DIRECTORS' CIRCULAR

To the Stockholders of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited

in response to the Offer by

ANSA COATINGS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
(a wholly owned subsidiary of ANSA McAl Limited)

to acquire 1 04,990,171 ordinary stock units in

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
(being all the issued ordinary stock units not already held by the Offeror or the Offeror's Affiliates)

THIS DOCUMENT IS IMPORTANT

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT YOU CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IN RELATION TO THIS DOCUMENT

INTRODUCTION

September 14, 2017

From: The Board of Directors
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11

To: **The Stockholders of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited**

On August 31, 2017, an offer (the "Offer") was received from Ansa Coatings International Limited (herein called the "Offeror" or "ANSA") to purchase 104,990,171 **of the issued** ordinary shares of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (herein called the "Company" or "Berger Jamaica") **being all the issued ordinary shares not already held by the Offeror or the Offeror's affiliates**. The price being offered is J$10.88 or US$0.08485 in cash per stock unit (the "Offer Price").

The Offer opened at 9:00 a.m. on September 7th, 2017 (the "Opening Date") and is scheduled to close at 4:00 p.m. on September 28th, 2017 (the "Closing Date"). The procedure and requirements relating to acceptance of the Offer are set out in the Offeror's Take-Over Bid Circular and the Form of Acceptance and Transfer circulated with this Directors' Circular which are all sent to you as part of the Offer.

This Directors' Circular is issued in accordance with the Jamaica Stock Exchange Rules and General Principles Relating to Take-Overs and Mergers and the Securities (Take-Overs and Mergers) Regulations 1999, as amended.

It is recommended that you read the Take-Over Bid and the Directors' Circular carefully and that you consult your stockbroker, bank manager, attorney-at-law, accountant or other professional adviser.

1. As far as the Directors are aware, the number of Berger Jamaica stock units directly or indirectly, legally or beneficially owned by each director or officer of Berger Jamaica as at 18 August, 2017 is outlined below:

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
LIST OF SHAREHOLDERS
AS AT 18 AUGUST 2017

10 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDING	% OF ISSUED CAPITAL
LEWIS BERGER (OVERSEAS)	109,332,222	51.01
SAGICOR POOLED EQUITY FUND	22,284,944	10.40
IDEAL GROUP CORPORATION LIMITED	10,988,500	5.13
IDEAL PORTFOLIO SERVICES COMPANY LIMITED	5,302,923	2.47
IDEAL BETTING COMPANY LIMITED	4,624,152	2.16
IDEAL GLOBAL INVESTMENTS LIMITED	4,000,000	1.87
KEY INSURANCE CO. LTD.	3,799,999	1.77
JCSD TRUSTEE SERVICES LTD - SIGMA OPTIMA	3,082,116	1.44
MAYBERRY WEST INDIES LIMITED	3,136,993	1.46
FIRST JAM./H.E.A.R.T/NTA PENSION SCHEME	2,433,500	1.14
TOTAL	**168,985,349**	**78.85**

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS
AS AT 18 AUGUST 2017

DIRECTORS	SHAREHOLDING	CONNECTED PARTY	SHAREHOLDING
ANEAL MAHARAJ	NIL		
WARREN McDONALD	419,655		
POKERDAS CHANDIRAM CHATANI	NIL	POKERDAS CHANDIRAM CHATANI/SATI CHANDIRAM/ VINOD CHANRA	45,000
MICHAEL FENNELL	9,213		
MILTON SAMUDA	NIL	MILTON SAMUDA/ ELIZABETH SAMUDA	12,007
RAY A. SUMAIRSINGH	NIL		
ANDY MAHADEO	NIL		
TOTAL	428,868		57,007

SENIOR MANAGEMENT SHAREHOLDING
AS AT 18 AUGUST 2017

SENIOR MANAGEMENT	SHAREHOLDING
NEWTON ABRAHAMS	NIL
GLADYS MILLER	18,240
HURON GORDON	2,352
CASEY PERUE	NIL
ANGELA SCOTT-BROWN	NIL
MUSTAFA TURRA	NIL
SREEJITH VENUGOPAL	NIL

JACQUELINE WARREN-WILSON	3,799
TOTAL	**24,391**

SENIOR MANAGEMENT HOLDINGS
AS AT 18 AUGUST 2017

SENIOR MANAGERS AND CONNECTED PARTIES			
SENIOR MANAGERS*	**SHAREHOLDING**	**CONNECTED PARTY**	**SHAREHOLDING**
HURON GORDON	2,352	NADINE GORDON	NIL
CASEY PERUE	NIL	ROXANNE PERUE	NIL
ANGELA SCOTT-BROWN	NIL	KENNETH BROWN	NIL
JACQUELINE WARREN WILSON	3,799	DAMIEN JAMES	NIL
NEWTON ABRAHAMS	NIL	CHARMAINE ABRAHAMS	NIL
GLADYS MILLER	18,240	WENDELL MILLER	NIL

Senior Managers – Resigned
Mustafa Turra – July 28, 2017
Sreejith Venugopal – August 15, 2017

1. To the knowledge of your Directors, the persons directly or indirectly beneficially holding more than 10% of the voting rights of Berger Jamaica as at 18 August , 2017 are :-

SHAREHOLDERS	SHAREHOLDING	% OF ISSUED CAPITAL
LEWIS BERGER (OVERSEAS)	109,332,222	51.01
SAGICOR POOLED EQUITY FUND	22,284,944	10.40

2. As far as the Directors are aware, there are no special arrangements between the Offeror or the Offeror's affiliates or any parties acting in concert with any of the directors or officers, immediate past directors/officers or shareholders of Berger Jamaica.

3. As far as the Directors are aware and after due enquiry, there is no director or officer of Berger Jamaica or any person holding participating voting shares that carry more than ten per cent (10%) of the voting rights of Berger Jamaica who owns any shares in the Offeror.

4. With respect to the Directors of the Company, the offeror company and the

Directors have agreed that the independent directors of Berger Jamaica (namely, Messrs. Pokar Chandiram, Michael Fennell, Warren McDonald and Milton J. Samuda) will remain as directors of Berger Jamaica.

5. As far as the Directors are aware, no director or officer of Berger Jamaica, and no person or company beneficially holding over 10% of the voting rights of Berger Jamaica, has any interest in any material contracts to which Berger Jamaica is a party. Of those persons, Michael Fennell, Warren McDonald, Milton Samuda, Huron Gordon and Gladys Miller intend to accept the offer in respect of the Offer.

6. The volume of trading and price range of the stock of Berger Jamaica stock units on the Jamaica Stock Exchange from March 1, 2017 to August 31, 2017 being the six (6) month period preceding the Offer are as follows:

MONTH	TRADE VOLUME	HIGH($)	LOW ($)	CLOSE ($)
March	910,154	15.00	10.50	12.40
April	688,594	16.00	12.01	15.59
May	421,199	24.00	15.59	18.65
June	605,077	19.52	12.05	16.72
July	220,953	19.52	13.30	18.76
August	491,828	19.00	13.00	14.06

7. The audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 and the un-audited financial statements for the Company's last quarter ended June 30, 2017 are herein attached at Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 respectively. The Directors are not aware of any information that indicates any material change in the financial position or prospects of Berger Jamaica since the Company's last published interim financial statements dated June 30, 2017. Attached as Appendix 3 is a letter from the Chief Financial Officer of Berger Jamaica, certifying that the interim financial statement dated August 31, 2017 fairly reflects the financial position of the Company over the period in question.

8. As far as the Directors are aware, none of the Directors or Officers of Berger

Jamaica have purchased or sold Berger Jamaica stock units or ANSA shares in the six (6) months preceding the opening of the Offer, SAVE AND EXCEPT THAT Director Warren McDonald sold 285,256 shares during the past six (6) months

9. As far as the Directors are aware, none of the Directors or Officers of ANSA have purchased or sold Berger Jamaica stock units or ANSA shares in the six (6) months preceding the opening of the Offer.

10. Berger Jamaica's profit and loss summaries extracted from the audited financial statements for the five financial years ended March 31, 2017 are set out in Appendix 4.

11. At the request of Berger Jamaica, NAI Langford and Brown carried out a valuation of the real estate and buildings and plant and equipment of the Company as at August 21 & 25, 2017. The valuations and the valuator's written consent to use the said valuations herein are reproduced at Appendix 5. The Directors are of the view that there are no other material facts that have not been disclosed in the said valuations.

12. In evaluating the Offer, the Directors retained PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax and Advisory Services Limited ("PwC Advisory") to provide a fairness opinion of the Offer. The Fairness Opinion was completed and submitted to the Board on 7th September 2017. The Fairness Opinion sets out the scope of its review, the assumptions and limitations upon which the Fairness Opinion is based and the approach used in coming to the conclusion in the Fairness Opinion. PwC Advisory has stated in the Fairness Opinion that the consideration under the Offer is fair to the shareholders of BPJL from a financial point of view PwC Advisory review procedures focused on evaluating the fairness of the offer on a stand-alone basis and not relative to the price attributed to other companies included in the LBOH Acquisition.

    A copy of the Fairness Opinion is available for inspection at the offices of the Company.

The Board's Recommendation

Shareholders should note that those directors of Berger Jamaica who were appointed by the Offeror were not present at the meetings of the Directors at which the

response of the Directors to the Offer were being discussed and they did not participate in the deliberations of the Directors as to whether or not the Directors should recommend the Offer to the shareholders. The other independent Directors constituted themselves into a Special Committee to guide the Board in relation to the Offer. These Directors are Michael Fennell, Warren McDonald, Pokar Chandiram and Milton Samuda.

The Special Committee reviewed the entirety of the information set out herein, the terms and conditions of the Offer set out in the Take-over Bid Circular issued by the Offeror, the trading information of the stock units over the past six months on the Jamaica Stock Exchange ("JSE") and such other information as it considered relevant.

HAVING BEEN SATISFIED THAT THE OFFEROR IS ABLE TO IMPLEMENT THE OFFER IN FULL, THE DIRECTORS RECOMMEND THAT THE OFFER MADE BY THE OFFEROR BE ACCEPTED BY STOCKHOLDERS.

Basis for Recommendation

1. In making its recommendation your Board considered the recommendation of the Special Committee and carefully reviewed and considered all relevant aspects of the offer. **The factors set out below are the principal reasons for the UNANIMOUS RECOMMENDATION of the Special Committee and your Board that all Berger Jamaica Shareholders ACCEPT the Offer and TENDER all their Berger Jamaica Shares to the Offeror.**

Planned Delisting of the Berger Jamaica shares

2. ACI currently holds indirectly approximately 51.01% of the ordinary share capital of Berger Jamaica. In your Directors' view, it is highly likely that acceptances of the Offer will take the aggregate holdings of ACI beyond 80%. Under the Rules of the Jamaica Stock Exchange, where one shareholder either individually or collectively with "concert parties" holds more than 80% of the listed shares of a company, the Stock Exchange has the right to de-list such a company. In fact, the Offeror has made clear its intention to delist the Berger Jamaica Shares. Indeed, at paragraph 10 of its Offer Circular it states that:

"If ACI acquires an additional 29% or more of the Shares pursuant to the Offer, ACI intends to procure that the Shares are delisted from the JSE. In that event the Shares will thereafter not be tradable across the floor of the JSE, and all transfers will be subject to the payment of transfer tax and stamp duty."

It is therefore clear that Berger Jamaica Shares will, in all probability, be delisted from the JSE.

3. If the Berger Jamaica Shares are delisted, they will become illiquid - that is to say there will be no recognised trading system in which Berger Jamaica Shares may be bought or sold. In such a case, a person holding Berger Jamaica Shares may still be able to sell them but he most likely would have to find his own buyer and ACI would not be obliged to buy such shares at the current Offer price except during the period when any compulsory "squeeze out" is in process.

4. In addition, as the Offeror has indicated, a sale of Berger Jamaica Shares after the de-listing will expose the seller to the following transactional taxes which are avoided in the case of a sale of listed shares on the JSE namely:

Tax	*Rate*	*Who pays*
Transfer Tax	5% on sale price (or market value if transfer is not deemed to be on an arm's length basis)	Seller
Stamp duty	l% of sale price	Customarily borne equally by seller and buyer

Thus, failure to accept the Offer is likely to put a Dissenting Shareholder (namely, a shareholder who does not accept this Offer) at a significant disadvantage for not only will the current Offer Price not be available (except during any compulsory "squeeze out'', initiated four months after the close of the Offer), but the seller will incur transfer costs of approximately 5.5% unless the Offeror or other purchaser agrees to bear such costs. It should also be said that where shares are transferred after delisting the JSE cess (0.3% or 30 basis points) and stockbroker's fees (negotiable) would both be avoided on the part or the seller. Note that the purchaser also bears a similar JSE cess of 0.3% on the "buy" side of the trade.

Absence of Conditions to the Offer

5. The Offer is commendably simple without any conditions that create uncertainty. All that you, as a Berger Jamaica Shareholder, has to do is complete and sign the Form of Acceptance and Transfer and deliver it to the Lead Broker at:.

Scotia Investments Jamaica
7 Holborn Road
Kingston 10
Jamaica

along with the relevant stock certificate or, if your Berger Jamaica Shares are held in the Jamaica Central Securities Depository (JCSD), with your JCSD receipt or account statement evidencing proof of ownership of such Berger Jamaica Shares. You may also deliver the document to your securities dealer for transmission to the Lead Broker or other Receiving Agent. If you cannot find your share certificate then you can sign a Form of Indemnity for Lost Certificate which you can get from the Lead Broker in the Directory section of the Offer. If your BERGER JAMAICA Shares are held in the JCSD and you do not have an up-to date account statement then you should contact your securities dealer or the JCSD immediately.

6. So the acceptance process fairly simple and relatively devoid of material uncertainty.

Future Dividend Policy

7. The Offer Circular states that: ACI may or may not change or alter Berger Paint Jamaica Limited's dividend policy after the Initial Closing Date" (i.e. 28 September 2017, unless extended). Thus, ACI is giving no commitment on future dividend policy. As a result of the Offer, Berger Jamaica is likely to become a closely-held ACI subsidiary and, in such a case, it is likely that Berger Jamaica will have no predictable dividend policy. In such circumstances, dividends and distributions tend to be paid when it is strategic for ACI to effect such payment.

After completion of the Transaction ACI may not purchase Berger Jamaica shares at the Offer Price

8. If the Offeror does not acquire 90% of the Berger Jamaica Shares not already held by ACI, the Offer will close on the Final Closing Date. If the

Offeror acquires 90% or more of the outstanding Berger Jamaica shares not already held by ACI, then it will have the right to evoke section 209 of the Companies Act 2004 in order to compulsorily acquire Berger Jamaica Shares held by Dissenting Shareholders including so called "'dead or missing" shareholders.

9. The compulsory acquisition or "squeeze out" price would be the Offer Price of J$10.88 or US$0.08485 per Berger Jamaica Share. However, since the compulsory acquisition right can only be initiated if the 90% acceptance threshold is achieved, there is no guarantee that that price will be available after the Final Closing Date of the Offer.

"Dissenting shareholders" who are compulsorily "squeezed out", will suffer a time value loss on the Offer Price

10. If you decide not to accept the Offer, there is no guarantee, as stated above, that the Offeror may take steps to compulsorily acquire your Berger Jamaica Shares. Before the Offeror can do so it must acquire at least 90% of the outstanding Berger Jamaica Shares which ACI does not already own. In other words, ACI indirectly owns 51.01% of the Berger Jamaica Shares. In order to trigger the right to compulsorily "squeeze out" the remaining shareholders, the Offeror must receive acceptances in the Offer totaling approximately 90% of the 104,990,171 Berger Jamaica Shares not in the hands of ACI - that is to say an additional 94,491,153 Berger Jamaica Shares (approximately). This may or may not occur and even if it occurs, ACI may not seek to compulsorily acquire the remaining Berger Jamaica Shares.

11. But, even if the 90% acceptance threshold is achieved, there is a four (4) month "cooling off" period before the Offeror can initiate the compulsory acquisition process; followed by a one (1) month period during which a Dissenting Shareholder may challenge the "squeeze out" - in Court. It means that a Dissenting Shareholder who is "squeezed out" would receive payment for his Berger Jamaica Shares, at the earliest, five (5) months after the Final Closing Date and possibly later. At that point the payment for Berger Jamaica Shares would be the fixed offer price of J$10.88 or US$0.08485 without regard to the interest which the Dissenting Shareholder could have earned on his sale price had he accepted the Offer. In other words, a Dissenting Shareholder whose Berger Jamaica Shares are compulsorily acquired will lose at least five (5) months or potential interest on his sale price. It should be noted that even if ACI acquires sufficient Berger Jamaica Shares to effect compulsory acquisition of the Berger Jamaica Shares remaining in the hands of Dissenting Shareholders, it

may elect not to exercise its right to "squeeze out" the remaining minority.

Very little chance of successfully opposing compulsory"squeeze out"

12. At paragraph 11 above we outlined the circumstances in which the Offeror could compulsorily "squeeze out" the Dissenting Shareholders who have not accepted the Offer. Under section 209(1) (b) of the Companies Act, 2004 a Dissenting Shareholder may, within one (1) month after receiving the compulsory acquisition notice (which can only be served with the 4th and the 6th month after the Final Closing Date of the Offer) apply to the Court for a Court Order blocking the compulsory acquisition or modifying the terms of the acquisition.

13. Having regard to the terms of the Offer and in particular the Offer Price we have been advised by our Attorneys, Myers, Fletcher & Gordon, that the chances of such an application to the Court succeeding are slim.

A Dissenting Shareholder would have reduced information and reporting rights

14. If Berger Jamaica is delisted from the JSE, then a Berger Jamaica Shareholder who continues to hold his Berger Jamaica Shares would have substantially reduced information and reporting rights. Berger Jamaica, as a listed company, is obliged by the Rules of the Jamaica Stock Exchange to:

14.1 send to each shareholder an Annual Report containing not only its audited financial statements but also a record of the company's activities during the relevant financial year, a management discussion and analysis of the Company's performance and near-term prospects and a list of the 10 largest shareholders among other things;

14.2 send to the JSE quarterly financial statements within forty-live (45) days after the end of each financial quarter; and

14.3 timely disclosure to the JSE (for release to the market by publication on the JSE website) any information relating to the business and affairs of Berger Jamaica that results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in: a significant change in the market price or value of Berger Jamaica's listed securities ("Material Information").

15. If and when Berger Jamaica is de listed it will cease to be bound by the Rules of the Jamaica Stock Exchange. Its reporting obligations to shareholders would be governed only by Companies Act, 2004 and its Articles of Incorporation and the only mandatory reporting requirements are the auditors' report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and Loss account not less than 21 days before each annual general meeting - that is to say once per year. Thus a continuing Berger Jamaica Shareholder after the Company is delisted would not be entitled to receive quarterly financial statements and timely reports of material information affecting the Company.

A "Hold out" will be materially disenfranchised

16. When Berger International Paints Limited (BIPL) was in control of Berger Jamaica, its subsidiary, Lewis Berger Overseas Holdings Limited (LBOH) held 51.01% of the Berger Jamaica Shares. That meant that BIPL could secure the passing of an ordinary resolution without the support of any other shareholder even if all other shareholders opposed the resolution. ACI controls 51.01% of the issued Berger Jamaica's Shares and as a result of this Offer its holding will most likely exceed 75%.

17. As a shareholder controlling more than 75% of the votes capable of being cast at a general meeting, ACI will be in a position to pass not only any ordinary resolution (which requires a 50% majority vote) but also any special resolution (which requires a 75% majority vote). A Dissenting Shareholder is therefore likely to have no voting influence in the Company at all and could be thoroughly marginalized.

Once again, it is recommended that stockholders seek independent financial advice before making their final decision to accept or reject the Offer by consulting a stockbroker, bank manager, attorney-at-law or other professional advisor.

Should you decide to accept the Offer the procedure for acceptance of the offer is set out in the Take-Over Bid Circular and the FORM OF ACCEPTANCE AND TRANSFER to be found in the Take-over Bid Circular.

Matters Affecting Overseas Shareholders

Shareholders who are resident in, or citizens of, jurisdictions outside Jamaica or persons who are custodians, nominees or trustees of shareholders and are residents of jurisdictions outside Jamaica, are particularly advised to have regard to **Appendix II** of the Take-Over Bid Circular which warns that such persons may be affected by the laws of the relevant jurisdictions.

A Berger Jamaica Shareholder may be deemed NOT to have properly and validly accepted the Offer if (i) his address on the Form of Application is an address in any of the territories defined therein as Restricted Jurisdictions or Affected Foreign Countries and in the case of an Affected Foreign Country, if he fails to satisfy the Offeror that acceptance will not violate the laws and regulations of such Affected Foreign Country and he does not provide the Offeror with the name and address of a person or agent in Jamaica to whom he wishes the consideration to which he is entitled under the Offer to be sent; or (ii) the Form of Acceptance and Transfer received from him is received in an envelope postmarked in, or which otherwise appears to the Offeror or its agents to have been sent from any of the Restricted Jurisdictions or any Affected Foreign Country.

Documents Available for Inspection

Copies of the following documents are available for inspection by stockholders on any business day during which the Offer remains in effect, between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. at the offices of:

Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11

1. Articles of Incorporation of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited.
2. Report and Valuation on the real estate and buildings and plant and equipment of the Company prepared by NAI Langford and Brown.
3. The Fairness Opinion on the amount of the Offer price prepared by PriceWaterhouseCoopers dated September 7, 2017.

The Offer document also lists several documents available for inspection at the offices of the Offeror's Attorneys at law.

The Directors have approved the contents of this Directors' Circular and authorised its delivery to Berger Jamaica's stockholders.

On behalf of the Board of Directors
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited

Michael Fennell, Director

Warren Mc Donald, Director

Milton Samuda, Director

APPENDIX 1

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND CONSENT LETTER OF E&Y TO USE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017, the statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the Jamaican Companies Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code") and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Key Audit Matters, (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue recognition - Rebates, discounts and returns	
Revenue is measured after taking account of returns, rebates, discounts and other similar incentives to customers on the Company's sales. There are a variety of contractual terms across the Company's customer base with the estimation of discounts, incentives and rebates made based on sales made during the year. Revenue is recognised when the risks and rewards of the underlying products have been transferred to the customer. The Company focuses on revenue as a key performance measure which could create an incentive for revenue to be recognised before the risks and rewards have been transferred.	Our audit procedures included the evaluation of the appropriateness of the Company's revenue recognition accounting policies inclusive of discounts, incentives and rebates and assessing compliance with the policies in terms of applicable accounting standards. We identified and evaluated the design and implementation of the Group's controls over calculation of discounts, incentives and rebates and the timing of revenue recognition. In addition, we performed substantive testing including analytical procedures to test the accuracy and completeness of the underlying calculation of the provisions. These procedures included challenging the appropriateness of management's assumptions and estimates and agreeing input data, including pricing and allowance data to underlying agreements with customers. We assessed sales transactions and credit notes occurring both before and after the year end date to assess whether the revenue was recognised in the correct period. We also considered the adequacy of the Company's disclosures (in Note 3) in respect of

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Key Audit Matters, (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Income taxes	
As detailed in Note 4 (b), uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. The Company establishes provisions based on reasonable estimates, taking cognizance of possible differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the relevant tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Company.	We tested the amounts recognized as current and deferred tax. Together with our tax specialists, we considered any large or unusual items affecting the effective tax rate and whether or not any current year items would indicate a requirement for further accruals. We analysed and challenged the assumptions used to determine the tax accruals and tested the accuracy of calculations. This included the review of correspondence with the relevant tax authorities. We also used our knowledge and experience of the application of local legislation by the relevant authorities and courts in order to assess the positions taken by management. We also assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures included in Notes 7 and 20 to the financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Key Audit Matters, (Continued)

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Accounting for defined benefit plans	
The Company's post-retirement benefit provisions relate to a defined benefit pension scheme amounting to an asset of $148.94 million and a retiree medical post-retirement benefit scheme amounting to a liability of $132.21 million. These provisions require significant level of judgement and technical expertise in determining the future levels of the following: - Discount rate - Inflation - Salary increases and; - Mortality rates Management uses external actuaries to assist in determining these assumptions and in valuing the assets and liabilities within the schemes.	As part of our audit we have evaluated and challenged actuarial assumptions adopted by management such as discount rates and future salary increases. In addition we tested the valuation of plan assets. We also performed substantive audit procedures on the underlying participants' data of the post-retirement benefit provisions that was provided to the actuary. The discount and inflation rates were agreed to those issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Jamaica. We placed reliance on the actuary's report and therefore assessed the actuary's qualifications (i.e. professional certification, membership in an appropriate professional body), experience and reputation in the field. We also assessed the actuary's objectivity and evaluated the work performed (including reviewing the assumptions and inputs used in the report) in accordance with ISA 620 Using the Work of an Expert.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Other information included in the Annual Report

Other information consists of the information included in the Company's 2017 Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Management is responsible for the other information. The Company's 2017 Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of Management and the Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the Jamaican Companies Act, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that presents a true and fair view.

We communicate with the Board of Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Board of Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the members of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

From the matters communicated with the Board of Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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, so far as appears from our examination of those records, and the financial statements, which are in agreement therewith, give the information required by the Jamaican Companies Act, in the manner required.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Winston Robinson.

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
Kingston, Jamaica

April 28, 2017

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT MARCH 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5	197,583	214,122
Post employment benefits	6	148,936	128,133
Deferred tax assets	7	6,412	16,592
Total non-current assets		352,931	358,847
Current assets			
Inventories	8	342,616	337,993
Due from fellow subsidiaries	9	11,641	7,511
Trade and other receivables	10	395,220	325,365
Cash and bank balances	11	386,565	138,722
Total current assets		1,136,042	809,591
Total assets		1,488,973	1,168,438
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	12	141,793	141,793
Revaluation reserves	13	45,145	44,995
Revenue reserve		789,985	482,214
Total shareholders' equity		976,923	669,002
Non-current liabilities			
Post employment benefits	6	132,209	151,040
Current liabilities			
Due to immediate parent company	9	12,891	10,967
Due to fellow subsidiaries	9	2,215	6,834
Dividends payable		16,892	15,968
Provisions	14	15,964	18,301
Trade and other payables	15	301,646	285,850
Income tax payable	20(c)	30,233	10,476
Total current liabilities		379,841	348,396
Total equity and liabilities		1,488,973	1,168,438

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on April 28, 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mustafa Turra
General Manager/Director

Warren McDonald
Director

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF INCOME
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Sales (net of discounts and rebates)	17	2,363,088	2,050,615
Raw materials and consumable used		(1,080,705)	(988,493)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress (net)		28,641	35,042
Manufacturing expenses		(116,461)	(109,726)
Depreciation	5	(31,997)	(29,323)
Employee benefits expense	19	(481,224)	(475,357)
Other operating expenses		(322,172)	(341,212)
Other income		6,518	1,303
PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS AND TAXATION		365,688	142,849
Finance costs	18(i)	-	(961)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	18	365,688	141,888
Taxation	20	(50,133)	(19,751)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		315,555	122,137
Earnings per stock unit	21	$1.47	$0.57

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Note	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		315,555	122,137
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Deferred tax adjustment in respect of revaluation of property, plant and equipment	13	150	150
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6	46,773	(83)
Deferred tax effect	7	(11,693)	21
		35,080	(62)
Other comprehensive income for the year net of tax		35,230	88
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		350,785	122,225

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Notes	Share Capital \$'000	Revaluation Reserves \$'000	Revenue Reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
Balance at April 1, 2015		141,793	44,845	385,857	572,495
Net profit for the year		-	-	122,137	122,137
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		-	150	(62)	88
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	150	122,075	122,225
Dividends	16	-	-	(25,718)	(25,718)
Balance at March 31, 2016		141,793	44,995	482,214	669,002
Net profit for the year		-	-	315,555	315,555
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	150	35,080	35,230
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	150	350,635	350,785
Dividends	16	-	-	(42,864)	(42,864)
Balance at March 31, 2017		141,793	45,145	789,985	976,923

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

	Notes	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit for the year		315,555	122,137
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	5	31,997	29,323
Unrealised foreign exchange gains (net)		(2,128)	(408)
Post retirement benefit charge	6 (e)	19,966	19,209
Income tax expense	20	50,133	19,751
Interest income	18	-	(22)
Interest expense	18	-	961
Gain on sale of property, plant and equipment		(1,334)	-
Provision charge	14	20,662	20,076
Impairment loss recognised on trade receivables	10	24,176	37,212
Impairment loss recognised on other receivables	10	616	8,004
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables	10	(22,586)	(32,343)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital:		437,057	223,900
Increase in trade and other receivables		(72,061)	(28,890)
Increase in inventories		(4,623)	(2,286)
Decrease in due to fellow subsidiary companies		(8,749)	(2,200)
Provisions utilised	14	(22,999)	(18,381)
Increase in trade and other payables		15,796	2,234
Increase in due to immediate parent company		1,924	467
Post employment benefits contributions	6(e)	(12,827)	(13,464)
Cash generated from operations		333,518	161,380
Income tax paid		(31,739)	(25,486)
Interest paid		-	(961)
Net cash provided by operating activities		301,779	134,933
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received		-	22
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		1,338	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	5	(15,462)	(63,889)
Investment security (net)		-	562
Net cash used in investing activities		(14,124)	(63,305)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Dividends paid		(41,940)	(24,918)
Net cash used in financing activities		(41,940)	(24,918)
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		245,715	46,710
OPENING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		138,722	91,604
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes		2,128	408
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		386,565	138,722

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

1. IDENTIFICATION

The main activity of the company, which is incorporated and domiciled in Jamaica, is the manufacture and distribution of industrial and decorative paints and paint-related processed materials.

The company, which is listed on the Jamaica Stock Exchange, is a 51% subsidiary of Lewis Berger (Overseas Holdings) Limited, which is incorporated in the United Kingdom. The ultimate holding company is Asian Paints Limited, which is incorporated in India. The registered office of the company is 256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11.

These financial statements are expressed in Jamaican dollars.

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

2.1 *Standards and Disclosures affecting amounts reported and or disclosures in the current period (and/or prior periods)*

There were no standards and interpretations that were applied in the year that affected the presentation and disclosures in these financial statements.

2.2 *Standards and Interpretations adopted with no effect on financial statements*

The following additional new and revised Standards and Interpretations have been adopted in these financial statements. Their adoption has not had any impact on the amounts reported in these financial statements but may impact the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

Amendments to Standards		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 1	Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 1	January 1, 2016
IAS 16 and 38	IAS 16 and IAS 38 Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38	January 1, 2016
IAS 16 and 41	IAS 16 and IAS 41 Agriculture: Bearer Plants – Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41	January 1, 2016
IAS 27	IAS 27 Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements - Amendments to IAS 27	January 1, 2016
IFRS 10 and IAS 28	IFRS 10 and IAS 28 Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture – Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28	January 1, 2016
IFRS 10, 12 and IAS 28	IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception - Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28	January 1, 2016
IFRS 11	IFRS 11 Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations – Amendments to IFRS 11	January 1, 2016
IFRS 14	IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	January 1, 2016
IFRS 5, 7 and IAS 19, 34	Amendments arising from 2012 – 2014 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2016

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

2.3 ***Standards and interpretations in issue not yet effective***

New and Revised Standards		Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IAS 7	IAS 7 Disclosure Initiative – Amendments to IAS 7	January 1, 2017
IAS 12	IAS 12 Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses – Amendments to IAS 12	January 1, 2017
IAS 40	Transfers of Investment Property - Amendments to IAS 40	January 1, 2018
IFRS 2	IFRS 2 Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions – Amendments to IFRS 2	January 1, 2018
IFRS 4	Applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts - Amendments to IFRS 4	January 1, 2018
IFRS 9	Financial Instruments	January 1, 2018
IFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	January 1, 2018
IFRS 16	Leases	January 1, 2019
IFRS 1, 12 and IAS 28	Amendments arising from 2014 – 2016 Annual Improvements to IFRS	January 1, 2017
IFRIC 22	IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	January 1, 2018

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective that are relevant
The Board of Directors and management have assessed the impact of all the new and revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective and have concluded that the following are relevant to the operations of the company and are likely to impact amounts reported in the company's financial statements:

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

  In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three aspects of the accounting for financial instruments project: classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

  The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date. Overall, the Company expects no significant impact on its statement of financial position and equity except for the effect of applying the impairment requirements of IFRS 9 (See below).

2 ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)

2.3 ***Standards and interpretations in issue not yet effective (Continued)***

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective that are relevant (continued)

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (continued)*

  (i) Classification and measurement

  The Company does not expect a significant impact on its statement of financial position or equity on applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.

  (ii) Impairment

  IFRS 9 requires the Company to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and receivables, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Company expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables. The Company does not expect a significant impact on its equity, but it will need to perform a more detailed analysis, which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of the impact.

  (iii) Hedge accounting

  This amendment would not apply as the Company does not apply hedge accounting.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

  IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

  The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Early adoption is permitted. The Company plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the full retrospective method. The Company is considering the clarifications issued by the IASB in an exposure draft in July 2015 and will monitor any further developments.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

2 **ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (CONTINUED)**

2.3 ***Standards and interpretations in issue not yet effective (Continued)***

New and Revised Standards and Interpretations in issue not yet effective that are relevant (continued)

- IFRS 16 Leases
  This new standard requires lesees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model, subject to certain exemptions in a similar way to finance leases under IAS 17. Lessees recognize a liability to pay rentals with a corresponding asset, and recognize interest expense and depreciation separately. The standard provides guidance on the two recognition exemptions for leases – leases of "low value" assets and short-term leases with a term of 12 months or less. Lessor accounting is substantially the same as IAS 17. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early adoption is permitted but not before the Company applies IFRS 15. The directors and management have not yet assessed the impact of the application of this standard on the Company's financial statements.

- IFRIC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration
  The interpretation clarifies that in determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which an entity initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, then the entity must determine a date of the transactions for each payment or receipt of advance consideration. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The directors and management have not yet assessed the impact of the application of the amendment to this standard on the Company's financial statements.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

3.1 **Statement of compliance**

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance and comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and the relevant requirements of the Jamaican Companies Act.

3.2 **Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.3 **Current versus non-current classification**

The company presents assets and liabilities in statement of financial position based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

3.4 **Fair value measurement**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

3.4 Fair value measurement (Continued)

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.5 Property, plant and equipment

All property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the statement of financial position at historical or deemed cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than land and properties under construction) less their residual values, over the estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes, or for purposes not yet determined, are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the assets. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

3.6 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.6 **Impairment of tangible assets (Continued)**

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell 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 which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

3.7 **Employee benefits**

3.7.1 Pension obligations

The company operates a defined benefit pension plan. The plan is funded by contributions from employees and employer. The employees contribute at the rate of 5% of pensionable salaries (with the option of contributing an additional 5%). The company's rate of contribution of 5.5% is determined by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of external actuaries.

The cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method with external actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each reporting period.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding net interest and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the statement of financial position with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the company recognises restructuring-related costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit costs in the statement of profit or loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements
- Net interest expense or income

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.7 **Employee benefits (Continued)**

3.7.2 Termination obligations

Termination benefits are payable whenever an employee's employment is terminated involuntarily before the normal retirement date or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognises termination benefits when it is demonstrably committed to either terminate the employment of current employees according to a detailed formal plan without the possibility of withdrawal or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits falling due more than twelve (12) months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

3.7.3 Other post-retirement obligations

The company provides health benefits to qualifying employees upon retirement. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accrued over the period of employment, using an accounting methodology similar to that used for the defined benefit pension plan as disclosed above.

3.8 **Inventories**

These are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of finished goods comprises direct materials and labour plus an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overhead expenses that have been incurred in bringing inventory to its present location and condition. The cost of work-in-progress comprises direct materials and an appropriate proportion of labour and overhead expenses (fixed and variable) in bringing the inventory to its present location and condition. Cost is calculated using the weighted average method. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

3.9 **Financial instruments**

Financial instruments include transactions that give rise to both financial assets and financial liabilities.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised on the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transactions costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities (except for financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss where such costs are recognised immediately in profit or loss), as appropriate, on initial recognition.

The fair values of financial instruments are discussed in Note 23. Listed below are the company's financial assets and liabilities and the specific accounting policies relating to each:

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.9 **Financial instruments (Continued)**

3.9.1 ***Financial assets***

Financial assets are recognised and derecognised on trade date where the purchase or sale of the instrument is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the instrument within the timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place.

The company's financial assets are classified as financial assets at 'fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)' and 'loans and receivables' with the classification being based on the nature and purpose of the financial asset and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

(a) *Financial assets at FVTPL*

Financial assets are classified as at FVTPL when the financial asset is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial asset other than a financial asset held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise; or
- the financial asset forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and IAS 39 permits the entire combined contract (asset and liability) to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial assets at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income', if any. Fair value is based on realisable prices, derived by valuation techniques, quoted by the relevant financial institution at the end of the reporting period.

(b) *Loans and receivables*

These are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.9 **Financial instruments (Continued)**

3.9.1 ***Financial assets (Continued)***

(b) *Loans and receivables (Continued)*

Effective interest method
The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees or points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial assets, or where appropriate, a shorter period to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments.

The company's portfolio of loans and receivables comprises amounts due from fellow subsidiaries (See Related Party below), trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

(c) *Impairment of financial assets*

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the asset have been affected.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation; or
- the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are, in addition, assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables includes the company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period of 30 days, as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the amount of impairment loss recognised is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.9 **Financial instruments (Continued)**

3.9.1 ***Financial assets (Continued)***

(c) *Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

For financial assets carried at cost, the amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return of a similar financial asset. Such impairment loss will not be reversed in subsequent periods.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to profit or loss. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in profit or loss.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, if in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial assets at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Derecognition of financial assets
The company derecognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.9 **Financial instruments (Continued)**

3.9.1 ***Financial assets (Continued)***

(c) *Impairment of financial assets (Continued)*

Derecognition of financial assets (Continued)
On derecognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset or retains a residual interest that does not result in the retention of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and the company retains control), the company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.9.2 ***Financial liabilities and equity instruments***

Classification as debt or equity
Debt and equity instruments issued by the company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments
An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Financial liabilities
These are classified as "other financial liabilities".

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs (where applicable). They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognised on an effective interest basis except for short-term liabilities when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums and discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

The company's financial liabilities comprise amounts due to immediate parent company, due to fellow subsidiaries, dividends payable and trade and other payables.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.9 **Financial instruments (Continued)**

3.9.2 ***Financial liabilities and equity instruments (continued)***

(a) *Related party*

A party is related to the company if:

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

Intergroup transactions are recorded at pre-determined group rates and are settled quarterly. Interest is not charged on these balances as they are settled in a short period.

(b) *Dividends payable*

These are recognised as a liability in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders at the annual general meeting.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The company derecognises financial liabilities when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3.10 **Taxation**

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax
The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before taxation as reported in the statement of income because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.10 **Taxation (Continued)**

Deferred tax
Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the period
Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.11 **Provisions**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.12 **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for estimated customer returns, rebates, discounts and other similar allowances.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.12 **Revenue recognition (Continued)**

Sale of goods
Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- the company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods;
- the company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the company; and
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Specifically, revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when goods are delivered and legal title is passed.

Interest revenue
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of the income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3.13 **Foreign currencies**

The financial statements are presented in Jamaican dollars, the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates (its functional currency).

In preparing the financial statements of the company, transactions in currencies other than the company's functional currency, are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing on that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of a non-monetary item measured in fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair values gain is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss are also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss, respectively). Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not re-translated.

All other exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they arise.

3.14 **Leasing**

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**

3.14 **Leasing (Continued)**

The company as a lessee
Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed. Contingent rentals, if any, arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

In the event that lease incentives are received to enter into operating leases, such incentives are recognised as a liability. The aggregate benefit of incentives is recognised as a reduction of rental expense on a straight-line basis, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

3.15 **Research and development expenditure**

Expenditure on research activities is recognised as an expense in the period in which it is incurred.

3.16 **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

3.17 **Segment reporting**

An operating segment is a component of the company 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 operations of the company are considered as one operating segment.

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY**

In the application of the company's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these 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.

4. **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONTINUED)**

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management believes there are no judgements made that had a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are the key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

a) Post employment benefits
As disclosed in Note 6, the company operates a defined benefit pension plan and provides post retirement medical benefits. The amounts shown in the statement of financial position are an asset of approximately $148.94 million (2016: $128.13 million) in respect of the defined benefit pension plan and a liability of approximately $132.21 million (2016: $151.04 million) in respect of post retirement medical liabilities. The post employment benefits are subject to estimates in respect of periodic costs, which costs are dependent on future returns on assets, future discount rates, rates of salary increases and the inflation rate in respect of the pension plan, and rates of increases in medical costs for the post retirement medical plan. External actuaries are contracted by the company in this regard.

The estimated return on pension assets assumption is determined by considering long-term historical returns, asset allocation and future estimates of long-term investment returns. The company estimates the appropriate discount rate annually, which rate is used to determine the present value of estimated cash outflows expected to be required to settle the pension and post-retirement medical benefit obligation.

To determine the appropriate discount rate in the absence of high quality corporate bonds, the interest rates on government bonds that have maturities approximating the related pension liabilities were considered.

The expected increase in medical costs was determined by comparing the historical relationship of actual medical cost increases with the local rate of inflation. Current market conditions also impact the assumptions outlined above.

Note 6(i) details some sensitivity analyses in respect of these post employment benefit plans.

b) Income taxes
Estimates are required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are some transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. Where the final tax outcome of estimates in respect of items deductible or not deductible for tax purposes is different from the amounts that were originally recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made. A change of +/- 10% in the final tax outcome of these estimates would have the effect of approximately $5.01 million (2016: $1.98 million) increase/decrease in the current and deferred tax provisions.

c) Revenue recognition - Rebates, discounts and returns
Revenue is measured after taking account of returns, rebates, discounts and other similar incentives by customers on the Company's sales. Due to the variety of contractual terms across the Company's customer base, the estimation of discounts, incentives and rebates recognised based on sales made during the year is considered complex. A change of +/- 10% in the provision for outstanding rebates of these estimates would have the effect of approximately $2.44 million (2016: $3.55 million) increase/decrease in the current and deferred tax provisions.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Land $'000	Freehold Buildings $'000	Plant and Machinery $'000	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment $'000	Motor Vehicles $'000	Totals $'000
At cost						
April 1, 2015	27,000	84,835	207,164	86,297	39,067	444,363
Additions	-	12,941	41,684	9,264	-	63,889
March 31, 2016	27,000	97,776	248,848	95,561	39,067	508,252
Additions	-	-	14,563	899	-	15,462
Disposals	-	-	(1,605)	-	(3,812)	(5,417)
March 31, 2017	27,000	97,776	261,806	96,460	35,255	518,297
Accumulated Depreciation						
April 1, 2015	-	33,575	143,217	62,387	25,628	264,807
Depreciation charge	-	5,006	12,492	6,542	5,283	29,323
March 31, 2016	-	38,581	155,709	68,929	30,911	294,130
Depreciation charge	-	4,461	15,682	6,914	4,940	31,997
Disposals	-	-	(1,603)	-	(3,810)	(5,413)
March 31, 2017	-	43,042	169,788	75,843	32,041	320,714
Carrying amounts						
March 31, 2017	27,000	54,734	92,018	20,617	3,214	197,583
March 31, 2016	27,000	59,195	93,139	26,632	8,156	214,122

a) The following useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Freehold buildings	50 years
Plant and machinery	6 years to 12½ years
Other fixed assets	4 years to 8 years

b) Freehold land and buildings were revalued in 1995 and the revaluation surplus of $49.579 million was credited to revaluation reserves. The revalued amounts of $27 million for land and $47.529 million for buildings have been designated the deemed cost of these assets, as permitted under the provisions of IFRS 1.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS**

The company operates a defined benefit pension plan for qualifying employees and provides post retirement medical benefits to its pensioners. The plans are exposed to interest rate risk, inflation and changes in life expectancy for pensioners. Note 6(h) details the plan's exposure in respect of various financial assets.

Plan information

Regulatory framework	The law requires each plan sponsor to be an ordinary annual contributor but does not stipulate a minimum funding rate or solvency level. In absence of guidance from the Regulator, the working party of actuaries and auditors agreed on a minimum employer contributions rate of 0.25% of payroll per annum where plan rules do not specify a minimum.
Responsibilities	The trustees ensure benefits are funded, benefits are paid, and assets are invested to maximize return subject to acceptable investment risks while considering the liability profile. The board of trustees (including sponsor, employee and pensioner representatives) have contracted a pension services provider to administer the plan's activities. The plan is registered with the Financial Services Commission.
Asset-Liability Matching	Pensions are secured through the purchase of annuities. The remaining assets are invested in segregated pooled funds.

Defined benefit pension plan

This plan is funded by contributions from the employees and the company. The company contributes to the plan at rates determined by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of external actuaries (currently 5.5% (2016: 5.5%) of pensionable salaries) and the employees contribute at a rate of 5% of pensionable salaries (with the option of contributing an additional 5%). Pension benefits are determined on a prescribed benefits basis and are payable at a rate of 1⅔% of the employee's average earnings over the three years prior to retirement times the employee's number of years membership in the plan.

Retiree Medical Plan

The company bears the full cost of health care of employees after retirement.

Valuation

The most recent actuarial valuations of the two plans were carried out as at March 31, 2017 by Ravi Rambarran of Rambarran & Associates Limited (Consulting Actuaries), Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries. The obligations were measured using the projected unit credit method.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(a) The principal assumptions used for the purpose of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

Financial Assumptions

	2017 %	2016 %
Gross discount rate ($JA)	9.5	9.0
Expected rate of salary increases	6.5	5.5
Future pension increases	3.25	2.75
Medical inflation	7.0	7.0
Inflation	6.5	5.5
Minimum funding rate	0.25	0.25
Administration fees (percentage of pay)	1.0	1.0

Demographic Assumptions

(i) Mortality

American 1994 Group Annuitant Mortality (GAM94) table with 5 year mortality improvement.

Death rates per 1,000 are set out below:

Age	Males	Females
20 – 40	0.35 – 0.66	0.22 – 0.29
30 – 40	0.66 – 0.85	0.29 – 0.48
40 – 50	0.85 – 1.58	0.48 – 0.97
50 – 60	1.58 – 4.43	0.97 – 2.29
60 - 70	4.43 – 14.53	2.29 – 8.63

(ii) Retirement - males who joined the Plan before January 1, 2002 will retire at age 65 and all other members will retire at age 60.

(i) Terminations - no assumption was made for exit prior to retirement.

(iv) Martial statistics – 80% of members are assumed to be married at their date of retirement.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(b) Amounts included in the statement of financial position arising from the company's obligation in respect of these plans are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Present value of obligation	(997,223)	(871,233)	(132,209)	(151,040)
Fair value of plan assets	1,209,519	1,061,681	-	-
Unrecognised asset due to ceiling	(63,360)	(62,315)	-	-
Net asset (liability) in the statement of financial position	148,936	128,133	(132,209)	(151,040)

(c) Amounts recognised in the profit or loss in respect of the plans are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current service cost	14,742	14,097	4,252	4,645
Net interest cost:				
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	76,493	72,911	13,403	13,709
Interest income on plan assets	(94,532)	(87,520)	-	-
Interest effect of the assets ceiling	5,608	1,367	-	-
Total included in employee benefits expense	2,311	855	17,655	18,354

(d) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income in respect of the plans are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Remeasurements				
Change in financial assumption	(39,919)	35,297	(11,461)	11,526
Experience adjustments	29,880	(72,788)	(20,710)	(20,508)
Change in effect of the asset ceiling	(4,563)	46,556	-	-
	(14,602)	9,065	(32,171)	(8,982)

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(e) Movements in the net asset (liability) were as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	128,133	129,756	(151,040)	(146,835)
Amount charged to income	(2,311)	(855)	(17,655)	(18,354)
Remeasurement recognised in OCI	14,602	(9,065)	32,171	8,982
Contributions by employer	8,512	8,297	4,315	5,167
Closing balance	148,936	128,133	(132,209)	(151,040)

(f) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation were as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening defined benefit obligation	871,233	806,972	151,040	146,835
Service cost	14,742	14,097	4,252	4,645
Interest cost	76,493	72,911	13,403	13,709
Members' contributions	11,896	11,430	-	-
Benefits paid	(61,985)	(113,856)	(4,315)	(5,167)
Value of purchased annuities	18,426	33,037	-	-
Remeasurement:				
Changes in financial assumptions	(52,609)	52,596	(11,461)	11,526
Changes in experience adjustments	119,027	(5,954)	(20,710)	(20,508)
Closing defined benefit obligation	997,223	871,233	132,209	151,040

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(g) Changes in the fair value of plan assets are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan		Retiree Medical Plan	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening fair value of plan assets	1,061,681	951,120	-	-
Members' contributions	11,896	11,430	-	-
Employer's contributions	8,512	8,297	-	-
Interest income on plan assets	94,532	87,520	-	-
Benefits paid	(61,985)	(113,856)	-	-
Value of purchased annuities	18,426	33,037	-	-
Remeasurement:				
Changes in financial assumptions	(12,690)	17,299	-	-
Experience adjustments	89,147	66,834	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,209,519	1,061,681	-	-
Movement in asset ceiling Liability (Asset)				
Effect of asset ceiling at beginning	(62,315)	(14,392)		
Interest in asset	(5,608)	(1,367)		
Remeasurement effects	4,563	(46,556)		
Effect of ceiling at the end	(63,360)	(62,315)		

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(h) The major categories of plan assets are as follows:

	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	
	2017 Fair Value of Plan Asset $'000	2016 Fair Value of Plan Asset $'000
Equity fund	262,807	196,320
CPI indexed fund	43,687	40,282
International equity	36,506	46,680
Fixed income fund	121,230	59,841
Mortgage and real estate fund	237,329	214,061
Foreign currency fund	149,272	166,799
Money market fund	4,104	3,127
Value of purchased annuities	351,287	342,712
Other adjustments	3,297	(8,141)
Closing fair value of plan assets	1,209,519	1,061,681

Apart from purchased annuities, each asset is in a segregated fund.

There are no plan assets in respect of the Retiree Medical Plan.

(i) Sensitivity analyses

.1 Medical Inflation

	1% decrease in Medical inflation Assumption $'000	1% increase in Medical inflation Assumption $'000
(Decrease) Increase in defined benefit obligation	(18,608)	23,241

.2 Discount rate

	1% decrease in Discount rate Assumption $'000	1% increase in Discount rate Assumption $'000
Increase (Decrease) in defined benefit obligation – Medical	23,121	(18,230)
Increase (Decrease) in defined benefit obligation – Pension	100,430	(80,071)

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(i) Sensitivity analyses (Continued)

.3 Future Pension Increase

	1% decrease in Future Pension Assumption $'000	1% increase in Future Pension Assumption $'000
(Decrease) Increase in defined benefit obligation – Pension	(82,965)	95,928

.4 Salary Assumption

	1% decrease in Salary Assumption $'000	1% increase in Salary Assumption $'000
(Decrease) Increase in defined benefit obligation – Pension	(33,423)	37,358

.5 Life expectancy

	1 year Decrease $'000	1 year Increase $'000
(Decrease) Increase in defined benefit obligation – Medical	(4,439)	4,469
(Decrease) Increase in defined benefit obligation – Pension	(12,531)	12,517

(j) Other

(i) Expected contributions for the next year

	$'000
Employer	8,467
Employee	12,104
	20,571

(ii) Expected expense for the next year

	Medical $'000	Pension $'000	Total $'000
Service cost	3,888	17,593	21,481
Financing cost (net)	12,360	(15,104)	(2,744)
	16,248	2,489	18,737

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

6. **POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**

(j) Other (continued)

(iii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

	Weighted Average Duration of liability (years) – 2017	Weighted average Duration of liability (years) – 2016
Pension	27	27
Medical	27	27

(iv) Included in the holdings of plan assets is an investment in the Sagicor Pooled Pension Investment Funds which holds 10.4% (2016: 10.4%) of the company's issued shares.

7. **DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES)**

Certain deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in accordance with the company's accounting policy. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Deferred tax assets	49,451	56,141
Deferred tax liabilities	(43,039)	(39,549)
	6,412	16,592

The movement during the period in the company's deferred tax position was as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	16,592	7,649
Credit to income for the period (Note 20(a))	1,363	8,772
(Charge) Credit to other comprehensive income for the period (Note 20(b))	(11,543)	171
Closing balance	6,412	16,592

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and the movements thereon, during the current and prior periods:

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

7. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS (LIABILITIES) (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets

	Accrued vacation $'000	Post employment benefits obligation $'000	Accrued incentive and other $'000	Total $'000
Balance, April 1, 2015	4,151	36,709	7,979	48,839
Credit to income for the year	424	3,297	5,827	9,548
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	-	(2,246)	-	(2,246)
Balance, March 31, 2016	4,575	37,760	13,806	56,141
Credit to income for the year	(584)	3,335	(1,398)	1,353
Charge to other comprehensive income for the year		(8,043)	-	(8,043)
Balance, March 31, 2017	3,991	33,052	(12,408)	49,451

Deferred tax liabilities

	Unrealised foreign exchange gains $'000	Revaluation of properties $'000	Post-employment benefits asset $'000	Excess value over tax allowances on motor vehicles $'000	Capital allowances in excess of depreciation charges $'000	Total $'000
Balance, April 1, 2015	579	4,734	32,439	2,498	940	41,190
(Credit) Charge to income for the year	(477)	-	1,861	(1,197)	589	776
Credit to other comprehensive income for the year	-	(150)	(2,267)	-	-	(2,417)
Balance, March 31, 2016	102	4,584	32,033	1,301	1,529	39,549
Charge (Credit) to income for the year	432	-	1,550	(880)	(1,112)	(10)
(Credit) Charge to other comprehensive income for the year	-	(150)	3,650	-	-	3,500
Balance, March 31, 2017	534	4,434	37,233	421	417	43,039

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

8. **INVENTORIES**

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Finished goods	219,012	191,237
Work-in-progress	1,208	342
Raw materials and supplies	120,260	141,156
Goods-in-transit	2,136	5,258
	342,616	337,993

Inventories stated above are net of provision for obsolescence amounting to approximately $35.24 million (2016: $40.38 million).

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the period, was $1,052.06 million (2016: $953.45 million).

Movement in provision for obsolescence

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	40,378	31,732
Charged to income	7,435	33,617
Reversal of write down (Note 8(a))	(12,576)	(24,971)
Closing balance	35,237	40,378

(a) Previous write downs have been reversed as a result of reworks of material in the production process.

Charges in respect of inventory obsolescence of $7.44 million (2016: $33.62 million) are recorded in other operating expenses.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

9. BALANCES/TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Details of transactions and balances with the parent company and other related parties are disclosed below:

Trading transactions and balances

The company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business during the period with its affiliates as follows:

	Sales of Goods and Raw Materials		Purchases of finished goods and raw materials		Technical Service Fees		Amounts Owed by (to) Related Parties	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Immediate parent								
Lewis Berger (Overseas Holdings) Ltd.	-	-	-	-	68,202	60,045	(12,891)	(10,967)
Fellow subsidiaries								
Berger Trinidad	-	-	3,481	1,544	-	-	11,641	7,511
Berger Barbados	3,022	980	2,324	69	-	-	(181)	(640)
Asian Paints International Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,422)	(5,967)
Berger Singapore	-	-	451	325	-	-	(527)	(227)
Berger Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	-
	3,022	980	6,256	1,938	-	-	9,426	677
Reflected in statement of financial position:								
Due from fellow subsidiaries							11,641	7,511
Due to fellow subsidiaries							(2,215)	(6,834)
							9,426	677
Directors							121	18

Sale of goods to related parties were made at the predetermined group rates. Purchases are made at market prices discounted to reflect the quantity of goods purchased and the relationships between the parties.

The amounts outstanding are unsecured and will be settled in cash. No guarantees have been given or received. No expense has been recognized during the year for irrecoverable debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties.

9. BALANCES/TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES (CONTINUED)

Loans to related parties

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Key management personnel	120	776

These comprise short-term loans. No interest is charged on these amounts.

Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management during the year was as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Short-term benefits	83,449	72,787
Post-employment benefits	2,217	1,810
	85,666	74,597

The remuneration of directors and key executives is determined by the directors of the parent company having considered the recommendation of the local Board and performance of individuals and prevailing macro-economic factors.

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Trade receivables (net of provisions for outstanding rebates to customers of $24.40 million (2016: $35.48 million))	411,672	347,206
Less allowance for doubtful debts	40,010	50,244
	371,662	296,962
Other receivables and prepayments (net of an allowance for doubtful debts of $12.24 million (2016: $11.63 million))	23,558	28,403
	395,220	325,365

The average credit period on sale of goods is 30 - 60 days. The company has provided fully for all receivables due for over one year because historical experience has shown that receivables that are past due beyond this period are generally not recoverable. Trade receivables outstanding between 30 days and 1 year are provided for based on estimated irrecoverable amounts from the sale of goods, determined by reference to past default experience of the counterparty and an analysis of the counterparty's current financial position.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

10. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)**

Before accepting any new customer, the company uses a credit bureau to assess the potential customer's credit quality and defines credit limits by customer. Limits and scoring attributed to customers are reviewed annually. Of the trade receivables balance at the end of the reporting period, $73.36 million (2016: $120.10 million) (amount within the approved credit limit) is due from one (2016: two) of the company's customers (See also Note 23(d)). There are no other customers who represent more than 5% of the total balance of trade receivables.

Included in the company's trade receivable balance are debtors with a carrying amount of $223.19 million (2016: $246.37 million) which is past due at the reporting date for which the company has not provided as there has not been a significant change in credit quality of the debtors and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances nor does it have a legal right of offset against any amount owed by the company to the counterparty. The average age of these receivables is 60 days (2016: 67 days).

Ageing of past due but not impaired

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
30 – 90 days	184,570	192,195
91 – 180 days	28,614	30,974
181 – 270 days	7,937	19,188
271 – 360 days	2,073	4,010
	223,194	246,367

Movement in allowance for doubtful debts

	Trade Receivables		Other Receivables	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	50,244	45,516	11,628	3,624
Impairment losses recognised on receivables	24,176	37,212	616	8,004
Amounts written-off as uncollectible	(11,824)	(141)	-	-
Amounts recovered during the year	(22,586)	(32,343)	-	-
Closing balance	40,010	50,244	12,244	11,628

In determining the recoverability of a receivable, the company considers any change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the fact that the customer base is large and unrelated. The directors believe that, at the end of the reporting period, there is no further credit provision required in excess of the allowance for doubtful debts.

Ageing of impaired trade receivables

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
≥ 365 days	40,010	50,244

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

10. **TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)**

Ageing of impaired other receivables

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
≥ 365 days	12,244	11,628

11. **CASH AND BANK BALANCES**

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Cash on hand	984	796
Foreign currency bank deposits (Note 11(a))	96,125	20,007
Jamaican dollar bank deposits (Note 11(b))	289,456	117,919
	386,565	138,722

(a) These include non-interest bearing accounts totalling $1.62 million (2016: $1.57 million), representing the Jamaican dollar equivalent of Belize $26,700 (2016: $26,700) and $94.50 million (2016: $18.44 million) representing the Jamaican dollar equivalent of US$734,508 (2016: US$149,167).

(b) (i) This includes an interest bearing account totalling $0.008 million (2016: $0.008 million) at an interest rate of 0.05% (2016: 0.20%) per annum.

(ii) The company has a credit facility (overdraft) with a commercial bank to a limit of $90.0 million (2016: $91.5 million) at a rate of 16.25% (2016: 17.25%) per annum. The company did not utilise the facility during the year, hence there were no overdraft balances as at March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand, net of bank overdraft, and other highly liquid bank deposits held with financial institutions, with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are held to meet cash requirements rather than for investment purposes.

12. **SHARE CAPITAL**

	2017 No. of shares	2016 No. of shares	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Authorised: No par value ordinary shares at the beginning and end of the period	214,322,393	214,322,393		
Issued and fully paid at the beginning and end of the period:	214,322,393	214,322,393		
Stated capital			141,793	141,793

There were no movements in share capital during the period.

The company has one class of ordinary shares which carry one vote per share and no right to fixed income.

13. REVALUATION RESERVES

	Properties Revaluation Reserve	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Balance at beginning of year	44,995	44,845
Adjustments to deferred tax liability in respect of revalued buildings (Note 20(b))	150	150
Balance at end of year	45,145	44,995

The properties revaluation reserve arose on the revaluation of land and buildings prior to conversion to IFRS, and is shown net of annual deferred tax charges. Where revalued land and buildings are sold, the portion of the properties revaluation reserve that relates to that asset, and is effectively realised, is transferred directly to revenue reserve.

14. PROVISIONS

	Employee Benefits	
	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Opening balance	18,301	16,606
Charged to income for year	20,662	20,076
Utilised during the year	(22,999)	(18,381)
Closing balance	15,964	18,301

The provision for employees' benefits represents annual leave entitlements accrued.

15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Trade payables	186,765	135,555
Other payables and accruals	114,881	150,295
	301,646	285,850

The credit period on purchases of goods from the company's major suppliers range from 30 - 60 days. The company has financial risk management procedures in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

16. **DIVIDENDS**

During the current year:

(i) A final dividend 20¢ per share totalling $42.86 million for year ended March 31, 2016 was approved at the company's Annual General Meeting and paid to shareholders on the company's register of members at the close of business on June 14, 2016.

(ii) The directors propose a special dividend of 20¢ per share totalling $42.86 million and a final dividend of 30¢ per share totalling $64.30 million for the year ended March 31, 2017 to be paid on August 4, 2017 to shareholders on the company's register of members at the close of business July 21, 2017.

The dividends are subject to approval by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

During the 2015/2016:

A final dividend of 12¢ per share totalling $25.72 million for year ended March 31, 2015 was approved at the company's Annual General Meeting and paid to shareholders on the company's register of members at the close of business on June 20, 2015.

17. **SALES (NET OF DISCOUNTS AND REBATES)**

The following are entity-wide disclosures:

(a) Products

	2017 $'000	**2016 $'000**
Decorative/architectural products	2,267,910	1,966,047
Industrial products	95,178	84,568
	2,363,088	2,050,615

(b) Geographical areas

	2017 $'000	**2016 $'000**
Domestic sales	2,236,670	1,944,544
Export sales	126,418	106,071
	2,363,088	2,050,615

(c) Major customers

Of the sales for the period, 11% (2016: 14%) was attributable to the company's largest customer. There were no other customers who represented 10% or more of the company's revenue.

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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18. **PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION**

The profit before taxation is stated after taking into account the following:

		2017 $'000	2016 $'000
(i)	Revenue and expenses on financial assets at amortised cost		
	Revenue:		
	Interest – bank deposits	-	22
	Expenses:		
	Interest – overdraft	-	961
	Allowance for doubtful debt on sale of goods net of recoveries of $22.59 million (2016: $32.34 million)	1,590	4,869
	Allowance for doubtful debt on other receivables	616	8,004
(ii)	Net loss on financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost		
	Net foreign exchange loss	1,755	2,911
(iii)	Other expenses		
	Directors' emoluments		
	Fees	1,950	1,950
	Management	25,739	21,031
	Audit fees	4,935	4,815

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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19. STAFF COSTS

Staff costs incurred during the period were:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Salaries, wages and statutory contributions	398,498	385,587
Other staff benefits	82,726	89,770
	481,224	475,357

20. TAXATION

Current and deferred taxes have been calculated using the tax rate of 25% (2016: 25%).

(a) **Recognised in profit and loss**

(i) The total charge for the period comprises:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Current tax	92,672	40,745
Employment tax credit	(27,922)	(12,222)
Write back excess tax provisions – prior years	(13,254)	-
Deferred tax adjustment (Note 7)	(1,363)	(8,772)
	50,133	19,751

(ii) The charge for the period is reconciled to the profit as per the income statement as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Profit before tax	365,688	141,888
Tax at the domestic income tax rate of 25%	91,422	35,472
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	50	255
Employment tax credit	(27,922)	(12,222)
Prior years over provision	(13,254)	-
Other	(163)	(3,754)
Tax expense for the period	50,133	19,751

The tax rate used for the reconciliations above is the company tax rate of 25% (2016: 25%) payable by corporate entities in Jamaica on taxable profits under tax laws.

20. **TAXATION (CONTINUED)**

(b) **Recognised directly in other comprehensive income in equity** (Note 7)

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Revaluation of properties (Note 13)	150	150
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(11,693)	21
	(11,543)	171

(c) **Current tax liabilities**

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Income tax payable	30,233	10,476

21. **EARNINGS PER STOCK UNIT**

The calculation of earnings per stock unit is based on the profit after taxation of $315.56 million (2016: $122.14 million) and the number of stock units in issue during the period of 214,322,393 units (2016: 214,322,393 units).

22. **COMMITMENTS**

(a) Capital commitment

There were no capital commitments as at March 31, 2017. Capital expenditure authorised but not contracted for at March 31, 2016 amounted to approximately $7.30 million. These expenditures were mainly in respect of the acquisition of plant & machinery and Dealer Tinting Machines.

(b) Operating lease arrangements

Operating lease payments represent rentals payable by the company for certain of its office locations. Leases are negotiated for an average term of three to five years and rentals are fixed for an average of three to five years.

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Minimum lease payments under operating leases recognised as an expense in the period	7,612	7,783

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
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22. **COMMITMENTS (CONTINUED)**

(b) Operating lease arrangements (Continued)

At the end of the reporting period, the company has outstanding commitments under operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Within one year	9,401	8,605
In the second to fifth years inclusive	9,809	19,210
	19,210	27,815

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT**

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements.

Categories of financial instruments

The following table sets out the financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period:

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables – at amortised cost		
- Due from fellow subsidiaries	11,641	7,511
- Trade and other receivables (excluding prepayments)	393,233	321,822
- Cash and bank balances	386,565	138,722
	791,439	468,055
Financial Liabilities (at amortised cost)		
- Due to immediate parent company	12,891	10,967
- Due to fellow subsidiaries	2,215	6,834
- Dividends payable	16,892	15,968
- Trade and other payables (excluding accruals)	258,108	221,640
	290,106	255,409

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives

By its nature, the company's activities involve the use of financial instruments.

The company has exposure to the following risks from its use of its financial instruments: market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Financial risk management objectives

The company's activities involve the analysis, evaluation, acceptance and management of some degree of risk or combination of risks. The company's aim is therefore to achieve an appropriate balance between risk and return and minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance.

The company has documented financial risk management policies which are directed by its parent company. These policies set out the company's overall business strategies and its risk management philosophy. The financial risk management programme seeks to minimise potential adverse effects of financial performance of the company. The Board of Directors, directed by the parent company, provides written policies for overall financial risk management as well as policies covering specific areas, such as market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Periodic reviews are undertaken to ensure that the group's policy guidelines are complied with.

There has been no change during the year to the company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risk.

The company does not hold or issue derivative financial instruments.

Exposures are measured using sensitivity analyses indicated below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual security or its issuer or factors affecting all securities traded in the market. The company's activities exposes it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currencies, as disclosed in Note 23(b) below, interest rates as disclosed in Note 23(c) below as well as equity price risks.

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(b) Foreign exchange risk

The company undertakes certain transactions denominated in currencies other than the Jamaican dollar resulting in exposures to exchange rate fluctuations.

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

Management of foreign exchange risk

Management consistently reviews the company's exposure in this regard by constant monitoring of international foreign exchange markets and factors influencing currency movements including daily analysis of its demand for foreign currency to meet supplier payments and positioning its foreign currency bank account holdings accordingly.

The carrying amounts of foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities arising in the ordinary course of business at the reporting date are as follows:

	Liabilities		**Assets**		**Net Liabilities (Assets)**	
	2017 J$'000	**2016 J$'000**	**2017 J$'000**	**2016 J$'000**	**2017 J$'000**	**2016 J$'000**
US dollars	120,772	72,589	120,462	75,939	310	(3,350)
Euros	-	1,877	-	-	-	1,877
GBP	-	1,392	-	-	-	1,392
Belize dollars	-	-	1,625	1,571	(1,625)	(1,571)

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table details the sensitivity to a 1% revaluation and 6% devaluation (2016: 1% revaluation and 6% devaluation) in the Jamaican dollar against the relevant foreign currencies. The above sensitivity rates are used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in foreign exchange rates. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the end of the reporting period for the above change in foreign currency rates.

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(b) Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

<u>Foreign currency sensitivity</u> (Continued)

If the Jamaican dollar strengthens by 1% or weakens by 6% (2016: strengthens by 1% or weakens by 6%) against the relevant foreign currency, profit will increase (decrease) by:

Profit or loss increase (decrease)

	March 31, 2017				March 31, 2016			
	Revaluation		Devaluation		Revaluation		Devaluation	
	%	J$'000	%	J$'000	%	J$'000	%	J$'000
US dollars	+1	3	-6	(18)	+1	(34)	-6	204
Euros	+1	-	-6	-	+1	19	-6	(113)
GBP	+1	-	-6	-	+1	14	-6	(84)
Belize dollars	+1	(16)	-6	96	+1	(16)	-6	94
		(13)		78		(17)		101

This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on bank balances, receivables and payables in the respective foreign currency at the end of the reporting period.

The company's sensitivity to foreign currency has decreased during the current year mainly due to the increased holdings of bank deposits and trade receivables offset by increased payables denominated in foreign currencies.

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk as at the end of the reporting period as it does not reflect the exposure during the period. US dollar denominated sales and liabilities are seasonal, fluctuating throughout the period.

(c) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk is the potential that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates as a result of cash flow or fair value interest rate risk. Financial instruments subject to fixed interest rates are exposed to fair value interest rate risk while those subject to floating interest rates are exposed to cash flow risk.

The company's exposure to interest rates on financial assets and financial liabilities are detailed in the liquidity risk management section at Note 23(e) below.

<u>Management of interest rate risk</u>
The company manages its interest rate risk by monitoring the movements in the market interest rates closely.

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(c) Interest rate risk management (Continued)

Interest rate sensitivity
The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative instruments at the end of the reporting period. In respect of Jamaican dollar investments, a 100 basis points increase and a 100 basis point decrease (2016: a 100 basis points increase and a 100 basis points decrease) and for foreign currency denominated balances, a 100 basis points increase and a 50 basis points decrease (2016: 100 basis point increase and a 50 basis points decrease) is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the possible change in interest rates.

As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, the company had no significant exposure to interest rate risk.

(d) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company.

Financial assets that potentially subject the company to concentration of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents, trade and other receivables and amounts due from related parties. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the amount of approximately $790.46 million (2016: $467.26 million) disclosed under 'categories of financial instruments' above and the company holds no collateral in this regard. Generally, the company manages its credit risk by screening its customers, establishing credit limits and the rigorous follow-up of receivables.

Cash and bank deposits
The credit risk on liquid funds is limited because the counterparties are major banks with high credit ratings. The carrying amount of cash and bank balances (excluding cash on hand) totalling $385.58 million (2016: $137.92 million) at the reporting date represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial assets.

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(d) Credit risk management (Continued)

Trade and other receivables
The company has adopted a policy of dealing with creditworthy counterparties as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by management on an annual basis. Further, trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across the retail and construction sectors and as such, the company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty, except in respect of one retail entity whose outstanding balance (2016: two retail entities whose balances) (within the approved credit limits) amount to approximately 18% (2016: 35%) of trade receivables (see Note 10). Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of trade receivables. The book value of receivables is stated after allowance for likely losses estimated by the company's management based on prior experience and their assessment of the current economic environment.

The carrying amount of financial assets in respect of trade receivables totalling $371.66 million (2016: $296.96 million) and other receivables totalling $21.57 million (2016: $24.86 million) at year end which is net of impairment of approximately $40.01 million and $12.24 million respectively (2016: $50.24 million and $11.63 million respectively), represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial asset.

Amounts due from fellow subsidiaries
The directors believe that the credit risks associated with this financial instrument are minimal. The carrying amount of $11.64 million (2016: $7.51 million) at the reporting date represents the company's maximum exposure to this class of financial assets.

(e) Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk, also referred to as funding risk, is the risk that the company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at, or close to, its fair value. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents, and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed facilities. Due to the nature of the underlying business, the management of the company maintains an adequate amount of its financial assets in liquid form to meet contractual obligations and other recurring payments. The company also maintains a credit overdraft facility with a commercial bank to a limit of $90.0 million (2016: $91.5 million).

23. **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)**

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(e) Liquidity risk management (Continued)

Liquidity and interest risk analyses in respect of non-derivative financial liabilities and non-derivative financial assets

Non-derivative financial liabilities

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for non-derivative financial liabilities. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	**On Demand or Within 1 Year $'000**	**Total $'000**
2017			
Non-interest bearing	-	290,106	290,106
2016			
Non-interest bearing	-	255,409	255,409

Non-derivative financial assets

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The tables below have been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets except where the company anticipates that the cash flow will occur in a different period.

	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate %	**On Demand or Within 1 Year $'000**	**Total $'000**
2017			
Non-interest bearing	-	791,431	791,431
Interest bearing	0.05	8	8
2016			
Non-interest bearing	-	468,047	468,047
Interest bearing	0.2	8	8

23. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, FINANCIAL RISKS AND CAPITAL RISKS MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Financial risk management policies and objectives (Continued)

(f) Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A market price, where an active market (such as a recognised stock exchange) exists, is the best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument. Where market prices are not available for the financial assets and liabilities of the company, fair values in the financial statements have been presented using various estimation techniques based on market conditions existing at the end of the reporting period. Generally, judgement is necessarily required in interpreting market data to develop estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented in these financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the company would realise in a current market exchange.

The following methods and assumptions have been used in determining the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

- The carrying amounts included in the financial statements for cash and bank balances, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables, due to immediate parent company and due from or to fellow subsidiaries reflect the approximate fair values because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Capital risk management policies and objectives

The company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance.

The Board monitors the return on capital (net income divided by shareholder's equity).

The company's Board of Directors reviews the capital structure on a semi-annual basis. As a part of this review, the Board of Directors considers the cost of capital and the associated risks. Additionally, based on recommendations of the Board of Directors, the company balances its overall capital structure through the payment of dividends.

The company's overall strategy as directed by its parent remains unchanged from year ended 2016.

Building a better working world

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14 September 2017

The Directors
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11
Jamaica

Dear Sirs:

We refer to your request on 13 September 2017 with respect to the inclusion of the audited financial statements for Berger Paints Jamaica Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 March 2017 in the Director's Circular in response to the offer by Ansa Coatings International Limited to acquire 104,990,171 ordinary stock units in the Company. We write to indicate our non-objection to the inclusion of the audited financial statements as at 31 March 2017 in the aforementioned document.

Yours truly,

Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants

APPENDIX 2

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMTIED UN-AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
UNAUDITED Q1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

Berger Paints Jamaica Limited achieved net profits of $23.4 million for the first quarter ended June 30, 2017 compared to $21.1 million, a 10.6% increase over the corresponding period due to continued focus on efficiencies both in operations and administration.

Net Sales were $454.6 Million compared to $506.1 million last year, a 10% decrease due to the impact of local cement shortages and the adverse weather conditions during the quarter.

We thank our customers, employees, suppliers and other stakeholders for their support and valuable contribution to the company's performance to date, and look forward to their continued support of the Berger brand of quality.

On behalf of the Board

Michael Fennell
Director

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

	June 30, 2017 $'000	June 30, 2016 $'000	(Audited) March 31, 2017 $'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant & equipment	209,794	204,848	197,583
Deferred tax assets	6,412	16,592	6,412
Post employment benefits	149,507	128,633	148,936
	365,713	350,073	352,931
Current Assets	1,112,338	811,532	1,136,042
Total Assets	1,478,051	1,161,605	1,488,973
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	141,793	141,793	141,793
Revaluation reserve	45,145	44,995	45,145
Revenue reserve			
Profit & loss account	813,401	460,514	789,985
	1,000,339	647,302	976,923
Non-current liabilities			
Post employment benefits	136,892	156,068	132,209
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
	136,892	156,068	132,209
Current Liabilities	340,820	358,235	379,841
Total equity and liabilities	1,478,051	1,161,605	1,488,973

Approved by: ______

Approved by: ______

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
UNAUDITED INCOME STATEMENT
THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	QUARTER ENDED June 30, 2017 $'000	QUARTER ENDED June 30, 2016 $'000	YEAR ENDED March 31, 2017 $'000
Sales (net of discount and rebates)	454,553	506,181	2,363,088
Profit from operations	31,221	28,218	365,688
Income from investments	-	-	-
Finance Costs	-	-	-
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	31,221	28,218	365,688
Taxation	(7,805)	(7,054)	(50,133)
NET PROFIT	23,416	21,164	315,555
Earnings per stock unit	$0.11	$0.10	$1.47

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CHANGES STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	Share Capital	Revaluation reserve	Revenue Reserve - Profit & Loss Account	Total
	$'000	$'000	$'000	$'000
Balance at April 1, 2016	141,793	44,995	482,214	669,002
Net Profit for three months	-	-	21,164	21,164
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	21,164	21,164
Final Dividend declared	-	-	(42,864)	(42,864)
Balance at June 30, 2016	141,793	44,995	460,514	647,302
Balance at April 1, 2017	141,793	45,145	789,985	976,923
Net Profit for three months	-	-	23,416	23,416
Total comprehensive income for the period	-	-	23,416	23,416
Final Dividend declared	-	-	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2017	141,793	45,145	813,401	1,000,339

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
UNAUDITED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

	June 30, 2017 $'000	June 30, 2016 $'000	March 31, 2017 $'000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net Profit	23,416	21,164	315,555
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	6,991	9,272	31,997
Net provision charge		450	(2,337)
Gain on sale of property, plant & equipment	-	-	(1,334)
Post retirement benefit charge	4,683	5,028	19,966
Impairment loss on trade & other receivables	(1,998)	2,689	2,206
Income tax expense	7,805	7,054	50,133
	40,897	45,657	416,186
Decrease / (Increase) in trade and other receivables	41,247	31,886	(72,061)
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	(101,488)	11,387	(4,623)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade and other payables	(33,665)	(43,133)	15,796
Increase / (Decrease) in due to fellow subsidiaries	(2,385)	(1,666)	(8,749)
Increase / (Decrease) in due to immediate parent company	(1,979)	3,312	1,924
Post employment benefits contribution	(571)	(500)	(12,827)
Cash generated from operations	(57,944)	46,943	335,646
Income tax paid	(10,216)	(7,123)	(31,739)
Net cash flows from operating activities	(68,160)	39,820	303,907
Investing Activities			
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment			1,338
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(19,999)	-	(15,462)
Net cash from (used) in investment activities	(19,999)	-	(14,124)
Financing Activities			
Dividends paid	-	-	(41,940)
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-	(41,940)
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(88,159)	39,820	247,843
Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	386,565	138,722	138,722
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	298,406	178,542	386,565

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED
NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS
THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2017

1. Basis of preparation

The unaudited financial results for the three-month period ended 30 June 2017 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

2. Significant accounting policies

These unaudited results have been prepared under the historical cost convention. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

The same accounting policies, presentation and methods of computation have been followed in these unaudited financial results as were applied in the preparation of the company's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017.

3. **Related Party Transactions**

The company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business during the period with its affiliates. Balances at the period end were:

	Amount owed by/ (to) Related Parties	
	2017	2016
	$'000	$'000
Immediate parent		
Lewis Berger Overseas Holding	(12,300)	(14,279)
Fellow subsidiaries		
Berger Trinidad	12,539	2,843
Berger Barbados	1,029	(2,421)
Berger Singapore	(743)	(235)

4. Dividends

The Directors proposed a special dividend of 20 cents per share totaling $42.86 million and a final dividend of 30 cents per share totaling $64.30 million for the year ended March 31, 2017 to be paid on August 11, 2017 to shareholders on the company's register of members at the close of business July 31, 2017.

5. Issued Share Capital

There were no movements in the issued capital of the company in either the current or the prior interim reporting periods.

6. **Earnings per stock unit**

The calculation of the earnings per stock unit is based on the profit after tax and the number of stock units in issue during the period of 214,322,393.

APPENDIX 3

LETTER FROM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER OF BERGER JAMAICA DATED AUGUST 31, 2017

Huron Gordon
4 Cedar Crescent
Bridgeview
St. Catherine
Telephone (876) 350-8817; email: huronlg@gmail.com

August 31, 2017

The Board of Directors
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11

Dear Sirs,

Re: **Unaudited Financial Statements of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited for Three Months Ended June 30, 2017**

I, Huron Gordon, Financial Controller/Company secretary of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited hereby confirm that the unaudited financial statements of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited for the three months ended June 30, 2017 attached hereto, fairly reflect the financial position of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited over the period in question.

Yours faithfully,

Huron Gordon
Financial Controller/Company Secretary

APPENDIX 4

BERGER JAMAICA'S PROFIT & LOSS SUMMARIES EXTRACTED FROM THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FIVE (5) FINANCIAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

Five Year Audited Statements of Income
For Year Ended March 31,

	2017 $'000	2016 $'000	2015 $'000	2014 $'000	2013 $'000
Sales (net of discounts and rebates)	2,363,088	2,050,615	1,853,595	1,737,995	1,608,216
Raw materials and consumable used	(1,080,705)	(988,493)	(882,161)	(870,231)	(782,202)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress (net)	28,641	35,042	839	23,785	(1,926)
Manufacturing expenses	(116,461)	(109,726)	(97,600)	(94,879)	(89,085)
Depreciation	(31,997)	(29,323)	(21,557)	(20,034)	(18,215)
Employee benefits expense	(481,224)	(475,357)	(449,526)	(408,170)	(4399,285)
Other operating expenses	(322,172)	(341,212)	(331,537)	(292,868)	(262,774)
Other income	6,518	1,303	7,132	5,246	1,776
PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE COSTS AND TAXATION	365,688	142,849	79,185	80,844	56,505
Finance costs	-	(961)	(22)	(136)	(27)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	365,688	141,888	79,163	80,708	56,478
Taxation	(50,133)	(19,751)	(12,126)	(25,802)	(14,238)
NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	315,555	122,137	67,037	54,906	42,240
Earnings per stock unit	$1.47	$0.57	$0.31	$0.26	$0.16

APPENDIX 5

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE & BUILDINGS AND PLANT AND EQUIPMENT OF BERGER JAMAICA TOGETHER WITH VALUATOR'S WRITTEN CONSENT TO USE THE SAID VALUATION

VALUATION

BERGER PAINTS
256 SPANISH TOWN ROAD
KINGSTON

AUGUST 2017

NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown
Commercial Real Estate Services, Worldwide.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ADDRESS:	Berger Paints, 256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11.
REGISTERED OWNER:	Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
INTEREST VALUED:	Fee Simple Absolute
DATE OF THE REPORT:	28th August 2017
BASIS of VALUE:	Market Value
CLIENT:	Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
IMPROVEMENTS:	Valuation is as per the current condition
CONDITION:	Generally good
GROSS FLOOR AREA:	72,446 SqFt (6,730 SqMt)
HIGHEST & BEST USE:	Manufacturing Plant with Offices
CURRENCY:	Jamaican Dollars
VALUATION:	**J$ 588,000,000**

NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown
Commercial Real Estate Services, Worldwide.

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Kingston 10, Jamaica
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www.NAIJamaica.com

Jamaica
Langford and Brown
Commercial Real Estate Services, Worldwide.

28th August 2017

Mr. Huron Gordon
Financial Controller and Company Secretary
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11

Valuation: Berger Paints, 256 Spanish Town Road

At your request, we have prepared a valuation of the Fee Simple/Absolute interest in the above referenced property. We have provided an opinion of value of the property. The purpose of the valuation is for administrative purposes, and the basis of value is Market Value.

This valuation is in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) – Professional Standards, July 2017, we confirm that this valuation has been carried out by Gordon Langford MRICS who is a Chartered Valuation Surveyor and whose qualifications and experience satisfy the requirements of the RICS for valuations prepared in respect of this type of property and the Code of Conduct and Standards of Professional Practice of the Appraisal Institute.

Please reference the following pages of this report for important information regarding the extent of the investigations and general scope of work for this valuation, including assumptions, inspection, investigations and valuation methodology.

Your attention is directed to the Limiting Conditions and Assumptions section of this report. Acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these conditions and assumptions.

If you have any questions regarding the valuation or attached report, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Yours sincerely,

Gordon Langford MRICS
RICS Registered Valuer

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28th August 2017

VALUATION

ADDRESS:	Berger Paints, 256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11.
OWNER:	Berger Paints Jamaica Limited.
REGISTRATION:	The property is registered under 5 Titles. However, the two main titles that occupy the factory compound are registered at Volume 667 Folio 18 and Volume 792 Folio 69, with a total area of approximately 5.00 acres (2.02 hectares). There is additional land to the south under three titles that is outside the Berger fenced compound and not used.
INSTRUCTIONS:	We have been requested by Mr. Huron Gordon, Financial Controller and Company Secretary Berger Paints Jamaica Limited, for an assessment of the Market Value of the Land & Buildings at the Berger premises above.
INSPECTION DATE:	21st day of August 2017.
CONFLICT OF INTEREST:	We confirm that we consider that we have no conflict of interest in accepting these instructions nor do we have any financial interest in the property.
SOURCES OF INFORMATION:	The information in preparation of this report was obtained from Berger Paints, The National Land Agency, and our own records. We are reliant on the information received from these sources in completing this valuation.
PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE:	We confirm that we hold Professional Indemnity Insurance. The insurers are JN General Insurance Company Limited (JNGI), Kingston, Jamaica. Indemnity provided is for cover in Jamaica only.

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VALUER: In accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) – Professional Standards, July 2017, we confirm that this valuation has been carried out by Gordon Langford MRICS who is a Chartered Valuation Surveyor and whose qualifications and experience satisfy the requirements of the RICS for valuations prepared in respect of this type of property.

LOCATION: The property is located on Spanish Town Road approximately 1.5 miles (2.42 km) west of the intersection of Hagley Park Road and Spanish Town Road.

TOPOGRAPHY: The land is flat, with fair drainage to the south.

SERVICES: The usual urban services of electricity, telephone, water supply, police and garbage collection are available. The company has installed solar panels on the northern part of the roof of Building 8 on a Grid tie system. This installation has significantly reduced the electricity consumption, with a net sale to JPSCo. on the weekends.

ZONING: The area is industrial.

CONTAMINATED LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS: We confirm that during our inspection we noted no obvious contaminating activity, nor any adverse environmental factors, on the adjoining properties. The property is used to manufacture paints and uses a number of toxic materials. The land to the south of the southern boundary wall that is owned by Berger is overgrown with bush and small trees. This area is badly drained.

DESCRIPTION: The property comprises 11 main buildings, with the administrative block adjacent the entrance.

Building 1: Entry Guard and Generator house
Construction – Concrete roof, floor, walls- reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame

Building 2: Main laboratory

Construction – Concrete roof, floor, walls- reinforced concrete block. Windows- Glazed in metal frame

Building 3: Fire pump building

Construction – Concrete roof, floor, walls- reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame

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Building 4: Canteen

Construction – Concrete roof, floor, walls- reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame

Building 5: Paint mixing 2 /Maintenance Office

Construction – Roof- metal on steel frame, concrete floor, walls - reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame, metal

Building 6: Storage Building

Construction – Roof- metal on steel frame, concrete floor, walls - reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame, metal doors. Behind Building 6 close to the southern boundary is a new waste water plant.

Building 7: Administration Building

Construction – Roof and floors reinforced concrete slab, windows- Glazed in metal frame, doors – Glazed in metal frame.

Building 8: Main factory, Storage, Sales Distribution Building

Construction – Roof- Metal on metal frame, concrete floor, infill walls with concrete block with steel frame, windows glazed in metal frame.

Building 9: Flammable Storage Building

Construction – Roof - Metal sheeting on steel frame, concrete floor, walls – open steel frame.

Building 10: Bad Goods Display Storage

Construction – Roof - metal on steel frame, concrete floor and walls, windows glazed metal frame.

Building 11: Gate House 2

Construction – Concrete roof, floor, walls reinforced concrete block. Windows - Glazed in metal frame

The buildings vary in age, with the oldest being some 40 years old. The buildings will have a useful life in excess of 50 years if maintained correctly.

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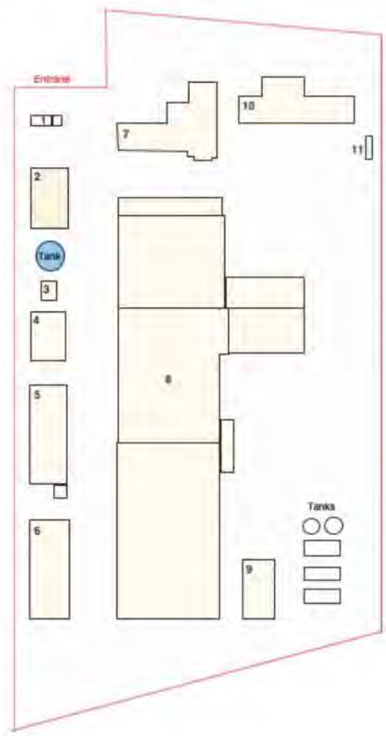
Approximate site Layout & Building areas



No.	Building	Size SqFt	SqMt
1	Gatehouse & Generator House	370	34
2	Main Laboratory	2,280	212
3	Fire Pump Building	400	37
4	Canteen	1,800	167
5	Paint mixing 2 Maintenance Office	4,236	394
6	Storage Building	3,960	368
7	Administration Building	9,040	840
8	Main Factory, Storage, Sales	47,888	4,449
9	Flammable Storage Building	1,952	181
10	Bad Goods Display Building	370	34
11	Gatehouse 2	150	14
		72,446	6,730

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THE MARKET 2017:

The market continues to be strong in the Newport West/East area where prices of over $100 million per acre are being offered to landowners by Kingston Wharves. These values are for small 5,000 sq. ft. lots without buildings, and on Third and Second Streets. The market therefore has been very active, with some owners holding out for higher prices. These levels are driven by the need for Kingston Wharves to in effect move the dock area in to Second Street, thus closing Third Street.

Overall however, the market outside this area is less active. Many rentals now are quoted (and paid) in US$. Rentals vary depending on the actual location in the area, but range between US$8.00 - $14.00 per SqFt for office accommodation. Warehouse accommodation can range between $6.00 - $12.00 per SqFt. The Jamaica Livestock Association, which is located in Newport East sold (under almost forced sale conditions) in November 2015 for US$3 million (J$360,000,000). The land area is 2.27 acres with (very old) buildings of 42,000 SqFt. Further to the west at Six miles, Nestle have moved into a warehouse/Office building. Rentals are US$18.00 per SqFt for the offices and $9.00 per SqFt for the warehouse area. The lease is 10 years with a 2% annual escalation.

MARKET VALUE:

The property has been valued at the Market Value In accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) – Professional Standards, July 2017. **Market Value** is defined as the 'estimated amount for which a property should exchange on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's-length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion'.

VALUATION APPROACH:

The three traditional approaches to valuing improved properties are:

- Sales Comparison Approach - a comparison of the property appraised with reasonable similar, recently conveyed properties for which the price, size of the property, terms and conditions of sale are known.
- Income Capitalization Approach - the processing of a projected net income into a valuation estimate via one or more capitalization techniques.
- Cost Approach - an estimate of the replacement cost of all structural improvements as if new, less loss in value attributable to depreciation from all causes plus the value of the land as if vacant.

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Sales Comparison Approach: We have examined all similar sales in the area, on the basis of the actual sale price divided by the building area. This produces a Capital Value per SqFt. measurement and assumes that the land area is commensurate with the building size – in other words, the property does not have extra land. Adjusting the comparable sales and using a capital value of $8,000 per SqFt this shows a value of **$580,000,000.**

The Income Capitalization Approach is the most reliable method in this case and is based on the principle of anticipation that recognizes the present value of the future income benefits to be derived from ownership in a particular property. The Income Approach is most applicable to properties that are bought and sold for investment purposes, and is considered very reliable when adequate income and expense data are available.

Since income producing real estate is most often purchased by investors this approach is valid and is generally considered the most applicable when the property being appraised was designed for, or is easily capable of producing a rental income. The building is owner occupied and therefore there is no rent passing.

Taking into account other known rental levels of similar type properties, we are of the opinion that the market rental value for the subject property is $54,600,000 per annum (an average of $750/SqFt per annum). Using a market yield of 9.00%, this equates to a value of **$588,000,000.**

Cost Approach: The Replacement Cost of the buildings is $770,700,000. Assuming that the building values are depreciated by, on average, 50%, this shows a depreciated figure of $385,000. With the land value of $200,000,000 this shows a value of **$585,000,000**.

VALUATION: On the basis of the above, and assuming that an investor will expect a 7.5% return we are of the opinion that the value is:

J$588,000,000

(Five Hundred and Eighty Eight Million Dollars)

LAND VALUE: The value of the undeveloped land is $200,000,000. This is however a notional figure and cannot be realised separately from the building.

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MARKETABILITY AND SUITABILITY FOR LOAN SECURITY

PURPOSES: We are of the opinion that the property is suitable for loan security purposes assuming that the lender takes the usual precautions with the borrower regarding the percentage of advance and their ability to service the loan. If it were necessary to foreclose, the optimum method of sale would be private treaty, and a period of 6 - 9 months should be allowed for marketing.

REPLACEMENT COST: The Replacement Cost of the buildings for insurance purposes in the event of damage is:

No.	Building	Replacement Cost
1	Gatehouse & Generator House	$1,480,000
2	Main Laboratory	$30,010,000
3	Fire Pump Building	$3,830,000
4	Canteen	$17,230,000
5	Paint mixing 2 Maintenance Office	$38,020,000
6	Storage Building	$30,850,000
7	Administration Building	$124,400,000
8	Main Factory, Storage, Sales	$510,670,000
9	Flammable Storage Building	$10,510,000
10	Bad Goods Display Building	$3,100,000
11	Gatehouse 2	$600,000
		$770,700,000

VALUE PROFILE: It could be expected that the value of this property would be expected to move in line with other properties in this area, assuming that the owner or occupier does not make changes to the property that will compromise the value. We do not observe any factors or developments in the area that would negatively affect the value of this property.

DISCLOSURE: This valuation is provided for the stated purpose and is for use only of the party for whom it is addressed, or their appointees, and no responsibility is accepted to any other party.

Gordon Langford MRICS
RICS Registered Valuer

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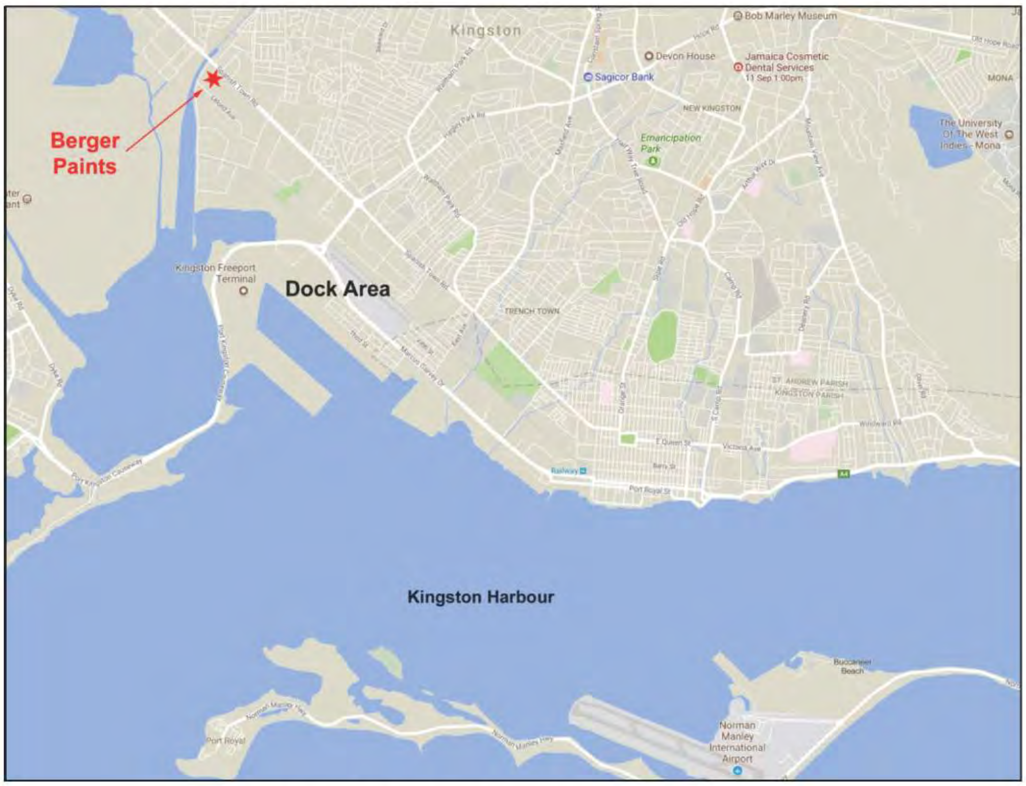

Berger Paints Location – Southern part of Kingston

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Approximate boundaries in red

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View south of the entire Berger premises

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View north – Boundary in yellow

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Main Office building

Storage Building

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Rear – Raw Materials entry

Western side of the premises

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Solar Panels – Office building in the background

View east down Spanish Town Road

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Finished Goods

Finished goods

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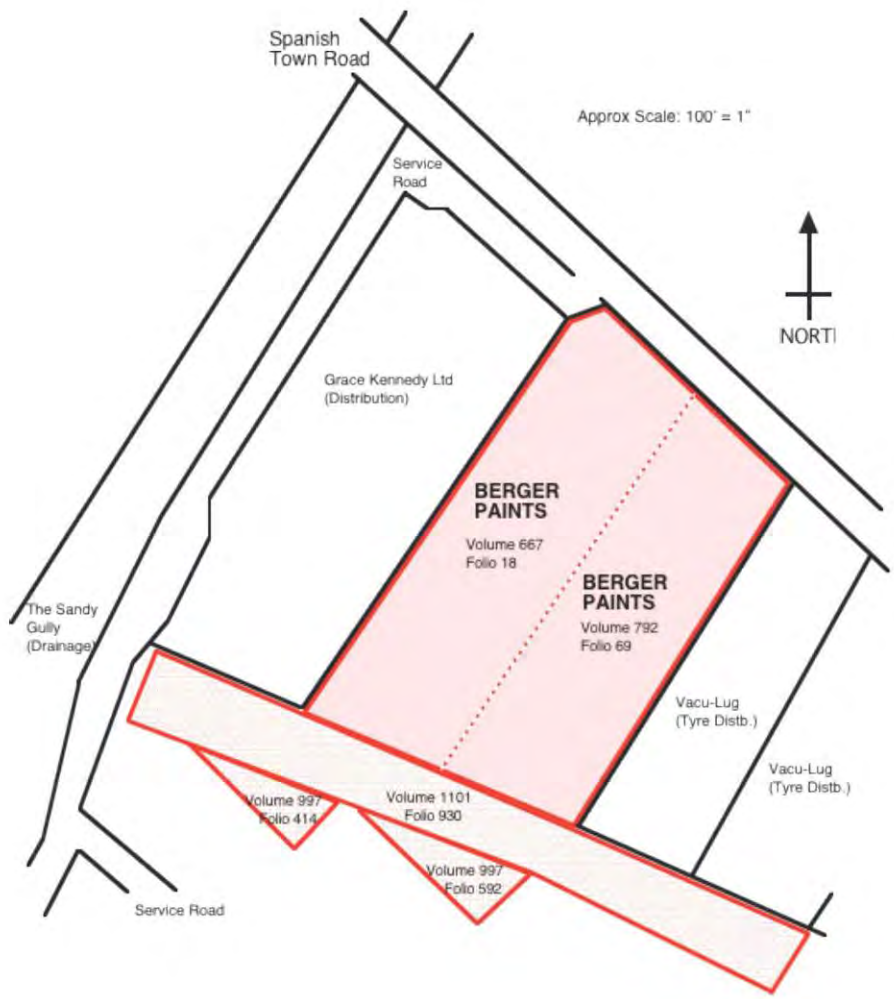

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Title Report for Volume:792 Folio:69

409

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REGISTER BOOK
Vol. 792 Fol. 69

JAMAICA

Certificate of Title under the Registration of Titles Law, Chapter 340.

Robert Eugene McGregor

of No 141 Spanish Town Road in the parish of Saint Andrew, Gentleman,

is now the proprietor of an estate *in fee simple*

subject to the incumbrances notified hereunder in ALL THAT *parcel of land part of Maverly in the parish of Saint Andrew being the Lot numbered Four on the plan of Maverly aforesaid deposited in the Office of Titles on the 15th day of September 1953, of the shape and dimensions and butting as appears by the plan thereof hereunto annexed and being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title registered in Volume 266 Folio 97.*

Dated the nineteenth day of December One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-six

Registrar of Titles

Incumbrances above referred to–

1. No bath water or water used for domestic purposes in respect of the land comprised in this Certificate (hereinafter called "the said land") or any part thereof or any water except storm water shall be permitted or allowed to flow from the said land or any part thereof on to the remaining lands or any road street or lane adjacent thereto but all such water as aforesaid shall be got rid of by being run into an absorption pit or pits or by evaporation or absorption or percolation on the said land.

2. The drains shown on the plan hereunto annexed shall not be built on or obstructed in any way.

Registrar of Titles

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Title Report for Volume:792 Folio:69

410

RG112 the 14th
15th March 1957 Robert Eugene McGregor
amended by Misc. No. 2181 Berger New World Paints Limited his
to a Company incorporated under the Company Laws of Jamaica and having its registered office at No. 256 Spanish Town Road, Saint Andrew.
Dep. Registrar of Titles Ag.
CONSIDERATION MONEY Seven Thousand

REGISTRAR OF TITLES

Miscellaneous No. 2181 ~~On the 4th of November, 1958 the name of the above named Company known as New World Paints Limited was altered to Berger New World Paints Limited~~ and On the 28th of February, 1959 the name of the above named Company known as Berger New Worlds Paints Limited was altered to Lewis Berger (West Indies) Limited.

Entered hereon on the 23rd of August, 1960.

Dep. Registrar of Titles Ag.

miscellaneous NO. 87043 the abovenamed Lewis Berger (West Indies) Limited changed its name to Berger Paints Jamaica Limited on the 9th January, 1983. Entered hereon on the 2nd July 1984.

For REGISTRAR OF TITLES

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Page 2 of 3

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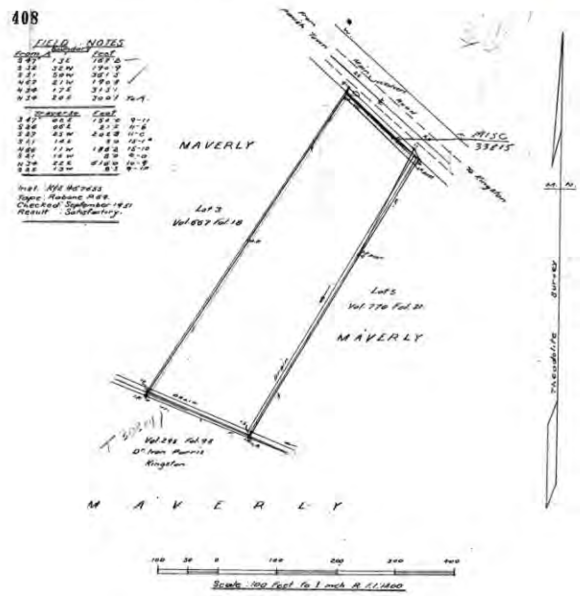

The above figure shaded red represents 2 A. 1 R. 15·4 P. of land part of Maverly in the parish of Saint Andrew. This is the plan referred to in the annexed certificate registered in the name of Robert Eugene M^c Gregor in Volume 792 Folio 69

Surveyed 6th August 1938
by H.G. Walker

Registrar of Titles

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Title Report for Volume:667 Folio:18

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REGISTER BOOK

VOL. 667 FOL. 18

JAMAICA

Certificate of Title under the Registration of Titles Law, Chapter 353.

New World Paints Limited

~~Berger (West Indies) Limited~~

~~NEW WORLD PAINTS LIMITED~~

a Company incorporated under the Companies Law of Jamaica and having its registered Office in the parish of Saint Andrew,

is now the proprietor of an estate in fee simple

subject to the incumbrances notified hereunder in ALL THAT parcel of land part of MAVERLY in the parish of SAINT ANDREW being the LOT numbered THREE on the PlAn of Maverly aforesaid deposited in the Office of Titles on the 22nd of September 1953 of the shape and dimensions and butting as appears by the Plan thereof hereunto annexed and being part of the land comprised in Certificate of Title registered in Volume 266 Folio 97.

Dated the Twenty-sixth day of October One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-three.

Acting Registrar of Titles.

Incumbrances above referred to :-

1. No bath water or water used for domestic purposes in respect of the land comprised in this Certificate (hereinafter called "the said lands") on any part thereof or any water except storm water shall be permitted or allowed to flow from the said lands or any part thereof on to the remaining portion of the said lands or any road street or lane adjacent thereto but that all such water as aforesaid shall be got rid of by being run into an absorption pit or pits or by evaporation or absorption or percolation on to the said lands.
2. That the drains shown on the said plan hereunto annexed on the North-western and South-western boundaries be not built on or obstructed in any way.

Acting Registrar of Titles.

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Page 1 of 3

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104 Mortgage No. [illegible] dated [illegible] and [illegible] by the above named ~~New World Paints Limited~~ New World Paints Limited of all its estate in the land comprised in this Certificate to Industrial Development Corporation a Corporate Body established under the Industrial Development Law of Jamaica (Law 13 of 1952) to secure the moneys mentioned [illegible] of [illegible] stamped [illegible] Thousand Pounds with interest.

[illegible] Registrar of Titles

Discharge No. [illegible] The land comprised in this Certificate is wholly discharged from Mortgage No. 101330 abovementioned.

Entered hereon on the 2nd day of June 1960

Dep Registrar of Titles

Miscellaneous No 21184 On the 12th of November, 1956 the name of the abovenamed Company known as New World Paints Limited was altered to Berger New World Paints Limited and on the 28th of February, 1959 the name of the Company known as Berger New World Paints Limited was altered to Lewis Berger (West Indies) Limited.

Entered hereon on the 23rd of Au[illegible] Dep Registrar of Titles

Miscellaneous NO. 87043 the abovenamed Lewis Berger (West Indies) Limited change its name to Berger Paints Jamaica Limited on the 9th January 1983 - Entered hereon on the 2nd July, 1984

for REGISTRAR OF TITLES

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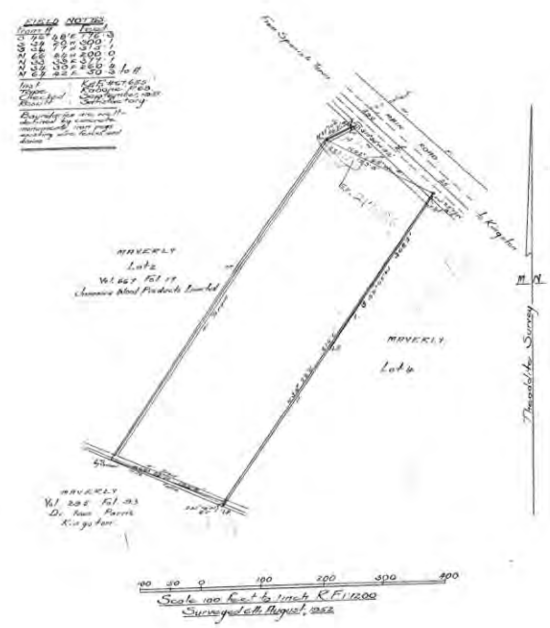

The above figure shaded red represents 2 A. 3 R. 330 P. of land

part of Maverly in the parish of

Saint Andrew This is the plan referred to in the annexed

certificate registered in the name of ~~New World Paints Limited~~,

in Volume 667 Folio 18

Registrar of Titles

Surveyed by H.G Walker

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PLANT & EQUIPMENT APPRAISAL

BERGER PAINTS JAMAICA LIMITED

256, SPANISH TOWN ROAD
KINGSTON 11
ST. ANDREW

Prepared by:
Gordon Langford MRICS
NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown

AUGUST 25TH 2017

NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown
Commercial Real Estate Services, Worldwide.

NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown
Commercial Real Estate Services, Worldwide

25th August 2017.

PLANT & MACINERY
VALUATION REPORT

ADDRESS: 256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11, St. Andrew.

INSTRUCTIONS: Instructions were given by the Berger Paints Jamaica Limited to prepare an appraisal update on equipment forming part of the fixed assets of the Company. These fixed assets comprise those located at the company plant at 256, Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11, Jamaica.

INSPECTION DATE: Physical inspections and related market research took place during the month of AUGUST 2017. A thorough physical check was made against the existing fixed asset register.

NOTES TO THE REPORT: Recent major upgrades and improvements include:-

Production 1
The Pase Two Head Filling Machine was installed and commissioned in 2015.

Solar Energy System
New System was installed and commissioned in 2016

Solvent Recovery Unit
Was installed and commissioned in 2017

The general condition of the production plant and support systems is good.

BASIS OF VALUATION:: The basis of appraisal is the same as that followed in the previous exercises of this type done for the Berger Paints Jamaica Limited at various times since 2013.

Current replacement costs were arrived at, both for fixed assets purposes and insurance purposes, based on identical or similar equipment to that originally installed, and are inclusive of costs of freight, transport of unassembled equipment, local duties and charges payable, and installation costs wherever applicable.

Depreciated values have been calculated for fixed assets purposes, using the current replacement costs as a base for straight line depreciation based on the ages, expected useful remaining lives and the actual physical condition of the items in question.

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Each unit has been assigned a reference number. The valuation pages show the date of installation, replacement and depreciated values.

The main exchange rate used as a base for calculating replacement costs was US$1.00 = J$128.50.

MARKET VALUE:

Our estimate of a fair market value for the equipment listed herein being the property of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited is:

J$153,190,000

(One Hundred and Fifty Three Million
One Hundred and Ninty Thousand Jamaican Dollars)

This value is based on the assumptions that:
(a) the business continuing in the same location.
(b) the sales agreement being between willingparties.

Should the assets be sold piecemeal the realizable amount would in all probability be substantially less. **Detailed list is noted on page 3**

Replacement cost of the Equipment is $270,794,000

APPRAISAL CERTIFICATE:

We hereby certify that we have examined the equipment and other items described in this report, except where otherwise stated, and that to the best of our knowledge and belief the statements and opinions contained in the body of the appraisal are true and correct. We further state that we have no financial or other interest whatsoever in the subject property.

This appraisal is to be treated as a confidential document for the sole use of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited and associated parties, and any publication or distribution of the document outside of the company should be done only with the written permission of NAI Jamaica Langford & Brown.

This appraisal is based upon information gathered by the investigations of NAI Jamaica Langford & Brown, as well as information provided by Berger Paints Jamaica Limited. We do not accept responsibility for any inaccurate information provided knowingly or unknowingly by any personnel of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited responsible to assist the process of appraisal.

Gordon Langford MRICS
RICS Registered Valuer

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Plant & Equipment Inventory

Comp Berger Paints
Date: August 28, 2017
Currei Jamaican $

Replacement Cost $270,794,000
Current Value $ 153,190,000

Item #	Description	Dept/Area	Date	Supplier	Model No.	Serial No.	Condition	Current Value	Qty	TOTAL CURRENT VALUE	REPLACEMENT COST
1	WATER COOLER - CANTEEN	Canteen	2015				Very Good	$120,000	1	$120,000	$133,000
2	Stand by Generator 275 KW 344 KVA	Generator House	1990	Cummings	502FDR7020	LM-93194-11/20-2	Very Good	$910,000	1	$910,000	$3,710,000
3	Automatic Transfer Switch	Generator House	1990	Simplex		246C708G06	Very Good	$130,000	1	$130,000	$530,000
4	75 KVA TRANSFORMER	Generator House	2015				Very Good	$1,060,000	1	$1,060,000	$1,127,000
5	DRUM STORAGE SLAB	Generator House	2015				Very Good	$3,080,000	1	$3,080,000	$3,278,000
6	LIGHTENING ARRESTOR-PREVECTRON	Generator House	2016					$2,080,000	1	$2,080,000	$2,188,000
7	GENERATOR TRANSFER SWITCH	Generator House	2014				Very Good	$1,100,000	1	$1,100,000	$1,296,000
8	600 A BREAKER	Generator House	2014				Very Good	$230,000	1	$230,000	$265,000
9	SOLVENT METER	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$700,000	1	$700,000	$749,000
10	MICRO-TRIGLOSS METER	Laboratory	2012				Very Good	$90,000	1	$90,000	$122,000
11	DR3900 SPECTROPHOTOMETER-ETP	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$470,000	1	$470,000	$523,000
12	DRB200 REACTOR - ETP	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$160,000	1	$160,000	$181,000
13	KTO:BOD LAB SYSTEM-ETP	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$260,000	1	$260,000	$287,000
14	LOW TEMP BOD INCUBATOR-ETP	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$550,000	1	$550,000	$615,000
15	SINGLE ANGLE GLOSS METER	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$340,000	1	$340,000	$377,000
16	CERTIFIED FLOW CUP	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$50,000	1	$50,000	$54,000
17	STOP WATCH	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$20,000	1	$20,000	$24,000
18	PH-METER	Laboratory	2015				Very Good	$180,000	1	$180,000	$195,000
19	Semi-Automatic twin one gallon filler	Production 1.	2008	Pase Group	6000 Type X/Expx	PE01474	Good	$2,590,000	1	$2,590,000	$3,180,000
20	Semi-Automatic twin one gallon filler	Production 1.	1987	Neupak Inc.		M1300-1	Good	$2,590,000	1	$2,590,000	$3,180,000
21	Semi-Automatic single Five gallon filler	Production 1.	2000	Neupak Inc.	Weighmaster		Good	$2,590,000	1	$2,590,000	$3,180,000
22	Five Gallon vacuum lift	Production 1.		Anver Inc.			Good	$350,000	1	$350,000	$424,000
23	One Gallon Filler	Production 1.		Cadetronics Ltd	SSPL/RCP/102		Good	$2,590,000	1	$2,590,000	$3,180,000

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Item #	Description	Dept/Area	Date	Supplier	Model No.	Serial No.	Condition	Current Value	Qty	TOTAL CURRENT VALUE	REPLACEMENT COST
24	Air Compressor HP-15	Production 1.		Quincey Inc.	QT-15	6007877	Good	$860,000	1	$860,000	$1,060,000
25	Air Compressor HP-7.5	Production 1.		Air Q Jet Inc.	325-14	102068-L	Good	$690,000	1	$690,000	$848,000
26	Air Compressor HP-50	Production 1.		Quincey Inc.	QSB50ANA31SQ	95184H	Good	$1,730,000	1	$1,730,000	$2,120,000
27	Air Compressor HP-11-KW	Production 1.		Ingersol-Rand	71TZ	9325889	Good	$1,300,000	1	$1,300,000	$1,590,000
28	Triple Shaft Mill and Press HSD 75 HP	Production 1.	2008	Hockmeyer	OHHL111500-4431	7/8/31	Very Good	$17,280,000	1	$17,280,000	$21,197,000
29	HSD 75 HP	Production 1.	1993	Hockmeyer	HVR-75	83-23-87	Good	$3,890,000	1	$3,890,000	$4,769,000
30	Inverter	Production 1.	2008	Yaskawa			Very Good	$1,760,000	1	$1,760,000	$2,650,000
31	Mixing and Holding Tanks and motors 600 gallons	Production 1.			10 HP		Good	$220,000	6	$1,320,000	$6,359,000
32	Mixing and Holding Tanks and motors 1,200 gallons	Production 1.			15 HP		Good	$440,000	6	$2,640,000	$12,718,000
33	Mixing and Holding Tanks and motors 1,300 gallons	Production 1.			15 HP		Good	$480,000	3	$1,440,000	$6,995,000
34	Mixing and Holding Tanks and motors 2,500 gallons	Production 1.			20 HP		Good	$890,000	1	$890,000	$4,239,000
35	Mixing and Holding Tanks and motors 3,000 gallons	Production 1.			20 HP		Good	$990,000	2	$1,980,000	$9,539,000
36	High Speed Disperser No. 1 50 HP	Production 1.	1960	Cowles Ltd	720 VHV	LA 366	Good	$260,000	1	$260,000	$3,180,000
37	High Speed Disperser No. 3 25 HP	Production 1.	1976	Cowles Ltd	520 VHV	LA 269	Good	$180,000	1	$180,000	$2,120,000
38	High Speed Disperser No. 7 50 HP	Production 1.	1996	Myers Ltd	00-50-1417	2703	Good	$790,000	1	$790,000	$3,180,000
39	Sand Mill No. 1 40 HP	Production 1.	1993	Red Head Inc.	30-P	83-K-1577-3	Good	$660,000	1	$660,000	$2,650,000
40	Sand Mill No. 1 40 HP	Production 1.	1993	Red Head Inc.	30-P	83-K-1577-2	Good	$660,000	1	$660,000	$2,650,000
41	Basket Mill	Production 1.	1997	Nismix Machinery PTE Ltd	SS-205-Basket Mill	S-158	Good	$520,000	1	$520,000	$2,120,000
42	Latex weighing Tank on Load cells	Production 1.					very good	$1,040,000	1	$1,040,000	$1,590,000
43	Inverter	Production 1.	2008	Yaskawa			Very Good	$690,000	1	$690,000	$1,060,000
44	Inverter	Production 1.	2008	ABB			Very Good	$690,000	1	$690,000	$1,060,000
45	Inverter	Production 1.	2008	ABB			Very Good	$690,000	1	$690,000	$1,060,000
46	OFFICE SPACE-PRODUCTION	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$3,320,000	1	$3,320,000	$3,530,000
47	NEPTUNE FLOW METERS	Production 1.	2015	Neptune			Very Good	$350,000	1	$350,000	$370,000
48	PASE 2 HEAD FILLING MACHINE	Production 1.	2015	PASE Group		PGO 3151	Very Good	$11,310,000	1	$11,310,000	$12,037,000
49	HARMONY SHAKERS	Production 1.	2015	Harmony			Very Good	$3,780,000	1	$3,780,000	$4,027,000

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Item #	Description	Dept/Area	Date	Supplier	Model No.	Serial No.	Condition	Current Value	Qty	TOTAL CURRENT VALUE	REPLACEMENT COST
50	RGM GYRO MIXER	Production 1.	2015	RGM			Very Good	$480,000	1	$480,000	$532,000
51	REDUCER FILLING MACHINE	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$2,970,000	1	$2,970,000	$3,305,000
52	FILLING STAND	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$310,000	1	$310,000	$347,000
53	PADDLE MIXER AND STAND	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$150,000	1	$150,000	$162,000
54	MAGNETIC FLOW METER - ETP	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$720,000	1	$720,000	$805,000
55	MECHANICAL FLOW METER - ETP	Production 1.	2016				Very Good	$68,000	1	$68,000	$72,000
56	WATER COOLER	Production 1.	2014				Very Good	$37,000	1	$37,000	$44,000
57	BLUE GIANT PALLET TRUCKS	Production 1.	2014	Blue Giant			Very Good	$88,000	1	$88,000	$104,000
58	PALLET PAL AIR LEVEL LOADER	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$350,000	1	$350,000	$389,000
59	RED DEVIL SHAKER	Production 1.	2015	Red Devil			Very Good	$355,000	1	$355,000	$394,000
60	PALLET TRUCK	Production 1.	2015				Very Good	$48,000	1	$48,000	$53,000
61	CHAMELEON SHAKER	Production 1.	2015	Chameleon			Very Good	$2,490,000	1	$2,490,000	$2,766,000
62	METLER TOLEDO SCALE IND221	Production 1.	2015	Metler Toledo			Very Good	$75,000	1	$75,000	$84,000
63	TOTALCOMP FLOOR SCALE	Production 1.	2015	Totalcomp			Very Good	$202,000	1	$202,000	$225,000
64	SOLVENT RECOVERY UNIT	Production 1.	2017	Mobiltherm Italy	605		Very Good	$2,810,000	1	$2,810,000	$2,807,000
65	Speed Bead Mill 30 HP	Production 2	1960	Perforated Products Ltd.			Good	$173,000	1	$173,000	$2,120,000
66	High Speed Disperser No. 4 25 HP	Production 2.	1976	Cowles Limited	520 VHV	LA 634	Good	$173,000	1	$173,000	$2,120,000
67	High Speed Disperser No. 5 25 HP	Production 2.	1980	Cowles Limited	520 VHV	LA 455	Good	$346,000	1	$346,000	$2,120,000
68	High Speed Disperser No. 2 50 HP	Production 2.	1970	Cowles Limited	720 VHV	LA 466	Good	$259,000	1	$259,000	$3,180,000
69	High Speed Disperser No. 6 25 HP	Production 2.	1983	Hockmeyer Inc.	HRV 25	90-07-1983	Good	$346,000	1	$346,000	$2,120,000
70	Automatic Fire Pump ElectricalProportion of total package.	Pump House	1990	Armstrong Pump Limited	6X4X10ECC	9519719	Very Good	$2,850,000	1	$2,850,000	$11,658,000
71	Automatic Fire Pump Mechanical Proportion of total packege	Pump House	1990	Armstrong Pump Limited	6X4X10DLC	851718	Very Good	$5,701,000	1	$5,701,000	$23,317,000
72	FIRE ALARM SYSTEM	Pump House	2015				Very Good	$299,000	1	$299,000	$318,000
73	FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM	Pump House	2015				Very Good	$1,246,000	1	$1,246,000	$1,326,000
74	Thinner Tank	Tank Farm			19,000 Litres		Good	$777,000	1	$777,000	$3,180,000
75	Latex Tank Vertical	Tank Farm			38,000 Litres		Good	$2,073,000	2	$4,146,000	$8,479,000

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Item #	Description	Dept/Area	Date	Supplier	Model No.	Serial No.	Condition	Current Value	Qty	TOTAL CURRENT VALUE	REPLACEMENT COST
76	Latex Tank horizontal	Tank Farm			38,000 Litres		Good	$2,073,000	2	$4,146,000	$8,479,000
77	White Spirit Tank	Tank Farm			38,000 Litres			$1,037,000	1	$1,037,000	$4,239,000
78	Toluene Tank	Tank Farm			19,000 Litres			$777,000	1	$777,000	$3,180,000
79	GALVANIZED PIPE - WHITE SPIRIT	Tank Farm	2015				Very Good	$836,000	1	$836,000	$889,000
80	1000 L TANK	Tank Farm	2015				Very Good	$374,000	1	$374,000	$416,000
81	1000 L TANK	Tank Farm	2015				Very Good	$374,000	1	$374,000	$416,000
82	SOUTHERN WASTE WATER DRAIN		2015				Very Good	$5,482,000	1	$5,482,000	$5,833,000
83	SANDPIPER AIR PUMP		2015	Sandpiper			Very Good	$633,000	1	$633,000	$704,000
84	SEWAGE PUMP		2015				Very Good	$841,000	1	$841,000	$934,000
85	SEWAGE TANK		2015				Very Good	$1,636,000	1	$1,636,000	$1,818,000
86	JOCKEY PUMP - 8 STAGE		2016				Very Good	$342,000	1	$342,000	$360,000
87	SANDPIPER DIAPHRAGM PUMP		2015	Sandpiper			Very Good	$526,000	1	$526,000	$585,000
88	SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM		2016				Very Good	$17,559,000	1	$17,559,000	$18,483,000
89	2000 GAL. PLASTIC TANKS		2016				Very Good	$716,000	1	$716,000	$754,000
90	PRESSURE TANK		2016				Very Good	$203,000	1	$203,000	$213,000
91	PLC CONTROLLER		2016				Very Good	$957,000	1	$957,000	$1,007,000
92	SOLENOID VALVE		2016				Very Good	$957,000	1	$957,000	$1,007,000
93	ELECTROMAGNETIC FLOW METERS		2016					$421,000	1	$421,000	$443,000
94	TOP STAPLER		2015				Very Good	$79,000	1	$79,000	$88,000
95	EASY RAMP - ER 7.0		2015				Very Good	$1,381,000	1	$1,381,000	$1,534,000
96	K-BAR		2015				Very Good	$10,000	1	$10,000	$11,000
97	3 MIL DRAWDOWN BAR 6 in		2015				Very Good	$35,000	1	$35,000	$38,000
98	SMALL DRAWDOWN BAR 3 in		2015				Very Good	$35,000	1	$35,000	$38,000
99	COROB BANCO DISPENSER		2015	Corob Banco			Very Good	$2,792,000	1	$2,792,000	$3,102,000
100	SANDPIPER DIAPHRAGM PUMP		2015	Sandpiper			Very Good	$612,000	1	$612,000	$680,000

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31 Upper Waterloo Road
Kingston 10
JAMAICA

30th August 2017

Huron Gordon
Financial Controller/Company Secretary
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11

Dear Sir,

Valuation Report per Directors' Circular

We refer to the circular to the Company's shareholders to be dated on such date as the directors of the Company may determine in relation to the Selective Capital Reduction (the "**Circular**").

We, **NAI Jamaica Langford and Brown** named as a valuer of Berger Paints Offices and Factory premises, Kingston, 256 Spanish Town Road, Kingston 11, Jamaica in the Circular, do hereby consent to act in that capacity and confirm that we have given and have not withdrawn our written consent to the issue of the Circular with the inclusion of our valuation reports (and extracts thereof) as set out in or appended to the Circular and the inclusion of our name and all references to ourselves and the said valuation reports (and extracts thereof) in the form and context in which they respectively appear in the Circular.

Yours faithfully,

Gordon Langford MRICS
Chartered Valuation Surveyor

APPENDIX 6

PWC'S WRITTEN CONSENT TO USE THE FAIRNESS OPINION DATED SEPTEMBER 7, 2017

The Board of Directors
Berger Paints Jamaica Limited
256 Spanish Town Road
Kingston 11
Jamaica

7 September 2017

Dear Sirs

We hereby consent to the references in the Directors' Circular dated 7 September 2017 ("the Directors' Circular) to our firm name and our fairness opinion dated 7 September 2017 (the "Fairness Opinion") which we prepared for the Board of Directors of Berger Paints Jamaica Limited (" Berger") .

We hereby also consent to a copy of the Fairness Opinion being made available for inspection by shareholders.

In providing this consent, as indicated in the Fairness Opinion, we do not intend that any party other than the Board of Directors of Berger shall rely upon the Fairness Opinion.

Yours very truly

WBB:AKJ:FSH:ccbk

Enclosure

PricewaterhouseCoopers Tax and Advisory Services Limited, Scotiabank Centre, Duke Street, Box 372, Kingston, Jamaica T: (876) 922 6230, F: (876) 922 7581, www.pwc.com/jm

Secretary: PwC Corporate Services (Jamaica) Limited