

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of
Kingston Wharves Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Kingston Wharves Limited and its subsidiaries, ('the group') and the accompanying financial statements of Kingston Wharves Limited standing alone set out on pages 1 to 67, which comprise the consolidated and company balance sheets as of 31 December 2008 and the consolidated and company profit and loss accounts, statements of changes in equity and cash flow statements 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor considers 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 Kingston Wharves Limited
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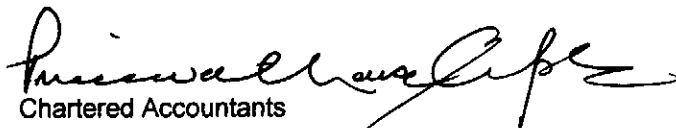
Opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the group and the company as of 31 December 2008, and of financial performance and cash flows of the group and the company for the year then ended, so far as concerns the members of the company, 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

2 April 2009
Kingston, Jamaica

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Profit and Loss Account

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Revenue		2,708,044	2,568,778
Cost of sales		<u>(1,485,686)</u>	<u>(1,402,617)</u>
Gross Profit		1,222,358	1,166,161
Other operating income	8	117,741	78,729
Administration expenses		<u>(676,101)</u>	<u>(683,714)</u>
Operating Profit		663,998	561,176
Finance costs	9	<u>(446,513)</u>	<u>(150,859)</u>
Profit before Income Tax		217,485	410,317
Income tax expense	10	<u>(51,506)</u>	<u>(65,575)</u>
Net Profit		<u>165,979</u>	<u>344,742</u>
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company	11	160,705	339,771
Minority interest	12	<u>5,274</u>	<u>4,971</u>
		<u>165,979</u>	<u>344,742</u>
Earnings per stock unit for profit attributable to the equity holders of the company during the year	13	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.32</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Balance Sheet

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	10,268,305	7,235,398
Recoverable from special reserve fund	17	68,794	47,402
Deferred income tax assets	27	1,183	49
Retirement benefit asset	18	<u>312,355</u>	<u>303,068</u>
		<u>10,650,637</u>	<u>7,585,917</u>
Current Assets			
Inventories		6,251	4,113
Trade and other receivables	20	388,815	274,840
Taxation recoverable		5,762	13,929
Short term investments	21	1,127,755	911,114
Cash and bank	21	<u>54,340</u>	<u>65,064</u>
		<u>1,582,923</u>	<u>1,269,060</u>
Total assets		<u>12,233,560</u>	<u>8,854,977</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Balance Sheet

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
EQUITY			
Stockholders' Equity			
(attributable to equity holders of the company)			
Share capital	22	291,648	291,648
Capital reserves	23	5,384,287	3,079,897
Asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	208,588	151,704
Retained earnings		<u>1,404,517</u>	<u>1,366,907</u>
		7,289,040	4,890,156
Minority Interest	12	<u>32,853</u>	<u>27,579</u>
		<u>7,321,893</u>	<u>4,917,735</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Borrowings	25	2,709,878	2,338,457
Deferred income tax liabilities	27	1,369,312	852,726
Retirement benefit obligations	18	<u>86,289</u>	<u>81,909</u>
		<u>4,165,479</u>	<u>3,273,092</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	28	312,554	387,074
Taxation		33,258	-
Borrowings	25	<u>400,376</u>	<u>277,076</u>
		<u>746,188</u>	<u>664,150</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>12,233,560</u>	<u>8,854,977</u>

Approved for issue by Board of Directors on 2 April 2009 and signed on its behalf by:



Grantley Stephenson

Chairman/CEO



Charles Johnston

Director

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Attributable to equity holders of the company					Minority Interest	Total Equity	
	Note	Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Asset Replacement/ Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves	Retained Earnings			Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
Balance at 31 December 2006		291,648	3,138,243	109,573	1,167,658	4,707,122	22,608	4,729,730
Revaluation surplus recognised on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net of income taxes		-	(70,925)	-	-	(70,925)	-	(70,925)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	339,771	339,771	4,971	344,742
Total recognised income for 2007		-	(70,925)	-	339,771	268,846	4,971	273,817
Transfer of net interest to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	42,131	(42,131)	-	-	-
Transfer to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-	-
Transfer from asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	14	-	-	-	(85,812)	(85,812)	-	(85,812)
Balance at 31 December 2007		291,648	3,079,897	151,704	1,366,907	4,890,156	27,579	4,917,735
Surplus recognised on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, net of income taxes		-	2,291,811	-	-	2,291,811	-	2,291,811
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	160,705	160,705	5,274	165,979
Total recognised income for 2008		-	2,291,811	-	160,705	2,452,516	5,274	2,457,790
Transfer of net interest to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	56,884	(56,884)	-	-	-
Transfer to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-	-
Transfer from asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-	-	-
Dividends paid	14	-	-	-	(53,632)	(53,632)	-	(53,632)
Balance at 31 December 2008		291,648	5,384,287	208,588	1,404,517	7,289,040	32,853	7,321,893

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		165,979	344,742
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	15	215,187	172,907
Foreign exchange loss on long term loans		332,020	66,770
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		516	1,470
Retirement benefit asset		(9,287)	(34,349)
Retirement benefit obligations		4,380	16,361
Interest income	8	(116,421)	(77,530)
Interest expense	9	168,023	63,132
Taxation	10	51,506	65,575
		<u>811,903</u>	<u>619,078</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories		(2,138)	2,130
Receivables		(112,604)	73,619
Payables		(76,566)	40,962
Recoverable from special reserve fund		(21,392)	7,446
Cash provided by operations		599,203	743,235
Tax paid		(61,982)	(79,646)
Interest paid		(165,977)	(67,557)
Interest received		115,048	71,962
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>486,292</u>	<u>667,994</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(390,520)	(1,222,946)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,076	35,563
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(389,444)</u>	<u>(1,187,383)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	14	(53,632)	(85,812)
Long term loans received		483,238	1,606,632
Long term loans repaid		(311,780)	(709,662)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>117,826</u>	<u>811,158</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		214,674	291,769
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		967,421	675,652
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	21	<u>1,182,095</u>	<u>967,421</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Company Profit and Loss Account

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Revenue		2,188,587	2,015,497
Cost of sales		<u>(1,215,862)</u>	<u>(1,076,088)</u>
Gross Profit		972,725	939,409
Other operating income	8	87,765	70,202
Administration expenses		<u>(477,310)</u>	<u>(516,232)</u>
Operating Profit		583,180	493,379
Finance costs	9	<u>(472,115)</u>	<u>(183,198)</u>
Profit before Income Tax		111,065	310,181
Income tax expense	10	<u>(15,857)</u>	<u>(29,939)</u>
Net Profit		<u>95,208</u>	<u>280,242</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Company Balance Sheet

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
ASSETS			
Non-current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	15	7,388,175	5,689,508
Investments in subsidiaries	16	75,731	75,731
Recoverable from special reserve fund	17	68,794	47,402
Retirement benefit asset	18	312,355	303,068
		<u>7,845,055</u>	<u>6,115,709</u>
Current Assets			
Trade and other receivables	20	277,617	178,324
Group companies	19	11,255	1,541
Taxation recoverable		-	9,437
Short term investments	21	711,978	607,028
Cash and bank	21	33,285	33,868
		<u>1,034,135</u>	<u>830,198</u>
Total assets		<u>8,879,190</u>	<u>6,945,907</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Group Balance Sheet

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
EQUITY			
Stockholders' Equity			
(attributable to equity holders of the company)			
Share capital	22	291,648	291,648
Capital reserves	23	5,384,287	3,079,897
Asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	208,588	151,704
Retained earnings		<u>1,404,517</u>	<u>1,366,907</u>
		7,289,040	4,890,156
Minority Interest	12	<u>32,853</u>	<u>27,579</u>
		<u>7,321,893</u>	<u>4,917,735</u>
LIABILITIES			
Non-current Liabilities			
Borrowings	25	2,709,878	2,338,457
Deferred income tax liabilities	27	1,369,312	852,726
Retirement benefit obligations	18	<u>86,289</u>	<u>81,909</u>
		<u>4,165,479</u>	<u>3,273,092</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	28	312,554	387,074
Taxation		33,258	-
Borrowings	25	<u>400,376</u>	<u>277,076</u>
		<u>746,188</u>	<u>664,150</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>12,233,560</u>	<u>8,854,977</u>

Approved for issue by Board of Directors on 2 April 2009 and signed on its behalf by:

Grantley Stephenson

Chairman/CEO

Charles Johnston

Director

Kingston Wharves Limited

Company Statement of Changes in Equity

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	Share Capital	Capital Reserves	Asset Replacement/ Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves	Retained Earnings	Total
		\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance at 31 December 2006		291,648	1,671,626	108,650	972,894	3,044,818
Revaluation surplus recognised on disposal of property, plant and equipment, net of income taxes		-	(70,925)	-	-	(70,925)
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	280,242	280,242
Total recognised income for 2007		-	(70,925)	-	280,242	209,317
Transfer of net interest to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	41,941	(41,941)	-
Transfer to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	12,579	(12,579)	-
Transfer from asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-
Dividends paid	14	-	-	-	(85,812)	(85,812)
Balance at 31 December 2007		291,648	1,613,280	150,591	1,112,804	3,168,323
Surplus recognised on revaluation of property, plant and equipment, net of income taxes		-	1,227,178	-	-	1,227,178
Net profit for the year		-	-	-	95,208	95,208
Total recognised income for 2008		-	1,227,178	-	95,208	1,322,386
Transfer of net interest to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	56,661	(56,661)	-
Transfer to asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	-	12,579	(12,579)	-
Transfer from asset replacement/rehabilitation and depreciation reserves	24	-	12,579	(12,579)	-	-
Dividends paid	14	-	-	-	(53,632)	(53,632)
Balance at 31 December 2008		291,648	2,853,037	207,252	1,085,140	4,437,077

Kingston Wharves Limited

Company Cash Flow Statement

Year ended 31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Note	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net profit		95,208	280,242
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	15	174,183	132,333
Foreign exchange loss on long term loans		332,020	66,770
(Gain)/loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(53)	2,483
Retirement benefit asset		(9,287)	(34,349)
Retirement benefit obligations		4,380	16,361
Interest income	8	(66,429)	(48,189)
Interest expense	9	194,093	95,471
Taxation	10	15,857	29,939
		<u>739,972</u>	<u>541,061</u>
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Group companies		(9,167)	57,146
Trade and other receivables		(100,365)	74,590
Trade and other payables		(63,574)	34,522
Recoverable from special reserve fund		(21,392)	7,446
Cash provided by operations		<u>545,474</u>	<u>714,765</u>
Tax paid		(21,245)	(21,866)
Interest paid		(189,349)	(114,311)
Interest received		67,501	47,452
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>402,381</u>	<u>626,040</u>
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	15	(384,344)	(1,215,005)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		261	34,500
Net cash used in investing activities		<u>(384,083)</u>	<u>(1,180,505)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid	14	(53,632)	(85,812)
Long term loans received		483,238	1,606,632
Long term loans repaid		(334,780)	(764,394)
Net cash provided by financing activities		<u>94,826</u>	<u>756,426</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		113,124	201,961
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		<u>599,239</u>	<u>397,278</u>
NET CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	21	<u>712,363</u>	<u>599,239</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

1. Identification and Principal Activities

The company and its subsidiaries (the Group) are incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. The principal activities of the company and its subsidiaries comprise the operation of public wharves, port security services and the provision and installation of cold storage facilities.

The wharfage rates and penal charges billed to customers by the company are subject to regulation by the Port Authority of Jamaica. The tariff rate structure which was approved by the Port Authority of Jamaica became effective in April 1998.

The company's registered office is located at the Kingport Building, Third Street, Newport West, Kingston.

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

During the year, Security Administrators Specialist Services Limited was incorporated. This company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Security Administrators Limited. Its principal activities are the provision of security services. The company is domiciled in Jamaica.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied 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 property, plant and equipment and financial assets and 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 Group's accounting policies. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2008

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

- IFRIC 14 IAS 19, 'The limit on a defined benefit asset, minimum funding requirements and their interaction' 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. This interpretation does not have any significant impact on the Group's financial statements as the pension fund is not subject to any minimum funding requirements.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards effective in 2008 (continued)

- IAS 39 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments: recognition and measurement' permits the following reclassifications of certain non-derivative financial assets: (a) Financial assets classified as held-for-trading may be reclassified from the fair value through profit or loss category to another category in rare circumstances, or, if the financial asset was eligible for classification as loans and receivables at the date of reclassification; and (b) Financial assets classified as available-for-sale may be reclassified to loans and receivables if, at the date of reclassification, the financial asset would have been eligible for classification as loans and receivables. In both circumstances, the entity must have the intent and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or to maturity. The amendment does not have any impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group elected not to reclassify its investments.
- IFRS 7 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments: disclosures' requires an entity to disclose details of carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets reclassified in accordance with IAS 39 (Amendment), until they are derecognised, together with details of the fair value gain or loss that would have been recognised in the profit and loss or equity if the financial asset had not been reclassified. The amendment does not have any impact on the Group's financial statements as the Group elected not to reclassify its investments.

The following standards, amendments and interpretations are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2008 but are not relevant to the Group's operations:

- IFRIC interpretation 11, 'IFRS 2, Group and treasury share transactions'
- IFRIC 12, 'Service concession arrangements'

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing 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 mandatory for the company's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 or later periods, but were not effective at the balance sheet date, and which the Group has not early adopted. The Group has assessed the relevance of all such new standards, interpretations and amendments, has determined that the following may be immediately relevant to its operations, and has concluded as follows:

- IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements (Revised) (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). The main objective in revising IAS 1 was to aggregate information in the financial statements on the basis of shared characteristics. IAS 1 will affect the presentation of owner changes in equity and of comprehensive income. It will not change the recognition, measurement or disclosure of specific transactions and other events required by other IFRS. IAS 1 will require an entity to present, in a statement of changes in equity, all owner changes in equity. All non-owner changes in equity (i.e. comprehensive income) will be required to be presented in one statement of comprehensive income or in two statements (a separate income statement and a statement of comprehensive income). Components of comprehensive income will not be permitted to be presented in the statement of changes in equity. Management is currently assessing the impact of these changes.
- IFRS 8, Operating Segments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009). IFRS 8 requires identification of operating segments on the basis of internal reports that are regularly reviewed by the entity's chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to the segment and assess its performance. The expected impact is still being assessed by management and the Group will apply IFRS 8 from 1 January 2009.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(a) Basis of preparation (continued)

Standards, amendments and Interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective (continued)

The following interpretations to existing standards have been published that are mandatory for the Group's accounting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009 or later periods and are relevant to its operations, but will have no material impact on adoption or contain inconsequential clarifications that will have no material impact when they come into effect:

- IAS 16 (Amendment), 'Property, plant and equipment' (and consequential amendment to IAS 7, 'Statement of cash flows')
- IAS 19 (Amendment), 'Employee benefits'
- IAS 36 (Amendment), 'Impairment of assets'
- IAS 39 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement'
- IAS 27 (Revised), 'Consolidated and separate financial statements'

The Group has concluded that the following standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards, which are published but not yet effective are not relevant to its operations:

- IAS 20 (Amendment), 'Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance'
- IAS 28 (Amendment), 'Investments in associates' (and consequential amendments to IAS 32, 'Financial instruments: Presentation' and IFRS 7, 'Financial instruments: Disclosures')
- IAS 29 (Amendment), 'Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies'
- IAS 31 (Amendment), 'Interests in joint ventures (and consequential amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7)'
- IAS 32 (Amendment), 'Financial instruments: Presentation' and IAS 1 (Amendment), 'Presentation of financial instruments' – 'Puttable financial instruments and obligations arising on liquidation'
- IAS 38 (Amendment), 'Intangible assets'
- Amendment to IAS 39, 'Eligible hedged items'
- IAS 40 (Amendment), 'Investment property' (and consequential amendments to IAS 16)'
- IAS 41 (Amendment), 'Agriculture'
- IFRS 1 (Amendment), 'First time adoption of IFRS' and IAS 27 (Amendment), 'Consolidated and separate financial statements' – 'Cost of an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate'
- IFRS 2 (Amendment), 'Share-based payment'
- IFRS 3 (Revised), 'Business combinations'
- IFRS 5 (Amendment), 'Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations' (and consequential amendment to IFRS 1, 'First-time adoption')
- IFRIC 13, 'Customer loyalty programmes'
- IFRIC 15, 'Agreements for the construction of real estate'
- IFRIC 16, 'Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation'
- IFRIC 17, 'Distributions of non-cash assets to owners'
- IFRIC 18, 'Transfers of assets from customers'

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Consolidation

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities (including special purpose entities) over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

The purchase method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries by the Group. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised directly in the income statement.

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

The subsidiaries, which are all incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica, are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Principal Activities	Holding	Financial Year End
Trading			
Harbour Cold Stores Limited	Provision and installation of cold storage facilities	100%	31 December
Security Administrators Limited	Port security services	66 ⅔%	31 December
Western Storage Limited	Property rental	100%	31 December
Western Terminals Limited	Property rental	100%	31 December
Non-Trading			
Jamaica Cooling Stores Limited		100%	31 December
Kingston Terminal Operators Limited		100%	31 December
Sub-Subsidiary			
Security Administrators Specialist Services Limited	Security services	66 ⅔%	31 December

Transactions and minority interests

The Group applies a policy of treating transactions with minority interests as transactions with parties external to the Group. Disposals to minority interests result in gains and losses for the Group that are recorded in the profit and loss account.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings comprise mainly walls, piers, dredging facilities, roadways, warehouses and offices. Land and buildings are shown at fair value, based on periodic, but at least triennial, valuations by external independent valuers, less subsequent depreciation for buildings. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is restated proportionately with the change in the gross carrying amount of the asset so that the asset's carrying amount after revaluation equals its revalued amount. Fair value represents open market value for land while buildings are shown at depreciated replacement cost as there is no market-based evidence of fair value because of the specialised nature of the buildings and the buildings cannot be sold except as part of a continuing business. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Increases in the carrying amount arising on revaluation of land and buildings are credited to capital reserves in shareholders' equity. Decreases that offset previous increases of the same asset are charged against capital reserves directly in equity; all other decreases are charged to the profit and loss account.

Land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate their cost or revalued amounts to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The annual rates in use are:

Plant and buildings comprising buildings, leasehold properties, walls, piers, dredging and roadways	2.5%
Machinery and equipment	3% - 20%
Cold room and air conditioning equipment	10%
Furniture and fixtures	5% - 10%
Motor vehicles	10% - 20%

Assets held under finance leases are depreciated over their expected useful lives on the same basis as owned assets or where shorter the term of the relevant lease.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

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(d)).

Gains and losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing proceeds with their carrying amounts and are included in the profit and loss account. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in other reserves are transferred to retained earnings.

Kingston Wharves Limited

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(d) Impairment of non-financial 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. Non-financial assets that suffer impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each balance sheet date.

(e) Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of services in the ordinary course of the Group's activities. Revenue is shown net of General Consumption Tax, returns, rebates and discounts and after eliminating sales within the Group. The Group recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the Group's activities.

Revenue is recognised as follows:

Sales of services

These are charges made for wharfage operations, port security, installation of cold storage facilities, storage and warehousing of goods after deduction of discounts and other reductions applicable to such charges.

Wharfage and other revenue items are accounted for on an accrual basis, except penal charges which are accounted for on a cash basis.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method. When a receivable is impaired, the Group 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.

(f) Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, which is the Group's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit and loss account.

(g) Investments in subsidiaries

Investments by the company in subsidiaries are stated at cost.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(h) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the cost of selling expenses.

(i) Employee benefits

Pension obligations

The Group participates in a defined benefit plan, the assets of which are generally held in a separate trustee-administered fund. The scheme is generally funded by payments from employees and the Group taking into account the recommendations of independent qualified actuaries. 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 liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to unrecognised actuarial losses and past service costs, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the fund. 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 on Government securities which have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related liability.

Past service costs are recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested, or otherwise are amortised on a straight line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested.

A portion of actuarial gains and losses is charged or credited to income if the net cumulative actuarial gains or losses at the end of the previous reporting period exceeded the greater of 10% of the:

- (i) Present value of the gross defined benefit obligation at that date; and
- (ii) The fair value of the plan assets at that date.

Any excess actuarial gains or losses are charged or credited to income over the average remaining service lives of the related employees.

Other post-employment obligations

The Group 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. These obligations are valued annually by independent qualified actuaries.

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 Group recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminating the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without possibility of withdrawal or to providing termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after balance sheet date are discounted to present value.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) 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 Group that gives them significant influence over the Group's affairs and close members of the families of these individuals.
- (ii) Key management personnel, that is those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group, including directors and officers and close members of the families of these individuals.

(k) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, 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 asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. 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 marketing 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 marketing costs in the profit and loss account.

(l) Trade payables

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

(m) Leases

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

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

(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when 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 Group 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.

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(o) Taxation

Taxation on the profit for the year comprises current and deferred income taxes.

Current income tax charges are based on taxable profit for the year, which differs 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 Group's liability for current income tax is calculated at tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred income 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 tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the 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 income 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.

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

Tax assets and liabilities are offset when they arise from the same taxable entity, relate to the same Tax Authority and when the legal right of offset exists.

(p) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

(q) Dividends

Dividend distribution to the company's equity holders is recognised initially as a liability in the Group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are approved by the company's equity holders.

(r) Segment reporting

A business segment is a group of assets and operations engaged in providing products or services that are subject to risks and returns that are different from those of other business segments. 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 segments operating in other economic environments.

(s) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost; any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the profit and loss account over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the balance sheet date.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(t) Share capital

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

(u) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset in one entity and a financial liability or equity of another entity.

Financial assets

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables and available for sale. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and re-evaluates this designation at every reporting date.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the balance sheet date. These are classified as non-current assets. Loans and receivables are classified as long term receivables and trade and other receivables in the balance sheet.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date. These assets are classified as current assets and are included in related companies, and cash and short term investments on the balance sheet.

Other liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. They are included in bank overdrafts, trade and other payables, related companies' balances and long term loans on the balance sheet.

(v) Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with changes in presentation in the current year. In particular, the comparatives have been adjusted or extended to reflect the requirements of new IFRS, as well as, amendments to and interpretations of existing IFRS (Note 2(a)).

Kingston Wharves Limited

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3. Financial Risk Management

The Group'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 Group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the Group's financial performance.

The Group'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 Group regularly reviews its risk management policies and systems to reflect changes in markets, products and emerging best practice.

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. The Board provides guidance for overall risk management, covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

Management seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Group by applying procedures to identify, evaluate and manage these risks, based on guidelines set by the Board.

The Board, through the Audit Committee, oversees how management monitors compliance with the Group's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Group. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by Internal Audit. Internal Audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the Audit Committee.

The most important types of risk are credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and other operational risk. Market risk includes currency risk, interest rate and other price risk.

(a) Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk where one party to a financial instrument fails to discharge an obligation and causes the other party to incur a financial loss. The Group manages its concentrations of credit risk and places its cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions. The Group limits the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. The Group's customer base comprises a number of shipping lines represented by their local agents and numerous other customers in a variety of business sectors. The Group has policies in place to ensure that sales of services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history.

Credit review process

Management performs regular analyses of the ability of customers and other counterparties to meet repayment obligations.

(i) Trade and other receivables

The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. Credit limits are assigned to each customer, which represent the maximum credit allowable without further approval from the Chief Financial Officer and these are reviewed annually. The Group has procedures in place to restrict customer orders to prevent credit limits from being exceeded.

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

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Trade and other receivables (continued)

The Group's credit period for the sale of goods is 21 days. The Group has made a provision in the accounts against receivables that may not be recoverable. This is determined by taking into consideration past default experience, current economic conditions and expected receipts and recoveries once impaired.

(ii) Investments

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

Maximum exposure to credit risk

	Maximum exposure			
	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Credit risk exposures are as follows:				
Investment securities	1,127,755	911,114	711,978	607,028
Trade and other receivables	388,815	274,840	288,872	179,865
Cash	54,340	65,064	33,285	33,868
	<u>1,570,910</u>	<u>1,251,018</u>	<u>1,034,135</u>	<u>820,761</u>

The above table represents a worst case scenario of credit risk exposure to the Group and company at 31 December 2008 and 2007. There was no renegotiation of terms for trade or other receivables during 2008 (2007 – no instances).

(i) Aging analysis of trade receivables that are past due but not impaired

Trade receivables that are less than fifty-nine (59) days past due are not considered impaired. As of 31 December 2008, trade receivables of \$111,256,000 (2007 - \$32,908,000) for the Group and \$90,731,000 (2007 - \$28,423,000) for the company 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 is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
30 to 59 days past due	<u>111,256</u>	<u>32,908</u>	<u>90,731</u>	<u>28,423</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Aging analysis of trade receivables that are past due and are impaired

As of 31 December 2008, trade receivables of \$16,767,000 (2007 - \$708,000) and \$548,000 (2007 - \$548,000) for the Group and company respectively were impaired. The amount of the provision was \$16,767,000 (2007- \$708,000) and \$548,000 (2007 - \$548,000) for the Group and company respectively. The individually impaired receivables mainly relate to customers who are in unexpected difficult economic situations. It was assessed that these receivables would be fully recovered.

The aging of these receivables is as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Over 6 months	16,767	708	548	548

Movements on the provision for impairment of trade receivables are as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At 1 January	708	1,056	548	548
Provision for receivables impairment	16,398	94	-	-
Receivables written off during the year as uncollectible	(234)	-	-	-
Unused amounts reversed	(105)	(442)	-	-
At 31 December	16,767	708	548	548

The creation and release of provision for impaired receivables have been included in expenses 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.

There are no financial assets other than those listed above that were individually impaired.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

Concentrations of risk

(i) Trade receivables

The following table summarises the Group and company's credit exposure for trade receivables at their carrying amounts, as categorised by the concentration of customers:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Top ten customers	282,262	194,765	232,643	148,331
Other	25,941	33,544	21,816	2,513
	308,203	228,309	254,459	150,844
Less: Provision for credit losses	(16,767)	(708)	(548)	(548)
	<u>291,436</u>	<u>227,601</u>	<u>253,911</u>	<u>150,296</u>

The majority of trade receivables are due from foreign domiciled customers with payment made through local agents.

(ii) Debt securities

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Government of Jamaica	80,386	144,473	80,386	144,473
Corporate	1,047,369	766,641	631,592	462,555
	<u>1,127,755</u>	<u>911,114</u>	<u>711,978</u>	<u>607,028</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group 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 Group's liquidity management process, as carried out within the Group and monitored by the Board of Directors, 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) Maintaining committed lines of credit;
- (iv) Optimising cash returns on investment;
- (v) Managing the concentration and profile of debt maturities.

The matching and controlled mismatching of the maturities and interest rates of assets and liabilities is fundamental to the management of the Group. It is unusual for companies ever to be completely matched since business transacted is often of uncertain term and of different types. An unmatched position potentially enhances profitability, but can also increase the risk of loss.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

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 Group and its exposure to changes in interest rates and exchange rates.

Financial liabilities cash flows

The tables below summarise the maturity profile of the Group's and company's financial liabilities at 31 December based on contractual undiscounted payments.

	The Group					
	Within 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Total
	Month	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2008:						
Loans	53,085	112,615	426,232	2,369,064	936,821	3,897,817
Trade and other payables	304,343	3,178	5,033	-	-	312,554
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	357,428	115,793	431,265	2,369,064	936,821	4,210,371

	The Group					
	Within 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over 5	Total
	Month	Months	Months	Years	Years	
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December 2007:						
Loans	32,790	75,327	328,166	1,788,697	1,226,331	3,451,311
Trade and other payables	374,222	7,521	5,331	-	-	387,074
Other	8,757	-	-	-	-	8,757
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	415,769	82,848	333,497	1,788,697	1,226,331	3,847,142

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Financial liabilities cash flows (continued)

	The Company					Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	
As at 31 December 2008:						
Loans	58,125	124,549	469,743	2,508,460	935,152	4,096,029
Trade and other payables	269,036	-	-	-	-	269,036
Other	56,582	-	-	-	-	56,582
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	383,743	124,549	469,743	2,508,460	935,152	4,421,647

	The Company					Total \$'000
	Within 1 Month \$'000	1 to 3 Months \$'000	3 to 12 Months \$'000	1 to 5 Years \$'000	Over 5 Years \$'000	
As at 31 December 2007:						
Loans	37,846	84,297	367,907	1,959,964	1,366,601	3,816,615
Trade and other payables	330,564	-	-	-	-	330,564
Other	58,109	-	3,985	-	-	62,094
Total financial liabilities (contractual maturity dates)	426,519	84,297	371,892	1,959,964	1,366,601	4,209,273

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

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk

The Group takes on exposure to market risk, 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.

There has been no change to the Group's exposure to market risk or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

(i) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group is primarily exposed to such risks arising from its foreign currency transactions in relation to borrowings and accounts held. This is partially offset by its US dollar revenue transactions and its holdings in US dollar cash and other accounts.

The Group 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 Group further manages this risk by maximising foreign currency earnings and holding foreign currency balances.

Kingston Wharves Limited

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31 December 2008

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3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk

The table below summarises the Group and company exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk at 31 December.

	The Group		
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2008:			
Financial Assets			
Investment securities	721,540	406,215	1,127,755
Trade and other receivables	136,371	252,444	388,815
Cash and bank	18,065	36,275	54,340
Total financial assets	875,976	694,934	1,570,910
Financial Liabilities			
Loans	373,542	2,736,712	3,110,254
Trade and other payables	282,388	30,166	312,554
Total financial liabilities	655,930	2,766,878	3,422,808
Net financial position	220,046	(2,071,944)	(1,851,898)
	The Group		
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2007:			
Financial Assets			
Investment securities	504,731	406,383	911,114
Trade and other receivables	125,382	149,458	274,840
Cash and bank	64,575	489	65,064
Total financial assets	694,688	556,330	1,251,018
Financial Liabilities			
Loans	91,443	2,515,333	2,606,776
Trade and other payables	382,225	4,849	387,074
Other	8,757	-	8,757
Total financial liabilities	482,425	2,520,182	3,002,607
Net financial position	212,263	(1,963,852)	(1,751,589)

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Concentrations of currency risk (continued)

	The Company		
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2008:			
Financial Assets			
Investment securities	330,824	381,154	711,978
Trade and other receivables	36,428	252,444	288,872
Cash and bank	1,271	32,014	33,285
Total financial assets	368,523	665,612	1,034,135
Financial Liabilities			
Loans	521,857	2,736,712	3,258,569
Trade and other payables	242,246	26,790	269,036
Other	56,582		56,582
Total financial liabilities	820,685	2,763,502	3,584,187
Net financial position	(452,162)	(2,097,890)	(2,550,052)

	The Company		
	Jamaican\$ J\$'000	US\$ J\$'000	Total J\$'000
At 31 December 2007:			
Financial Assets			
Investment securities	202,364	404,664	607,028
Trade and other receivables	30,407	149,458	179,865
Cash and bank	33,436	432	33,868
Total financial assets	266,207	554,554	820,761
Financial Liabilities			
Loans	262,758	2,515,333	2,778,091
Trade and other payables	325,715	4,849	330,564
Other	62,094	-	62,094
Total financial liabilities	650,567	2,520,182	3,170,749
Net financial position	(384,360)	(1,965,628)	(2,349,988)

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(i) Currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following tables indicate the currencies to which the Group and 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 a 5% appreciation and a 15% depreciation change in foreign currency rates. The sensitivity of the profit was as a result of foreign exchange gains/losses on translation of US dollar-denominated trade receivables and foreign exchange losses/gains on translation of US dollar-denominated borrowings. Profit is more sensitive to movements in Jamaican dollar/US dollar exchange rates in 2008 than 2007 because of the increased amount of US-dollar denominated borrowings. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be on an individual basis.

	The Group			
	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Net Profit	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Net Profit
	2008	2008	2007	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Currency:				
USD	+5	5,558	+5	4,627
USD	-15	(16,673)	-15	(13,882)

	The Company			
	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Net Profit	% Change in Currency Rate	Effect on Net Profit
	2008	2008	2007	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Currency:				
USD	+5	5,627	+5	4,627
USD	-15	(16,882)	-15	(13,882)

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) *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 Group to cash flow interest risk, whereas fixed interest rate instruments expose the Group to fair value interest risk.

The Group's interest rate risk policy requires it to manage interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of fixed and variable rate instruments. The policy also requires it to manage the maturities of interest bearing financial assets and liabilities.

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

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Group						Total \$'000
	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	
At 31 December 2008:							
Assets							
Investment securities	528,717	183,472	415,566	-	-	-	1,127,755
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	388,815	388,815
Cash and bank	54,340	-	-	-	-	-	54,340
Total financial assets	583,057	183,472	415,566	-	-	388,815	1,570,910
Liabilities							
Loans	37,122	64,726	298,528	1,895,251	814,627	-	3,110,254
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	312,554	312,554
Total financial liabilities	37,122	64,726	298,528	1,895,251	814,627	312,554	3,422,808
Total interest repricing gap	545,935	118,746	117,038	(1,895,251)	(814,627)	76,261	(1,851,898)

	The Group						Total \$'000
	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	
At 31 December 2007:							
Assets							
Investment securities	369,201	256,824	207,059	78,030	-	-	911,114
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	274,840	274,840
Cash and bank	64,575	489	-	-	-	-	65,064
Total financial assets	433,776	257,313	207,059	78,030	-	274,840	1,251,018
Liabilities							
Loans	18,812	33,336	251,320	1,289,831	1,013,477	-	2,606,776
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	387,074	387,074
Other	8,757	-	-	-	-	-	8,757
Total financial liabilities	27,569	33,336	251,320	1,289,831	1,013,477	387,074	3,002,607
Total interest repricing gap	406,207	223,977	(44,261)	(1,211,801)	(1,013,477)	(112,234)	(1,751,589)

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

	The Company						
	Within 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Non-	Total
	Month	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	Interest Bearing	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2008:							
Assets							
Investment securities	409,168	103,115	199,695	-	-	-	711,978
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	288,872	288,872
Cash and bank	33,285	-	-	-	-	-	33,285
Total financial assets	442,453	103,115	199,695	-	-	288,872	1,034,135
Liabilities							
Loans	40,310	71,101	327,215	2,006,768	813,175	-	3,258,569
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	269,036	269,036
Other	-	-	-	-	-	56,582	56,582
Total financial liabilities	40,310	71,101	327,215	2,006,768	813,175	325,618	3,584,187
Total interest repricing gap	402,143	32,014	(127,520)	(2,006,768)	(813,175)	(36,746)	(2,550,052)

	The Company						
	Within 1	1 to 3	3 to 12	1 to 5	Over	Non-	Total
	Month	Months	Months	Years	5 Years	Interest Bearing	
\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
At 31 December 2007:							
Assets							
Investment securities	93,001	257,271	161,227	95,529	-	-	607,028
Trade and other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	179,865	179,865
Cash and bank	33,868	-	-	-	-	-	33,868
Total financial assets	126,869	257,271	161,227	95,529	-	179,865	820,761
Liabilities							
Loans	21,673	35,775	238,515	1,451,825	1,030,303	-	2,778,091
Trade and other payables	-	-	-	-	-	330,564	330,564
Other	8,757	-	-	-	-	53,337	62,094
Total financial liabilities	30,430	35,775	238,515	1,451,825	1,030,303	383,901	3,170,749
Total interest repricing gap	96,439	221,496	(77,288)	(1,356,296)	(1,030,303)	(204,036)	(2,349,988)

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(c) Market risk (continued)

(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table indicates the sensitivity to a 5% increase and a 8% decrease in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, on the Group's and company's profit and loss account and stockholders' equity.

The Group's interest rate risk arises from long term foreign currency borrowings. The sensitivity of the profit or loss and equity is the effect of the assumed changes in interest rates on net income based on floating rate borrowings. The correlation of variables will have a significant effect in determining the ultimate impact on market risk, but to demonstrate the impact due to changes in variables, variables had to be on an individual basis. It should be noted that movements in these variables are non-linear.

	The Group and The Company			
	Effect on Net Profit 2008 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2008 \$'000	Effect on Net Profit 2007 \$'000	Effect on Equity 2007 \$'000
Percentage change:				
+5	(5,029)	(5,029)	(6,519)	(6,519)
-8	2,682	2,682	3,477	3,477

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

3. Financial Risk Management (Continued)

(d) Capital management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group'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 as well as meet externally imposed capital requirements. The Board of Directors monitors the return on capital, which the Group defines as net operating income divided by total shareholders' equity and minority interests. The Board of Directors also monitors the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Group monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as total debt divided by total stockholders' equity. Debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current borrowings' as shown in the consolidated balance sheet) less bank overdraft. Total equity is calculated as capital and reserves attributable to company's equity holders as shown in the consolidated balance sheet.

During 2008, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2007, was to maintain the gearing ratio no higher than 75%. The gearing ratios at 31 December 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Total borrowings (Note 25)	3,110,254	2,615,533
Less: bank overdraft (Note 25)	-	(8,757)
Total long term debt	3,110,254	2,606,776
Total stockholders' equity	7,289,040	4,890,156
Gearing ratio (%)	43	53

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

The company and its subsidiaries complied with all externally imposed capital requirements to which they were subjected.

(e) Fair value estimation

The nominal values less impairment provision of trade receivables and payables are assumed to approximate their fair values due to the short term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of financial liabilities is estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rate that is available to the Group for similar financial instruments.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Assumptions 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.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The Group 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.

Depreciable assets

Estimates of the useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment are required in order to apply an adequate rate of transferring the economic benefits embodied in these assets in the relevant periods. The Group applies a variety of methods including the use of certified independent valuers in an effort to arrive at these estimates.

If the estimates of residual value at 31 December 2008 were 10% higher than management's estimates, the depreciation charge would decrease by \$16,252,000 (2007: \$16,285,000).

Income taxes

Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Group recognises liabilities for possible tax issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Were the actual outcome (on the judgement areas) to differ by 10% from management's estimates, the Group would need to decrease the income tax liability by \$5,417,000 and increase the deferred tax liability by \$5,417,000.

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

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

Pension and post-employment benefits

The cost of these benefits and the present value of the pension and the other post-employment liabilities 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 post-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 post-employment 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 investment returns. The Group 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 post-employment benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Group considered interest rate of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid, and 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 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 post-employment benefit costs and credits are based in part on current market conditions.

If the actual health care trend rates for the post employment obligations varied from estimates applied in valuation of the benefits, the consolidated net profit would be an estimated \$3,166,000 lower or \$4,106,000 higher (Note 18). Variations in the other financial assumptions can cause material adjustments in the next financial year, if it is determined that actual experience differed from the estimate (Note 18).

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

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5. Segment Financial Information

The Group is organised into the following business segments:

- (a) Terminal operations - This incorporates the operation of public wharves
- (b) Cold storage operations - This incorporates the provision and installation of cold storage facilities
- (c) Security operations - This incorporates port security services
- (d) Other - Other operations of the Group comprise property rental.

Transactions between the business segments are on normal commercial terms and conditions.

The Group's operations are located at Newport West, Kingston Jamaica.

	Terminal Operations	Cold Storage Operations	Security Operations	Other	Eliminations	Group
Year ended 31 December 2008	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
External operating revenue	2,187,075	276,553	244,416	-	-	2,708,044
Operating revenue from segments	1,512	3,344	48,642	2,939	(56,437)	-
Total revenue	2,188,587	279,897	293,058	2,939	(56,437)	2,708,044
Gross profit	972,725	140,106	114,758	2,564	(7,795)	1,222,358
Other operating income	87,765	60,778	4,422	12,245	(47,469)	117,741
Operating expenses	(477,310)	(108,232)	(92,272)	(26,419)	28,132	(676,101)
Operating profit	583,180	92,652	26,908	(11,610)	(27,132)	663,998
Finance costs						(446,513)
Profit before income tax						217,485
Income tax expense						(51,506)
Profit before minority interest						165,979
Minority interest						(5,274)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the company						160,705
Segment assets	8,566,835	982,048	125,392	2,534,000	(294,015)	11,914,260
Unallocated assets						319,300
Total assets						12,233,560
Segment liabilities	3,584,187	25,152	24,901	10,553	(221,985)	3,422,808
Unallocated liabilities						1,488,859
Total liabilities						4,911,667
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditure (Note 15)	384,344	542	5,634	-	-	390,520
Depreciation (Note 15)	174,183	12,424	3,704	24,876	-	215,187

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

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5. Segment Financial Information (Continued)

Year ended 31 December 2007	Terminal Operations \$'000	Cold Storage Operations \$'000	Security Operations \$'000	Other \$'000	Eliminations \$'000	Group \$'000
External operating revenue	2,013,985	233,033	321,760	-	-	2,568,778
Operating revenue from segments	1,512	3,203	29,590	2,819	(37,124)	-
Total revenue	2,015,497	236,236	351,350	2,819	(37,124)	2,568,778
Gross profit	939,409	127,311	104,530	2,444	(7,533)	1,166,161
Other operating income	70,202	46,962	5,283	10,658	(54,376)	78,729
Operating expenses	(516,232)	(84,519)	(87,545)	(26,206)	30,788	(683,714)
Operating profit	493,379	89,754	22,268	(13,104)	(31,121)	561,176
Finance costs						(150,859)
Profit before income tax						410,317
Income tax expense						(65,575)
Profit before minority interest						344,742
Minority interest						(4,971)
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the company						339,771
Segment assets	6,633,402	695,779	119,358	1,393,363	(303,971)	8,537,931
Unallocated assets						317,046
Total assets						8,854,977
Segment liabilities	3,170,749	16,217	37,796	9,786	(231,941)	3,002,607
Unallocated liabilities						934,635
Total liabilities						3,937,242
Other segment items:						
Capital expenditure (Note 15)	1,215,005	345	7,596	-	-	1,222,946
Depreciation (Note 15)	132,333	12,541	3,158	24,875	-	172,907

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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6. Expenses by Nature

Total direct, administration and other operating expenses:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Advertising and public relations	18,990	38,325	18,990	36,762
Auditors' remuneration				
- current year	5,960	4,451	4,000	2,861
- prior year	789	15	739	-
Depreciation (Note 15)	215,187	172,907	174,183	132,333
Fuel	59,576	41,359	59,576	41,359
Insurance	124,855	115,963	111,222	94,835
Irrecoverable general consumption tax	42,506	37,141	41,921	36,386
Legal and consultation expenses	16,277	18,642	16,111	17,635
Repairs and maintenance	252,342	189,669	235,187	173,264
Security	116,092	208,809	23,636	19,924
Staff costs (Note 7)	748,601	768,669	597,576	604,704
Utilities	202,008	154,699	115,647	95,938
Working ships' equipment	84,523	77,780	84,523	77,780
Terminal transfers	47,423	75,231	47,423	75,231
Information technology	38,311	54,627	38,146	51,348
Other	188,347	128,044	124,292	131,960
	<u>2,161,787</u>	<u>2,086,331</u>	<u>1,693,172</u>	<u>1,592,320</u>

7. Staff Costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Wages and salaries	568,437	627,952	470,941	496,464
Payroll taxes – employer's contributions	58,190	55,828	44,845	42,402
Pension costs – defined benefit plan (Note 18)	20,269	(7,335)	20,269	(7,335)
Other post-employment benefits (Note 18)	12,478	20,448	12,478	20,448
Other	89,227	71,776	49,043	52,725
	<u>748,601</u>	<u>768,669</u>	<u>597,576</u>	<u>604,704</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

(expressed in Jamaican dollars unless otherwise indicated)

7. Staff Cost (Continued)

The average number of persons employed during the year:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 No.	2007 No.	2008 No.	2007 No.
Full time	347	202	146	154
Part time	204	271	186	148
	<u>551</u>	<u>473</u>	<u>332</u>	<u>302</u>

8. Other Operating Income

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Interest income	116,421	77,530	66,429	48,189
Management fees	-	-	21,336	22,013
Other	1,320	1,199	-	-
	<u>117,741</u>	<u>78,729</u>	<u>87,765</u>	<u>70,202</u>

9. Finance Costs

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Interest expense -				
Loans	168,023	63,132	194,093	95,471
Foreign exchange losses, net	278,490	87,727	278,022	87,727
	<u>446,513</u>	<u>150,859</u>	<u>472,115</u>	<u>183,198</u>

Kingston Wharves Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

31 December 2008

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10. Income Tax Expense

Comprising income tax at 33½%:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current tax on profit for the year	102,865	66,716	60,827	22,372
Prior year under provision	542	1,600	-	-
Deferred income tax (Note 27)	(51,901)	(2,741)	(44,970)	7,567
	<u>51,506</u>	<u>65,575</u>	<u>15,857</u>	<u>29,939</u>

The tax on profit differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the basic statutory rate of 33½% as follows:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Profit before tax	<u>217,485</u>	<u>410,317</u>	<u>111,065</u>	<u>310,181</u>
Tax calculated at a tax rate of 33½%	72,495	136,772	37,022	103,394
Adjusted for the effects of:				
Income not allowable for tax purposes	-	(2,880)	-	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	812	1,713	793	1,622
Special tax allowances	(28,291)	(78,067)	(28,291)	(78,067)
Prior year under provision	542	1,600	-	-
Other	5,948	6,437	6,333	2,990
Income tax expense	<u>51,506</u>	<u>65,575</u>	<u>15,857</u>	<u>29,939</u>

11. Profit Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
(a) Net profit is dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:		
Holding company	95,208	280,242
Subsidiaries	<u>65,497</u>	<u>59,529</u>
	<u>160,705</u>	<u>339,771</u>
(b) Retained earnings are dealt with as follows in the financial statements of:		
Holding company	1,085,140	1,112,804
Subsidiaries	<u>319,377</u>	<u>254,103</u>
	<u>1,404,517</u>	<u>1,366,907</u>

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12. Minority Interest

The minority interest is comprised as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	27,579	22,608
Share of net profit of subsidiary	5,274	4,971
	<u>32,853</u>	<u>27,579</u>

13. Earnings Per Stock Unit

Basic earnings per stock unit is calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue during the year.

	2008	2007
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the company (\$'000)	<u>160,705</u>	<u>339,771</u>
Weighted average number of ordinary stock units in issue (thousands)	<u>1,072,650</u>	<u>1,072,650</u>
Basic earnings per stock unit	<u>\$0.15</u>	<u>\$0.32</u>

14. Dividends

Dividends were as follows:

- (a) On 4 July 2008, the company paid a dividend of 3 cents per stock unit to registered equity holders on record as at 23 June 2008.
- (b) On 22 December 2008, the directors declared a second interim dividend of 2 cents per stock unit to registered equity holders on record as of 12 January 2009.

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Ordinary dividends, gross – 5 cents (2007 – 8 cents)	<u>53,632</u>	<u>85,812</u>

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15. Property, Plant and Equipment

	The Group							
	Freehold Land	Plant and Buildings	Machinery and Equipment	Cold Room and Air Conditioning Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Motor Vehicles	Work In Progress	Total
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
	2008							
Cost or Valuation -								
At 31 December 2007	1,559,711	2,894,840	972,681	262,451	265,323	81,753	2,244,491	8,281,250
Additions	-	-	6,980	-	6,176	210	377,154	390,520
Transfers	(23,160)	2,470,624	84,132	-	947	-	(2,532,543)	-
Disposals	-	(22)	(2,849)	-	(740)	(320)	-	(3,931)
Revaluation	1,157,106	1,975,576	-	-	-	-	-	3,132,682
At 31 December 2008	2,693,657	7,341,018	1,060,944	262,451	271,706	81,643	89,102	11,800,521
Depreciation -								
At 31 December 2007	-	445,015	237,971	183,927	151,656	27,283	-	1,045,852
Charge for the year	-	129,867	48,679	9,040	18,093	9,508	-	215,187
Relieved on disposals	-	(22)	(1,536)	-	(669)	(112)	-	(2,339)
On revaluation	-	273,516	-	-	-	-	-	273,516
At 31 December 2008	-	848,376	285,114	192,967	169,080	36,679	-	1,532,216
Net Book Value -								
At 31 December 2008	2,693,657	6,492,642	775,830	69,484	102,626	44,964	89,102	10,268,305
	2007							
Cost or Valuation -								
At 31 December 2006	1,531,308	3,059,715	948,173	262,451	241,671	74,751	1,161,849	7,279,918
Additions	23,343	13,580	5,232	-	21,235	7,369	1,152,187	1,222,946
Transfers	5,060	2,773	19,673	-	2,577	2,479	(32,562)	-
Disposals	-	(181,228)	(397)	-	(160)	(2,846)	(36,983)	(221,614)
At 31 December 2007	1,559,711	2,894,840	972,681	262,451	265,323	81,753	2,244,491	8,281,250
Depreciation -								
At 31 December 2006	-	446,628	188,565	174,886	134,333	20,738	-	965,150
Charge for the year	-	87,239	49,784	9,041	17,452	9,391	-	172,907
Relieved on disposals	-	(88,852)	(378)	-	(129)	(2,846)	-	(92,205)
At 31 December 2007	-	445,015	237,971	183,927	151,656	27,283	-	1,045,852
Net Book Value -								
At 31 December 2007	1,559,711	2,449,825	734,710	78,524	113,667	54,470	2,244,491	7,235,398

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15. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

	COMPANY							Total \$'000
	Freehold Land \$'000	Plant and Buildings \$'000	Machinery and Equipment \$'000	Cold Room and Air Conditioning Equipment \$'000	Furniture and Fixtures \$'000	Motor Vehicles \$'000	Work in Progress \$'000	
	2008							
Cost or Valuation -								
At 31 December 2007	1,061,711	1,695,139	959,049	18,682	255,871	71,505	2,244,491	6,306,448
Additions	-	-	1,633	-	5,347	210	377,154	384,344
Transfers	(23,160)	2,470,624	84,132	-	947	-	(2,532,543)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(320)	-	(320)
Revaluation	704,106	849,336	-	-	-	-	-	1,553,442
At 31 December 2008	1,742,657	5,015,099	1,044,814	18,682	262,165	71,395	89,102	8,243,914
Depreciation -								
At 31 December 2007	-	215,129	229,455	2,562	146,210	23,584	-	616,940
Charge for the year	-	101,405	46,717	1,240	17,093	7,728	-	174,183
Relieved on disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(112)	-	(112)
On revaluation	-	64,728	-	-	-	-	-	64,728
At 31 December 2008	-	381,262	276,172	3,802	163,303	31,200	-	855,739
Net Book Value -								
At 31 December 2008	1,742,657	4,633,837	768,642	14,880	98,862	40,195	89,102	7,388,175
2007								
Cost or Valuation -								
At 31 December 2006	1,033,308	1,860,014	934,886	18,682	232,209	68,905	1,161,849	5,309,853
Additions	23,343	13,580	4,490	-	21,085	320	1,152,187	1,215,005
Transfer	5,060	2,773	19,673	-	2,577	2,479	(32,562)	-
Disposals	-	(181,228)	-	-	-	(199)	(36,983)	(218,410)
At 31 December 2007	1,061,711	1,695,139	959,049	18,682	255,871	71,505	2,244,491	6,306,448
Depreciation -								
At 31 December 2006	-	245,205	181,321	1,322	129,638	16,172	-	573,658
Charge for the year	-	58,776	48,134	1,240	16,572	7,611	-	132,333
Relieved on disposals	-	(88,852)	-	-	-	(199)	-	(89,051)
At 31 December 2007	-	215,129	229,455	2,562	146,210	23,584	-	616,940
Net Book Value -								
At 31 December 2007	1,061,711	1,480,010	729,594	16,120	109,661	47,921	2,244,491	5,689,508

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15. Property, Plant and Equipment (Continued)

- (a) Freehold land of the Group was revalued as at 31 December 2008 on the basis of open market value by D.C. Tavares and Finson Reality Limited, independent qualified valuers. The freehold plant and buildings of the Group were also revalued as at 31 December 2008 on the depreciated replacement cost basis which approximates fair value, by Stoppi, Cairney and Bloomfield, quantity surveyors and construction cost consultants. The carrying value of these assets has been adjusted upwards and the increase in value net of deferred income taxes has been recognised in capital reserves (Note 23).
- (b) A fixed charge totalling US\$26.6 million has been placed over the fixed assets of the company as well as a mortgage totalling \$300 million over premises located at Ashenheim Road and certain equipment in keeping with the terms of certain loan agreements (Note 26).
- (c) Additions to property, plant and equipment include \$35,499,000 (2007- \$149,566,000), representing borrowing costs capitalised during the year.
- (d) If freehold land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Cost	709,100	709,100
Accumulated depreciation	(34,229)	(29,196)
Net book value	<u>674,871</u>	<u>679,904</u>

16. Investments in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries comprise:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Harbour Cold Stores Limited	13,335	13,335
Security Administrators Limited	6	6
Western Storage Limited	16,301	16,301
Western Terminals Limited	46,039	46,039
Kingston Terminal Operators Limited	50	50
	<u>75,731</u>	<u>75,731</u>

17. Recoverable from Special Reserve Fund

The Port Authority of Jamaica requires the company to allocate 16% of wharfage collected to a special reserve. This reserve, that was created in 1976 can only be utilised for retroactive labour costs and special expenditure in accordance with directives from The Port Authority of Jamaica and must be represented by cash, deposits or easily realisable securities. The interest earned on the investments representing the reserve may be used by the company in the furtherance of its business.

The recoverable from the special reserve fund represents the amount spent in excess of the balance of the reserve and is recoverable from future collection of wharfage allocated to the reserve. A total of \$23,028,000 (2007 - \$25,160,000) was allocated to the reserve during the year.

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17. Recoverable from Special Reserve Fund (Continued)

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Balance at 1 January	47,402	54,848
Special deferred expenditure	-	16,657
Severance payments	43,970	-
Donations and security related costs	450	1,057
16% of wharfage collections for year	<u>(23,028)</u>	<u>(25,160)</u>
Balance at 31 December	<u>68,794</u>	<u>47,402</u>
This comprises:		
Special deferred expenditure	16,657	16,657
Donations and security related costs	8,167	13,796
Severance payments	<u>43,970</u>	<u>16,949</u>
	<u>68,794</u>	<u>47,402</u>

Special deferred expenditure represents amounts recoverable from The Port Authority of Jamaica in relation to contributions in favour of a director.

The balance at 31 December represents the excess of amounts that are to be recovered from future wharfage collections. The current portion of this amount is not determined because wharfage revenues for 2009 are not known.

18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Balance sheet (asset)/obligations for:		
Pension benefits	(312,355)	(303,068)
Other post-employment benefits	<u>86,289</u>	<u>81,909</u>
Profit and loss account for (Note 7):		
Pension benefits	20,269	(7,335)
Other post-employment benefits	<u>12,478</u>	<u>20,448</u>
	<u>32,747</u>	<u>13,113</u>

(a) Pension benefits

The Group participates in a joint contributory defined benefit pension scheme which is fully funded. The scheme is open to all permanent employees of the Group and is administered by trustees. Under the scheme, retirement benefits are based on average salary during the five years preceding retirement. The scheme is funded by employee contributions at 5% and employer contribution of 10% of salary, as recommended by independent actuaries.

The assets of the scheme are held independently of the Group's assets in a separate trustee-administered fund. The scheme is valued by independent actuaries annually using the projected unit credit method. The latest actuarial valuation was carried out as at 31 December 2008. Additionally, the plan is valued by independent actuaries triennially to determine the adequacy of funding. The latest such valuation being as at 31 December 2005 revealed that the scheme was adequately funded as at that date.

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(a) Pension benefits (continued)

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

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Fair value of plan assets	(1,042,669)	(993,506)
Present value of funded obligations	488,503	493,807
	<u>(554,166)</u>	<u>(499,699)</u>
Unrecognised actuarial gains	150,770	196,631
Unrecognised amount due to limitation	91,041	-
Asset in the balance sheet	<u>(312,355)</u>	<u>(303,068)</u>

The movement in the defined benefit asset recognised in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	(303,068)	(268,719)
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account (Note 7)	20,269	(7,335)
Contributions paid	<u>(29,556)</u>	<u>(27,014)</u>
At end of year	<u>(312,355)</u>	<u>(303,068)</u>

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

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Current service cost	19,062	21,285
Interest cost	65,875	59,991
Expected return on plan assets	(119,815)	(86,580)
Net actuarial gain recognised in year	(14,669)	(2,031)
Change in disallowed assets	91,041	-
Gains on curtailment/settlement	<u>(21,225)</u>	<u>-</u>
Included in staff costs (Note 7)	<u>20,269</u>	<u>(7,335)</u>

Of the total charge, \$13,433,000 (2007 - \$12,430,000) and \$6,836,000 (2007 - credit of \$19,765,000) were included in the cost of sales and administration expenses, respectively.

The actual return on plan assets was \$39,264,000 (2007 - \$114,792,000).

Expected contributions to post-employment benefit plans for the year ending 31 December 2009 are \$30,000,000.

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(a) Pension benefits (continued)

The movement in the fair value of plan assets for the year is as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	(993,506)	(852,877)
Expected return on plan assets	(119,815)	(86,580)
Actuarial gains	80,551	(28,212)
Contributions - total	(53,253)	(49,292)
Benefits paid	<u>43,354</u>	<u>23,455</u>
At end of year	<u>(1,042,669)</u>	<u>(993,506)</u>

The movement in the present value of the funded obligations is as follows:

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	493,807	472,473
Interest cost	65,875	59,991
Current service cost	33,525	34,796
Voluntary contributions	9,233	8,767
Benefits paid	(43,354)	(23,455)
Gain on curtailment/settlement	(21,225)	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations	<u>(49,358)</u>	<u>(58,765)</u>
At end of year	<u>488,503</u>	<u>493,807</u>

The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2008	2007
Discount rate	16.0%	13.0%
Expected return on plan assets	15.0%	10.0%
Future salary increases	11.5%	9.0%
Future pension increases	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>4.0%</u>

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(a) Pension benefits (Continued)

Plan assets are comprised as follows:

	2008		2007	
	\$'000	%	\$'000	%
Quoted equities	125,663	12.0	274,275	27.6
Real estate	49,649	4.8	48,940	4.9
Government of Jamaica securities	433,974	41.6	336,930	33.9
Repurchase agreements	300,265	28.8	236,160	23.8
Leases	29,743	2.9	15,397	1.6
Other	103,375	9.9	81,804	8.2
	<u>1,042,669</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>993,506</u>	<u>100.0</u>

The pension plan assets include the company's ordinary stock units with a fair value of \$48,000,000 (2007 – \$75,600,000).

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.

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2006 \$'000	2005 \$'000	2004 \$'000
As at 31 December					
Fair value of plan assets	(1,042,669)	(993,506)	(852,877)	(676,227)	(637,921)
Present value of defined benefit obligations	<u>488,503</u>	<u>493,807</u>	<u>472,473</u>	<u>357,042</u>	<u>344,172</u>
Surplus	<u>(554,166)</u>	<u>(499,699)</u>	<u>(380,404)</u>	<u>(319,185)</u>	<u>(293,749)</u>
Experience adjustments on plan assets	<u>(80,551)</u>	<u>28,212</u>	<u>74,875</u>	<u>(42,884)</u>	<u>101,986</u>
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	<u>8,764</u>	<u>(8,285)</u>	<u>47,877</u>	<u>(38,919)</u>	<u>(5,000)</u>

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(a) Pension benefits (Continued)

The average expected remaining working life of the employees is 13 years (2007 – 13 years).

The in-service rates (number of occurrences per 1000 members) are as follows:

Age	Withdrawals from service		Ill-health retirements	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
25	50	147	0.0	0.0
30	35	99	0.2	0.2
35	20	45	0.3	0.4
40	10	17	0.5	0.8
45	0	7	1.2	1.8
50	0	0	2.8	3.6
55	0	0	5.8	10.0
60	0	0	0.0	0.0

Mortality rate

Assumptions regarding future mortality experience are set based on advice, published statistics and experience. Post employment mortality for active members and mortality for pensioners are based on the PA(90) Tables for Pensioners (British mortality tables) with ages reduced by 6 years.

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(b) Other post-employment benefits

The Group operates an insured health plan and an insured group life plan. The members and liabilities of a self insured health plan operated by the company were transferred to the insured group health plan effective 1 January 2006. The method of accounting and the frequency of valuations for these plans are similar to those used for the pension scheme.

In addition to the assumptions used for the pension scheme, the main actuarial assumption is a long term increase in health costs of 15% per year (2007 - 12%) for the insured group health plan. The insured group life plan assumes a salary rate increase of 11.5% per year (2007 - 9.0%).

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

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of unfunded obligations	159,279	106,562
Unrecognised actuarial losses	<u>(72,990)</u>	<u>(24,653)</u>
Liability in the balance sheet	<u>86,289</u>	<u>81,909</u>

The movement in the defined benefit obligations during the year is as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	81,909	65,548
Amounts recognised in the profit and loss account (Note 7)	12,478	20,448
Contributions paid	<u>(8,098)</u>	<u>(4,087)</u>
	<u>86,289</u>	<u>81,909</u>

The movement in the present value of the unfunded obligations is as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Present value at start of year	106,562	97,363
Interest cost	15,891	12,263
Current service cost	7,198	6,586
Benefits paid	<u>(8,098)</u>	<u>(4,223)</u>
Gain on curtailment/settlement	<u>(14,292)</u>	-
Actuarial losses on obligations	<u>52,018</u>	<u>(5,427)</u>
Present value at end of year	<u>159,279</u>	<u>106,562</u>

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18. Retirement Benefit Asset and Obligations (Continued)

(b) Other post-employment benefits (Continued)

The amount recognised in the profit and loss account is as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000
Current service cost	7,198	6,586
Interest cost	15,891	12,127
Gain on curtailment	(14,292)	-
Net actuarial losses recognised	<u>3,681</u>	<u>1,735</u>
Included in staff costs (Note 7)	<u>12,478</u>	<u>20,448</u>

The total charge of \$12,478,000 (2007 - \$20,448,000) was included in administration expenses.

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

	Increase	Decrease
	\$'000	\$'000
Effect on the aggregate of the current service cost and interest cost	4,106	3,166
Effect on the defined benefit obligation	<u>22,694</u>	<u>17,967</u>

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

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
As at 31 December					
Present value of unfunded obligations	<u>159,279</u>	<u>106,562</u>	<u>97,363</u>	<u>77,574</u>	<u>52,204</u>
Experience adjustments	<u>39,460</u>	<u>4,537</u>	<u>14,977</u>	<u>17,107</u>	<u>15,866</u>

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19. Related Party Transactions

- (a) During the year the Group had normal business transactions with related parties with which there are common directors, as follows:

(i) Revenue earned from sales of services

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	22,848	22,013
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships	1,449,357	1,285,272	1,136,907	998,487
	<u>1,449,357</u>	<u>1,285,272</u>	<u>1,159,755</u>	<u>1,020,500</u>

Services provided to related parties are negotiated on a cost-plus basis. Services are sold on basis of the price lists in force with non-related parties.

(ii) Interest income earned

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships	18,933	18,040	6,125	7,631

(iii) Purchases of goods and services

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	48,642	33,293
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships	126,369	138,388	133,498	138,388
	<u>126,369</u>	<u>138,388</u>	<u>182,140</u>	<u>171,681</u>

Services are bought from related parties on the basis of the prices prevailing in the market.

(iv) Interest paid

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Fellow subsidiaries	-	-	26,133	32,363

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19. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(a) Transactions with related companies (continued)

(v) Key management compensation

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Salaries and other short term employee benefits	64,699	59,939	47,759	44,206
Payroll taxes – employer's contributions	5,927	5,241	4,402	3,849
Pension benefits	5,171	5,216	4,140	4,276
Other	5,927	4,754	4,258	3,918
	<u>81,724</u>	<u>75,150</u>	<u>60,559</u>	<u>56,249</u>
Directors' emoluments –				
Fees	6,909	8,630	6,717	8,438
Management remuneration (included above)	<u>21,831</u>	<u>21,181</u>	<u>21,207</u>	<u>21,181</u>

(b) Year-end balances with related parties arising from sales/purchases of services:

(i) Due from related companies	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Subsidiaries	-	-	11,255	1,541
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships (Note 20)	<u>243,810</u>	<u>200,849</u>	<u>231,774</u>	<u>146,977</u>
	<u>243,810</u>	<u>200,849</u>	<u>243,029</u>	<u>148,518</u>

(ii) Payable to related companies:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Subsidiaries	-	-	56,582	53,337
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships (Note 28)	<u>62,441</u>	<u>77,170</u>	<u>62,441</u>	<u>77,170</u>
	<u>62,441</u>	<u>77,170</u>	<u>119,023</u>	<u>130,507</u>

Included in the amount due to subsidiaries is \$32,900,000 (2007 - \$32,900,000), representing funds being held on deposit for a subsidiary (Note 21).

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19. Related Party Transactions and Balances (Continued)

(b) Year-end balances with related parties are as follows (continued):

(iii) Short term investments

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships	177,994	171,147	102,824	106,251

These investments currently attract interest at rates between 6.0% and 11.3% per annum (2007 – 6.5% and 11.8%) and have an average maturity of thirty days (Note 21).

(iv) Bank balances

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Companies controlled by directors/members and related by virtue of common directorships	45,477	44,563	25,981	33,757

The bank balances with related parties comprise foreign currency savings accounts which currently attract interest of 1.7% (2007 – 2%) (Note 21).

20. Trade and Other Receivables

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Trade receivables	291,436	227,601	253,911	150,296
Prepayments	7,886	5,702	5,355	3,758
Other receivables	89,493	41,537	18,351	24,270
	<u>388,815</u>	<u>274,840</u>	<u>277,617</u>	<u>178,324</u>

Trade and other receivables are shown net of provision for impairment of \$16,767,000 (2007 - \$708,000) for the Group and \$548,000 (2007 - \$548,000) for the company.

Trade receivables include amounts receivable from related parties totalling \$243,810,000 (2007 - \$200,849,000) for the Group and \$231,774,000 (2007 - \$146,977,000) for the company (Note 19).

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21. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Note	The Group		The Company	
		2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Short term investments		1,127,755	911,114	711,978	607,028
Less: Investments held for subsidiary	19	-	-	(32,900)	(32,900)
Short term deposits included in cash and cash equivalents		1,127,755	911,114	679,078	574,128
Cash and bank		54,340	65,064	33,285	33,868
Bank overdraft	25	-	(8,757)	-	(8,757)
		<u>1,182,095</u>	<u>967,421</u>	<u>712,363</u>	<u>599,239</u>

The weighted average effective interest rate on short term investments was 11.3% per annum (2007 – 11.8%). These short term investments have an average maturity of 90 days.

Included in cash and bank are foreign currency saving accounts which currently attract interest of 1.7% (2007 – 2%).

Short term investments include amounts placed with related parties of \$177,994,000 (2007 - \$171,147,000) and \$102,824,000 (2007 - \$106,251,000) (Note 19).

Cash and bank include amounts placed with related parties of \$45,477,000 (2007 - \$44,563,000) and \$25,981,000 (2007 - \$33,757,000) (Note 19).

The bank overdraft for the company is unsecured and attracted interest at 19.25% per annum.

22. Share Capital

	Number of Stock Units '000	Ordinary Stock Units \$'000	Total \$'000
At 31 December 2007	<u>1,072,650</u>	<u>291,648</u>	<u>291,648</u>
At 31 December 2008	<u>1,072,650</u>	<u>291,648</u>	<u>291,648</u>

The total authorised number of ordinary shares is 1,150,000,000 units. All issued shares are fully paid.

The no par shares in issue comprise the stated capital of the company.

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23. Capital Reserves

Capital reserves comprise:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Realised gain on sale of assets	30,188	30,188	5	5
Capital distributions received	3,612	3,612	3,612	3,612
Capitalisation of profits	130,325	130,325	-	-
Unrealised surplus on revaluation of property, plant and equipment	6,304,281	3,445,117	3,255,608	1,766,894
Capitalisation of Asset Replacement Reserve (Note 24 (a))	218,707	206,128	218,707	206,128
Capitalisation of Depreciation Reserve	66	66	10	10
Arising on consolidation	3,419	3,419	-	-
Deferred taxation	(1,306,311)	(738,958)	(624,905)	(363,369)
	<u>5,384,287</u>	<u>3,079,897</u>	<u>2,853,037</u>	<u>1,613,280</u>

24. Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves

The Port Authority of Jamaica authorised the creation of a special reserve to be provided through the tariff, for the replacement and/or rehabilitation of the wharf facilities. A total of \$66,701,000 to be recovered from the tariff over a five-year period, April 1998 to April 2003, was approved to meet the shortfall in the accumulated needs of the Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Reserve (the Reserve Fund). A further annually recurring sum of \$12,579,000 was also approved to meet the annual needs of the Reserve Fund.

The requirement for the Reserve Fund became effective in April 1998 with the introduction of the new tariff rate structure approved by the Port Authority of Jamaica.

The Port Authority of Jamaica also stipulated that the depreciation charge on the historical cost of property, plant and equipment be matched with amounts placed in a Depreciation Reserve.

The Authority requires that both the Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation and the Depreciation Reserves be represented by a Fund consisting of cash, deposits or highly liquid securities (Note 21). The net interest arising on such Funds should be transferred to the Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves, respectively.

During 2001 the Port Authority of Jamaica approved the capitalisation of \$158,967,000 from the Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation (ARR) Reserve for capital expenditure already incurred by the company and \$453,000 from the Depreciation Fund in respect of assets retired during the year by the company and its subsidiary, Western Terminals Limited. The ARR Reserve Fund balance of \$155,812,000 as at 31 December 2003 was fully utilised by this capitalisation. A final amount of \$3,155,000 was capitalised during 2004 fully utilising the 2001 approved amounts.

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24. Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves (Continued)

During 2004, the Port Authority of Jamaica approved the capitalisation of an additional \$274,135,000 from the ARR Reserve Fund for capital expenditure already incurred by the company. At the end of 2004 the balance in the ARR Reserve Fund was fully utilised and an amount of \$264,711,000 was available for set off against future amounts. A further approval was given by the Port Authority of Jamaica to offset this amount against the restricted funds under the Depreciation Reserve (Note 24(c)).

During 2006, the Port Authority of Jamaica approved the payment of US\$26.6 million from the Asset Replacement Rehabilitation Funds, representing full recovery of the costs associated with the berths 8 and 9 expansion programme.

The balance of the reserves comprises:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Reserve	-	-	-	-
Depreciation Reserve	208,588	151,704	207,252	150,591
	<u>208,588</u>	<u>151,704</u>	<u>207,252</u>	<u>150,591</u>

The movement in each category of reserves was as follows:

(a) Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Reserve

	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	-	-
Transfers from profit and loss account during the year	12,579	12,579
Transfer to capital reserves - utilised for capital expansion (Note 23)	(12,579)	(12,579)
At end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Depreciation Reserve

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
At beginning of year	151,704	109,573	150,591	108,650
Transfer from retained earnings (net interest)	56,884	42,131	56,661	41,941
At end of year	<u>208,588</u>	<u>151,704</u>	<u>207,252</u>	<u>150,591</u>

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24. Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation and Depreciation Reserves (Continued)

(b) Depreciation Reserve (Continued)

The total historical depreciation reserve for the purposes of the Port Authority of Jamaica's requirements includes accumulated depreciation reflected under property, plant and equipment (Note 15) for the Group of \$1,014,066,000 (2007 - \$797,674,000) and \$1,011,194,000 (2007 - \$795,079,000) for the company.

(c) Value of Reserve Funds Represented by Cash and Short Term Investments

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Depreciation reserve	208,588	151,704	207,252	150,591
Accumulated historical cost depreciation	1,014,066	797,674	1,011,194	795,079
Less: Approved disbursements	<u>(387)</u>	<u>(387)</u>	<u>(52)</u>	<u>(52)</u>
	1,222,267	948,991	1,218,394	945,618
Add: Capitalisation of Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Reserve	9,424	9,424	9,424	9,424
Less: Advance from Depreciation Fund approved by The Port Authority of Jamaica	(274,135)	(274,135)	(274,135)	(274,135)
Less: Portion of advance from Asset Replacement/Rehabilitation Fund approved by The Port Authority of Jamaica	<u>(957,556)</u>	<u>(684,280)</u>	<u>(953,683)</u>	<u>(680,907)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

25. Borrowings

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Non-current				
Long term loans (Note 26)	<u>2,709,878</u>	<u>2,338,457</u>	<u>2,819,943</u>	<u>2,482,129</u>
Current				
Bank overdraft (Note 21)	-	8,757	-	8,757
Current portion of long term loans (Note 26)	<u>400,376</u>	<u>268,319</u>	<u>438,626</u>	<u>295,962</u>
	<u>400,376</u>	<u>277,076</u>	<u>438,626</u>	<u>304,719</u>
	<u>3,110,254</u>	<u>2,615,533</u>	<u>3,258,569</u>	<u>2,786,848</u>

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26. Long Term Loans

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
(a) Port Authority of Jamaica	1,480	1,480	1,480	1,480
(b) Port Authority of Jamaica	1,453	1,453	-	-
(c) Harbour Cold Stores Limited	-	-	149,768	172,768
(d) Development Bank of Jamaica/Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited	-	3,213	-	3,213
(e) Development Bank of Jamaica/First Global Bank Limited	300,000	-	300,000	-
(f) Development Bank of Jamaica /FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	39,242	53,877	39,242	53,877
(g) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	31,367	-	31,367	-
(h) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	12,124	25,706	12,124	25,706
(i) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	505,153	524,855	505,153	524,855
(j) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	96,877	113,599	96,877	113,599
(k) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	144,534	166,492	144,534	166,492
(l) FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited	1,978,024	1,716,101	1,978,024	1,716,101
	<u>3,110,254</u>	<u>2,606,776</u>	<u>3,258,569</u>	<u>2,778,091</u>
Less: Current portion (Note 25)	<u>(400,376)</u>	<u>(268,319)</u>	<u>(438,626)</u>	<u>(295,962)</u>
	<u>2,709,878</u>	<u>2,338,457</u>	<u>2,819,943</u>	<u>2,482,129</u>

- (a) These loans, which are interest free and unsecured, were obtained to build the security wall and are repayable only if the wharf is sold.
- (b) This comprises a loan from the Port Authority of Jamaica, which represents partial cost of construction of a security wall. This interest-free loan is repayable to the Port Authority of Jamaica only in the event of the asset being sold.
- (c) This represents a \$194 million draw down on a \$200 million loan facility. The loan is unsecured and attracts interest at 13%. The principal is repayable over a seven-year period with a one year moratorium on principal repayment. Repayment commenced in 2007.
- (d) This represents a demand loan granted by the Development Bank of Jamaica through the Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Limited for the company's capital expenditure program. This loan is unsecured and the interest rate is fixed at 12.5% per annum for the life of the loan. The loan was fully repaid in 2008.
- (e) This represents a demand loan granted by the Development Bank of Jamaica through First Global Bank Limited for the company's capital expenditure program. The interest rate is fixed at 11.85% per annum for the life of the loan. There is a two year moratorium on principal repayment thereafter, payments are to be amortised over sixty months at \$6,651,000 per month.

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26. Long Term Loans (Continued)

- (f) This represents a loan granted by the Development Bank of Jamaica through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited. Interest is set at the Development Bank of Jamaica's lending rate plus 2.5% per annum. The principal is repayable in thirty-one equal monthly consecutive instalments of \$1,220,000 plus interest with one final payment of principal of \$218,000 plus interest. Last payment is due October 2011.
- (g) This represents a loan of \$32 million granted by the Development Bank of Jamaica through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited. Interest rate is fixed at 11.85% per annum. The principal is repayable in eighty-three monthly instalments of \$382,300,000.
- (h) This represents a credit facility through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited towards the company's capital expenditure program. Interest is computed based on US six-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per year. The loan will be repaid over forty equal monthly installments of US\$95,000 per month, plus one final payment of US\$2,483,000. Principal payments plus interest are to commence thirty days after date of final drawdown on the facility. Last Payment due May 2012.
- (i) This represents a US\$2.4 million loan through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited towards the company's capital expenditure program. Interest is computed based on US six-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per year. The loan is to be repaid by way of forty two equal monthly principal payments of US\$29,000. The last payment is due June 8, 2012.
- (j) This represents a US\$3.5 million loan facility through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited towards the company's capital expenditure program. Interest is computed based on US six-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per year. The loan is to be repaid by way of thirty eight equal monthly principal payments of US\$49,000 plus interest. The last payment is due January 30, 2012.
- (k) This represents a US\$3.5 million loan facility through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited towards the company's capital expenditure program. Interest is computed based on US six-month LIBOR plus 2.75% per year. The loan is to be repaid by way of forty one equal monthly principal payments of US\$49,000 plus interest. Repayments commenced February 2006.
- (l) This represents a credit facility of US\$26.6 million through FirstCaribbean International Bank (Jamaica) Limited towards the company's capital expenditure program. Interest is computed based on US six-month LIBOR plus 2.75%. The loan principal is payable by fifty nine monthly payments of US\$211,000. On December 01, 2013 the principal balance of US\$12,666,666.74 will either be in full or alternately rolled for a further period under mutual consent.

The loan facility with First Global Bank Limited (e) above is secured by a mortgage over property located at 1 Ashenheim Road and a bill of sale over certain pieces of machinery. Security for the loan facilities with FirstCaribbean Bank (Jamaica) Limited (f)-(l) above, is a registered demand debenture providing fixed and floating charges over the company's fixed and floating assets stamped to cover US\$ 26.6 million (Note 15).

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27. Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income taxes are calculated on all temporary differences under the liability method using a tax rate of 33½%.

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Balance sheet (assets)/liabilities for:				
Deferred income tax assets	(1,183)	(49)	-	-
Deferred income tax liabilities	<u>1,369,312</u>	<u>852,726</u>	<u>741,492</u>	<u>524,926</u>
Net deferred income tax liabilities	<u>1,368,129</u>	<u>852,677</u>	<u>741,492</u>	<u>524,926</u>

The movement in the net deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year is as follows:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	2008	2007	2008	2007
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Net liabilities at beginning of year	852,677	876,869	524,926	538,810
Credited to stockholders' equity on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	(21,451)	-	(21,451)
Charge to stockholders equity on revaluation of property, plant and equipment (Note 23)	567,353	-	261,536	-
Profit and loss account (Note 10)	<u>(51,901)</u>	<u>(2,741)</u>	<u>(44,970)</u>	<u>7,567</u>
Net liabilities at end of year	<u>1,368,129</u>	<u>852,677</u>	<u>741,492</u>	<u>524,926</u>

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27. Deferred Income Tax (Continued)

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets -				
Vacation leave accrual	5,644	4,545	4,000	3,870
Other payables	527	335	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	28,763	27,303	28,763	27,303
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	106,606	33,853	106,606	33,853
Tax losses	2,020	2,694	-	-
Interest payable	3,893	2,312	3,893	2,312
	<u>147,453</u>	<u>71,042</u>	<u>143,262</u>	<u>67,338</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities -				
Property, plant and equipment	1,402,317	815,715	778,324	488,766
Interest receivable	9,147	6,981	2,312	2,475
Retirement benefit asset	104,118	101,023	104,118	101,023
	<u>1,515,582</u>	<u>923,719</u>	<u>884,754</u>	<u>592,264</u>

The deferred tax (credit)/charge in the profit and loss account comprises the following temporary differences:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Vacation leave accrual	(1,099)	(2,280)	(130)	(2,570)
Other payables	(192)	79	-	-
Employee benefit obligations	(1,460)	(5,454)	(1,460)	(5,454)
Unrealised foreign exchange losses	(72,753)	(17,186)	(72,753)	(17,186)
Tax losses	674	1,412	-	-
Interest payable	(1,581)	6,180	(1,581)	6,180
Property, plant and equipment	19,248	6,461	28,021	14,901
Interest receivable	2,166	(3,403)	(163)	246
Retirement benefit asset	3,096	11,450	3,096	11,450
	<u>(51,901)</u>	<u>(2,741)</u>	<u>(44,970)</u>	<u>7,567</u>

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27. Deferred Income Tax (Continued)

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority.

The offset amounts shown in the balance sheet include the following:

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Deferred income tax assets to be recovered -				
After more than 12 months	137,389	63,850	135,369	61,156
Within 12 months	10,064	7,192	7,893	6,182
	<u>147,453</u>	<u>71,042</u>	<u>143,262</u>	<u>67,338</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities to be extinguished -				
After more than 12 months	1,506,435	916,738	882,442	589,789
Within 12 months	9,147	6,981	2,312	2,475
	<u>1,515,582</u>	<u>923,719</u>	<u>884,754</u>	<u>592,264</u>
	<u>1,368,129</u>	<u>852,677</u>	<u>741,492</u>	<u>524,926</u>

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been provided for on the withholding and other taxes that would be payable on the undistributed earnings of certain subsidiaries to the extent that such earnings are permanently reinvested. Such undistributed earnings totalled \$319,377,000 at 31 December 2008 (2007 - \$254,103,000) (Note 11).

28. Trade and Other Payables

	The Group		The Company	
	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2007 \$'000
Trade payables	55,114	54,497	50,628	53,493
Other payables and accruals	257,440	332,577	218,408	277,071
	<u>312,554</u>	<u>387,074</u>	<u>269,036</u>	<u>330,564</u>

Trade and other payables include amounts payable to related parties totalling \$62,441,000 (2007 - \$77,170,000) for the Group and the company (Note 19).

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29. Capital Commitments

At 31 December 2008, the outstanding capital commitments for the Group relate to the berths 8 and 9 redevelopment project. The total estimated cost of the project is US\$32.6 million and as at 31 December 2008 the outstanding commitment is approximately US\$1.5 million.

31. Litigation

The company and its subsidiaries are subject to various claims, disputes and legal proceedings, in the normal course of business. Provision is made for such matters when, in the opinion of management and its legal counsel, it is probable that a payment will be made by the Group, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

In respect of claims asserted against the Group which have not been provided for, management is of the opinion that such claims are either without merit, can be successfully defended or will result in exposure to the Group which is immaterial to both financial position and results of operations. The Group is not currently involved in any significant litigation other than that noted below.

Legal action was brought against Kingston Wharves Limited by companies involved in stevedoring activities at Port Bustamante. The plaintiffs are seeking a declaration that the company's stated intention to take over all the stevedoring activities on Berths 1-9 is in breach of the Fair Competition Act and is therefore illegal. These are not monetary claims and if the plaintiffs succeed in obtaining a judgement against the company, it is not likely that the outcome will have a negative impact on the company's operations. As at balance sheet date judgement had not been decided.

Pursuant with an agreement with one of its customers, a subsidiary within the Group performed inspection services on behalf of a customer. It was determined that a vessel that was inspected by this subsidiary's representative may have, at a later date, violated the regulations of a territory visited after departing Jamaica.

It is not determined whether the possible breach occurred before or after the inspection. No claim has been raised against the subsidiary in relation to the matter.

32. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In assessing the fair value of financial instruments, the Group uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date. The estimated fair values have been determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, considerable judgement is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value.

- (a) The fair values of the Group's financial instruments were estimated at the face value, less any estimated credit adjustments. The carrying values of financial assets and liabilities with a maturity of less than one year are estimated to approximate their fair values. These financial assets and liabilities are cash and bank balances, trade receivables and payables, related companies balances and bank overdrafts.
- (b) The carrying values of long term loans closely approximate amortised cost, which is estimated to be their fair value as they attract terms and conditions available in the market for similar transactions.