

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the company as of 31 December 2007, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

As required by the Jamaican Companies Act, we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion, proper accounting records have been kept, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith and give the information required by the Act, in the manner so required.

  
Chartered Accountants

29 February 2008  
Kingston, Jamaica

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## ***PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT***

Year ended 31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2007 \$'000</b>	<b>2006 \$'000</b>
<b>Revenue</b>		1,269,300	1,300,212
Cost of sales		<u>(1,137,979)</u>	<u>(1,154,682)</u>
<b>Gross Profit</b>		131,321	145,530
Other operating income	6	16,746	10,602
Selling and distribution costs		(86,753)	(70,134)
Administrative expenses		<u>(39,631)</u>	<u>(46,318)</u>
<b>Profit before Taxation</b>		21,683	39,680
Taxation	9	<u>(8,092)</u>	<u>(14,260)</u>
<b>Profit for the Year</b>		<u>13,591</u>	<u>25,420</u>
<b>Earnings per stock unit attributable to stockholders of the company</b>	10	<u>\$0.23</u>	<u>\$0.43</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## BALANCE SHEET

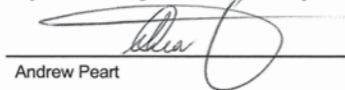
31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

ASSETS	Note	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	11	14,653	20,471
Intangible assets	12	3,009	241
Retirement benefit asset	13	70,274	55,955
		<u>87,936</u>	<u>76,667</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	14	255,552	200,955
Taxation recoverable		2,009	2,472
Trade and other receivables	15	298,896	228,255
Cash and cash equivalents	16	161,922	177,120
		<u>718,379</u>	<u>608,802</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<u>806,315</u>	<u>685,469</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	17	11,880	11,880
Retained earnings		459,025	445,434
		<u>470,905</u>	<u>457,314</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Deferred tax liabilities	18	9,769	8,303
Retirement benefit obligations	13	7,749	7,078
		<u>17,518</u>	<u>15,381</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Payables and other accrued liabilities	19	31,634	47,676
Provision	20	10,071	-
Taxation payable		2,353	1,852
Group companies	21	273,834	163,246
		<u>317,892</u>	<u>212,774</u>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<u>335,410</u>	<u>228,155</u>
<b>Total stockholders' equity and liabilities</b>		<u>806,315</u>	<u>685,469</u>

Approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 29 February 2008 and signed on its behalf by:

  
 Steven Miller Director

  
 Andrew Peart Director

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Year ended 31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Stock Units	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
Note	000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2005	59,400	11,880	449,714	461,594
Total income recognised for 2006 -				
Net profit for the year	-	-	25,420	25,420
Dividends paid	-	-	(29,700)	(29,700)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2006</b>	59,400	11,880	445,434	457,314
Total income recognised for 2007 -				
Net profit for the year	-	-	13,591	13,591
<b>Balance at 31 December 2007</b>	59,400	11,880	459,025	470,905

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 December 2007  
(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>			
Cash (used in)/generated from operations	23	(15,194)	22,648
Income tax paid		<u>(5,662)</u>	<u>(20,555)</u>
Net cash (used in)/generated from operating activities		<u>(20,856)</u>	<u>2,093</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>			
Purchase to property, plant and equipment	11	(3,172)	(3,708)
Purchase to intangible assets	12	(3,009)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,170	1,419
Interest received		<u>8,000</u>	<u>9,342</u>
Cash provided by investing activities		<u>2,989</u>	<u>7,053</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Financing Activity</b>			
Dividends paid		<u>-</u>	<u>(29,733)</u>
Cash used in financing activity		<u>-</u>	<u>(29,733)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(17,867)	(20,587)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		177,120	195,075
Exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		<u>2,669</u>	<u>2,632</u>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year</b>	16	<u>161,922</u>	<u>177,120</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 1. Identification and Principal Activities

Goodyear Jamaica Limited (the company) is a limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. It is a 60% subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, (the Parent Company) which is incorporated in Akron, Ohio, U.S.A.

The company's principal activities are the importation and distribution of tyres, tubes and related rubber products, all of which are imported from related parties. Its registered office is located at 230 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11, Jamaica.

On 11 January 2007, a fire destroyed the leased premises occupied by the company located at 230 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11, Jamaica. As a result of the fire, the company relocated its primary place of business to 248 Spanish Town Road, Kinston 11, Jamaica.

The company is a public company listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### (a) Basis of preparation

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

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires 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 4.

#### **Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2007**

Certain interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been published that became effective during the current financial year. The company has assessed the relevance of all such new interpretations and amendments, and has adopted the following IFRS and interpretations, which are relevant to its operations.

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and a complementary Amendment to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements - Capital Disclosures;

IFRIC 8 - Scope of IFRS 2

IFRIC 10 - Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment.

- The adoption of IFRS 7 has resulted in additional disclosures (Note 3). IFRIC 8 and IFRIC 10 have no impact on the company's financial statements.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

##### *Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2007 (continued)*

###### **Amendments and interpretations effective in 2007 but not relevant**

The following amendments and interpretations to published standards are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 but are not relevant to the company's operations:

- IFRS 4 (Amendment), 'Insurance contracts';
- IFRIC 7, 'Applying the restatement approach under IAS 29, Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies
- IFRIC 9, 'Re-assessment of embedded derivatives

###### ***Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective***

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been issued which are not yet effective, and which the company has not early adopted. The company has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments, and has determined that the following may be relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

- IFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). IFRS 8 sets out requirements for disclosure of information about an entity's operating segments and also about the entity's products and services, the geographical areas in which it operates, and its major customers. It requires identification of operating segments on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by, and the amount reported for each operating segment item to be the measure reported to, the entity's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. IFRS 8 will replace IAS 14 – Segment Reporting. The company will apply IFRS 8 from 1 January 2009, but it is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's accounts.
- IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes' (effective from 1 July 2008). IFRIC 13 clarifies that where goods or services are sold together with a customer loyalty incentive (for example, loyalty points or free products), the arrangement is a multiple-element arrangement and the consideration receivable from the customer is allocated between the components of the arrangement in using fair values. The company is assessing the impact that this may have on the accounting policies.
- IFRIC 14, 'IAS 19 – The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction' (effective from 1 January 2008). IFRIC 14 provides guidance on assessing the limit in IAS 19 on the amount of the surplus that can be recognised as an asset. It also explains how the pension asset or liability may be affected by a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement. The company will apply IFRIC 14 from 1 January 2008, but it is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's accounts.
- IAS 23 (Amendment), 'Borrowing costs' (effective from 1 January 2009). It requires an entity to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (one that takes a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale) as part of the cost of that asset. The option of immediately expensing those borrowing costs will be removed. The company will apply IAS 23 (Amended) from 1 January 2009 but it is currently not applicable to the company, as it does not access borrowings to acquire qualifying assets.



# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (a) Basis of preparation (continued)

##### **Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective (continued)**

The company has concluded that the following interpretations to existing standards, which are published but not yet effective, are not relevant to the company's operations:

- IFRIC 11, IFRS 2 - Group and Treasury Share Transactions (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2007).
- IFRIC 12, Service Concession Arrangements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008).

#### (b) Foreign currency translation

##### (i) Functional and presentation currency

The company operates primarily in Jamaica and, as such, the functional and presentation currency is Jamaican dollars.

##### (ii) Transaction and balances

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the Bank of Jamaica weighted average closing exchange rate. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of transactions at rates different from those at the dates of the transactions and unrealised foreign exchange differences on unsettled foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in the profit and loss account.

#### (c) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the company's activities. The company recognises revenue when the amounts of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met. The amount of revenue is not considered to be reliably measurable until all contingencies relating to the sale have been measured. Revenue is shown net of General Consumption Tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Revenue is recognised as follows:

##### **Sales of goods – wholesale**

Sales of goods are recognised when the company has delivered products to the customer, the customer has accepted the products, there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance and collectibility of the related receivables is reasonably assured.

##### **Sales of goods – retail**

Sales of goods are recognised when the company sells a product to the customer. Retail sales are usually in cash or by credit card.

It is the company's policy to sell its products to the end customer with a right of return. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns at the time of sale.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (c) Revenue recognition (continued)

##### Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income.

#### (d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and are depreciated on the straight-line basis at annual rates that will write off their carrying values to their estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Historical cost includes expenditure that is attributable to the acquisition of the items.

The rates are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	20%
Machinery, equipment	10% - 20%
Furniture & fixtures	5% - 20%
Motor vehicles	25%

Gains or losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by reference to their carrying amount and are taken into account in determining operating profit.

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. (Note 2(f))

Repairs and maintenance expenses 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 are in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance of the existing asset that will flow to the company. Major renovations are depreciated over the remaining useful life of the related asset.

#### (e) Intangible assets

Costs that are directly associated with identifiable and unique computer software products controlled by the company, and which will probably generate economic benefits beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets. The costs are amortised using the straight line method over their expected useful lives of three years.

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

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment 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 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). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (g) Employee benefits

##### (i) Pension obligations

The company operates a defined benefit plan, the assets of which are generally held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The pension plan is funded by payments from employees and by the company, taking into account the recommendations of qualified actuaries.

A defined benefit plan is typically a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation.

The asset or liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit pension plans 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 unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated 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 based on market yields on government securities that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related pension liability.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the greater of 10% of the value of plan assets or 10% of the defined benefit obligation are charged or credited to income over the employees' expected average remaining working lives.

Past-service costs are recognised immediately in income, unless the changes to the pension plan are conditional on the employees remaining in service for a specified period of time (the vesting period). In this case, the past-service costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

##### (ii) Other retirement obligations

The company provides post-retirement healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that for the defined benefit pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from experience adjustments, and changes in actuarial assumptions in excess of the greater of 10% of the value of plan assets or 10% of the defined benefit obligation, are charged or credited to income over the expected average remaining working lives of the related employees. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

##### (iii) Termination benefits

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to the term of employment or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy.

#### (h) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined using a weighted average cost basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less selling expenses.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

**(i) 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 company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, the probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. 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. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the profit and loss account within selling and distribution costs. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against selling and distribution costs in the profit and loss account.

**(j) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and in hand, and deposits held on call with banks.

**(k) Share capital**

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

**(l) Income taxes**

Current income 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 to current income taxes is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their amounts as measured for tax purposes, which will result in taxable amounts in future periods. Deferred income tax assets are recognised for temporary differences which will result in deductible amounts in future periods, but only to the extent it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available against which these differences can be utilised.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the asset will be realised or the liability will be settled, based on enacted rates.

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised as income tax expense or benefit in the profit and loss account.

**(m) Trade payables**

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

**(n) Dividends**

Dividend distribution to the company's stockholders is recognised as a liability in the financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### (o) 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 made. Where the company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

#### (p) Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments carried on the balance sheet include trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other payables, and group company balances. The amounts carried on the balance sheet reflect their approximate fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

#### (q) Segment reporting

A geographical segment is engaged in providing products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of components operating in the other economic environments.

#### (r) Capital work in progress

Costs incurred to acquire or produce items of a capital nature are carried as capital work in progress until the items are completed and available for use in the ordinary course of business. On completion the accumulated costs are transferred to property, plant and equipment or intangible assets.

#### (s) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been adjusted to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, comparative notes have been included to take into account the adoption of IFRS 7 (Note 3). Additionally, in 2006 interest receivable was included in the trade and other receivables, this has been reclassified to cash and cash equivalents (Note 16).

### 3. Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk (including currency risk, fair value interest rate risk, cash flow interest rate risk and price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company's risk management policies are designed to identify and analyse these risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor the risks and adherence to limits by means of reliable and up-to-date information systems. The company regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Parent Company is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework. The Parent Company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as written policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (a) Credit risk

The company takes on exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that its customers, clients or counterparties will cause a financial loss for the company by failing to discharge their contractual obligations. Credit risk is the most important risk for the company's business; management therefore carefully manages its exposure to credit risk. Credit exposures arise principally from the company's receivables from customers and investment activities. The company structures the levels of credit risk it undertakes by placing limits on the amount of risk accepted in relation to a single counterparty or groups of related counterparties and to geographical and industry segments.

#### *Credit review process*

Management performs ongoing analyses of counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

#### (i) Investments

The company limits its exposure to credit risk by investing mainly in liquid securities, with counterparties that have high credit quality and in Government of Jamaica securities. Accordingly, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

#### (ii) Trade and other receivables

The company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Parent Company has established a credit policy under which each customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness prior to the company offering them a credit facility. A banker's guarantee is required from customers whose risk profile is above the tolerable level. Credit limits are assigned to each customer based on financial evaluation and independent credit review from credit rating agency. Each credit account is reviewed at least annually to ensure credit limit adequacy. The company has procedures in place to restrict customer orders if the order will exceed their credit limits. Customers that fail to meet the company's benchmark creditworthiness may transact with the company on a cash or prepayment basis.

Customer credit risk is monitored according to customers' their credit characteristics such as whether they are individuals or companies, geographic location, industry, ageing profile, and previous financial difficulties. Trade and other receivables relate mainly to the company's wholesale customers.

The company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables. The company addresses impairment assessment in two areas: individually assessed allowances and collectively assessed allowances.

The company's average credit period on the sale of goods is 30 days for local and 90 days for export customers. The company generally provides for receivables that are over 90 days past due based on historical experience, which dictates that amounts past due beyond 90 days are generally not recoverable. Trade receivables over 90 days past due are provided for based on an estimate of amounts that would be irrecoverable, determined by taking into consideration past default experience, current economic conditions and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired.

#### (iii) Cash

Cash and deposits are limited to high credit quality financial institutions

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (a) Credit risk (continued)

##### **Maximum exposure to credit risk**

The company's maximum exposure to credit risk at year end was as follows:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	242,318	216,136
Cash	106,034	114,879
Short-term deposits	55,888	62,241
	<u>404,240</u>	<u>393,256</u>

##### **Exposure to credit risk for investment securities**

The following table summarises the company's credit exposure for investment securities at their carrying amounts, as categorised by issuer:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
Corporate	<u>55,888</u>	<u>62,241</u>

##### **Exposure to credit risk for trade receivables**

The following table summarises the company's credit exposure for trade receivables at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the customer sector:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
Export dealers	170,195	147,113
Local dealers	75,690	72,889
	<u>245,885</u>	<u>220,002</u>
Less: Provision for credit losses	(3,567)	(3,866)
	<u>242,318</u>	<u>216,136</u>

The majority of trade receivables are receivable from customers abroad.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (a) Credit risk (continued)

##### **Ageing analysis of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired**

Generally, trade receivables that are less than 90 days past due are not considered impaired. As of 31 December 2007, trade receivables of \$5,157,000 (2006 – \$4,685,000) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default. The ageing analysis of these trade receivables was as follows:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
1 – 30 days past due	4,623	4,560
31 – 60 days past due	357	-
Over 60 days past due	177	125
	5,157	4,685

##### **Ageing analysis of trade receivables that are past due and impaired**

As of 31 December 2007, trade receivables of \$3,567,000 (2006 – \$3,866,000) were impaired. The amount of the provision was \$3,567,000 (2006 – \$3,866,000). The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to wholesalers who are in unexpectedly difficult economic situations. The ageing of these receivables were as follows:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
Over 60 days past due	3,567	3,866

##### **Movement analysis of provision for impairment of trade receivables**

The movement on the provision for impairment of trade receivables was as follows:

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January	(3,866)	(6,004)
Provision for receivables impairment	(3,567)	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	-	2,138
Unused amounts reversed	3,866	-
At 31 December	(3,567)	(3,866)

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in selling and distribution costs in the profit and loss account. Amounts charged to the allowance account are generally written off when there is no expectation of recovering additional cash.



# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company is unable to meet its payment obligations associated with its financial liabilities when they fall due. 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.

#### *Liquidity risk management process*

The company's liquidity management process includes

- (i) Monitoring future cash flows and liquidity on a daily basis. This incorporates an assessment of expected cash flows and the availability of high grade collateral which could be used to secure funding if required;
- (ii) Maintaining a portfolio of highly marketable and diverse assets that can easily be liquidated as protection against any unforeseen interruption to cash flow;
- (iii) Optimising cash returns on investment.

The maturities of assets and liabilities and the ability to replace, at an acceptable cost, interest-bearing liabilities as they mature, are important factors in assessing the liquidity of the company and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

#### *Undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities*

The maturity profile of the company's main financial liabilities at year end based on contractual undiscounted payments was as follows:

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2007</b>						
Payables and other accrued liabilities	31,634	-	-	-	-	31,634
Group Companies	109,598	164,236	-	-	-	273,834
	141,232	164,236	-	-	-	305,468
<b>2006</b>						
Payables and other accrued liabilities	47,676	-	-	-	-	47,676
Group Companies	61,169	101,712	365	-	-	163,246
	108,845	101,712	365	-	-	210,922

Assets available to meet all of the liabilities and to cover financial liabilities include cash and short term investments.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (c) Market risk

The company takes on exposure to market risks, which is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risks mainly arise from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. Market risk exposures are measured using sensitivity analysis. There has been no change to the company's exposure to market risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

#### Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various currency exposures, primarily with respect to the US dollar, Euro and the Yen. Foreign exchange risk arises from past commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities.

The company manages its foreign exchange risk by ensuring that the net exposure in foreign assets and liabilities is kept to an acceptable level by monitoring currency positions. The company further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

The company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at year end was as follows:

	Jamaican J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	Yen J\$'000	Euro J\$'000	Total J\$'000
	<b>2007</b>				
<b>Financial Assets</b>					
Trade receivables	72,123	170,195	-	-	242,318
Other receivables	53,045	3,533	-	-	56,578
Cash and cash equivalents	105,849	56,073	-	-	161,922
Total financial assets	231,017	229,801	-	-	460,818
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>					
Payables and other accrued liabilities	31,634	-	-	-	31,634
Provision	10,071	-	-	-	10,071
Group companies	2,548	248,017	7,580	15,689	273,834
Total financial liabilities	44,253	248,017	7,580	15,689	315,539
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>186,764</b>	<b>(18,216)</b>	<b>(7,580)</b>	<b>(15,689)</b>	<b>145,279</b>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

##### *Currency risk (continued)*

	Jamaican JS'000	US\$ JS'000	Euro JS'000	Total JS'000
<b>2006</b>				
<b>Financial Assets</b>				
Trade receivables	69,023	147,113	-	216,136
Other receivables	12,119	-	-	12,119
Cash and cash equivalents	120,846	56,274	-	177,120
Total financial assets	201,988	203,387	-	405,375
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Payables and other accrued liabilities	47,676	-	-	47,676
Group companies	2,231	154,854	6,161	163,246
Total financial liabilities	49,907	154,854	6,161	210,922
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>152,081</b>	<b>48,533</b>	<b>(6,161)</b>	<b>194,453</b>

The following table indicates the currencies to which the company had significant exposure on its monetary assets and liabilities and its forecast cash flows. The change in currency rate below represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis represents outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the year end for change in foreign currency rates, as indicated in the table below. The rates used represent the change in the respective currencies in the last quarter of each year.

	% Change in Currency Rate 2007	Effect on Net Profit 2007 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2007 \$'000	% Change in Currency Rate 2006	Effect on Net Profit 2006 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2006 \$'000
<b>Currency:</b>						
USD	0.2%	(24)	(24)	1.6%	520	520
EURO	4.4%	(223)	(223)	5.2%	(215)	(215)
YEN	2.8%	(294)	(294)	-	-	-

##### **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Floating rate instruments expose the company to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the company to fair value interest risk.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

##### *Interest rate risk (continued)*

The following table summarises the company's exposure to interest rate risk. It includes the company's financial instruments at carrying amounts, categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates.

	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	Non- Interest Bearing \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2007</b>							
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	242,318	242,318
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	56,578	56,578
Cash and cash equivalents	106,034	55,888	-	-	-	-	161,922
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>106,034</b>	<b>55,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>298,896</b>	<b>460,818</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Payables and other accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	31,634	31,634
Provision	-	-	-	-	-	10,071	10,071
Group companies	-	-	-	-	-	273,834	273,834
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>315,269</b>	<b>315,539</b>
<b>Total interest repricing gap</b>	<b>106,034</b>	<b>55,888</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(16,373)</b>	<b>145,279</b>
<b>2006</b>							
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	216,136	216,136
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	12,119	12,119
Cash and cash equivalents	114,879	62,241	-	-	-	-	177,120
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>114,879</b>	<b>62,241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>228,255</b>	<b>405,375</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Payables and other accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	47,676	47,676
Group companies	-	-	-	-	-	163,246	163,246
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>210,922</b>	<b>210,922</b>
<b>Total interest repricing gap</b>	<b>114,879</b>	<b>62,241</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,333</b>	<b>194,453</b>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

#### (c) Market risk (continued)

##### *Interest rate risk (continued)*

The company has no significant interest bearing operating assets or liabilities, as such, the company's income and operating cash flows are substantially independent of changes in market interest rates.

#### (d) Capital management

The company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the company defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

Consistent with others in the industry, the company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as 'equity' as shown in the balance sheet plus net debt. At year ending 2007 and 2006, the company had no borrowings.

There were no changes to the company's approach to capital management during the year.

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Judgements and estimates 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.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:

#### **Pension and post-retirement benefits**

The cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension and the other retirement obligations depend on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net periodic cost (income) for pension and other retirement benefits include the expected long-term rate of return on the relevant plan assets, the discount rate and, in the case of the post-employment medical benefits, the expected rate of increase in medical costs. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the net periodic cost (income) recorded for pension and other retirement benefits and may affect planned funding of the pension plans. The expected return on plan assets assumption is determined on a uniform basis, considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investments returns. The company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year, which represents the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension and other retirement benefit obligations.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

#### 4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (Continued)

##### Pension and post-retirement benefits (continued)

In determining the appropriate discount rate, the company considered interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension liability. The expected rate of increase of medical costs has been determined by comparing the historical relationship of the actual medical cost increases with the rate of inflation in the economy. Past experience has shown that the actual medical costs have increased on average by one time the rate of inflation. Other key assumptions for the pension and other retirement benefits cost and credits are based in part on current market conditions.

#### 5. Segment Information

The company's operations are focused in two geographical segments, Jamaica and the Caribbean, Central and South America. These operations are so organised to meet customer requirements and regional competition.

The segment results are as follows:

	2007		
	Jamaica	Caribbean, Central and South America	Consolidated
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	595,757	673,543	1,269,300
<b>Segment result</b>			
(Loss)/profit from operations	(37,998)	46,864	8,866
Unallocated income			12,817
Profit before taxation			21,683
Taxation			(8,092)
<b>Net profit</b>			13,591
Segment assets	563,836	170,196	734,032
Unallocated assets			72,283
Total assets			806,315
Segment liabilities	315,539	-	315,539
Unallocated liabilities			19,871
Total liabilities			335,410
<b>Other information</b>			
Capital expenditure	3,172	-	3,172
Depreciation	8,836	-	8,836
Amortisation	241	-	241

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 5. Segment Information (Continued)

	2006		
	Caribbean, Central and South		
	Jamaica	America	Consolidated
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>Revenue</b>	738,090	562,122	1,300,212
<b>Segment result</b>			
(Loss)/profit from operations	(13,797)	51,088	37,291
Unallocated income			2,389
Profit before taxation			39,680
Taxation			(14,260)
<b>Net profit</b>			<b>25,420</b>
Segment assets	479,929	147,113	627,042
Unallocated assets			58,427
<b>Total assets</b>			<b>685,469</b>
Segment liabilities	210,922	-	210,922
Unallocated liabilities			17,233
<b>Total liabilities</b>			<b>228,155</b>
<b>Other information</b>			
Capital expenditure	3,708	-	3,708
Depreciation	11,043	-	11,043
Amortisation	854	-	854

### 6. Other Operating Income

	2007	2006
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest income	8,000	9,342
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	1,016	753
Insurance recoveries	6,494	-
Other income	1,236	507
	<b>16,746</b>	<b>10,602</b>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 7. Expenses by Nature

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Auditors' remuneration	2,570	2,200
Commission	54,917	69,899
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	1,056,655	1,030,602
Depreciation and amortisation	9,077	11,897
Legal fees	4,018	4,221
Marketing and promotion	13,858	21,906
Property expenses	5,891	7,762
Regional expense	11,973	10,120
Royalty	12,063	11,957
Staff costs (Note 8)	53,970	46,612
Travelling and entertainment	2,949	847
Utilities	5,891	7,762
Outbound transportation	6,815	19,005
Other expenses	<u>23,716</u>	<u>26,344</u>
Total cost of sales, selling, distribution and administrative expenses	<u>1,264,363</u>	<u>1,271,134</u>

### 8. Staff Costs

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Salaries and wages	49,694	39,608
Statutory contributions	4,203	3,697
Pension costs (Note 13)	(14,060)	(5,979)
Other retirement benefits (Note 13)	1,243	1,419
Other	<u>12,890</u>	<u>7,867</u>
	<u>53,970</u>	<u>46,612</u>



# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 9. Taxation

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

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Current income tax	6,480	16,593
Adjustment to prior year provision	146	( 489)
Deferred income tax charge/(credit) (Note 18)	1,466	(1,844)
	<u>8,092</u>	<u>14,260</u>

The income tax expense differs from the theoretical amount that would arise as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Profit before tax	<u>21,683</u>	<u>39,680</u>
Tax calculated at 33 1/3%	7,228	13,227
Adjusted for the effect of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	146	285
Adjustment to prior year provision	147	( 489)
Other charges and allowances	571	1,237
Income tax expense	<u>8,092</u>	<u>14,260</u>

### 10. Earnings per Stock Unit

Earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to stockholders of the company by the weighted average number of stock units in issue during the year.

	2007	2006
Net profit attributable to stockholders (\$'000)	<u>13,591</u>	<u>25,420</u>
Weighted average number of stock units in issue ('000)	<u>59,400</u>	<u>59,400</u>
Earnings per stock unit	<u>\$0.23</u>	<u>\$0.43</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 11. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Leasehold Improvements \$'000	Machinery, Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Construction Work in Progress \$'000	Total \$'000
<b>2007</b>					
At Cost -					
31 December 2006	10,829	35,847	21,551	219	68,446
Additions	-	2,260	-	912	3,172
Disposal	-	(2,559)	(3,531)	-	(6,090)
Transfer	-	219	-	(219)	-
31 December 2007	10,829	35,767	18,020	912	65,528
Depreciation -					
31 December 2006	10,829	27,261	9,885	-	47,975
Charge for the year	-	4,103	4,733	-	8,836
On disposals	-	(2,405)	(3,531)	-	(5,936)
31 December 2007	10,829	28,959	11,087	-	50,875
Net Book Value -					
31 December 2007	-	6,808	6,933	912	14,653
<b>2006</b>					
At Cost -					
31 December 2005	10,829	35,277	19,116	4,740	69,962
Additions	-	3,489	-	219	3,708
Disposal	-	(2,919)	(2,305)	-	(5,224)
Transfer	-	-	4,740	(4,740)	-
31 December 2006	10,829	35,847	21,551	219	68,446
Depreciation -					
31 December 2005	10,829	22,975	7,686	-	41,490
Charge for the year	-	6,539	4,504	-	11,043
On disposals	-	(2,253)	(2,305)	-	(4,558)
31 December 2006	10,829	27,261	9,885	-	47,975
Net Book Value -					
31 December 2006	-	8,586	11,666	219	20,471

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 12. Intangible Assets

	Computer Software	Computer Software Work in Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	<b>2007</b>		
Opening net book value	241	-	241
Additions	-	3,009	3,009
Amortisation charge	(241)	-	(241)
Closing net book value	-	3,009	3,009
At December 2007			
Cost	7,177	3,009	10,186
Accumulated amortisation	(7,177)	-	(7,177)
Net book amount	-	3,009	3,009
	<b>2006</b>		
Opening net book value	1,095	-	1,095
Amortisation charge	(854)	-	(854)
Closing net book value	241	-	241
At December 2006			
Cost	7,177	-	7,177
Accumulated amortisation	(6,936)	-	(6,936)
Net book amount	241	-	241

These represent the cost of acquired computer software projects. The amortisation charge of \$241,000 (2006 - \$854,000) is included in administrative expenses in the profit and loss account.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 13. Retirement Benefits

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
(Assets)/liabilities recognised on the balance sheet are as follows:		
Pension scheme	(70,274)	(55,955)
Other retirement benefits	7,749	7,078
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account (Note 8)		
Pension scheme	(14,060)	(5,979)
Other retirement benefits	1,243	1,419

#### Pension scheme benefits

The company participates in a defined benefit scheme, which is open to all permanent employees and administered by West Indies Trust Company Limited. The plan provides benefits to members based on the sum of 2% of the member's annualised earnings at 31 December 2002 for each year of pensionable service up to 31 December 2002, 2% of member's total earnings after 31 December 2002, and the pension purchased by member's voluntary contributions (if any) accumulated with interest to the date of retirement. Employees contribute 5% of pensionable salaries and may elect to pay additional voluntary contribution of up to 5% to secure additional benefits. The plan is valued by independent actuaries annually using the projected unit credit method; the latest such valuation being as at 31 December 2007.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Present value of funded obligations	138,830	143,673
Fair value of plan assets	(542,572)	(476,145)
Unrecognised actuarial gains	141,607	102,333
Limitation on asset due to uncertainty of obtaining economic benefits	191,861	174,184
Asset on the balance sheet	(70,274)	(55,955)

The movement in fair value of plan assets during the year was as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
At the beginning of year	476,145	420,041
Expected return on plan assets	47,098	41,798
Actuarial gains on plan assets	29,665	18,428
Employer contributions	259	225
Employee contributions	2,164	1,912
Benefits paid	(12,759)	(6,259)
At end of year	542,572	476,145

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 13. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

#### Pension scheme benefits (continued)

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligations during the year was as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
At the beginning of year	143,673	106,841
Current service cost	3,426	4,074
Interest cost	16,834	12,964
Actuarial (loss)/gain on plan assets	(12,344)	26,053
Benefits paid	(12,759)	(6,259)
At end of year	<u>138,830</u>	<u>143,673</u>

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Current service cost, net of employee contributions	1,262	2,162
Interest cost	16,834	12,964
Expected return on plan assets	(47,098)	(41,798)
Net actuarial gains recognised in year	(2,736)	(3,577)
Change in limitation on asset	17,678	24,270
Total, included in staff costs (Note 8)	<u>(14,060)</u>	<u>(5,979)</u>

The total charge of \$14,060,000 (2006 - \$5,979,000) was included in administrative expenses.

The actual return on plan assets was \$76,763,000 (2006 - \$60,226,000).

The expected contribution to the plan for the year ended 31 December 2008 amounts to \$259,000.

The distribution of plan assets was as follows:

	2007		2006	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Quoted equities	166,883	30.8	120,847	25.4
Real estate	109,000	20.1	99,000	20.8
Government of Jamaica securities	174,824	32.2	163,118	34.3
Repurchase agreements	53,371	9.8	56,128	11.8
Leases	11,349	2.1	15,282	3.2
Other	27,145	5.0	21,770	4.5
	<u>542,572</u>		<u>476,145</u>	

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 13. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

#### Pension scheme benefits (continued)

The pension plan assets include the company's stock units with a fair value of \$334,000 (2006 - \$578,000).

The expected return on plan assets was determined by considering the expected returns available on the assets underlying the current investment policy. Expected yields on fixed interest investments are based on gross redemption yields as at the balance sheet date. Expected returns on equity and property investments reflect long-term real rates of return experienced in the respective markets.

The five-year trend for the fair value of plan assets, the defined benefit obligation, the surplus in the plan, and experience adjustments for plan assets and liabilities is as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Fair value of plan assets	542,572	476,145	420,041	377,469	256,507
Defined benefit obligations	(138,830)	(143,673)	(106,841)	(93,287)	(79,022)
Surplus	403,742	332,472	313,200	284,182	177,485
Experience adjustments –					
Fair value of plan assets	29,665	18,428	8,362	(148,280)	(58,041)
Defined benefit obligations	(2,419)	(143,673)	(106,841)	(93,287)	(79,022)

#### Other retirement obligations

In addition to pension benefits, the company offers medical benefits to retirees. Funds are not built up to cover the obligations under the medical benefit scheme. The method of accounting, assumptions and frequency of valuations are similar to those used for the defined benefit pension plan.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension scheme, the main actuarial assumption is a long term increase in health costs of 12% per year (2006 - 11%) and a salary rate increase of 10% per year (2006 – 9%).

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet are determined as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	8,235	9,087
Unrecognised actuarial losses	(486)	(2,009)
Liability in the balance sheet	7,749	7,078

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 13. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

#### Other retirement obligations (continued)

The movement in present value of the defined benefit obligation during the year was as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
At the beginning of year	9,087	9,733
Current service cost	118	119
Interest cost	1,070	1,177
Actuarial gains on plan assets	(1,468)	(1,300)
Benefits paid	(572)	(642)
At end of year	<u>8,235</u>	<u>9,087</u>

The amounts recognised in the profit and loss account are as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Current service cost	118	119
Interest cost	1,070	1,177
Actuarial losses recognised in the year	55	123
Total, included in staff costs (Note 8)	<u>1,243</u>	<u>1,419</u>

The total charge of \$1,243,000 (2006 – \$1,419,000) was included in administrative expenses.

The effects of a 1% movement in the assumed medical cost trend rate were as follows:

	Increase \$'000	Decrease \$'000
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost	179	(141)
Effect on the defined benefit obligations	<u>989</u>	<u>(809)</u>

The five-year trend for the defined benefit obligation and experience adjustments is as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000	2003 \$'000
Defined benefit obligations	8,235	9,087	9,733	10,507	7,138
Experience adjustments	<u>(1,486)</u>	<u>(2,009)</u>	<u>(3,432)</u>	<u>(5,096)</u>	<u>(2,236)</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 13. Retirement Benefits (Continued)

#### Principal actuarial assumptions used in valuing retirement benefits

The principal actuarial assumptions used in valuing retirement benefits were as follows:

	2007	2006
Discount rate	13.0%	12.0%
Expected return of plan assets	11.0%	10.0%
Future salary increases	10.0%	9.0%
Future pension increases	6.0%	6.0%
Medical cost trend rate	12.0%	11.0%

#### Mortality rate

The average life expectancy in years of a pensioner retiring at age 65 and 60 for male and female respectively, on the balance sheet date is as follows:

	2007	2006
Male	18.7	22.6
Female	27.8	27.8

The average expected remaining service life of the employees is 20 years (2006 – 20 years).

Post-employment mortality for active members and mortality for pensioners and deferred pensioners is based on the PA (90) Tables for Pensioners (British mortality tables) with ages rated down by 6 years.

The in-service specimen rates (number of occurrences per 1,000 members) are as follows:

Age	Males			Females		
	Withdrawals from service	Ill-health retirements	Deaths in service	Withdrawals from service	Ill-health retirements	Deaths in service
20	65	-	0.8	120	-	0.6
25	50	-	0.8	147	-	0.6
30	35	0.2	0.9	99	0.2	0.7
35	20	0.3	1.1	45	0.4	0.9
40	10	0.5	1.5	17	0.8	1.4
45	-	1.2	2.7	7	1.8	1.9
50	-	2.8	5.4	-	3.6	3.2
55	-	5.8	8.7	-	10.0	5.3
60	-	12.0	14.0	-	-	-



# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 14. Inventories

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Merchandise	146,576	141,621
Goods in transit	<u>108,976</u>	<u>60,146</u>
	255,552	201,767
Less: Provision for impairment of inventories	<u>-</u>	<u>(812)</u>
	<u>255,552</u>	<u>200,955</u>

### 15. Trade and Other receivables

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Trade	245,885	220,002
Provision for impairment of receivables	<u>(3,567)</u>	<u>(3,866)</u>
Trade receivables - net	242,318	216,136
Advances to dealers	-	3,866
Prepayments	16,583	7,198
Insurance recoverable (Note 21(d))	3,533	-
General Consumption Tax	28,317	-
Other	8,145	1,055
	<u>298,896</u>	<u>228,255</u>

### 16. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Cash at bank and in hand	106,034	114,879
Short-term deposits	<u>55,888</u>	<u>62,241</u>
	<u>161,922</u>	<u>177,120</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on short-term deposits was 11.7% (2006 – 11.9%). These deposits have maturities of less than 90 days. Included in the short-term deposits is interest receivable of \$509,000 (2006 - \$481,000).

### 17. Share Capital

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Authorised -		
59,400,000 ordinary shares	<u>11,880</u>	<u>11,880</u>
Issued and fully paid -		
59,400,000 ordinary stock units	<u>11,880</u>	<u>11,880</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 17. Share Capital (Continued)

Pursuant to the Jamaican Companies Act 2004, the ordinary shares of the company are deemed to have been converted from \$0.20 par value shares to no par value shares on 1 February 2005.

The shares are stated in these financial statements without a nominal or par value. The no par shares in issue comprise the stated capital of the company.

### 18. 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%.

The gross movement on the deferred income tax account is as follows:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Liabilities at beginning of year	8,303	10,147
Income tax charge/(credit) to profit and loss account (Note 9)	1,466	(1,844)
Liabilities at end of year	9,769	8,303

The movement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction is as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:	Property, plant and equipment	Retirement benefit obligation	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2007	5,334	2,359	2,815	10,508
Credited to the profit and loss account	350	224	2,742	3,316
At 31 December 2007	5,684	2,583	5,557	13,824

Deferred income tax liabilities:	Interest receivable	Retirement benefit asset	Other	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 1 January 2007	160	18,651	-	18,811
Charged to the profit and loss account		4,773	-	4,782
At 31 December 2007	169	23,424	-	23,593

The amounts shown on the balance sheet include the following:

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	(8,267)	(7,693)
Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months	23,425	18,651

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 19. Payables and Other Accrued Liabilities

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Accruals	8,014	6,866
Payroll deductions	1,687	1,489
Dividends payable	3,665	18,515
Commission payable	3,172	9,273
Customers' prepayments	10,000	750
General Consumption Tax	-	1,942
Other	5,096	8,841
	<u>31,634</u>	<u>47,676</u>

### 20. Provision

	2007 \$'000
At 1 January 2007	-
Provision	10,071
At 31 December 2007	<u>10,071</u>
Current	<u>10,071</u>

As a result of the fire (Note 1) the inventories in the bonded warehouse totaling \$65,294,676 were destroyed. The government has since raised an assessment requiring the payment of duty that would have been incurred had these inventory items been transferred for sale on the local market.

### 21. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related party transactions and balances are recognised and disclosed for the following:

- (i) Enterprises and individuals owning directly or indirectly an interest in the voting power of the company that gives them significant influence over the company's affairs and close members of the family of these individuals.
- (ii) Key management personnel, that is those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the company, including directors and officers and close member of the families of these individuals.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

### 21. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

Transactions and balances with related parties are as follows:

#### (a) Purchases of goods

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Fellow subsidiaries	922,069	811,907
Parent company	117,144	105,007
	<u>1,039,213</u>	<u>916,914</u>

The purchases of goods are usually negotiated with related parties on cost-plus basis. Goods are bought on the basis of the price lists in force with non-related parties.

#### (b) Key management compensation

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	30,052	18,265
Other retirement benefits	618	494
	<u>30,670</u>	<u>18,759</u>
Directors' emoluments –		
Fees	125	200
Management remuneration (included above)	21,672	14,958
	<u>21,672</u>	<u>14,958</u>

#### (c) Year end balances arising from purchases of goods

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Payables to related parties:		
Fellow subsidiaries	(234,446)	(144,990)
Parent company	(39,388)	(18,256)
	<u>(273,834)</u>	<u>(163,246)</u>

The payables to related parties arise from purchase transactions and are due between 30 – 90 days after the date of purchase. The payables are unsecured and bear no interest.

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 December 2007

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### 21. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

#### (d) Year end balances arising from Insurance Claim

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Receivables from related parties:		
Fellow subsidiaries (Note 15)	3,533	-

This relates to insurance recoverable regarding office equipment that was destroyed in a fire (Note 1). The equipment was insured by Goodyear Wingfoot Insurance Company Limited, a fully owned subsidiary of the Parent Company.

### 22. Dividends

	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
First interim, paid out of unfranked income, gross \$0.25 (2006 – \$0.25 per stock unit)	-	14,850
Second interim, proposed/paid out of unfranked income, gross \$0.25 (2006 – \$0.25 per stock unit)	-	14,850
	<u>-</u>	<u>14,850</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>29,700</u>

# GOODYEAR JAMAICA LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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### 23. Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities

	Note	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000
Net profit		13,591	25,420
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	11	8,836	11,043
Amortisation of intangible assets	12	241	854
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(1,016)	(753)
Income tax charge	9	8,092	14,260
Interest income	6	(8,000)	(9,342)
Retirement benefit asset/obligations		<u>(13,648)</u>	<u>(5,427)</u>
		8,096	36,055
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Trade and other receivables		(70,641)	(32,489)
Inventories		(54,597)	(19,225)
Other payables		(16,043)	15,842
Provision		10,071	-
Group companies		<u>107,920</u>	<u>22,465</u>
Cash generated from operations		<u>(15,194)</u>	<u>22,648</u>

## TEN LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS

	<i>Holdings</i>
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Ltd.	35,640,000
MF&G Trust & Finance Ltd. A/C # 528	1,017,203
Trading A/C - National Insurance Fund	967,662
LOJ PIF Equity Fund	901,853
Albert Gordon	801,771
First Jam./H.E.A.R.T/NTA Pension Scheme	649,000
Guardian Life Limited/Pension Funds	628,940
Globe Insurance Co. of the W.I.	542,796
NCB Capital Markets Ltd. A/C 2231	500,000
MF&G Trust & Finance Ltd. A/C # 57	476,634

**GOODYEAR**