Contents

Salada ®

Mission Statement

Salada is committed to manufacturing products of the highest quality at the most competitive prices for both the local and export markets. Salada, by its commitment, endeavours to improve the quality of life of its employees, optimize the returns to its shareholders and contribute to the well being of the communities we serve in Jamaica and elsewhere.

Notice of Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held on the 31th day of January, 2011 at 3:00 p.m at the Wyndham Hotel, 77 Knutsford Boulevard, Kingston 5, for the following purposes:

1. Audited Accounts

    To consider and if thought fit pass the following ordinary resolution:

    "THAT the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30 September 2010 and the report of the Directors and Auditors thereon, be and are hereby received and adopted.

2. To ratify dividend

    To consider and if thought fit, pass the following ordinary resolution:

    "THAT the interim dividend of $0.35 cents per stock unit, of record date December 2, 2010, will be paid on January 12, 2011 be and is hereby ratified".

3. Election of Directors

    To consider and if thought fit pass the following ordinary resolutions:

    "THAT retiring Director Mr. John Bell, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

    "THAT retiring Director Mr. Eric Stultz, be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company."

4. To fix the remuneration of the Auditors:

    To consider and if thought fit pass the following ordinary resolution:

    "That the remuneration of the Auditors, KPMG, who have signified their willingness to continue in office, be fixed by the Directors of the Company.

NOTES

1. A member eligible to attend and vote at a General Meeting is entitled to appoint another person as his/her proxy to attend and vote instead of him/her. A proxy, so appointed, need not be a member of the Company.

2 All members are entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

3. Enclosed is a form of proxy which must be deposited with the Secretary, at the Registered Office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting.

DATED this 23rd day of November 2010
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

M. Olivia Glover
COMPANY SECRETARY

Chairman's Statement

The year ended September 30, 2010 was a particularly challenging one for Salada Foods, as it was for the entire retail and food services sector in Jamaica and most countries as a result of the worldwide economic recession. Turnover was $426.3 million, which was marginally less than the amount of $432.4 million in the previous year. This resulted in a net profit of $81.4 million compared with $108.1 million for the previous year. Earnings per stock unit were $0.78 cents compared with $1.04 cents in the previous year.

With respect to our new distribution arrangements, which saw the company in 2009 moving from a small number of distributors to a single distributor, we are of the opinion that this new strategy enabled us to maintain our level of sales roughly in line with the previous year in spite of declining retail sales levels throughout the country. Our commitment to combined increased shared marketing efforts and costs was also a major factor of this dynamic.

Nevertheless, we were adversely affected by ever-rising prices of our main manufacturing input, green beans, as well as increases in energy costs as a result of increasing world oil prices throughout the year.

With respect to our investments, which are an integral part of our operations, the Jamaica Debt Exchange programme, which spearheaded the decline of interest rates on local instruments had two effects on our business, firstly in its removal of a significant amount of purchasing power from the hands of consumers and secondly in considerably reducing our investment returns.

Hence, by the end of the financial year the average return on US dollar instruments had declined to 4.5% and 10.1% on Jamaican dollar instruments, respectively. However, because of the tenor of our instruments we were able to contain the decline in investment income to $4.9 million, said income being $34.3 million in 2010 and $39.2 million in 2009.

During the financial year we were able to pay a dividend of $0.30 cents per stock unit to our stockholders. This amounted to $31.144 million. A dividend of $0.35 cents per stock unit was approved on November 16, 2010, amounting to $36.344 million for payment on January 12, 2011, to all stockholders on record at December 2, 2010. We were able to do this after taking into consideration profit reserves built up in previous years.

We expect next year to be as challenging as this year. There is no predictability in sight for the worldwide recession. There is no consensus among the economic pundits on this subject. We intend, in alliance with our sole distributor, to aggressively pursue our present strategies as well as increasing our forays into export markets, where we see potential.

We take this opportunity to thank all of our stakeholders, our distributor, our customers, staff and shareholders, for their efforts to maintain the company's position and move it forward. We are optimistic about the years ahead. Hard work and creativity will pay off in the future.

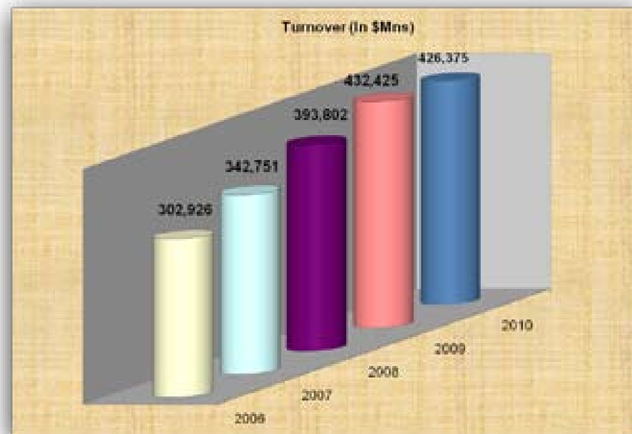
John Bell
Chairman

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT **Year ended 30th September**	**2010**	**2009**	**2008**	**2007**	**2006**
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
TURNOVER	426,375	432,425	393,802	342,751	302,926
COST OF SALES	260,151	234,776	230,980	201,108	192,525
GROSS PROFIT	166,224	197,649	162,822	141,643	110,401
NET EXPENSES (Excluding Depreciation)	77,382	75,178	72,273	55,877	54,372
DEPRECIATION	3,852	3,473	6,352	8,881	9,309
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	123,086	161,838	114,034	102,834	56,093
TAXATION	41,678	53,643	38,706	34,668	19,168
PROFIT RETAINED	81,408	108,195	75,328	68,166	36,925
Parent Company	82,132	108,919	76,052	68,561	37,168
Subsidiary	(724)	(724)	(724)	(395)	(243)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET					
As at 30th September					
CAPITAL EMPLOYED					
Share Capital	73,216	73,216	73,216	73,216	5,194
Capital Reserve	16,275	16,275	16,275	16,275	16,275
Accumulated Surplus	417,911	367,647	259,452	184,124	115,958
Share Premium	-	-	-	-	68,022
LONG TERM LIABILITIES					
Deferred Tax Liability	13,325	12,076	8,290	5,377	3,967
Long Term Loan	-	-	1,311	7,211	12,262
Employee Beneftt Obligation	15,707	-	-	-	-
FUNDS EMPLOYED	536,434	469,214	358,544	286,203	221,678
REPRESENTED BY:					
Fixed Assets & Investments	83,056	62,996	63,580	60,687	64,523
Net Current Assets	453,378	406,218	294,964	225,516	157,155
NET WORTH	536,434	469,214	358,544	286,203	221,678
ORDINARY SHARES ISSUED (thousands)	103,883	103,883	10,388	10,388	10,388
ORDINARY SHARES AUTHORISED (thousands)	500,000	500,000	10,400	10,400	10,400
				Restated	
EARNING PER STOCK UNIT (dollars)	0.78	1.04	0.73	0.66	0.35

STATISTICS As at 30th September	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
				Restated	
SHAREHOLDERS FUNDS					
Per Ordinary Stock (dollars)	4.88	4.40	3.36	2.63	1.67
RETURN ON ASSETS					
Profit after Tax/Net Worth	15.17%	23.06%	21.00%	23.82%	16.66%
GEARING					
Borrowing /Reserves	0.00%	0.75%	2.04%	4.66%	8.65%
COST OF SALE TO SALES	61.01%	54.29%	58.65%	58.67%	63.56%
NET PROFIT TO SALES	19.09%	25.02%	19.12%	19.89%	12.19%
CHANGE IN TURNOVER	(1.39%)	9.81%	14.89%	13.15%	12.72%
GROSS PROFIT CHANGE	(15.9%)	21.39%	14.95%	28.30%	32.31%
COST OF SALES CHANGE	10.81%	1.64%	14.85%	4.50%	3.90%

1. Performance Summary

Turnover was $426.3 million (2008-2009: $432.4 million) representing a decrease of $6.1 million or 1.4% less than 2008-2009. This decrease was due largely to the contraction in the Jamaican economy.

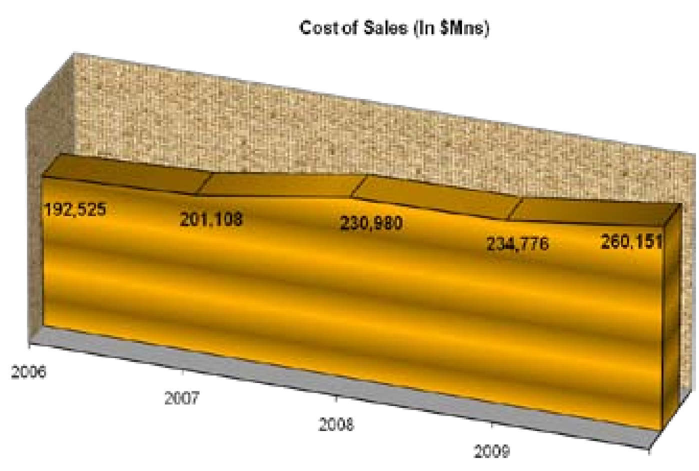


Trading profit for the year was $91.4 million, representing a 27% year-on-year decrease, primarily due to the increased cost of raw materials, fuel and electricity.
The selling and promotion expenses also increased by 18.0% this was in direct response to stimulate sales in the sluggish economy.

The net profit attributable to shareholders was $81.4 million (2008-2009: $108.1 million), resulting in earnings per stock unit of $0.78 cents. (2008-2009: $1.04 cents).

2. Volume Performance

Local sales volume was 12.5% lower than last year. The decline in the domestic market reflects the economic climate and its adverse impact on consumers' disposable income. Exports on the other hand showed an increase of 42.1%.



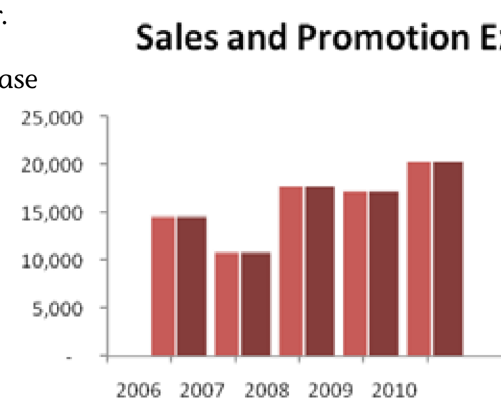
3. Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased to$260.1 million (2008 – 2009: $234.7) representing a 10.8% increase over the prior year.

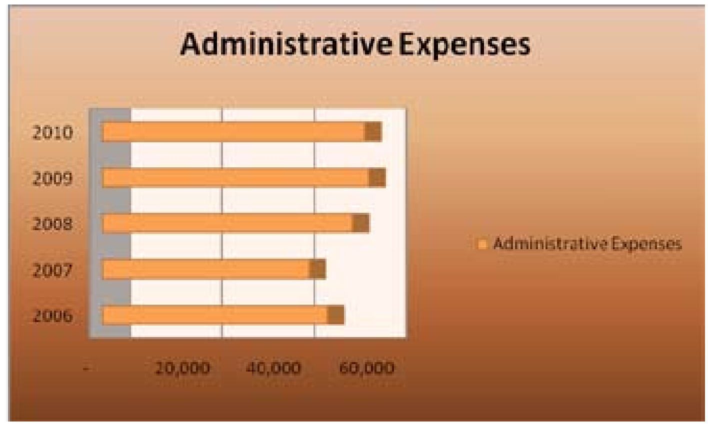
Gross profit margin declined by 6.7% points on the last year's 45.6%.

4. Marketing Costs

Marketing and Promotion expenses showed an increase of 18% over the previous year. This increase over the same period last year reflected our strategy to increase our in-store promotional thrust.



5. Administrative Expenses



General Administrative expenses were $57.0 (2008 – 2009: $57.9 million) showing a decrease of 1.5%.

General Administrative expenses as a percentage of turnover remained at 13.3%.

6. Risk Management

The company follows a comprehensive approach to risk management by reviewing risks facing the business at both an operational and executive level. On a quarterly basis the Audit Committee review and approve the risk matrix. Plans are established for all key risk areas such as natural disasters and specific operational risk.

7. Corporate Social Responsibility

As part of the company's Corporate Social Responsibilities during the year the company continued its commitment by contributing to a number of worthy causes. In addition to this we have provided a computer facility and refurbishing of the Jebb Memorial Basic School, which we adopted in 1990. The feeding programme continues.

8. Future Strategy

As we look to the new financial year, the economic outlook remains challenging; competition will become more aggressive and consumers' disposable incomes reduced. We are, however, committed to continue our focus on cost savings and ensure maximum returns on all expenditures.

Our plan to emerge from this economic downturn is to focus on the following areas:-

- Development of new products
- Continued expansion in the export market
- Strategic acquisitions – A Business Development Manager will be employed to complement the Management Team.
- Management of Funds on Deposit

I would like to thank our employees for their continued commitment and performance during the year; also to acknowledge the part played by our customers, suppliers and distributor, in supporting our business and our products and to all our Stockholders for their loyalty and confidence in the management of the company.

John Rosen
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Board of Directors

John Bell

holds a Bachelor's degree in Economics and Accounting from the University of the West Indies and is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica and the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of Great Britain. Mr. Bell is also a director on the Board of other companies

Michael Berbard

M.B.A. – Harvard Business School;
BSc. – Forest Management,
(summa cum laude),
B.A. – Business Administration,
(summa cum laude)
Washington State University,
Managing Director Carreras Group Limited.
Director on the Board of other companies.

Jeffrey Cobham

B.A. (Hons.) Dip. Mgmt.
Studies, Business Consultant,
Director on the Board of other companies
and charitable organizations.

Oliver Holmes

MSc. Accounting, BSc. Management Studies,
Investment Banker, Managing Director,
Capital Options Limited,
Director on the Board of other companies.

Keshia Nelson-Brown

ACCA, Graduate of UTech.,
Group Compliance Manager,
Ideal Group of Companies.

John Rosen

H.N.D. Mechanical Engineer, U.K.

Eric George Stultz

Graduate of St. Georges College,
General Manager of Baking Enterprises Ltd.

Directors' Report

The Directors take pleasure in submitting their report for the year ended September 30, 2010.

Turnover was $426.37 million a 1.40% decline over the previous year of $432.42 million. Profit before tax was $123.08 million compared with $161.83 million for the year ended September 30, 2009, a decrease of 23.94%. Net profit attributable to Stockholders was $81.40 million compared with the previous year's $108.19 million. Earnings per share were $0.78, compared with $1.04 for the previous year.

FINANCIAL RESULTS	**$'000**
Profit before taxation	123,086
Taxation	(41,678)
Net Profit	81,408
Accumulated Surplus at beginning of year	367,647
Dividend	31,144
Accumulated Surplus at end of year	417,911
	======
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit	0.78
	======

Details of the results for the period were approved by the Board on November 16, 2010 and a comparison with the previous year is set out in the Group Statement of Comprenhensive Income on page 23.

DIVIDENDS

In the first quarter of 2010 an interim dividend of $0.30 cents per stock unit ($31,144,000) was paid to shareholders on December 14, 2009.

No final dividend was recommended in respect of the year 2010.

Subsequent to the year-end the Directors declared the payment of an interim dividend of $0.35 cents per stock unit to Shareholders. The record date was December 2, 2010 and the payment date will be January 12, 2011.

DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Article 72 of the Articles of Incorporation, one-third of the Directors other than the Managing Director, Mr. John Rosen, shall retire. The Directors retiring under this article are Messrs. John Bell and Eric Stultz and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

DATED this 23rd day of November, 2010
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

M. Olivia Glover
SECRETARY

Audit Committee

The role of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board by giving oversight to the financial reporting and the auditing process of the company's financial affairs.

The members of this committee are: Messrs. Jeffrey Cobham, Chairman, John Bell, Michael Bernard and Oliver Holmes. Messrs. John Rosen, Managing Director, Kevin Price, Financial Controller, and Miss M. Olivia Glover, Company Secretary attend as invitees. Two members of the committee shall form a quorum.

During the year three (3) meetings were held. The Committee reviews the unaudited quarterly financials and the Audited financials prior to these being referred for Board approval. Where necessary discussions were held with the auditors on the year-end accounts.

The key responsibilities of this committee are:

- To monitor and ensure that the integrity of the financials is maintained.
- To ensure that proper accounting standards are complied with.
- That internal controls and systems are in place.

Corporate Governance Committee

This committee establishes a code of conduct which governs the principles and Best Practices with which the Company will comply.

The committee was appointed by the Board to give oversight and support to the Board and Management in the administration of its responsibilities and to effectively carry out its mandate.

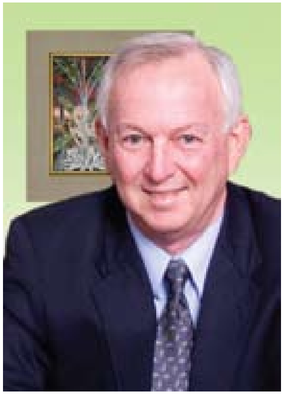
The committee consists of three (3) members: Messrs. John Bell, Chairman, Jeffrey Cobham and Mrs. Keshia Nelson-Brown. Two members of the Committee form a quorum. John Rosen, Managing Director and Miss M. Olivia Glover, Company Secretary, attend as invitees.

The Committee meets on a quarterly basis or where it is deemed necessary to do so. During the year 2010 four (4) meetings were held.

The Committee will endeavour to:

- Carry out periodic review of the principles of good Corporate Governance
- Manage and contain risks.
- Make timely disclosure to its Stockholders/Stakeholders and other regulatory bodies.
- Ensure a formal and transparent compensation/remuneration policy for Executives, Directors and Senior Management.
- Monitor as appropriate, directors' orientation to update the skills and knowledge required to fulfill their roles both on the Board and Committee.
- Review strategies, performances and conflict of interest/resolutions.

Managers



John Rosen
Managing Director
H.N.D.Mechanical Eng., U.K.

Lorna Lewis
Production Manager
M.B.A., BSc. Chem., (Hons.)
Dip. Mgnt. Studies

M. Olivia Glover
Company Secretary
LLB. (Hons.),

Kevin Price
Financial Controller
M.B.A., Banking & Finance,
BSc. Accounting &
Management Studies

Roland O'Connor
Maintanance Engineer BEng.
(Bachelor in Engineering)
Electrical Engineering (Power)
Diploma Electrical Engineering
(Power) Certified Electrician

Hugh Cooper
Cost Accountant
BSc Accounting and
Management Dip. BA

Bernadette Wong
Sales & Marketing Director
B.A. (Bus. Admin.),
Dip. Marketing

Winston Butler
Plant Manager
H.N.C. Mechanical Eng.,C.A.S.T

Salada®

Organization

DIRECTORS:

John Bell	-	Chairman
Michael Bernard		
Jeffrey Cobham		
Oliver Holmes		
Keshia Nelson-Brown		
John Rosen	-	Managing Director
Eric Stultz		

SECRETARY:
M. Olivia Glover

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW:
Livingston, Alexander & Levy
72 Harbour Street
Kingston

BANKERS:
National Commercial Bank Jamaica Limited
211 Hagley Park Road
Kingston 11

AUDITORS:
KPMG
The Victoria Mutual Building
6 Duke Street
Kingston

REGISTRAR & TRANSFER AGENTS:
Duke Corporation Limited
Scotiabank Centre, Duke Street
Kingston

REGISTERED OFFICE:
20 Bell Road, P.O. Box 71, Kingston 11
Tel: (876) 923-7114-6
Fax: (876) 923-5336
Website: http://www.saladafoodsjamaica.com
E-mail: info@saladafoodsjamaica.com

Shareholdings

As at September 30 2010

DIRECTORS

John Bell	Nil
Michael Bernard	Nil
Jeffrey Cobham	Nil
Oliver Holmes	Nil
Keshia Nelson-Brown	Nil
John Rosen	Nil
Eric Stultz	Nil

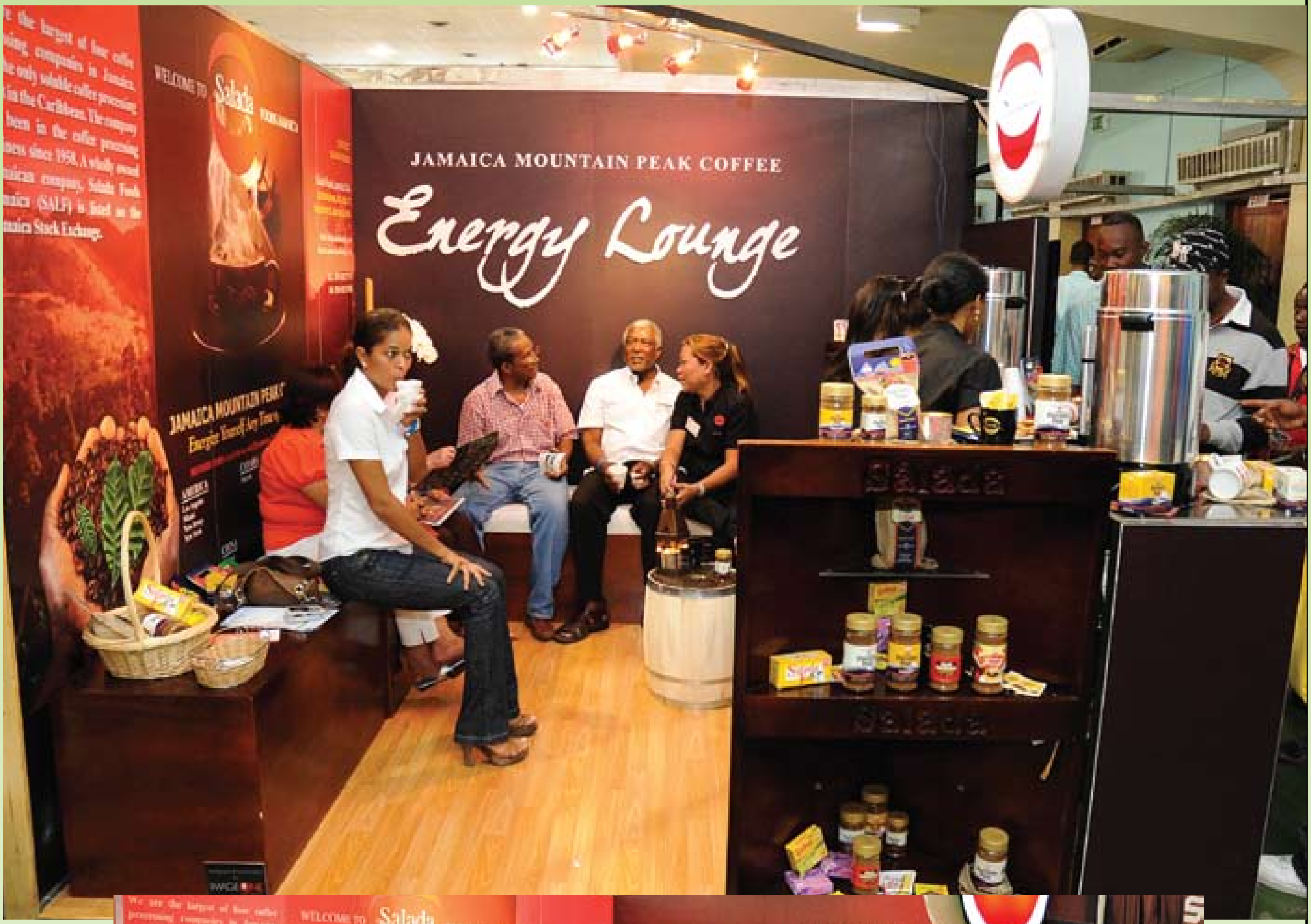
SENIOR MANAGEMENT

Winston Butler	Nil
M. Olivia Glover	Nil
Kevin Price	Nil
John Rosen	Nil
Bernadette Wong	Nil

TEN LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

Resource In Motion Limited	58,690,760
Advantage General Insurance Limited	8,988,120
Donwis Limited	7,480,000
Stocks and Securities Limited (ALPHA)	3,056,192
Ideal Betting Company Limited	2,755,310
Ideal Group Corporation Limited	2,726,000
Ideal Financial Corporation Limited	2,620,000
Ideal Portfolio Services Company Limited	2,518,800
Donovan A. Lewis	1,677,430
Tekodoo Investments Ltd.	1,181,310

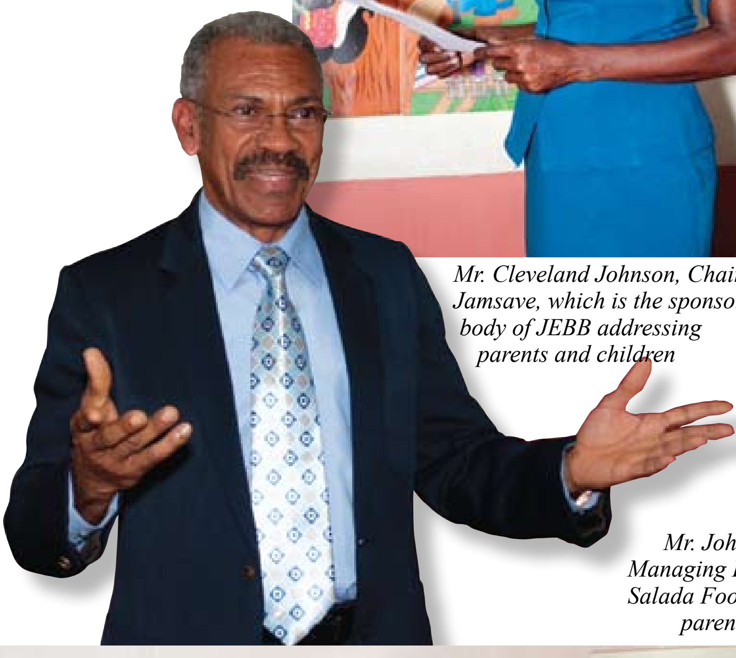
Salada at the JEA Expo 2010



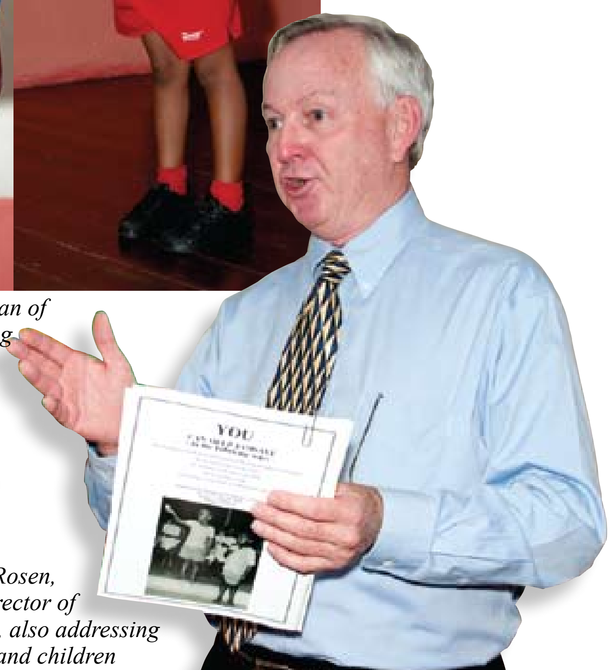
PRESENTATION OF COMPUTER LAB TO JEBB MEMORIAL BASIC SCHOOL

Miss Hyacinth Hudson, Principal, extending welcome and introduction

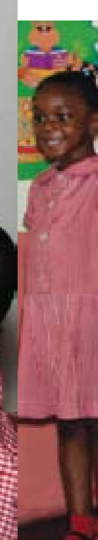
Student opening in prayer



Mr. Cleveland Johnson, Chairman of Jamsave, which is the sponsoring body of JEBB addressing parents and children



Mr. John Rosen, Managing Director of Salada Foods, also addressing parents and children



Children seated at computers

Managers of Salada Foods, Teachers and representatives of Jebb.

Prudence Burchell, Past student of Jebb, now employee of Salada sharing her experience at Jebb and encouraging the children

Cutting of ribbon for Computer room, from left Miss Olivia Glover, Company Secretary, Salada Foods, Miss Hyacinth Hudson, partly hidden and Mr. John Rosen doing the honours.

Children rendering song in Spanish

School library

KPMG
Chartered Accountants
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6 Duke Street
Kingston
Jamaica, W.I.

P.O. Box 76
Kingston
Jamaica, W.I.
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Fax +1 (876) 922-7198
+1 (876) 922-4500
e-Mail firmmail@kpmg.com.jm

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 22 to 56, which comprise the company's and the group's statement of financial position as at September 30, 2010, the company's and the group's statements of comprehensive 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

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, 2010, 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

Chartered Accountants
Kingston, Jamaica

November 16, 2010

September 30, 2010

	Notes	The Group 2010 $'000	The Group 2009 $'000	The Company 2010 $'000	The Company 2009 $'000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant & equipment	3	30,578	31,794	18,926	19,057
Investment in subsidiary companies	4	-	-	881	881
Employee benefit asset	5(a)	52,478	31,202	52,478	31,202
		83,056	62,996	72,285	51,140
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	6	303,411	275,675	303,411	275,675
Accounts receivable	7	59,804	79,705	59,804	79,705
Inventories	8	158,682	108,514	158,682	108,514
		521,897	463,894	521,897	463,894
TOTAL ASSETS		604,953	526,890	594,182	515,034
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		417,911	367,647	419,392	368,404
		507,402	457,138	499,151	448,163
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Employee benefit obligation	5(b)	15,707	-	15,707	-
Deferred taxation	11	13,325	12,076	10,805	9,195
		29,032	12,076	26,512	9,195
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Current portion of long-term loan	12	-	3,447	-	3,447
Accounts payable	13	62,454	39,451	62,454	39,451
Taxation payable		6,065	14,778	6,065	14,778
		68,519	57,676	68,519	57,676
TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		604,953	526,890	594,182	515,034

The financial statements on pages 22 to 56, were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on November 16, 2010 and signed on its behalf by:

Chairman — John Bell

Director — Jeffrey Cobham

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

Group Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2010

	Notes	2010 $'000	2009 $'000
Sales	14	426,375	432,425
Cost of sales		(260,151)	(234,776)
Gross profit		166,224	197,649
Other operating income		2,560	2,773
Selling and promotion expenses		(20,334)	(17,206)
Administration expenses		(57,048)	(57,972)
Operating profit before net finance income and taxation		91,402	125,244
Finance income	15	34,300	39,180
Finance costs	15	(2,616)	(2,586)
Net finance income	15	31,684	36,594
Profit before taxation	17	123,086	161,838
Taxation	16	(41,678)	(53,643)
Net profit attributable to members, being total comprehensive income		81,408	108,195
Dealt with in financial statements of:			
The company		82,132	108,919
The subsidiaries		(724)	(724)
		81,408	108,195
Earnings per ordinary stock unit	19	$ 0.78	1.04

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

	Share capital (Note 9) $'000	Capital reserves (Note 10) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at September 30, 2008	73,216	16,275	259,452	348,943
Net profit , being total comprehensive income	-	-	108,195	108,195
Balances at September 30, 2009	73,216	16,275	367,647	457,138
Net profit, being total comprehensive income	-	-	81,408	81,408
Dividends (note 9)	-	-	(31,144)	(31,144)
Balances at September 30, 2010	73,216	16,275	417,911	507,402
Retained in the financial statements of:				
The company	73,216	6,543	419,392	499,151
The subsidiaries	-	9,732	(1,481)	8,251
Balances at September 30, 2010	73,216	16,275	417,911	507,402
The company	73,216	6,543	368,404	448,163
The subsidiaries	-	9,732	(757)	8,975
Balance at September 30, 2009	73,216	16,275	367,647	457,138

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

Group Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended September 30, 2010

	2010 $'000	2009 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	81,408	108,195
Adjustments for:		
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	3,852	3,473
Foreign exchange losses on long-term loans	-	798
Income tax expense	40,429	49,857
Deferred taxation	1,249	3,786
Interest income	(34,300)	(37,162)
Employee benefits, net	(5,569)	(1,805)
	87,069	127,142
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(50,168)	(8,097)
Accounts receivable	23,242	(1,380)
Accounts payable	23,003	3,783
Cash generated from operations	83,146	121,448
Taxation paid	(49,142)	(36,107)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,004	85,341
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	30,959	32,095
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(2,636)	(1,084)
Net cash provided by investing activities	28,323	31,011
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(31,144)	-
Repayment of long-term loans	(3,447)	(4,504)
Net cash used by financing activities	(34,591)	(4,504)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	27,736	111,848
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	275,675	163,827
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 6)	303,411	275,675

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

Company Statement of Comprehensive Income

Year ended September 30, 2010

	Notes	2010 $'000	2009 $'000
Sales	14	426,375	432,425
Cost of sales		(260,151)	(234,776)
Gross profit		166,224	197,649
Other operating income		2,560	2,773
Selling and promotion expenses		(20,334)	(17,206)
Administration expenses		(55,963)	(56,886)
Operating profit before net finance income and taxation		92,487	126,330
Finance income	15	34,300	39,180
Finance costs	15	(2,616)	(2,586)
Net finance income	15	31,684	36,594
Profit before taxation	17	124,171	162,924
Taxation	16	(42,039)	(54,005)
Net profit for the year, being total comprehensive income		82,132	108,919

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

	Share capital (Note 9) $'000	Capital reserves (Note 10) $'000	Retained earnings $'000	Total $'000
Balances at September 30, 2008	73,216	6,543	259,485	339,244
Net profit for the year, being total comprehensive income	-	-	108,919	108,919
Balances at September 30, 2009	73,216	6,543	368,404	448,163
Net profit for the year, being total comprehensive income	-	-	82,132	82,132
Dividends (note 9)	-	-	(31,144)	(31,144)
Balances at September 30, 2010	73,216	6,543	419,392	499,151

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

	2010 $'000	2009 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit for the year	82,132	108,919
Adjustments for:		
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	2,767	2,387
Foreign exchange losses on long-term loans	-	798
Income tax expense	40,429	49,857
Deferred taxation	1,610	4,148
Interest income	(34,300)	(37,162)
Employee benefits, net	(5,569)	(1,805)
	87,069	127,142
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Inventories	(50,168)	(8,097)
Accounts receivable	23,242	(1,380)
Accounts payable	23,003	3,783
Cash generated from operations	83,146	121,448
Taxation paid	(49,142)	(36,107)
Net cash provided by operating activities	34,004	85,341
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	30,959	32,095
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(2,636)	(1,084)
Net cash provided by investing activities	28,323	31,011
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Dividends paid	(31,144)	-
Repayment of long-term loans	(3,447)	(4,504)
Net cash used by financing activities	(34,591)	(4,504)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	27,736	111,848
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	275,675	163,827
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 6)	303,411	275,675

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

1. 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 West Indies.

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 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.

Certain new IFRS, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards which were in issue, came into effect for the current financial year as follows:

- *Revised IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements* (effective January 1, 2009) requires presentation of all non-owner changes in equity either in a single statement of comprehensive income, or in an income statement plus 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 on the face of the statement of changes in equity or in the notes. The company has adopted a single statement of comprehensive income.

- *IAS 23, Revised – Borrowing Costs (*effective January 1, 2009) removes the option of immediately recognising all borrowing costs as an expense. The standard requires that an entity capitalises borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of the asset.

- *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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

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

Certain new IFRS, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards which were in issue, came into effect for the current financial year as follows (continued):

- *Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2009): Disclosures* require enhanced disclosures 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 current diversity in practice.

- *IFRS 8 Operating Segments* (effective January 1, 2009) introduces the "management approach" to segment reporting. IFRS 8 requires the disclosure of segment information based on the internal reports regularly reviewed by the company's Chief Operating Decision Maker in order to assess the performance of and allocate resources to each segment.

- *Revised IFRS 3 Business Combinations* and *amended IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* (effective July 1, 2009). The definition of a business combination has been revised and focuses on control. All items of consideration transferred by the acquirer are measured and recognised at fair value as of the acquisition date, including contingent consideration. An acquirer can elect to measure non-controlling interest at fair value at the acquisition date or on a transaction by transaction basis. New disclosure requirements have been introduced.

- *IAS 39 (Amendment), Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (effective July 1, 2009) provided clarification that it is possible for there to be movements into and out of the fair value through profit or loss category where:

  - A derivative commences or ceases to qualify as a hedging instrument in cash flow or net investment hedge.

  - Financial assets are reclassified following a change in policy by an insurance company in accordance with IFRS 4.

  The definition of financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss as it relates to items that are held for trading is amended. This clarifies that a financial asset or liability that is part of a portfolio of financial instruments managed together with evidence of an actual recent pattern of short-term profit-taking is included in such a portfolio on initial recognition. A segment is no longer considered a party external to the reporting entity. When re-measuring the carrying amount of a debt instrument on cessation of fair value hedge accounting, the amendment clarifies that a revised effective interest rate (calculated at the date fair value hedge accounting ceases) is used.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

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

Certain new IFRS, and interpretations of and amendments to existing standards which were in issue, came into effect for the current financial year as follows (continued):

- *International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee 17, Distribution of Non-Cash Assets to Owners* (effective July 1, 2009) provides that a dividend payable should be recognized when appropriately authorized and no longer at the entity's discretion. Where an owner has a choice of a dividend of a non-cash asset or cash, the dividend payable is estimated considering both the fair value and probability of the owners selecting each option. The dividend payable is measured at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed. The difference between fair value of the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed is recognized in profit or loss.

At the date of approval of the financial statements, there were certain standards and interpretations which were in issue but not yet effective. Those which are considered relevant to the company are as follows:

- *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments* (effective January 1, 2013) introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets. The standard also amends some of the requirements of *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures* including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income. This standard is not expected to have any significant impact on the company's financial statements.

- *IAS 24, Related Party Disclosure, revised* (effective January 1, 2011) introduces changes to the related party disclosure requirements for government - related entities and amends the definition of a related party. The standard also expands the list of transactions that require disclosure.

The adoption of IFRS 9 and IAS 24 may result in adjustments and additional disclosures to the financial statements. Management is currently in the process of evaluating 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 functional currency of the company.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis. The significant accounting policies stated in paragraphs (c) to (w) below conform in all material respects with IFRS.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(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, 2010. The company and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to as "the group". These companies are currently dormant and the shareholdings are the same for 2010 and 2009.

(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 statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income 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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

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

(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.

(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 profit or loss.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(e) Property, plant & equipment (cont'd):

(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.

(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.

(i) Pension arrangements:

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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(g) Employee benefits (cont'd):

(i) Pension arrangements(cont'd):

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 statement of comprehensive income 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 statement of financial position 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.

(ii) Other post-retirement benefits:

The post-retirement medical benefits for full-time employees and pensioners are sponsored by the company that pays the full premiums on an Insured Health Plan.

(iii) Other employee benefits:

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 statement of financial position 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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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 the statement of financial position 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 profit or loss 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 profit or loss.

(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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(n) Impairment (cont'd):

(i) Calculation of recoverable amount (cont'd):

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.

(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 profit or loss.

Interest income is recognised in profit or loss 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 profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly to equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(q) Income tax (cont'd):

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the statement of financial position 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 statement of financial position date.

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 statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange differences arising from fluctuations in exchange rates are recognised in profit or loss. 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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(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;

(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:

An operating segment is a component of the group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses; whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and for which discrete financial information is available.

Based on the information presented to and reviewed by the CODM, the entire operations of the company are considered as one operating segment.

(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 and accounts receivable. Similarly, financial liabilities include accounts payable and loans.

Year ended September 30, 2010

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

(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.

3. 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, 2008	10,000	34,484	96,679	141,163
Additions	-	-	1,084	1,084
September 30, 2009	10,000	34,484	97,763	142,247
Additions	-	279	2,357	2,636
September 30, 2010	10,000	34,763	100,120	144,883
Depreciation:				
September 30, 2008	-	15,076	91,904	106,980
Charge for the year	-	2,192	1,281	3,473
September 30, 2009	-	17,268	93,185	110,453
Charge for the year	-	2,208	1,644	3,852
September 30, 2010	-	19,476	94,829	114,305
Net book value:				
September 30, 2010	10,000	15,287	5,291	30,578
September 30, 2009	10,000	17,216	4,578	31,794
(b) The Company:				
At cost or deemed cost:				
September 30, 2008	6,144	16,919	96,679	119,742
Additions	-	-	1,084	1,084
September 30, 2009	6,144	16,919	97,763	120,826
Additions	-	279	2,357	2,636
September 30, 2010	6,144	17,198	100,120	123,462

Year ended September 30, 2010

3. 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, 2008	-	7,478	91,904	99,382
Charge for the year	-	1,106	1,281	2,387
September 30, 2009	-	8,584	93,185	101,769
Charge for the year	-	1,123	1,644	2,767
September 30, 2010	-	9,707	94,829	104,536
Net book values:				
September 30, 2010	6,144	7,491	5,291	18,926
September 30, 2009	6,144	8,335	4,578	19,057

(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:

	The Company 2010 $'000	The Company 2009 $'000
Shares at cost:		
Coffee Company of Jamaica Limited	790	790
Shirriff's (Jamaica) Limited	91	91
	881	881

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

5. Employee benefits

(a) Defined benefit pension plan:

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 statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Fair value of plan assets	86,702	76,145
Present value of funded obligations	(41,093)	(34,726)
	45,609	41,419
Unrecognised actuarial losses	11,759	16,838
Unrecognised amount due to limitation	(4,890)	(27,055)
	52,478	31,202

(ii) The movement in the asset recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
At beginning of year	31,202	29,397
Amounts recognised in profit or loss	21,097	1,682
Contributions paid	179	123
At end of year	52,478	31,202

Year ended September 30, 2010

5. Employee benefits (cont'd)

(a) Defined benefit pension plan (cont'd):

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
At beginning of year	(34,726)	(21,889)
Benefit paid	1,449	2,256
Current service and interest costs	(11,380)	(5,775)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	3,564	(9,318)
At end of year	(41,093)	(34,726)

(iv) The movement in the plan assets recognised in the statement of financial position is as follows:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	76,145	68,779
Contribution paid	3,439	2,380
Expected return on plan assets	7,762	6,611
Benefit paid	(1,449)	(2,256)
Actuarial gain/(loss)	805	631
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	86,702	76,145

The assets of the fund are invested in Guardian Life's Pool Investment Fund and Deposit Administration Fund as at September 30, 2010 and 2009.

(v) The amounts recognised in profit or loss included in staff costs are as follows:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Interest and employer's current service cost	(8,119)	(3,518)
Expected return on plan assets	7,762	6,611
Net actuarial gain recognised during the year	(789)	(110)
Change in surplus not eligible for recognition due to limitation	22,243	(1,301)
At the end of the year	21,097	1,682

(vi) The actual return on the plan assets was $8,567,000 (2009: $7,242,000).

Year ended September 30, 2010

5. Employee benefits (cont'd)

(a) Defined benefit pension plan (cont'd):

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	%	%
Discount rate	11.5	19.0
Expected return on plan assets	10.0	12.0
Future salary increases	7.0	14.5
Future pension increases	3.0	12.5
Inflation rate	7.5	14.0

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.

(b) Post retirement medical benefit obligation:

During the year, a resolution was passed for the company to sponsor a post-retirement benefit scheme which covers health care for its full-time employees and its pensioners. The method of accounting and valuation are similar to that used for the defined benefit pension plan.

(i) Liability recognised in statement of financial position are determined as follows:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Present value of obligations	(23,092)	-
Unrecognised actuarial losses	7,385	-
	(15,707)	-

(ii) Expense recognised in profit or loss:

	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Current and past service costs and interest cost	15,707	-

(iii) The Principal actuarial assumptions used were as follows:

	2010	2009
Discount rate	11.5%	-
Health cost inflation	10.0%	-

Year ended September 30, 2010

5. Employee benefits (cont'd)

(b) Post retirement medical benefit obligation (cont'd):

Post-employment mortality for active members and mortality for pensioners is based on the 1994 Group Annuity Mortality Tables (GAM) 94 table (U.S. mortality tables) with no age setback.

(c) Historical information:

(i) Defined benefit pension plan:

	2010 $'000	2009 $'000	2008 $'000	2007 $'000	2006 $'000
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	(41,093)	(34,726)	(21,889)	(19,147)	(10,059)
Fair value of plan assets	86,702	76,145	68,779	81,817	72,802
Surplus	45,609	41,419	46,890	62,670	62,743
Experience adjustments arising on plan liabilities	(1,969)	4,852	21,523	7,670	(4,695)
Experience adjustments arising on plan assets	805	631	417	1,493	248

(ii) Post-retirement medical benefit plan:

	2010 $'000
Present value of defined benefit obligation	23,092

6. Cash and cash equivalents

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

	The Group and the Company	
	2010 $'000	2009 $'000
Cash in hand and bank	2,486	6,920
Short term investments [note (a)]	300,925	268,755
	303,411	275,675

(a) The weighted average effective interest rate on short term investments denominated in Jamaica dollars was 11.67% (2009: 19.45%) and on short term investments denominated in United States dollars was 4.57% (2009: 5.55%), and these investments mature within 90 days.

Year ended September 30, 2010

7. Accounts receivable

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Trade receivables	47,317	68,743
Prepayments	8,065	3,837
Other receivables	4,772	7,475
	60,154	80,055
Less: allowances for doubtful debts	(350)	(350)
	59,804	79,705

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

8. Inventories

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Raw and packaging material	104,736	42,041
Finished goods held for sale	33,555	47,947
Work-in-progress	13,629	12,192
Fuel, spares and consumables	7,443	6,387
Goods-in-transit	-	785
	159,363	109,352
Less: provision for obsolescence	(681)	(838)
	158,682	108,514

9. Share capital

	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Authorised:		
500,000,000 (2009: 500,000,000) ordinary units of no par value		
Stated:		
Issued and fully paid:		
103,883,300 (2009: 103,883,300) ordinary stock units of no par value	73,216	73,216

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

During the year, the company paid a dividend of 30¢ per share.

Year ended September 30, 2010

10. Capital reserves

	The Group		The Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Revaluation surplus on assets carried at deemed cost	14,528	14,528	4,838	4,838
Realised gains	1,747	1,747	1,705	1,705
	16,275	16,275	6,543	6,543

11. Deferred taxation

Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) are attributable to the following:

	The Group		The Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Deferred tax assets:				
Interest payable on FINSAC loans	-	1,148	-	1,148
Property, plant & equipment	1,499	1,538	1,499	1,538
Accounts payable	884	766	884	766
Unrealised exchange loss	183	-	183	-
Tax value of losses carried forward	72	71	-	-
	2,638	3,523	2,566	3,452
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Employee benefits asset, net	(12,257)	(10,401)	(12,257)	(10,401)
Property, plant & equipment	(2,592)	(2,952)	-	-
Accounts receivable	(1,114)	(2,140)	(1,114)	(2,140)
Unrealised foreign exchange gains	-	(106)	-	(106)
	(15,963)	(15,599)	(13,371)	(12,647)
	(13,325)	(12,076)	(10,805)	(9,195)

All movements in temporary differences are recognised in profit or loss.

Year ended September 30, 2010

12. Long-term loan

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Jamaican Redevelopment Foundation, Inc.	-	3,447
Less: Current portion	-	(3,447)
	-	-

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. During the year, the loan was fully repaid.

13. Accounts payable

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Trade payable	43,139	17,074
Accrued charges	12,433	12,246
Other payables	6,882	10,131
	62,454	39,451

14. Sales

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

Year ended September 30, 2010

15. Net finance income/(costs)

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Finance income:		
Interest income – short term investments	34,300	37,162
Foreign exchange gain	-	2,018
	34,300	39,180
Finance costs:		
Bank charges and interest	(548)	(2,586)
Foreign exchange loss	(2,068)	-
	(2,616)	(2,586)
	31,684	36,594

16. Taxation

(a) Taxation is based on net profit for the year adjusted for taxation purposes and represents income tax charged at 33⅓%.

	The Group		The Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Current tax expense:				
Income tax	40,429	49,857	40,429	49,857
Deferred taxation:				
Originating and reversal of other timing differences, net	1,249	3,786	1,610	4,148
	41,678	53,643	42,039	54,005

(b) Reconciliation of effective tax rate:

	The Group		The Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Profit before tax	123,086	161,838	124,171	162,924
Computed "expected" tax expense @ 33⅓%	41,029	53,946	41,390	54,308
Difference between profits for financial statements and tax reporting purposes on:				
Disallowed expenses and capital adjustments, net	649	(303)	649	(303)
Actual expense	41,678	53,643	42,039	54,005

Year ended September 30, 2010

17. Disclosure of expenses

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

	The Group		The Company	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Depreciation	3,852	3,473	2,767	2,387
Cost of inventories recognised as expense	136,783	146,854	136,783	146,854
Directors' emoluments:				
Fees	5,202	5,391	5,202	5,391
Management remuneration	8,306	7,763	8,306	7,763
Auditors' remuneration	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Staff costs (note 18)	35,433	42,756	35,433	42,756

(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:

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Short-term employee benefits	16,563	15,480
Post-employment benefits	18,404	13,954

18. Staff costs

	The Group and the Company	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Salaries and wages	35,668	33,165
Statutory contributions	3,433	3,126
Pension credit	(5,390)	(1,682)
Staff welfare	1,722	8,147
	35,433	42,756

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.

	2010	2009
Net profit attributable to shareholders ($'000)	81,408	108,195
Number of stock units in issue	103,883,300	103,883,300
Basic earnings per stock unit ($)	0.78	1.04

Year ended September 30, 2010

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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

(i) Credit risk (cont'd):

	Carrying amount	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Cash and cash equivalents	303,411	275,675
Accounts receivable	59,804	79,705
	363,215	355,380

The aging of trade receivables at the reporting date was:

	2010		2009	
	Gross	Impairment	Gross	Impairment
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Not past due	31,529	-	64,353	-
Past due 1-30 days	4,930	-	3,348	-
Past due 31-60 days	-	-	-	-
More than 60 days	10,858	350	1,042	350
	47,317	350	68,743	350

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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

(ii) Liquidity risk (cont'd):

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

	Carrying amount $'000	Contractual cash flow $'000	Less than 1 year $'000	1-2 years $'000
September 30, 2010:				
Loans	-	-	-	-
Accounts payable	62,454	62,454	62,454	-
	62,454	62,454	62,454	-
September 30, 2009:				
Loans	3,447	3,447	3,447	-
Accounts payable	39,451	39,451	39,451	-
	42,898	42,898	42,898	-

(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.

- 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, 2010 and 2009, there were no financial liabilities subject to variable interest rate risk.

Year ended September 30, 2010

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

(iii) Market risk (cont'd):

- Interest rate risk (cont'd):

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:

	Carrying amount	
	2010	2009
	$'000	$'000
Variable rate:		
Assets	303,070	268,755

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 (2009: five percent) in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased/(decreased) equity and profit or loss by $15,154 (2009:$13,478).

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant. The analysis is performed on the same basis for 2009.

- 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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

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

(iii) Market risk (cont'd):

- Foreign currency risk (cont'd):

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

	Net foreign currency monetary assets			
	2010		2009	
	US$	J$	US$	J$
Cash and cash equivalents	515,433	44,221,823	346,808	30,744,529
Accounts receivable	110,368	9,469,078	19,635	1,740,642
Accounts payable	(439,424)	(37,899,529)	(96,668)	(8,611,185)
Net exposure	186,377	15,791,372	269,775	23,873,986

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

November 16, 2010	85.38
September 30, 2010	85.80
September 30, 2009	89.08

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% (2009: 10%) strengthening/weakening of the US$ against the Jamaica dollar would have increased/(decreased) profit for the year by $1,599,031(2009: $2,403,156) 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.

Year ended September 30, 2010

20. Financial instruments (cont'd)

(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.

Determination of fair value and fair values hierarchy

IFRS 7 specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This level includes listed equity securities and debt instruments on exchanges

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Mutual funds are valued using the pricing information received from the relevant fund manager.

Level 3 – Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This level includes equity investments and debt instruments with significant unobservable components. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available.

The group had no financial instruments which were carried at fair value.

Proxy

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FORM OF PROXY

I/WE ....

of ....Being a member/members

of the above-named Company, hereby apoint...

....of...

or failing him.......................................of..

....as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on

my/our behalf at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 31st day of January, 2011 and at any adjournment thereof.

Dated this ....day of 2011

Signed ....

Notes:

1. This Form of Proxy must be received by the Secretary of the Company not less than 48 hours before the time appointed for the Meeting.

2. This Form of Proxy should bear stamp duty of $100. Adhesive stamps are to be cancelled by the person signing the proxy.

3. If the appointer is a Corporation, this Form of Proxy must be executed under its Common Seal or under the hand of an officer of the Company.