



SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009.

The Directors are pleased to present the audited financial statements of the Group for the year ended September 30, 2009.

Profit before tax for the year was \$161.8 million compared with \$114.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2008, an increase of 41.9%.

The Turnover for the year at \$432.4 million, increased by \$38.6 million or 9.8% over the previous year's figure of \$393.8 million. This resulted from increases in both prices and the change in the distribution arrangement during the year. The Cost of Sales in contrast rose by \$3.8 million or 1.6%, from \$230.9 million to \$234.7 million.

Selling and Promotions Expenses decreased by 3.9% for the year due to the arrangement in distributorship. Administrative Expenses of \$57.9 million increased by 6.4% over the previous year's figure of \$54.4 million, while inflation over the period increased by 7.2%.

The Group earned interest income of \$37.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2009 compared with \$20.6 million in the previous year. This resulted from higher interest rates and timely collections, which allowed the Group to invest additional funds in the money market.

Net profit attributable to stockholders was \$108.1 million compared with \$75.3 million in the previous year. During the first quarter there was a stock split, which increased the number of stock units issued from 10,388,330 to 103,883,300. This equates to Earnings per Stock unit (EPS) of \$1.04, for the year ended September 30, 2009, an increase of 42.5% over the 2008 EPS of \$0.73 (restated).

The Directors are aware of the economic challenges that the industry and the Group faces and the impact that these will have on the Group and are committed to maintaining the Group's present strong financial position in the current difficult economic climate.

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JAMAICA
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Peak**



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Salada Foods Jamaica Limited ("the company") and the consolidated financial statements of the company and its subsidiaries ("the group") set out on pages 3 to 33, which comprise the company's and the group's balance sheets as at September 30, 2009, the company's and the group's statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, 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 the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the Jamaican Companies Act. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and consistently applying appropriate accounting policies and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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 as to whether or not the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence relating to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls relevant to the company'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 company'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.

KPMG, a Jamaican partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with KPMG International, a Swiss cooperative.

Elizabeth A. Jones
Caryl A. Fenton
R. Tarun Handa
Patrick A. Chin
Patricia O. Dailey-Smith

Linroy J. Marshall
Cynthia L. Lawrence
Rajan Trehan
Norman O. Rainford
Nigel R. Chambers

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial positions of the company and the group as at September 30, 2009, and of the company's and the group's financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and comply with the provision of the Jamaican Companies Act, so far as concerns members of the company.

Report on additional requirements of 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 maintained and the financial statements, which are in agreement with the accounting records, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act in the manner so required.

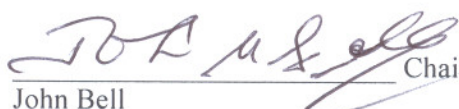
KPMG

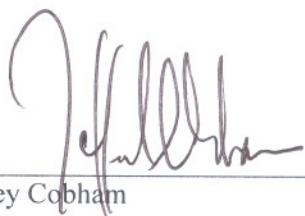
November 17, 2009

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDBalance Sheet
September 30, 2009

	Notes	The Group		The Company	
		2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000	2009 \$'000	2008 \$'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant & equipment	3	31,794	34,183	19,057	20,360
Investment in subsidiary companies	4	-	-	881	881
Employee benefits asset	5	<u>31,202</u>	<u>29,397</u>	<u>31,202</u>	<u>29,397</u>
		<u>62,996</u>	<u>63,580</u>	<u>51,140</u>	<u>50,638</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	275,675	163,827	275,675	163,827
Accounts receivable	7	79,705	73,258	79,705	73,258
Inventories	8	<u>108,514</u>	<u>100,417</u>	<u>108,514</u>	<u>100,417</u>
		<u>463,894</u>	<u>337,502</u>	<u>463,894</u>	<u>337,502</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>526,890</u>	<u>401,082</u>	<u>515,034</u>	<u>388,140</u>
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	9	73,216	73,216	73,216	73,216
Capital reserves	10	16,275	16,275	6,543	6,543
Retained earnings		<u>367,647</u>	<u>259,452</u>	<u>368,404</u>	<u>259,485</u>
		<u>457,138</u>	<u>348,943</u>	<u>448,163</u>	<u>339,244</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Long-term loan	11	-	1,311	-	1,311
Deferred tax liabilities	12	<u>12,076</u>	<u>8,290</u>	<u>9,195</u>	<u>5,047</u>
		<u>12,076</u>	<u>9,601</u>	<u>9,195</u>	<u>6,358</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Current portion of long-term loan	11	3,447	5,842	3,447	5,842
Accounts payable	13	39,451	35,668	39,451	35,668
Taxation payable		<u>14,778</u>	<u>1,028</u>	<u>14,778</u>	<u>1,028</u>
		<u>57,676</u>	<u>42,538</u>	<u>57,676</u>	<u>42,538</u>
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>526,890</u>	<u>401,082</u>	<u>515,034</u>	<u>388,140</u>

The financial statements on pages 3 to 33 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on November 17, 2009 and signed on its behalf by:


Chairman
John Bell


Director
Jeffrey Cobham

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDGroup Income Statement
Year ended September 30, 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Sales	14	432,425	393,802
Cost of sales		<u>(234,776)</u>	<u>(230,980)</u>
Gross profit		197,649	162,822
Other operating income		2,773	2,318
Selling and promotion expenses		<u>(17,206)</u>	<u>(17,784)</u>
Administration expenses		<u>(57,972)</u>	<u>(54,489)</u>
Operating profit before net finance income and taxation		<u>125,244</u>	<u>92,867</u>
Finance income	15	39,180	21,539
Finance costs	15	<u>(2,586)</u>	<u>(372)</u>
Net finance income	15	<u>36,594</u>	<u>21,167</u>
Profit before taxation	17	161,838	114,034
Taxation	16	<u>(53,643)</u>	<u>(38,706)</u>
Net profit attributable to members		<u>108,195</u>	<u>75,328</u>
Dealt with in financial statements of:			
The company		108,919	76,052
The subsidiaries		<u>(724)</u>	<u>(724)</u>
		<u>108,195</u>	<u>75,328</u>
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	19	\$ <u>1.04</u>	<u>0.73*</u>

* Restated (see note19).

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDGroup Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2009

	Share capital (Note 9) \$'000	Capital reserves (Note 10) \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balances at September 30, 2007	73,216	16,275	184,124	273,615
Net profit , being total recognised gains, attributable to members	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,328</u>	<u>75,328</u>
Balances at September 30, 2008	73,216	16,275	259,452	348,943
Net profit , being total recognised gains, attributable to members	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,195</u>	<u>108,195</u>
Balances at September 30, 2009	<u>73,216</u>	<u>16,275</u>	<u>367,647</u>	<u>457,138</u>
Retained in the financial statements of:				
The company	73,216	6,543	368,404	448,163
The subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>9,732</u>	<u>(757)</u>	<u>8,975</u>
Balance at September 30, 2009	<u>73,216</u>	<u>16,275</u>	<u>367,647</u>	<u>457,138</u>
The company	73,216	6,543	259,485	339,244
The subsidiaries	<u>-</u>	<u>9,732</u>	<u>(33)</u>	<u>9,699</u>
Balances at September 30, 2008	<u>73,216</u>	<u>16,275</u>	<u>259,452</u>	<u>348,943</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDGroup Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended September 30, 2009

	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	108,195	75,328
Adjustments for:		
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	3,473	6,352
Foreign exchange losses on long-term loans	798	190
Income tax expense	49,857	35,793
Deferred taxation	3,786	2,913
Interest income	(37,612)	(20,607)
Employee benefits asset	(1,805)	(4,312)
	126,692	95,657
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(8,097)	(46,264)
Accounts receivable	(1,380)	(22,148)
Accounts payable	<u>3,783</u>	<u>8,447</u>
Cash generated from operations	120,998	35,692
Taxation paid	(36,107)	(43,330)
Net cash provided/(used) by operating activities	<u>84,891</u>	<u>(7,638)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	32,545	19,485
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(1,084)	(4,933)
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>31,461</u>	<u>14,552</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Repayment of long-term loans, being net cash used by financing activity	(4,504)	(5,782)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	111,848	1,132
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>163,827</u>	<u>162,695</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 6)	<u>275,675</u>	<u>163,827</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDCompany Income Statement
Year ended September 30, 2009

	<u>Notes</u>	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Sales	14	432,425	393,802
Cost of sales		(234,776)	(230,980)
Gross profit		197,649	162,822
Other operating income		2,773	2,318
Selling and promotion expenses		(17,206)	(17,784)
Administration expenses		(56,886)	(53,403)
Operating profit before net finance income and taxation		<u>126,330</u>	<u>93,953</u>
Finance income	15	39,180	21,539
Finance costs	15	(2,586)	(372)
Net finance income	15	<u>36,594</u>	<u>21,167</u>
Profit before taxation	17	162,924	115,120
Taxation	16	(54,005)	(39,068)
Net profit for the year		<u>108,919</u>	<u>76,052</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDCompany Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
Year ended September 30, 2009

	Share capital (Note 9) \$'000	Capital reserves (Note 10) \$'000	Retained earnings \$'000	Total \$'000
Balances at September 30, 2007	73,216	6,543	183,433	263,192
Net profit for the year, being total recognised gains	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>76,052</u>	<u>76,052</u>
Balances at September 30, 2008	73,216	6,543	259,485	339,244
Net profit for the year, being total recognised gains	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>108,919</u>	<u>108,919</u>
Balances at September 30, 2009	<u>73,216</u>	<u>6,543</u>	<u>368,404</u>	<u>448,163</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDCompany Statement of Cash Flows
Year ended September 30, 2009

	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	108,919	76,052
Adjustments for:		
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	2,387	5,266
Foreign exchange losses on long-term loans	798	190
Income tax expense	49,857	35,793
Deferred taxation	4,148	3,275
Interest income	(37,612)	(20,607)
Employee benefits asset	<u>(1,805)</u>	<u>(4,312)</u>
	126,692	95,657
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
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Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>163,827</u>	<u>162,695</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 6)	<u>275,675</u>	<u>163,827</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDNotes to the Financial Statements
Year ended September 30, 20091. Identification

Salada Foods Jamaica Limited (“the company”), is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica. Its principal activity is the manufacture and sale of instant coffee and roasted and ground coffee beans. The company has two wholly-owned subsidiaries, Coffee Company of Jamaica Limited and Shirriff’s (Jamaica) Limited. The company’s registered office is located at 20 Bell Road, Kingston 11, Jamaica, W.I.

The company is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange.

A shareholder of the company controls 76% of the voting rights in the company.

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies(a) Statement of compliance:

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and their interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board, and comply with the provisions of the Jamaican Companies Act.

At the date of authorisation of the financial statements the following new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations, which were in issue, are not yet effective and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements:

- *IFRS 8, Operating Segments* (effective January 1, 2009) introduces the “management approach” to segment reporting. IFRS 8 will require the disclosure of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the group’s Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to assess each segment’s performance and to allocate resources to them.
- *IAS 23, Revised – Borrowing Costs* (effective January 1, 2009) allows the removal of the option of immediately recognising all borrowing costs as an expense. The standard requires that an entity capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of the asset.
- *Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (effective January 1, 2009). The amendments require enhanced disclosure in respect of two aspects: disclosures over fair value measurement for financial instruments specifically in relation to disclosures over the inputs used in valuation techniques and the uncertainty associated with such valuations; and improving disclosures over liquidity risk, to address currently diversity in practice. The company is assessing the impact that the revised standard will have on the financial statements.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(a) Statement of compliance (cont'd):

- *Revised IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements* (effective January 1, 2009) requires presentation of all non-owner changes in equity in one or two statements either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in an income statement plus in a statement of comprehensive income. Revised IAS 1 also requires that a statement of financial position be presented at the beginning of the comparative period when the entity restates the comparatives, a disclosure for reclassification adjustments and disclosure of dividends and related per share amounts be disclosed on the face of the statement of changes in equity or in the notes.
- *Amendments to IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation* (effective January 1, 2009). The amendments allow certain instruments that would normally be classified as liabilities to be classified as equity if certain conditions are met. Where such instruments are reclassified, the entity is required to disclose the amount, the timing and the reason for the reclassification.

The adoption of IFRS 8, IFRS 7, IAS 1 revised, IAS 23 revised and amendments to IAS 32 may result in adjustments and additional disclosures to the 2010 financial statements. Management has not completed its evaluation of the impact of adopting these standards on the financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation:

The financial statements are presented in Jamaica dollars (\$), which is the company's functional currency.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Where necessary, prior year comparatives have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

(c) Basis of consolidation:

- (i) A "subsidiary" is an enterprise controlled by the company. Control exists when the company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an enterprise so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Coffee Company of Jamaica Limited and Shirriff's (Jamaica) Limited made up to September 30, 2009. The company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as "the group". These companies are currently dormant and the shareholdings are the same for 2009 and 2008.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(c) Basis of consolidation (cont'd):

- (ii) Intra-group balances and transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the financial statements to conform to IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, contingent assets and contingent liabilities at the balance sheet date and the income and expense for the year then ended. Actual amounts could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next financial year are discussed below:

(i) Pension and other post-retirement benefits:

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and income statement for pension and other post-retirement benefits are determined actuarially using several assumptions. The primary assumptions used in determining the amounts recognised include expected long-term return on plan assets, the discount rate used to determine the present value of estimated future cash flows required to settle the pension and other post-retirement obligations.

The expected return on plan assets considers the long-term returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investment returns. The discount rate is determined based on the estimate of yield on long-term government securities that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the company's obligation; in the absence of such instruments in Jamaica, it has been necessary to estimate the rate by extrapolating from the longest-tenor security on the market. Any changes in the foregoing assumptions will affect the amounts recorded in the financial statements for these obligations.

(ii) Allowance for impairment losses on receivables:

In determining amounts recorded for impairment of losses in the financial statements, management makes judgements regarding indicators of impairment, that is, whether there are indicators that suggest there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from receivables, for example, based on default and adverse economic conditions. Management also makes estimates of the likely estimated future cash flows from impaired receivables as well as the timing of such cash flows. Historical loss experience is applied where indicators of impairment are not observable on individual significant receivables with similar characteristics, such as credit risks.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(d) Use of estimates and judgements (cont'd):

(iii) Net realisable value of inventories:

Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period.

Estimates of net realisable value also take into consideration the purpose for which the inventory is held.

It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that outcomes within the next financial year that are different from those assumptions could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

(e) Property, plant & equipment:

(i) Property, plant & equipment are stated at historical cost or deemed cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement.

(ii) Depreciation:

Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis at annual rates estimated to write down the property, plant & equipment to their estimated residual values at the end of their expected useful lives. No depreciation is charged on the freehold land or capital work-in-progress. Annual depreciation rates are as follows:

Buildings	2.5 - 6.5%
Machinery and equipment	2.5 - 20%
Motor vehicles	20%

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date.

(f) Investment in subsidiary companies:

Investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(g) Employee benefits:

Employee benefits comprising pensions and other post-employment assets and obligations included in these financial statements have been actuarially determined by a qualified independent actuary, appointed by management. The appointed actuary's report outlines the scope of the valuation and the actuary's opinion. The actuarial valuations were conducted in accordance with IAS 19, and the financial statements reflect the group's post-employment benefits asset as computed by the actuary. In carrying out their audit, the auditors make use of the work of the actuary and the actuary's report.

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

The group's net obligation in respect of the defined benefit pension plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefits that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that value is discounted to determine the present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. To the extent that the obligation is less than the fair value of plan assets, the asset recognised is restricted to the discounted value of future benefits available to the group.

Cumulative actuarial gains or losses that exceed 10% of both the present value of the obligation and the fair value of plan assets, are recognised in the income statement over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plan. Otherwise, actuarial gains or losses are not recognised.

The discount rate is determined by reference to the yield at the balance sheet date on long-term government bonds with maturities approximating the terms of the group's obligation. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary, using the projected unit credit method.

Employee entitlements to leave are recognised when they accrue to employees. A provision is made for the estimated liability for vacation leave, as a result of services rendered by employees up to the balance sheet date.

(h) Inventories:

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis. The cost of finished goods and work-in-progress comprises raw and packaging materials, direct labour, other direct costs and a proportion of related production overheads. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

The cost of other inventories is based on the FIFO principles and includes expenses incurred in acquiring and bringing them to their existing location and condition.

(i) Accounts receivable:

Trade and other receivables are stated at amortised cost, less impairment losses.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(j) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short-term investments and other monetary instruments with maturities ranging between one and three months from balance sheet date.

(k) Long-term loan:

Long-term loan is recognised, initially at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, long-term loan is recorded at amortised cost, with any difference between cost and redemption value being recognised in the income statement over the period of the loan on an effective interest rate basis.

(l) Accounts payable:

Trade and other payables are stated at amortised cost.

(m) Provisions:

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company and its subsidiaries have a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the obligation.

(n) Impairment:

The carrying amounts of the company's and its subsidiaries' assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated at each balance sheet date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or group of operating assets exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount:

The recoverable amount of the company's and its subsidiaries' receivables is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate inherent in the asset. Receivables with a short duration are not discounted.

The recoverable amount of other assets is the greater of their net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the group of operating assets to which the asset belongs.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(n) Impairment (cont'd):

(ii) Reversals of impairment:

An impairment loss in respect of receivables is reversed, if the subsequent increase in recoverable amount can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised.

In respect of other assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the assets carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

(o) Revenue:

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised in the income statement when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due or material associated costs on the possible return of goods.

(p) Net finance income:

Net finance income comprises interest payable on long-term loan, calculated using the effective interest rate method, interest income on funds invested, material bank charges and foreign exchange gains and losses recognised in the income statement.

Interest income is recognised in the income statement as it accrues, taking into account the yield on the asset.

(q) Income tax:

Income tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted at the balance sheet date.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(q) Income tax (cont'd):

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except to the extent that the company and its subsidiaries are able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

(r) Determination of profit and loss:

Profit is determined as the difference between the revenues from the goods and services rendered and the costs and other charges incurred during the year. Profits on transactions are taken in the year in which they are realised. A transaction is realised at the moment of delivery. Losses are taken in the year in which they are realised or determinable.

(s) Foreign currencies:

Transactions in foreign currencies are converted at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, which are stated at historical cost, are translated at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates that the values were determined.

(t) Related parties:

A party is related to the company, if:

- (i) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party:
 - (a) is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries);
 - (b) has an interest in the company that gives it significant influence over the entity; or
 - (c) has joint control over the company;

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

2. Statement of compliance, basis of preparation and significant accounting policies (cont'd)

(t) Related parties (cont'd):

A party is related to the company, if (cont'd):

- (ii) the party is an associate of the company;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture in which the company is a venturer;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity.

A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged.

(u) Segment reporting:

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

More than 90% of the group's sales represent coffee products, almost all of which are sold locally. As such, the group has no separable segments for reporting.

(v) Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. For the purpose of these financial statements, financial assets have been determined to include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and due from subsidiary companies. Similarly, financial liabilities include accounts payable and long-term loans.

(w) Determination of fair value:

Fair value amounts represent estimates of the arm's length consideration that would be currently agreed between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists. Some financial instruments lack an available trading market. These instruments have been valued using present value or other valuation techniques and the fair value shown may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts realisable in an immediate settlement of the instruments.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDNotes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 20093. Property, plant & equipment

	Freehold land \$'000	Freehold buildings \$'000	Machinery equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
(a) The Group:				
At cost or deemed cost:				
September 30, 2007	10,000	34,484	91,746	136,230
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,933</u>	<u>4,933</u>
September 30, 2008	10,000	34,484	96,679	141,163
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,084</u>
September 30, 2009	<u>10,000</u>	<u>34,484</u>	<u>97,763</u>	<u>142,247</u>
Depreciation:				
September 30, 2007	-	12,884	87,744	100,628
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,192</u>	<u>4,160</u>	<u>6,352</u>
September 30, 2008	-	15,076	91,904	106,980
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>2,192</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>3,473</u>
September 30, 2009	<u>-</u>	<u>17,268</u>	<u>93,185</u>	<u>110,453</u>
Net book value:				
September 30, 2009	<u>10,000</u>	<u>17,216</u>	<u>4,578</u>	<u>31,794</u>
September 30, 2008	<u>10,000</u>	<u>19,408</u>	<u>4,775</u>	<u>34,183</u>
	Freehold land \$'000	Freehold buildings \$'000	Machinery equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
(b) The Company:				
At cost or deemed cost:				
September 30, 2007	6,144	16,919	91,746	114,809
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,933</u>	<u>4,933</u>
September 30, 2008	6,144	16,919	96,679	119,742
Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,084</u>	<u>1,084</u>
September 30, 2009	<u>6,144</u>	<u>16,919</u>	<u>97,763</u>	<u>120,826</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDNotes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 20093. Property, plant & equipment (cont'd)

(b) The Company (cont'd):

	Freehold land \$'000	Freehold buildings \$'000	Machinery equipment & vehicles \$'000	Total \$'000
Depreciation:				
September 30, 2007	-	6,372	87,744	94,116
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,106</u>	<u>4,160</u>	<u>5,266</u>
September 30, 2008	-	7,478	91,904	99,382
Charge for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>1,106</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>2,387</u>
September 30, 2009	<u>-</u>	<u>8,584</u>	<u>93,185</u>	<u>101,769</u>
Net book values:				
September 30, 2009	<u>6,144</u>	<u>8,335</u>	<u>4,578</u>	<u>19,057</u>
September 30, 2008	<u>6,144</u>	<u>9,441</u>	<u>4,775</u>	<u>20,360</u>

- (c) Freehold land and buildings were professionally valued on a fair market value basis by Stoppi Cairney Bloomfield in September 2001. These values have been incorporated into the financial statements as deemed costs as at the date of transition to IFRS (October 1, 2001). The surpluses arising from these adjustments were credited to capital reserves (note 10).

4. Investment in subsidiary companies

Investment in subsidiary companies at year end comprises:

	<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Shares at cost:		
Coffee Company of Jamaica Limited	790	790
Shirriff's (Jamaica) Limited	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>
	<u>881</u>	<u>881</u>

During the year, the company had no significant related party transactions.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

5. Employee benefits asset

The Group operates a pension plan which provides retirement and death benefits to its employees. The plan is administered by trustees and is managed by Guardian Life Limited. Contributions to the plan are made by the company and employees based on a percentage of the employees' pensionable earnings. Retirement benefits are based on the average of the final three years' salary.

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

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of plan assets	76,145	68,779
Present value of funded obligations	(34,726)	(21,889)
	41,419	46,890
Unrecognised actuarial losses	16,838	8,340
Unrecognised amount due to limitation	(27,055)	(25,833)
	<u>31,202</u>	<u>29,397</u>

(ii) The movement in the asset recognised in the balance sheet is as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	29,397	25,085
Amounts recognised in the income statement	1,682	4,225
Contributions paid	<u>123</u>	<u>87</u>
At end of year	<u>31,202</u>	<u>29,397</u>

(iii) The movement in present value of funded obligations is as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
At beginning of year	(21,889)	(19,147)
Benefit paid	2,256	22,663
Current service and interest costs	(5,775)	(4,559)
Actuarial loss	(9,318)	(20,846)
At end of year	<u>(34,726)</u>	<u>(21,889)</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

5. Employee benefits asset (cont'd)

(iv) The movement in the plan assets recognised in the balance sheet is as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	68,779	81,817
Contribution paid	2,380	1,713
Expected return on plan assets	6,611	7,495
Benefit paid	(2,256)	(22,663)
Actuarial gain	<u>631</u>	<u>417</u>
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>76,145</u>	<u>68,779</u>

The assets of the fund are invested in Guardian Life's Pool Investment Fund and Deposit Administration Fund as at September 30, 2009 and 2008.

(v) The amounts recognised in the income statement, included in staff costs are as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Interest and employer's current service cost	(3,518)	(2,932)
Expected return on plan assets	6,611	7,495
Net actuarial (gain)/loss recognised during the year	(110)	334
Change in surplus not eligible for recognition due to limitation	<u>(1,301)</u>	<u>(672)</u>
At the end of the year	<u>1,682</u>	<u>4,225</u>

(vi) The actual return on the plan assets was \$7,242,000 (2008: \$7,912,000).

(vii) The principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	%	%
Discount rate	19.0	13.0
Expected return on plan assets	12.0	9.5
Future salary increases	14.5	9.5
Future pension increases	12.5	2.5
Inflation rate	<u>14.0</u>	<u>9.0</u>

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on GAM 83 table, with no age set back. The expected long-term rate of return on plan assets is based on the assumed long-term rate of inflation.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

5. Employee benefits asset (cont'd)

(viii) Historical information

Defined benefit pension plan:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2005</u>
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(34,726)	(21,889)	(19,147)	(10,059)	(11,808)
Fair value of plan assets	<u>76,145</u>	<u>68,779</u>	<u>81,817</u>	<u>72,802</u>	<u>65,435</u>
Surplus	<u>41,419</u>	<u>46,890</u>	<u>62,670</u>	<u>62,743</u>	<u>53,627</u>
Experience adjustments arising on plan liabilities	4,852	21,523	7,670	(4,695)	1,247
Experience adjustments arising on plan assets	<u>631</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>1,493</u>	<u>248</u>	<u>729</u>

6. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Cash in hand and bank	6,920	4,649
Short term investments [note (a)]	<u>268,755</u>	<u>159,178</u>
	<u>275,675</u>	<u>163,827</u>

(a) The weighted average effective interest rate on short term investments denominated in Jamaica dollars was 19.45% (2008: 14.40%) and on short term investments denominated in United States dollars was 5.55% (2008: 5.43%), and these investments mature within 90 days.

7. Accounts receivable

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	\$'000	\$'000
Trade receivables	68,743	51,903
Prepayments	3,837	17,029
Other receivables	<u>7,475</u>	<u>4,404</u>
	80,055	73,336
Less: allowances for doubtful debts	(350)	(78)
	<u>79,705</u>	<u>73,258</u>

The company's exposure to credit and currency risks and impairment losses related to trade and other receivables are disclosed in note 20.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDNotes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 20098. Inventories

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Raw and packaging material	42,041	51,844
Finished goods held for sale	47,947	31,830
Work-in-progress	12,192	4,322
Fuel, spares and consumables	6,387	6,964
Goods-in-transit	<u>785</u>	<u>6,380</u>
	109,352	101,340
Less: provision for obsolescence	(<u>838</u>)	(<u>923</u>)
	<u>108,514</u>	<u>100,417</u>

9. Share capital

	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Authorised:		
500,000,000 (2008:10,400,000) ordinary units of no par value		
Stated:		
Issued and fully paid:		
103,883,300 (2008:103,883,300*) ordinary stock units of no par value	<u>73,216</u>	<u>73,216</u>

The amounts accounted for as share premium were transferred to stated capital in accordance with the Companies Act, 2004.

During the year, a resolution was passed for a stock split to offer the shareholders on register nine shares for every one share held.

*Restated (see note19).

10. Capital reserves

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Revaluation surplus on assets carried at deemed cost	14,528	14,528	4,838	4,838
Realised gains	<u>1,747</u>	<u>1,747</u>	<u>1,705</u>	<u>1,705</u>
	<u>16,275</u>	<u>16,275</u>	<u>6,543</u>	<u>6,543</u>

11. Long-term loan

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Jamaican Redevelopment Foundation, Inc.	3,447	7,153
Less: Current portion	(<u>3,447</u>)	(<u>5,842</u>)
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,311</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

11. Long-term loan (cont'd)

During 1998, the Financial Sector Adjustment Company Limited (FINSAC) took over the non-performing loan portfolio of National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited. The terms and conditions of the loan were renegotiated, resulting in the loan being repayable within a maximum of 10 years at an interest rate of 12%.

In February 2002, the loan was sold, and servicing rights transferred to Jamaican Redevelopment Foundation, Inc. (JRF).

The loans were secured by a mortgage over land and buildings and a debenture over the fixed and floating assets of the company.

Based on the conditions of the loan restructuring agreement in October 1999 with Dennis Joslin Jamaica, Inc., the then servicer appointed by JRF, all accumulated unpaid interest was capitalised and a moratorium on interest payments was granted until full principal repayments have been completed. On repayment of the principal balances, outstanding interest will be repaid on a monthly basis ending December 2009. No interest is charged on the unpaid interest amounts.

12. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Deferred tax assets:				
Interest payable on FINSAC loans	1,148	3,303	1,148	3,303
Property, plant & equipment	1,538	1,902	1,538	1,902
Accounts payable	766	-	766	-
Tax value of losses carried forward	<u>71</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>3,523</u>	<u>5,276</u>	<u>3,452</u>	<u>5,205</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Employee benefits asset	(10,401)	(9,799)	(10,401)	(9,799)
Property, plant & equipment	(2,952)	(3,314)	-	-
Accounts receivable	(2,140)	(452)	(2,140)	(452)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	(106)	(1)	(106)	(1)
	<u>(15,599)</u>	<u>(13,566)</u>	<u>(12,647)</u>	<u>(10,252)</u>
	<u>(12,076)</u>	<u>(8,290)</u>	<u>(9,195)</u>	<u>(5,047)</u>

All movements in temporary differences are recognised in the income statement.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

13. Accounts payable

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Trade payable	17,074	14,371
Accrued charges	12,246	12,098
Other payables	<u>10,131</u>	<u>9,199</u>
	<u>39,451</u>	<u>35,668</u>

14. Sales

Sales comprise the invoiced value of goods sold, net of general consumption tax, rebates and discounts.

15. Net finance income/(costs)

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Finance income:		
Interest income – short term investments	37,162	20,607
Net foreign exchange gains	<u>2,018</u>	<u>932</u>
	<u>39,180</u>	<u>21,539</u>
Finance costs:		
Bank charges and interest	(2,586)	(372)
	<u>36,594</u>	<u>21,167</u>

16. Taxation

(a) Taxation is based on net profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and represents income tax charged at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %.

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Current tax expense:				
Income tax	49,857	35,793	49,857	35,793
Deferred taxation:				
Originating and reversal of other timing differences, net	<u>3,786</u>	<u>2,913</u>	<u>4,148</u>	<u>3,275</u>
	<u>53,643</u>	<u>38,706</u>	<u>54,005</u>	<u>39,068</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

16. Taxation (cont'd)

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Profit before tax	<u>161,838</u>	<u>114,034</u>	<u>162,924</u>	<u>115,120</u>
Computed "expected" tax expense @ 33½%	53,946	38,011	54,308	38,373
Difference between profits for financial statements and tax reporting purposes on: Disallowed expenses and capital adjustments, net	(<u>303</u>)	<u>695</u>	(<u>303</u>)	<u>695</u>
Actual expense	<u>53,643</u>	<u>38,706</u>	<u>54,005</u>	<u>39,068</u>

17. Disclosure of expenses

(a) Profit before taxation is stated after charging/(crediting):

	<u>The Group</u>		<u>The Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Depreciation	3,473	6,352	2,387	5,266
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	146,854	132,202	146,854	132,202
Directors' emoluments:				
Fees	5,391	3,897	5,391	3,897
Management remuneration	7,763	6,750	7,763	6,750
Auditors' remuneration	1,350	1,600	1,350	1,600
Staff costs (note 18)	42,756	31,323	42,756	31,323
Stock write-off/write-back	(<u>-</u>)	(<u>27</u>)	(<u>-</u>)	(<u>27</u>)

(b) Transactions with key management personnel:

For directors/executive officers who receive salaries, the company contracts to a post employment defined benefit plan on their behalf.

Key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Short-term employee benefits	15,480	13,461
Post-employment benefits	<u>13,954</u>	<u>6,934</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

18. Staff costs

	<u>The Group and the Company</u>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
	<u>\$'000</u>	<u>\$'000</u>
Salaries and wages	33,165	23,542
Statutory contributions	3,126	5,302
Pension credit (note 5)	(1,682)	(4,225)
Staff welfare	<u>8,147</u>	<u>6,704</u>
	<u>42,756</u>	<u>31,323</u>

19. Earnings per ordinary stock unit

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to members by the number of stock units in issue during the year.

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Net profit attributable to shareholders (\$'000)	<u>108,195</u>	<u>75,328</u>
Number of stock units in issue	<u>103,883,300</u>	<u>103,883,300*</u>
Basic earnings per stock unit (\$)	<u>1.04</u>	<u>0.73*</u>

On September 22, 2008, the company held an Extraordinary General meeting to pass resolutions for a stock split and to offer to its shareholders on register nine shares for every one share held. The resolutions were adopted.

The Record date and the effective date of the stock split was November 14, 2008.

This resulted in a restatement of the prior year basic earnings per ordinary stock unit as follows:

(i) Effect on earnings per ordinary stock unit for the year ended September 30, 2008:

	<u>The company</u>		
	<u>As previously reported</u>	<u>Adjustment</u>	<u>As restated</u>
Number of stock units in issue	<u>10,388,330</u>	<u>93,494,970</u>	<u>103,883,300</u>
Basic earnings per stock unit (\$)	<u>7.25</u>	<u>6.52</u>	<u>0.73</u>

* Restated.

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

20. Financial instruments

(a) Financial risk management:

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Operational risk

The Board of Directors, together with senior management has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the group's risk management framework.

The group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the company and its subsidiaries to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and group's activities.

(i) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Credit risk arises principally from the receivables arising from credit given to customers and deposits with financial institutions.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are maintained with substantial counter-parties deemed to have low risk of default.

Trade receivables

The group generally does not require collateral in respect of non-cash financial assets. The group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer. Management has a credit policy in place to minimise exposure to credit risk. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit. Management establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of losses in respect of trade and other receivables. Management's policy is to provide for balances based on past default experience, current economic conditions and expected recovery.

At balance sheet date, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk and the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset.

		<u>Carrying amount</u>	
		<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
		\$'000	\$'000
Cash and cash equivalents		275,675	163,827
Accounts receivable	<u>79,705</u>	<u>73,258</u>	
		<u>355,380</u>	<u>237,085</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITEDNotes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 200920. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial risk management (cont'd):

(i) Credit risk (cont'd):

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2009		2008	
	<u>Gross</u> \$'000	<u>Impairment</u> \$'000	<u>Gross</u> \$'000	<u>Impairment</u> \$'000
Not past due	64,353	-	8,637	-
Past due 1-30 days	3,348	-	35,524	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	2,262	-
More than 60 days	<u>1,042</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>5,480</u>	<u>78</u>
	<u>68,743</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>51,903</u>	<u>78</u>

There was no movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year.

Based on past experience, the company believes that trade receivables not past due, relates to customers that have a good track record with the company.

(ii) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will not meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liability when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the company and or its subsidiaries reputation.

Management aims at maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities. The management of the group maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments.

The following are the contractual maturities of the non-derivative financial liabilities, including interest payments and excluding the impact of netting agreements.

	<u>Carrying</u> <u>amount</u> \$'000	<u>Contractual</u> <u>cash flow</u> \$'000	<u>Less than</u> <u>1 year</u> \$'000	<u>1-2</u> <u>years</u> \$'000
September 30, 2009:				
Loans	3,447	3,447	3,447	-
Accounts payable	<u>39,451</u>	<u>39,451</u>	<u>39,451</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>42,898</u>	<u>42,898</u>	<u>42,898</u>	<u>-</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
 Year ended September 30, 2009

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial risk management (cont'd):

(ii) Liquidity risk (cont'd):

	<u>Carrying amount</u> \$'000	<u>Contractual cash flow</u> \$'000	<u>Less than 1 year</u> \$'000	<u>1-2 years</u> \$'000
September 30, 2008:				
Loans	7,153	7,153	5,842	1,311
Accounts payable	<u>35,668</u>	<u>35,668</u>	<u>35,668</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>42,821</u>	<u>42,821</u>	<u>41,510</u>	<u>1,311</u>

(iii) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, and interest rates will affect the company's income or the value of its holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

(a) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates.

The group materially contracts financial liabilities at fixed interest rates for the duration of the term. When utilised, bank overdrafts are subject to fixed interest rates which may be varied by appropriate notice by the lender. At September 30, 2009 and 2008, there were no financial liabilities subject to variable interest rate risk.

Interest-bearing financial assets mainly comprise monetary instruments, bank deposits and short-term investments, which have been contracted at fixed interest rates for the duration of their terms.

At the reporting date the interest profile of the group's interest bearing financial instruments was:

	<u>Carrying amount</u>	
	<u>2009</u> \$'000	<u>2008</u> \$'000
Variable rate:		
Assets	<u>268,755</u>	<u>159,178</u>

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial risk management: (cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd):

(a) Interest rate risk (cont'd):

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The group does not hold any fixed rate financial assets that are subject to material changes in fair value through profit or loss. Therefore a change in interest rates at the reporting dates would not affect profit or equity.

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

A change of five percent (2008: one percent) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by \$13,758,850 (2008:\$1,591,780).

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2008.

(b) Foreign currency risk:

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The group is exposed to significant foreign currency risk, primarily on purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the Jamaica dollar. Such exposures comprise the monetary assets and liabilities of the group that are not denominated in that currency. The main foreign currency risks of the group are denominated in United States dollars (US\$), which is the principal intervening currency for the group.

The group jointly manages foreign exchange exposure by maintaining adequate liquid resources in appropriate currencies and by managing the timing of payments on foreign currency liabilities.

The table below shows the group's main foreign currency exposure at the balance sheet date.

	Net foreign currency monetary assets			
	2009		2008	
	US\$	J\$	US\$	J\$
Cash and cash equivalents	346,808	30,744,529	268,319	19,409,788
Accounts receivable	19,635	1,740,642	16,825	1,224,767
Accounts payable	(96,668)	(8,611,185)	(95,671)	(6,952,971)
Net exposure	<u>269,775</u>	<u>23,873,986</u>	<u>189,473</u>	<u>13,681,584</u>

SALADA FOODS JAMAICA LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements (Continued)
Year ended September 30, 2009

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(a) Financial risk management: (cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd):

(b) Foreign currency risk (cont'd):

Exchange rates for the US dollar, in terms of Jamaica dollars, were as follows:

November 17, 2009	89.31
September 30, 2009	89.08
September 30, 2008	72.67

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2008: 5%) strengthening/weakening of the US\$ against the Jamaica dollar would have increased/(decreased) profit for the year by \$2,403,156 (2008: \$688,450) respectively. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant.

(iv) Operational risk:

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss arising from a wide variety of causes associated with the group's processes, personnel, technology and infrastructure, and from external factors, other than financial risks, such as those arising from legal and regulatory requirements and generally accepted standards of corporate behaviour.

The group's objective is to manage operational risk so as to balance the avoidance of financial losses and damage to its reputation with overall cost effectiveness and to avoid control procedures that restrict initiative and creativity.

The primary responsibility for the development and implementation of controls to address operational risk is assigned to senior management.

(b) Capital management:

The Board's policy is to maintain a strong capital base to maintain customer, creditor and other stakeholder confidence, and to sustain future development of the business. The Board of Directors monitor the return on capital, which is defined as total shareholders' equity and the level of dividends to shareholders. The company and its' subsidiaries are not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

- To safeguard the group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

(c) Fair value disclosure:

The fair values of amounts disclosed as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate to their carrying value due to their short-term nature. Long-term loans are carried to their contracted settlement value.