



ANNUAL REPORT 2006

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED



VALUING OUR PARTNERSHIPS AND PEOPLE



VALUING OUR PARTNERSHIPS AND PEOPLE

Partnerships are about people sharing a common purpose – a commitment to succeed or fulfill one’s mission. The passion and energy derived from a partnership provide the catalyst for sustained growth and profitability.

At Berli Jucker, we not only treasure but nurture healthy relationships with our principals and customers. We motivate and reward, too, our people whose dedication and superior performance are crucial to our strive for high quality and outstanding service. Our partnerships and our people are integral to the pursuit of core beliefs and values of the company.

OUR VISION

To be a trusted provider of valued partnerships, consistently high product quality and outstanding service to our customers and principals.



OUR MISSION

To apply transparent and consistent management practices and principles in pursuit of our vision and core values.

To generate economic value added benefits for our shareholders, partners and employees.



OUR CORE BELIEFS AND VALUES

INTEGRITY

Advocating transparency, sincerity and fairness in dealing with our partners, principals, customers and colleagues.

COMMITMENT

Delivering the right quality and the right quantity on time every time; seeking opportunities to better serve our partners, customers and principals; pursuing an enthusiastic determination to support and achieve common goals of the company; and endeavoring to develop and reward talented and committed team players who contribute towards the common goals of the company.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Embracing our entrepreneurial heritage and constantly seeking new markets and business opportunities.

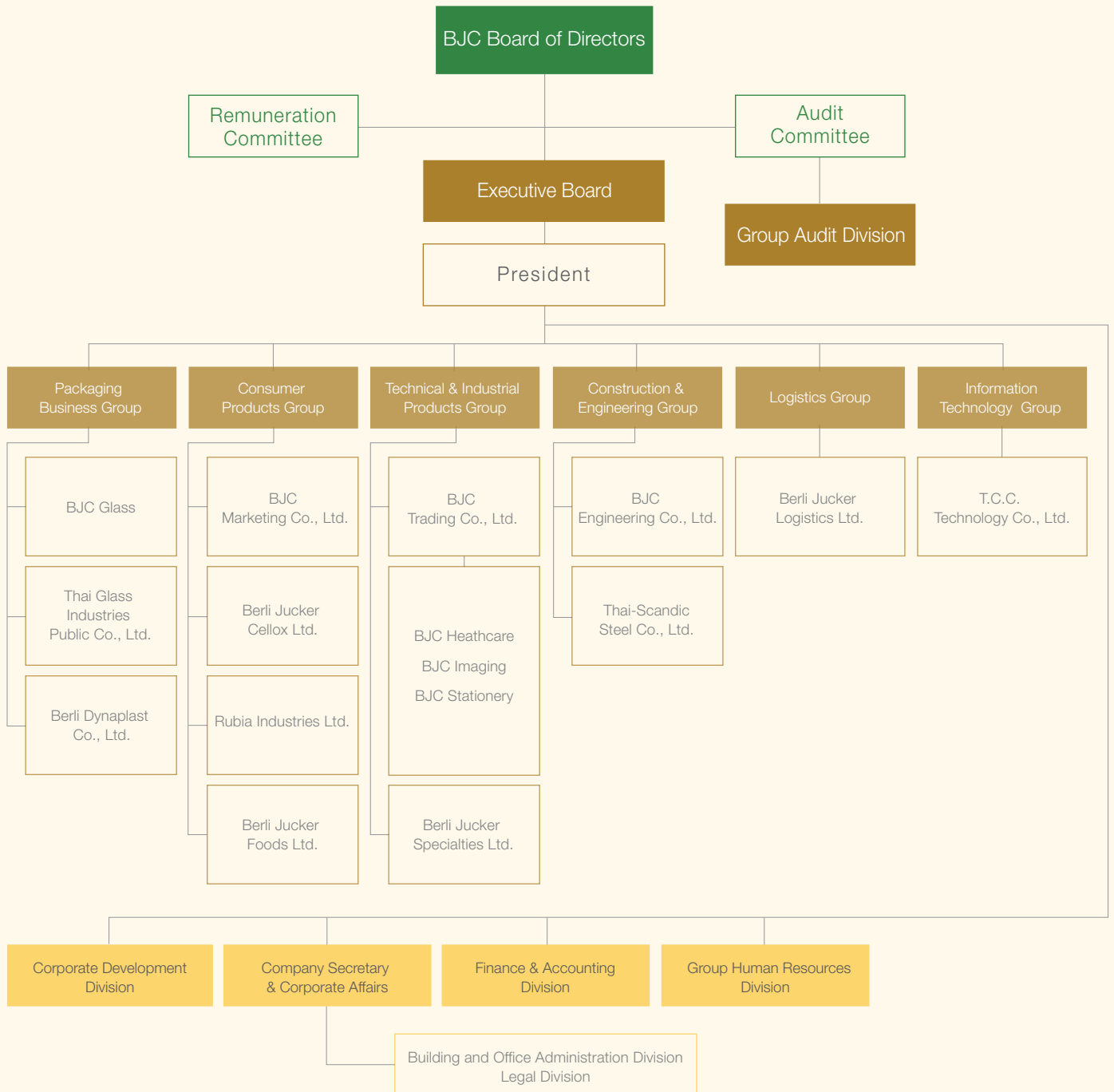
SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

In driving for growth we retain a keen sense of social, civic and environmental responsibility.

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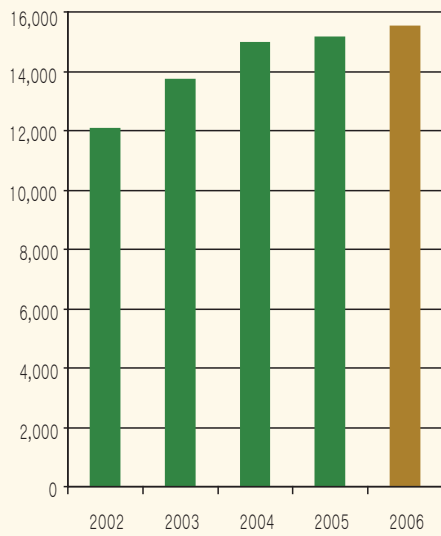
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



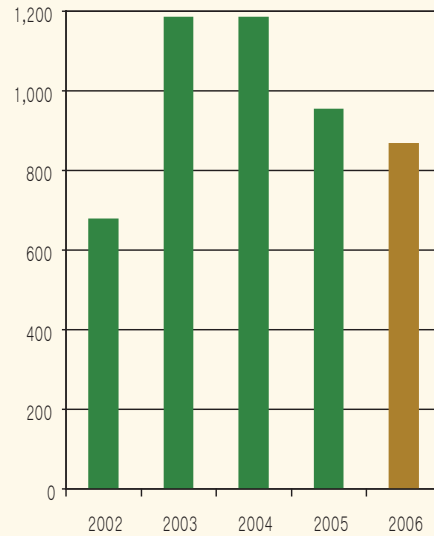
FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

	(Baht million) 2006	(Baht million) 2005	% Inc/(Dec)
Sales by business lines			
Packaging	5,085.2	4,982.9	2
Consumer Products	5,955.3	5,521.2	8
Technical & Industrial	3,566.6	3,490.8	2
Construction and Engineering	559.5	892.1	(37)
Logistics	6.0	3.5	71
Information Technology	-	42.1	(100)
Total sales	15,172.6	14,932.6	2
Other income	390.6	229.1	70
Total revenues	15,563.2	15,161.7	3
Operating income	1,367.2	1,496.6	(9)
Interest expense	(154.0)	(100.5)	53
Net income before taxation and minority interests	1,213.2	1,396.1	(13)
Taxation	(343.0)	(431.1)	(20)
Net income before minority interests	870.2	965.0	(10)
Minority interests	(2.7)	(9.0)	(70)
Net income	867.5	956.0	(9)
Shareholders' equity	8,613.4	8,303.6	4
Net assets	8,779.5	8,472.4	4
Net Debt	2,706.8	2,970.5	(9)
Per share data (Baht)			
Earnings	5.53	6.09	(9)
Interim dividend	1.50	1.50	-
Final dividend	1.50	2.00	(25)
Total dividend	3.00	3.50	(14)
Book value	54.87	52.89	4

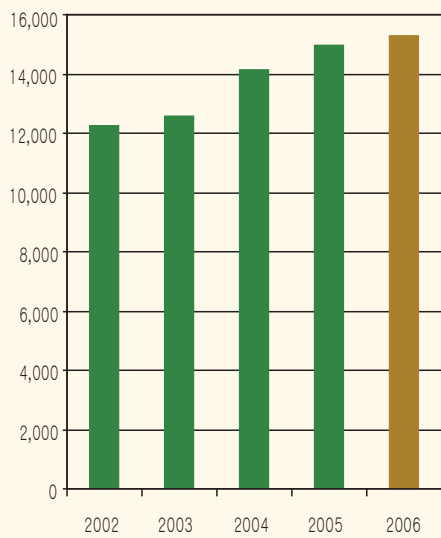
Total Revenues (Baht Million)



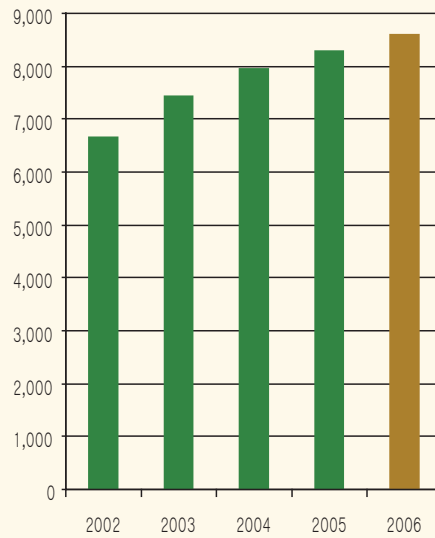
Net Income (Baht Million)



Total Assets (Baht Million)



Shareholders' Equity (Baht Million)



CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

“Our financial strategy is designed to achieve the proper balance over the long term between creating and distributing shareholder value.”



The year 2006 was not altogether a smooth ride for the Thai economy. Burdened by both internal and external factors, the economy grew at a modest 4-5%, almost the same level as in 2005. The volatility of global oil prices continued to have a negative impact with the knock-on effect of high fuel costs leading to a weakened demand in consumption. High interest rates in the first half of the year, ongoing unrest in Southern Thailand and heavy floods in many provinces throughout the country also contributed to impeding growth. Political tensions that have simmered since early on in the year and eventually resulted in a major change in government towards the end of 2006 also did not help to stem the momentum of a slowing economy.

Consequently, overall earnings of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited (BJC) were not

anticipated to improve notably on the level we achieved in 2005, particularly with rising raw material and oil prices contributing to higher overheads.

Nonetheless, I am pleased to report that BJC's total consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2006 were Baht 15,563 million. This represents a growth of 3%, compared with 2005. However, BJC Group's net earnings, which stood at Baht 5.53 per common share versus Baht 6.09 per common share in 2005, posted a decline of 9% from the 2005 earnings. After-tax profit of the Group, amounting to Baht 868 million, declined mainly because we did not increase the price of our products even though average raw material costs were up by 8% and oil and energy costs, too, increased by 19% in 2006.

“Consistent with the core beliefs of the Company, we maintain ongoing efforts to value and nurture healthy partnerships with our principals.”

In earnest, our performance overall at BJC has been commendable in light of an increasingly competitive climate and challenging circumstances in which businesses have had to operate. For instance, the Packaging Group has managed to improve product quality and reduce production costs. While sales in some segments of our Consumer Products category have dropped, intensive marketing efforts have helped to boost growth of products in Food, Snack and Personal Care categories. Most of our businesses in the Technical and Industrial group have continued to record a healthy growth. Moreover, our Logistics and Information Technology businesses have been on a path of solid growth.

Growth depends on our ability to succeed in what we believe are the key fundamentals of our business – product, quality, cost, customer satisfaction and people. We continue to produce products of high quality and at costs that satisfy our customers. Our focus on providing outstanding service that delights our customers as well as our principals remains strong. Consistent with the core beliefs of the Company, we maintain ongoing efforts to value and nurture healthy partnerships with our principals. Moreover, we have stepped up efforts in establishing and energizing a spirit of teamwork among our professionals and specialists from different disciplines as well as developing capabilities of our employees so that their potential, and that of the Company, can

grow. And importantly, we continue to advocate corporate governance by being transparent in the way we work and upholding honesty and integrity in all our relationships. These and other core beliefs and values will be relentlessly pursued in fulfillment of the Company's vision.

We believe the best way to serve shareholders is to put our customers first. And we know that our shareholders won't be served unless our employees are inspired and unless our principals and our suppliers are business partners in our enterprise.

Managing a company always involves compromises between the short term and the long term. It also involves balancing the needs of various stakeholders. And our financial strategy is designed to achieve the proper balance over the long term between creating and distributing shareholder value. This balance requires solid decisions on maintaining sufficient financial flexibility and making capital investment designed to maximize growth in earnings and return on our investments. We at BJC are fortunate because the company is solidly positioned to meet these challenges.

And going forward in 2007, we must be adequately prepared to take on further challenging prospects. A slower growth anticipated in the global economy or any negative impact on the domestic economy resulting from prolonged political uncertainty, among other factors, will undoubtedly influence performance.

The drive and resolve shown by our people to perform as they have in the past year has been most gratifying. I would like to thank all our employees, including all members of our Management Board and our Board of Directors, for your continued devotion and contribution to the progress of Berli Jucker.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I thank all our shareholders as well for their confidence and trust in the Company. We are thankful, too, to all our business partners and customers for their continued and steadfast support.

All of you have given us such strong grounds for optimism for the future of the Company. We remain committed as ever to growing Berli Jucker.



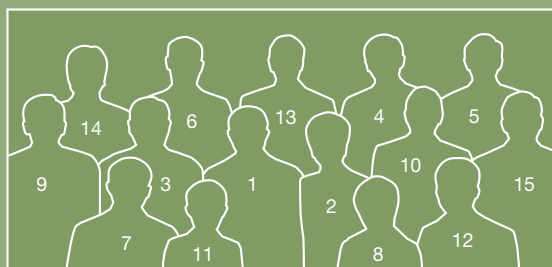
Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi
Chairman of the Board

BJC BOARD OF DIRECTORS

1. Mr. Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi
Chairman / Chairman, Executive Board / Chief Executive Officer
2. Khunying Wanna Sirivadhanabhakdi
Vice Chairman / Remuneration Committee Member
3. Mr. Narong Srisa-an
Vice Chairman / Vice Chairman, Executive Board / Remuneration Committee Member
4. Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad
Director / Vice Chairman, Executive Board / Remuneration Committee Member
5. Mr. Sompoth Kosum
Director / Executive Director / Chief Financial Officer
6. Mr. Sithichai Chaikriangkrai
Director / Executive Director
7. Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi
Director / Executive Director / Secretary, Remuneration Committee
8. Ms. Atinant Sirivadhanabhakdi
Director



- 9. Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab
Director / Executive Director / President
- 10. Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien
Director / Executive Director
- 11. Ms. Thapanee Sirivadhanabhakdi
Director / Executive Director
- 12. Mr. Panot Sirivadhanabhakdi
Director / Executive Director
- 13. Mr. Staporn Kavitanon
Director / Chairman, Audit Committee / Chairman, Remuneration Committee
- 14. Mr. Weerawong Chittmittrapap
Director / Audit Committee Member
- 15. Mr. Thien Mekanontchai
Director / Audit Committee Member

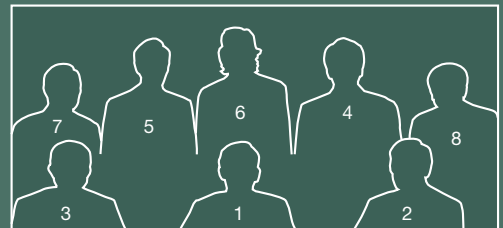


And Mr. Santichai Dumpprasertkul

Company Secretary, as Secretary to the Board of Directors and Executive Board

BJC MANAGEMENT BOARD

1. **Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab**
President
2. **Mr. Sompoth Kosum**
Chief Financial Officer
3. **Mr. Prasert Maekwatana**
Managing Director – Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited
4. **Mr. Phornchai Athikhomkulchai**
Executive Vice President – Packaging Products





5. **Mr. Karn Chitaravimol**
Executive Vice President – Consumer Products
6. **Mr. Peter E. Romhild**
Executive Vice President – Technical & Industrial Products and
Construction & Engineering
7. **Mr. Thirawat Preuksariya**
Group Human Resources Manager
8. **Mr. Santichai Dumprasertkul**
Company Secretary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

The year 2006 continued to be affected by several key factors that negatively impacted the business climate in 2005. Raw material and fuel costs maintained their high level as interest rates rose. More than 40 provinces in the Northern and Central regions were hit by severe floods. No apparent improvement noted till now in unrest that has long prevailed in three provinces of Southern Thailand. Drought has also been a concern for other regions of the country. Fortunately, such unfavorable factors have not posed a serious setback to the company's overall performance as they may have done to several other companies.

The first half of 2006 was a tough period for our glass container business as performance was hampered by overcapacity, intense competition, soaring production costs, and restrictions on advertising and sales of alcoholic beverages. However, improvement was forthcoming in the last quarter of the year.

Plastic Packaging and Medical Supplies were among businesses that recorded better revenue growth than initially anticipated. The Company has also made considerable progress in laying a solid groundwork on which to drive growth in our business in flavors, fragrances and chemicals for food, bakery and animal food. We believe our efforts, which are focused on markets, locally and in neighboring countries, will certainly bring greater returns in the near future.

The Board of Management is most thankful to the more than 4,000-strong workforce contributing to the performance of the past year and the building of a foundation for enduring strength in the future. We are deeply grateful too for the cooperation and support of our customers and business partners. And, we owe much gratitude to the encouragement and support of our shareholders. The dedicated efforts of all can only inspire the management team to lead the Company in its strive for greater success.

BRIEF REVIEW OF 2006 PERFORMANCE

Financial Results

Total consolidated revenues of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited for the year ended 31st December 2006 amounted to Baht 15,563 million, representing an increase of 3% over 2005.

Consolidated net income of Baht 868 million earned for the same corresponding period decreased by 9% versus 2005.

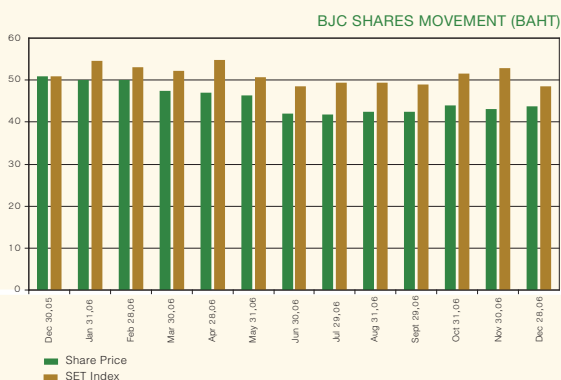
Dividend

For the entire year, the Company paid a dividend of Baht 3.00 per common share or 54% of net income after tax.

Share Price

Share prices of BJC have traded at slightly lower levels since March 2006. The downtrend is consistent with a weakened trading sentiment of the Stock Exchange of Thailand which has been affected by political uncertainty as well as a change in economic policy with respect to capital control towards the end of the year.

BJC reported its share price at Baht 43.75 on December 28, 2006.



BRIEF REVIEW OF CORE BUSINESSES

Packaging

Due to increased demand for 'Chang' beer and food containers, total revenues earned from glass container sales increased slightly, when compared with 2005. Profitability decreased as rising raw material and fuel costs contributed to higher overheads in production.

Sales of plastic containers produced by our joint venture, Berli Dynaplast, were up by 17% and profitability posted a satisfactory level.

At Thai Glass Industries, several new measures were introduced to enable greater efficiency and cost reduction in production. The Bang Plee plant, previously powered by fuel oil, converted to natural gas to fuel production and stepped up its electrical power supply from 24 KV to 115 KV. In addition, light-weight containers were developed to be able to satisfy customer demand.

Consumer Products

Sales revenue of Rubia Industries grew by 5%. BJC Cellox posted a 20% growth, thanks to increased production capacity from our new tissue paper plant at Prachinburi. Despite the slowing economy and a fiercely competitive market, Berli Jucker Foods performed satisfactorily, while overall operations at BJC Marketing have improved, compared with 2005.

In 2006, Berli Jucker Foods obtained approval for its investment in a new extrusion line, and installation of this production line is expected to be complete in the first half of 2007. BJC Cellox, which saw profits decline as a result of a significant increase in energy costs and pulp prices, is likely to perform better in 2007.

Technical and Industrial Products

The success in the launch of new products and the development of new market channels helped BJC Trading to gain satisfactory sales and profitability in pharmaceuticals, medical supplies, graphic systems, stationery as well as food and flavor ingredients. Prospects for overall growth of technical and industrial products in 2007 are still good.

Construction and Engineering

Economic slowdown and intense competition posed some difficulty for the company's construction and engineering business. As a consequence, BJC Engineering made extensive effort to focus on developing potential of existing businesses. Thai-Scandic Steel, unable as well to take advantage of new investment projects on the domestic front, made some headway in its push into exports markets that could bring better returns than in 2006.

Logistics

Total revenues and profits of Berli Jucker Logistics were up from levels achieved in 2005. The growth is attributed to an increase in new external customers with income earned from both warehouse operations and customs brokerage services. Growth is most likely to be sustained.

Information Technology

The operation results of T.C.C. Technology continue to improve due in large measure to the growing potential for commercial data center services. With significant growth opportunity anticipated for 2007, the company's performance is certain to make further progress.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

People, we believe, are really our most important asset, and developing their potential and rewarding them justly are crucial to drive the company's success and build a sustainable future of the company.

The development of our E-Recruitment program has been quite productive as it has enabled us to be more efficient both in time and cost in identifying a greater number of capable candidates that we can employ. For instance, a skills test is conducted online with an applicant to evaluate overall competency as well as suitability to the position sought. We will develop the online recruitment system further so it is well integrated with the total human resource management effort of the company.

Evaluation of human resource development and management is ongoing and conforms with standards of the ISO 9001: 2000 certification awarded our Human Resource Department in 2003. The most recent evaluation done in July 2006 by SGS United Kingdom has proved to be quite satisfactory.

Each year, Berli Jucker invests in developing the competency of our people through various means such as on-the-job training, attitude, knowledge and skills development activities, among other educational programs. Total investment allocated each year amounts to about 2% of the combined annual salaries of employees.

As part of our social contribution initiatives (see *Page 21*), we continue to invest in the welfare of our people through the scholarship programs under the Berli Jucker Public Company Limited Foundation. With a commitment to support continuous learning, children of our employees are awarded scholarships in various levels of education each year.

Believing that our people can make the difference, Berli Jucker is also devoted to rewarding our employees, and we do so in an equitable and ethical manner. Our compensation system is based on three principal factors: the level of responsibility undertaken; an annual survey conducted by the company on the salary market; and a performance based reward scheme that considers pay rise and promotion criteria.

Moreover, evaluation of employees is also based on four key strategic pillars – **honesty and righteousness, covenant, entrepreneurial spirit and social responsibility** – in order that they can learn to appreciate and adopt the values of good governance as one of the main drivers for the company's success.

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY



On the corporate social responsibility front, Berli Jucker devotes much attention to fostering human potential through education. Education programs, in particular, have been a key focus of its efforts to promote welfare of the community as a whole.

In 2006, the Company donated 100 scholarships to students from 22 educational institutes nationwide. Worth totally Baht 1,800,000, half of the scholarships were granted for studies in Business Administration and Management, with the remaining half allocated for studies in Engineering and Technology. These scholarship grants represent the 19th consecutive year of contribution initiated by the Company since 1987.



The scholarship grants are managed by the board of directors of Berli Jucker Company Limited Foundation. The foundation was established in 1982 in collaboration with the Ministry of University Affairs to mark the centennial celebrations of the Company and coincidentally in that same year the Rattanakosin celebrations commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of Bangkok city.



Scholarships granted to children of company employees are also a major focus of Berli Jucker's efforts aimed at advancing the education of youth. Scholarships are provided annually for six different levels of education: primary, secondary, high school, vocational certificate, advanced vocational certificate and undergraduate.

To date, a total of 1,755 scholarships amounting to Baht 19,973,000 have been granted by BJC Foundation.

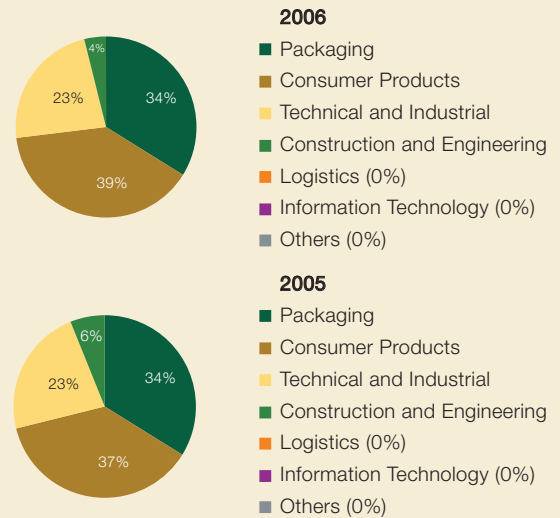
Established for several years, the “Help Needy Schools” project is the cornerstone of Berli Jucker’s partnerships with schools in the provinces. Construction of buildings for numerous purposes as well as educational accessories and equipments such as tables, chairs, computers and sporting goods, among other accessories are donated each year. In 2006, the company contributed to the construction of a building and donated instruments and equipments to aid learning for Baan Nern Din Daeng School, which is located in Borthong district, Chonburi province.

In cooperation with schools, universities as well as various businesses in the public and private sectors, the Company has regularly organized guided tours for visitors to its production facilities so they gain the benefit of knowledge of manufacturing processes, among other industry and commerce related knowledge.

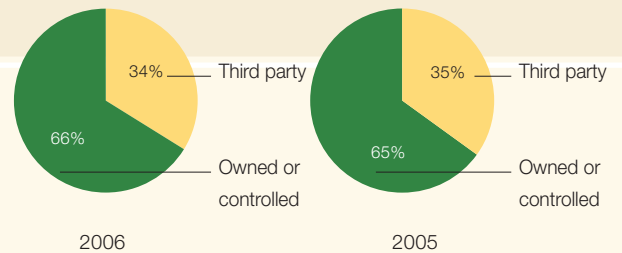
Blood donation has been a perennial undertaking of the people at Berli Jucker for more than a decade. The Company cooperates with Thai Red Cross in the donation of blood of its employees to the organization in each quarter of the year, totally four times. In 2006, blood donations were made on 28 February, 29 May, 29 August and 29 November by a total of 150 employees.

The Company’s commitment to healthcare and wellbeing of the society also extends to the donation of food and personal care products. Berli Jucker has consistently pitched in over the years to help communities as well as victims of natural disasters.

CONTRIBUTION TO CONSOLIDATED SALES



BERLI JUCKER’S CONSOLIDATED SALES MIX



OWN BRANDS

Tissue Paper Products:

- Cellox
- Zilk
- Belle
- Dion
- Maxmo
- Dalton
- Melona
- Yori

Snack Food Products:

- Tasto potato chips
- Party caramel extruded snack and caramel coated popcorn
- Campus chocolate extruded snack
- Bitee rice pellet snack
- Dozo rice cracker

Personal Care Products:

- Parrot Gold bar and liquid soap
- Parrot Botanicals bar, liquid soap, cooling powder
- Ka-La bar soap, shower scrub
- Diva breast firming creme, slimming creme

Technical:

- B-Jay stationery products

AGENCIES' BRANDS

PACKAGING:

- Chang Beer
- Archa Beer
- Heineken Beer
- Mittweida Beer
- Asahi Beer
- Tiger Beer
- Cheers Beer
- Mekhong Whisky
- SangSom Whisky
- Crown 99 Whisky
- Blue Whisky
- Hong Thong
- White Spirit
- Sponsor
- Krating Daeng
- Carabao Daeng
- Carabao XO
- Sun Spark
- M-150
- Supreme
- Loog Tung
- Spy
- Cooler Club
- Sprite
- Coke
- Fanta
- Pepsi
- Seven-up
- Nestea
- RC Cola
- Bireley's
- Sun Crest
- Vitamilk
- Chang Soda Water
- Chang Drinking Water
- Brand's
- Veta
- Bezz
- Hale's Blue Boy
- Ovaltine
- Nescafe
- Mae Pranom
- Krua Siam
- Nguan Chiang
- Roza
- Golden Mountain
- Choice
- Pantai Norasingh
- Or Sor Ror
- Maggi
- Maxchup
- Takumi
- Chao Koh
- Mae Ploy
- Yan Wal Yun – Healthy Boy Brand
- Mae Krua
- Gold Label
- Squid
- Sinsamut
- Heinz
- Best Foods
- UFC
- Mae Sri
- Takrai
- Mabin
- Hi-Q
- Boat
- Sukhum Panich
- Doikam
- Imperial
- Tiparos
- Takee Yan Wal Yun
- Oyster
- Sriraja Panich
- Suree Interfood
- Moradok
- Exotic Food
- Pure Foods
- Oyster Fish Sauce
- Chon Thong
- Kaset Brand
- Tesco
- Tahei
- Pichai
- Lobo
- Cook Thong
- Mae Jin
- Aroy-D
- Taste Nirvana
- Pan
- Sun Sauce
- Chang Thong
- Chua Ha Seng
- Nam Jai
- Rajah
- Tra Koong
- Krua Wung
- Double Sea Horse
- Grand Monte
- Haa Maa
- Vidhayasom
- Sara
- Penpark
- Vejpong
- Queen

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL:

Medical

- 3M
- Besins
- Bio Sidus
- BPL
- Daito
- Dong Shin
- Eurodrug
- Astellas
- Kaketsuken
- Laerdal
- Mala
- Medigloves
- Mentholatum
- Micro Lab
- Pierre Fabre
- Schwarz
- Schering Finland
- SPB Pharma
- Suretex
- Synthon
- Teijin
- Union Micronclean

Imaging

- Agfa
- Aloka
- CEA
- Chattanooga

- CSZ
- BARD
- Diter
- Dupont
- EBM
- EMS
- Hologic
- HP Indigo
- Huntleigh Healthcare
- Imacon
- Inter-V
- Leica
- Magstim
- Martin
- Richard Wolf
- Schaefer
- Shimadzu
- Sonosite
- Stryker
- VIASYS Healthcare

Stationery

- 3 M
- Double A
- Polaroid
- STABILO
- UHU

BJC Specialties

- Adichem
- Aspac Oil
- Atrium Biotechnologies
- Bakels
- Barlocher France
- Caffaro
- Chimexim S.A.
- Creations Couleurs (CIT)
- Climax
- Cosmetochem
- Dairy Gold
- Danisco
- Droste
- DKM
- DSM
- Dupont
- Dutch Cocoa
- Elco
- GB-I
- Guan Chong Cocoa
- Habich
- Halagel
- Ingredia
- IQF
- Itochu
- Jainsons

- Jan Dekker
- Jingjiang Hongtai
- Kemira Chem Solution
- King Industries
- Laboratories PROD'HYG
- Loders Croklaan
- Lotus Gums & Chemicals
- Majulah Koko Tawau
- Malt Company
- Metal Working
- Morakot Industries
- Petroferm Inc.
- R.T. Vanderbilt
- Rebiere
- Rohm and Haas
- Senbel
- Shandong Dongyue
- SRF
- Tate & Lyle
- Thermphos
- Temco
- T.T. International
- United Coconut
- Vanessence
- Welding

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING:

- ADI
- Albany
- Chase
- Carlson
- Cooley
- Fairbanks
- Hoppecke
- J.D. Neuhaus
- Kappa
- Morris
- OLK
- Phoenix
- Raynor
- Richard Wilcox
- Siemens
- SPX
- Sympak
- TDC
- Theimeg
- Woma
- Yale – CM

FOOD CONSUMER PRODUCTS:

- Chitralada UHT milk
- Droste cocoa powder
- Mission milk powder
- TCB canned seafood
- Wine products
- Safcol canned tuna
- A-Tip UHT coconut milk
- Kato and Kool Ko Ko fruit juice with Nata de coco
- Assajaree rice

NON-FOOD CONSUMER PRODUCTS:

- Dermapon liquid soap/Baby products

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

PACKAGING

BJC Glass

(Berli Jucker Glass - a Division of Berli Jucker) Markets and Distributes:
Glass containers for

- Beer
- Whisky
- Soft Drinks
- Energy Drinks
- Electrolyte
- Soda Water
- Drinking Water
- Wine Cooler
- Fruit Juice
- Foods
- Pharmaceutical/I.V. Solution/Vaccine Closures



(Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited - 98.57% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Manufactures:

Glass containers for

- Beer
- Drinking water
- Electrolyte
- Energy drinks
- Foods
- Fruit juice
- Wine
- Pharmaceuticals
- Soda water
- Soft drinks
- Whisky

Pressed glass tableware



(Berli Dynaplast Company Limited - 49% owned Associate of Berli Jucker)
Manufactures, Markets and Distributes:

Rigid Plastic containers for

- Cosmetics & Toiletries
- Dairy & Foods
- Lubricating oil

CONSUMER

BJC Marketing

(BJC Marketing Company Limited - 100% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Markets and Distributes :

- Personal care
- Canned foods
- Liquid soap
- Milk powder
- Fruit juice
- Coconut milk
- Cocoa
- Wines

BJC Cellox

(Berli Jucker Cellox Limited - 92.21% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Manufactures, Markets and Distributes
BJC brands of:

- Toilet tissues
- Facial tissues
- Disposable Towels
- Napkins



(Rubia Industries Limited - 99.70% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Manufactures and Markets

BJC brands of:

- Soap
- Shower cream
- Talcum Powder
- Chocolate

Manufactures on behalf of other brand owners:

- Candy
- Chocolate
- Bar soap
- Hair care cosmetic
- Skin care cosmetic

BJC Foods

(Berli Jucker Foods Limited - 100% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Manufactures, Markets and Distributes
BJC brands of:

- Sweet and salty snack foods e.g. potato chips, extruded snacks and rice crackers

TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL

BJC Trading

(BJC Trading Company Limited - 100% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Comprises of:

BJC Medical

(a Division of BJC Trading)
Markets and Distributes:

- Pharmaceuticals
- Hospital supplies
- Healthcare products

BJC Imaging

(a Division of BJC Trading)
Markets and Distributes:

- Diagnostic Ultrasound systems
- Mammography systems
- Bone Densitometer
- Fetal heart rate monitors
- Surgical operating microscopes
- Operating lamps & electrosurgical unit
- Surgical Navigator
- Orthopaedics Implant
- Endoscopy products
- X-Ray Equipment/Mobile X-Ray/Digital Fluoroscopy
- Operating Table
- General Surgical Instruments
- Photographic and electronic imaging products
- Digital cameras
- Scanner & digital camera back
- Digital offset printing machine
- Prepress equipment and its consumable
- Digital textile machine
- CTP printer
- X-ray film

BJC Stationery

(a Division of BJC Trading)
Markets and Distributes:

- Stationery products and office supplies

TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL

BJC Specialties

(Berli Jucker Specialties Limited - 98.30% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Markets and Distributes:

Raw Materials and Ingredients

- Bakery
- Beverage
- Coatings
- Construction
- Cosmetics
- Dietary supplement
- Feed
- Food
- Flavors
- Fragrances
- Healthcare
- Nutraceuticals
- Lubricant & Grease
- Pharmaceuticals
- Petrochemicals
- Refrigerants
- Savory
- Specialty Solvents

CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING

BJC Engineering

(BJC Engineering Company Limited - 100% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)

Designs, Supplies, Assembles and Services:

- Crane and hoist
- Hand pallet truck
- Tools for Crane and Hoist
- Programmable logic controller
- Backup battery and charger
- Turn Key Process automation and electrical project
- Industrial weighing scales
- High pressured pump
- High speed and Industrial doors
- Dock leveler and Racking system
- Environment and Energy
- Waste water treatment and Biogas technology



Thai-Scandic Steel Co., Ltd.

(Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited - 96.52% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Engineering Design and Manufacturing of Galvanized steel structures:

- Transmission Line Towers for electrical power transmission and distribution.
- Telecom Towers for communications net works.
- Steel structures support for substation.
- General steel structures for industrial buildings and plants.
- Design and detailing drawing services.
- Hot dip Galvanizing services.

LOGISTICS

BJC Logistics

(Berli Jucker Logistics Limited - 100% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Is a leading provider of integrated Supply Chain and Logistics solutions (including Warehousing, Inventory management and National transport distribution, and licensed Customs Brokerage services) tailored to the needs of individual client businesses (being BJC trading companies and external third parties).

Our professional service is ISO 9001:2000 Certified with our Quality policy focused on working in partnership with our clients to deliver quality service and value to both parties.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

TCC TECHNOLOGY

(T.C.C. Technology Company Limited - 34% owned Subsidiary of Berli Jucker)
Offers high availability Data Center infrastructure services and 24/7 monitoring of mission critical systems with a main business focus of providing a comprehensive range of managed hosting and internet infrastructure solutions designed to meet the needs of organizations looking to outsource their information technology requirements.

PACKAGING



A significant growth in export sales was achieved in 2006. The success was the result of our intense efforts to expand in international markets.



BJC GLASS

The year 2006 for BJC Glass has been difficult. A low market demand for glass containers and high costs, particularly for fuel, in manufacturing remained to be as critical as in 2005. Overcapacity prevailed throughout the first half of 2006, while our cost burdens could not be passed on to customers. Moreover, competition intensified as a major competitor turned to price cutting.

Overcapacity began to ease as of the third quarter of the year as market demand picked up, and there was a supply shortfall as major manufacturers undertook furnace repairs.

Overall sales revenue for 2006 amounted to Baht 4.940 billion, a slight increase over the previous year due mainly to the strong demand for containers of the beer group during the second half of 2006. However, higher freight costs and lower sales margin, for the most part, resulted in profits decreasing from that of the previous year.

Despite stricter government restrictions on advertising and sale of alcoholic drinks, our beer container sales increased from 2005 largely because of the strong demand by 'Chang' beer.

On the contrary, sales of our whisky containers were down, compared with 2005. This was attributed to the decline in white spirit container sales.

The food container group continued to grow in line with the economy. The growth was fuelled by a robust demand for essence jars and the supply of 'Nescafe' jars for both the domestic and export markets.

The demand from our major customers in the soft drinks industry was lower than expected as the market was impacted negatively by the retail price increase at the beginning of May as well as widespread floods in 2006.

Despite additional business gained from 'M-150' and 'Carabao Daeng', our energy drink containers posted lower sales than in 2005. Sales were affected by a lower volume in the demand of containers from 'Krating Daeng' and 'Wrangyer'.

Sales of electrolyte containers grew substantially, thanks to the successful launch of the 'Sponsor' one-way container, reduction in the use of recycled bottles and overall expansion of the market.

Sales of 'Chang' soda water one-way containers dropped, as in the previous year. This loss was compensated by the replacement with 'Chang' soda water returnable containers.

Owing to sluggish market demand, sales of 'Chang' soda water containers posted no growth versus the previous year.

A significant growth in export sales was achieved in 2006. The success was the result of our intense efforts to expand in international markets.





The key modus operandi at Thai Glass Industries is not just managing to overcome short term problems but building a secure future.

THAI GLASS INDUSTRIES PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

In the manufacture of glass containers, Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited did reasonably well despite having to face the same difficulties as in 2005. The market for glass containers showed little to no improvement as the demand by major customers continued to be soft. Moreover, high costs of materials, especially fuel, in production remained a major burden Thai Glass continued to shoulder as costs of glass containers could not be increased due to an oversupplied, fiercely competitive market.

Given these unfavorable conditions, Thai Glass Industries managed to record a meager increase in sales, up by about 2% over 2005. However, net profit after tax of around Baht 46 million is a significant gain as it initially projected a loss of Baht 45 million. This profit, quite small when compared to the performance of past years, was realized under a very adverse market situation, thanks in large measure to stringent controls implemented in many aspects of operation and supervision in the production of glass containers.

Numerous measures were introduced at the workplace to ensure costs were managed effectively. Discipline among employees was stepped up in order to achieve a higher level of productivity. More rigorous quality control and supervision measures were also implemented enabling greater efficiency in the overall production process.

Furthermore, major initiatives were taken as follows:

- As of July the Bang Plee plant started to switch to Natural Gas as an alternative energy source for production, and is scheduled to be complete by the end of 2006. This fuel conversion would result in cost savings of about Baht 30 million.
- Electrical power supply was stepped up from 24 KV to 115 KV to avoid intermittent outages experienced since July. This change in power generation would save about Baht 6 million.

- Reformulation made to reduce the quantity of soda ash in production would benefit from decreased production cost.
- The use of a light-weight production technology which began since October is expected to meet the need to tap the growth opportunity in the non-returnable segment as well as providing the ability to address cost concerns that would be beneficial to Thai Glass Industries and its numerous customers.
- Machinery has been revamped to cater for requirements of the changing customer base.
- Training continues to be implemented extensively to develop resources and skills of employees among technical staff and the management to acquire competencies needed for future growth.

Moreover, Thai Glass Industries has continuously driven for both product quality and environmental conservation. During 2006, the company's Rajburana Plant successfully implemented and attained ISO14001 Environmental Management System Certification, and successfully attained in the same year the certification which was awarded by BVQI .

While maintaining stringent measures to manage and control all aspects of the operation, the company will strive to work with its customers so that it can better manage the high costs that will continue to be a major obstacle in 2007. The key modus operandi at Thai Glass Industries is not just managing to overcome short term problems but building a secure future.





Total sales increased by 17 % over the previous year, exceeding projected budget estimates. The growth was driven by a strong demand for personal care packaging products.

BERLI DYNAPLAST COMPANY LIMITED

2006 was a successful year for Berli Dynaplast. Total sales increased by 17 % over the previous year, exceeding projected budget estimates. The growth was driven by a strong demand for personal care packaging products.

Faced with rising costs for plastic resin, the main raw material in the production of plastic packaging, spiraling electricity costs, higher interest rates as well as escalating maintenance and other overhead costs, Berli Dynaplast took several proactive measures to strictly manage productivity, procurement, machine utilization and process efficiency, waste reduction, and monitoring and control of costs that resulted in a dramatic improvement in operating costs. Consequently, 2006 was a good year in terms of profitability for Berli Dynaplast.

In addition to the ISO 9001:2000 Certification attained in 2006, the Company implemented programs and maintained standards in line with GMP, HACCP, TQM, and Lean Manufacturing Program and continued to achieve a very high operation reliability performance rating by major customers. The company also restructured sales, business development and plant operations to cope with the growth and to enhance customer relationships and satisfaction. All of these developments are crucial to Berli Dynaplast, and contributing to the recognition of the Company being the preferred plastic packaging supplier among current and future customers.

Having attained optimum level in resource utilization, Berli Dynaplast looks forward to expanding production capacity and diversifying into various product lines in the years ahead to fulfill the growing customer demand, in terms of volume and product category.



CONSUMER PRODUCTS



Developing the capability of staff overall and our sales force through extensive training programs is integral to our ongoing efforts to improve sales and distribution...



BJC MARKETING COMPANY LIMITED

In 2006, BJC Marketing reported total sales earnings of Baht 951 million, which decreased 12% from the preceding year. While overall sales generated by our Third Party business posted a 35% decline as some brands were discontinued, a strong growth was recorded by many of the active brands. For instance, Dermapon sales declined 17%, but sales of Parrot products rose considerably, up 16% from 2005.

Amidst high fuel costs, incremental increase in material costs, fierce competition as well as price cutting and greater frequency in advertising and sales promotion deployed by major competitors, the 26% increase in Parrot Botanical bar soap sales is an exceptional growth given that total bar soap market grew by less than 5%. Parrot became the second best selling brand in the market, boosted especially by a high sales volume of its Jasmine fragrance (Yellow) variant.

Moreover, BJC Marketing was able to mark the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of His Majesty the King's Accession to the Throne in 2006 with a donation of 1 million baht to H.M. the King by setting aside some proceeds of soap sales, 19 stangs from each pack or bottle of Parrot liquid soap sold.

Kato fruit juice, Safcol canned tuna and A-Tip UHT coconut milk were among new business acquisitions made during the year. Sales of TCB canned tuna and Mission powder milk grew 17% and 62%, respectively. Droste cocoa and Fermipan yeast sales continued to expand. Already hampered by escalating fuels costs as well as regulatory restrictions to curb sales of alcoholic drinks, slow expansion of the economy in 2006 continued to adversely affect our wine business. However, wine sales managed to grow 8% versus 2005.

The challenges confronted in 2006 have enabled BJC Marketing to reassess our strengths and weaknesses, and take advantage of them to compete adequately in changing market environments. A major initiative has been undertaken to improve profitability through measures to better manage and control costs. As a result, savings in costs was made possible in numerous logistical areas of our business. For instance, shipping bulk purchase orders from manufacturers were delivered directly to key customers instead of building up a huge inventory at the distribution center, and cost efficiency was optimized through delivery of full truck loads to key customers. Moreover, cost efficiency measures implemented to maximize sales in proportionate with investment costs include the rationalization of product items, regular inventory reviews, and channel profit and loss analyses, among others.

In 2007, our drive to build growth for sales and increase distribution of Parrot soaps will continue to be a key aim in developing our Personal Care business. We will give the best possible support by way of strategic, cost-effective marketing initiatives catered to the needs of consumers and our trade partners. We will also invest more in such areas that enable us to better understand consumer behaviors and attitudes for the development of new innovative products to satisfy consumers' needs.

For the Third Party business, we will continue to build competitive advantages for our existing brands and enhance professionalism of our sales and marketing staffs. Moreover, strengthening relationships with both our principals and customers will be a key focus of our endeavor to bring products that appeal to consumers in terms of meeting seasonal as well as lifestyle needs. At the same time, we will seek to develop high-potential brands that can complement our portfolio of brands and be in synergy with our strength to distribute fast-moving consumer products through various retail channels.

Developing the capability of staff overall and our sales force through extensive training programs will also be integral to our ongoing efforts to improve sales and distribution, which is vital to BJC Marketing in maximizing its growth potential.





Rubia Industries will continue to place emphasis on product development to ensure not just the delivery of prompt service but a proactive, positive attitude in dealing with customers...

RUBIA INDUSTRIES LIMITED

In 2006, total sales generated by Rubia Industries were up 7% from the preceding year. A major portion of sales came from Parrot Botanical bar soap, which grew 16%, while Parrot soap, with a 3% sales growth, also contributed. Sales of Parrot Botanical cooling talcum, however, recorded a 59% decrease. Exports of Parrot soap grew significantly, an increase of 56% over 2005 was accounted for mainly by Laos, Cambodia and Myanmar.

Revenues from our contract manufacturing business in 2006 rose 8%, compared with 2005. Earnings for the most part were contributed by Avon soap, Luxury soap, Chocolates and Sugus. Sugus, newly acquired by Wrigley, is a much revitalized brand with sales on the upswing, and is produced by Rubia Industries for export to markets in Malaysia and Vietnam. While sales of Degaza, Avon cosmetics and Johnson & Johnson products have declined due to intense market competition, a newly acquired skincare brand, Natriv, from Skinco is a much advertised and promoted brand that has seen a steady increase in sales.

Our initiatives in managing production in keeping with GMP, ISO 9001, HACCP and TQM standards have been continued and further developed throughout 2006. Soap and confectionery production plants have been upgraded and capacity expansion has been undertaken to cater more efficiently to meet customer needs in terms of volume and service. Moreover, productivity and quality improvement programs as well as cost saving programs implemented under our TQM schemes have progressed well, and these programs will be further improved this year.

In 2007, Rubia Industries will continue to place emphasis on product development to ensure not just the delivery of prompt service but a proactive, positive attitude in dealing with customers that can help to take advantage of market opportunities. To do so, we will develop the capabilities and competencies of our key staff through training programs and job rotations so that our overall operational efficiency will be considerably enhanced to cope with the tough, competitive challenges ahead.



BERLI JUCKER CELLOX LIMITED

Following the start-up of our new tissue paper plant at Prachinburi in July 2005, much attention has gone into streamlining the operation and efficiency of this fourth production plant of BJC Cellox. Production output reached maximum capacity in the fourth quarter of the year. Additionally, a de-inking plant for the production of recycled fiber was successfully brought on stream in May 2006. Products made from recycled fiber has turned out to be consistent in quality and well received in the market.

Total revenues at BJC Cellox grew 20% to Baht 2,258 million as a result of added tissue production of the Prachinburi plant. Part of the revenue increase came from sales of jumbo roll sales to local and overseas converters which have been integral to our efforts to maximizing capacity. However, our profitability was drastically impacted by a significant increase in energy costs and pulp prices, together with competitive newcomers as well as fiercely competitive price cutting in the market. Our profits in 2006 decreased 79% from the preceding year.



Upcountry sales continued to grow as new distributors were added, while current distributors have concentrated on expanding customer base and improving efficiency in sales.



Domestic retail channel sales, up 15% from 2005, continued to grow faster than the market average. With the successful launch of its new four-color prints, Dion premium toilet tissue recorded the most significant growth, up 47%. Belle economy toilet tissue sales grew 35%. Sales of Cellox toilet and facial tissue increased in line with the market growth. Zilk toilet tissue sales remained flat as a number of more competitively priced brands were aggressively promoted in the mainstream segment. Our two new brands, Maxmo disposable towel and Melona economy facial tissue, have done reasonably well gaining favorable acceptance in the market.

Domestic institutional channel sales grew 7% although this segment has been under increasingly fiercer competition. As such, the company has opted to give preference to dealing with customers offering a good return rather than institutional customers who provide little profit margin. Upcountry sales continued to grow as new distributors were added, while current distributors have concentrated on expanding customer base and improving efficiency in sales.

The company has also decided to depend less on exports due to highly competitive markets and freight costs, such as Japan and Hong Kong. Sales to other export markets continue to perform well, posting a growth of 10% even with an effort being made to push higher priced brands.

In 2007, BJC Cellox is putting priority on improving our price competitiveness and our product mix as we intend to compete more favorably in a market which will continue to be influenced greatly by price promotions. On the production side, our drive to improve quality and production output will be sustained. Capacity utilization at our de-inking plant is expected to increase significantly. Pulp prices are projected to keep rising, albeit at a slower rate than in 2006. To help offset this and other cost increases, the company will remain focused in our effort to identify and implement cost reduction measures as best as we can. A key focus on developing human resources will also be maintained in order to further enhance our competencies.

We have managed to come up with cost control solutions that are beneficial to all parties concerned without having to compromise our product quality.



BERLI JUCKER FOODS LIMITED

The year 2006, as in 2005, proved to be most trying. Businesses have had to cope with not just the global economy which has been buffeted by sky-rocketing fuel prices but even more so by challenges at home. Political instability, social unrest and floods in many provincial areas of the country have had a negative impact on performance, while high production and transportation costs, and intense market competition have eroded profitability.

Unsurprisingly, BJC Foods posted a rather unsatisfactory sales growth in 2006. This was due mainly to a sharp drop in rice cracker consumption and the introduction of new products and new categories during the year which dominated the market, hence hampering growth of the potato chip segment. Unlike potato chips or rice crackers however, the company's earnings of extruded snacks, which account for one-fourth of total sales revenue, performed outstandingly.





In terms of operations, BJC Foods has had to cope with a significant increase in our costs. Consequently, we developed a rigorous cost-savings program that has been implemented with the cooperation of raw material suppliers, packaging material suppliers and our transportation service providers. We have managed to come up with cost control solutions that are beneficial to all parties concerned without having to compromise our product quality. Even though operation costs have increased in several areas, savings have been realized and have enabled us to sustain profits.

Moreover, BJC Foods has invested extensively in training staff in order to build a strong team capability for the future. Consultants, both locally and overseas, have also been recruited to provide training, as well as technical support, for our team, especially in production and agronomy-related areas.

Amidst a difficult business environment, a very determined, concerted effort made by the team at BJC Foods has helped to produce a performance that is quite commendable, both in terms of sales and profits. BJC Foods has sustained our strong position in the snack industry, commanding the second largest share of the market even though our market share decreased slightly.

In 2006, BJC Foods implemented the following key strategies to enhance our business potential:

In terms of marketing, BJC Foods developed activities essentially to boost sales, such as:

- The introduction of new flavors for our two core brands – Tasto and Dozo
- Stimulating demand in consumption through attractive consumer promotions

In 2006, the company obtained approval for its investment in a new extrusion line in order to support new business development for the future. Installation of this production line will be carried out at the beginning of 2007.

Although the economy and high fuel prices will remain unchanged, a continued growth of the market in 2007 is anticipated. New products and newly created categories are likely to drive consumption as well as fuel competition within the snacks industry. However, social concerns, particularly in the prevention of obesity among children, being increasingly addressed by the government sector may hinder the growth of the industry. Despite the increase in competition and health concerns, BJC Foods expects to achieve strong sales and profit growth in 2007 as a number of exciting marketing programs and new product launches will be introduced from the beginning of the year. Meanwhile, on the operation front more emphasis will continue to be placed on developing programs to improve product quality, production efficiency and our people. Our cost savings program will also continue to be implemented with efforts stepped up in the utilization of alternative energy resources, both in production and transportation.

TECHNICAL & INDUSTRIAL



We will continue to
introduce quality products
at affordable prices
and bring to the market
new medicines
with advanced treatment...



BJC TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Inroads into new market segments and the introduction of new products have led the Company to a record year of growth for sales as well as profitability.

Medical

Sales of Pharmaceuticals, Medical Supplies and Healthcare continued to grow in 2006 despite having to compete in Government e-auctions and regional procurement bids. The increase in sales of both existing key products and new products launched contributed to a robust growth.

Despite stiff price competition sales of pharmaceuticals continued to achieve a good growth, both from all our current principals as well as from expansion into the Oncology segment. For Vaccines, the Company was awarded in 2006 tenders for the supply of vaccines for Japanese Encephalitis by the Department of Disease Control of the Ministry of Public Health. Moreover, the Company won tenders for the Thai Food & Drug Administration for the supply of anti-obesity drugs.

In Medical Supplies, sales of CPR training products to the Government sector showed a steady growth as awareness of CPR training for preventive management of accidents at the workplace increases. However, “Mala” examination gloves and “Medigloves” surgical gloves sales were stagnant due to high cost of latex and energy. The Division has also acquired more suppliers of disposables, such as infusion sets, dialysers, disposable gowns, drapes and surgical wrapping paper.

For Healthcare, sales of wound care, condoms and anti-diarrhea products have maintained consistent growth, thanks to expansion of the market to cover both the conventional trade (pharmacies) and the modern trade.

Due to quality generic products supplied by major principals in Argentina, Belgium, Holland, India, Korea and Turkey, Cosma Medical was able to record another successful year in 2006.

The Medical Division is dedicated to providing quality products for the benefit and welfare of all communities in Thailand. We will continue to introduce quality products at affordable prices and bring to the market new medicines with advanced treatment as we strive to sustain our healthy growth in 2007.

Technical Imaging

Technical Imaging Division enjoyed another successful year with a two digit sales growth that was fuelled by the higher demand for medical equipment in private hospitals.

Medical Diagnostic and Hospital Equipment sections continued to perform well, recording a substantial increase in sales revenue. The success was attributed to a strong and diversified product portfolio with entries of new digital products from many leading international suppliers, such as Mammography Systems for breast cancer detection, X-ray Systems, Picture Archive and Communication Systems (PACS), Ultrasound Systems, Surgical Operating Microscopes and Endoscopes. Based on our strong foundation of providing reliable pre- and post-sales services, we continued to expand and upgrade our technical and application service facilities to maintain our competitive edge.

In spite of the continued shift towards digital technology, we still managed to gain an increased market share for traditional x-ray products. The Government's on-going effort in promoting Thailand as a leading regional health center and a rapidly growing hub for medical tourism has helped to sustain a healthy demand for our medical diagnostic and hospital equipment.

As a result, the outlook for 2007 is promising. Primary focus will be on developing the line extension of digital medical systems with complete imaging solutions from both existing and new principals.



Primary focus will be on developing the line extension of digital medical systems with complete imaging solutions from both existing and new principals.



Graphic Systems

Sales of Computer to Plate (CtP) and overall consumables increased significantly, while overall sales revenue of Graphic Systems fell slightly as the demand for digital presses declined.

The CtP market continued to grow strongly, up by as much as 25-30% in 2006. This growth is attributed to the use of CtP technology, which was already well accepted by large-sized printers for the past couple of years, gaining wider acceptance among medium-to small-sized printers in the graphic art industry.

In the digital press market, offset digital printing machines faced a stagnant demand as the unstable economic and political situation deterred new potential investors.

For 2007, the CtP market demand looks promising for both commercial and newspaper segments as CtP has become the industry standard for high quality printing jobs. Digital market demand both in the commercial and industrial markets is also expected to improve as new applications, such as photo books, are becoming popular in the region.



Stationery

Despite the unfavorable economic situation throughout the year, among other factors caused by heavy floods in many regions, the Stationery Division achieved a reasonable sales growth over the preceding year. In addition, the relocation of the Company's instant photo business and its services to the Division since the beginning of the year helped to push sales to a double digit growth.

Competition remained intense with international brands, locally manufactured products as well as cheaper, imported Chinese products vying for the market. The stronger baht against Euro and dollar, however, helped to improve profitability.

Sales of glue and related products were affected by the slower-than-expected off-take among the trade. The trade generally opted to keep stock levels low in order to minimize any damage that could arise from floods as well as to avoid any risk from economic and political uncertainties.

Paper products have managed to maintain reasonably good sales growth through consistent launch of new product lines as well as new trendy designs throughout the year.

Pens and pencils continued to perform well with strong sales recorded for the writing instruments group as a whole. The emphasis placed on interactive marketing activities such as school tours, university road shows and point-of-sales merchandising has proved once again to be an effective strategy to push sales and gain confidence for the brand among target customers.

Sales of digital printing equipment and instant photographic printing paper have been satisfactory. The instant, self-service photography booth at the new Suvannabumi International Airport, which was relocated from Don Muang Airport at the end of September, was off to an excellent start.

Based on the market situation, overall prospects for 2007 are positive.

Paper products have managed to maintain reasonably good sales growth through consistent launch of new product lines as well as new trendy designs throughout the year.





BERLI JUCKER SPECIALTIES LIMITED

Berli Jucker Specialties recorded sales and profitability almost on par with levels achieved in 2005 despite the decline in sales of Refrigerants resulting from a fiercely competitive market. New principals and a strong growth in the Food, Feed and Bakery categories contributed to a satisfactory performance in 2006.

The solid growth of Food Ingredients, with a strong market presence in Emulsifiers, Functional systems and Textural ingredients, has contributed yet again to another successful year for the Specialty Ingredients division. The Flavor business made some inroads into new applications. Sales of Sodium Benzoate and other specialty chemicals experienced a good growth. Expansion in new Food Specialties and Savory Ingredients also added to the sales growth.

New principals for sweetener and dairy ingredients will be added in 2007.





In the Cosmetics & Healthcare categories, however, it proved to be a tough year as a stronger push was needed to re-gain market share in a number of product segments. With strong support from our principals we succeeded in maintaining our market position. For 2007 the outlook is bright as new product launches are in the pipeline. And with a new principal acquired in Dietary Supplement, the potential to expand business in Healthcare is good.

In the Industrial Ingredients Division, we were successful in securing additional business in Lubricants and Grease Additives from current principals. Furthermore, some projects being pursued with customers are expected to bring advantages to meet our long term business goals. Specialty Phosphates also continue to record a sound growth.

However, we did face a challenging year in the Refrigerants business mainly because products from China flooded the market leading to a very intense price competition. Nonetheless, we managed to hold our position in some main market segments.



Continuous development of our Supply Chain Management remains to be a key driver to improve working capital as well as customer satisfaction...



The Bakery and Feed Division had a good year. For the Bakery Ingredients business we have been able to strengthen our position in the market through activities tailored more effectively to meet customer needs, such as offering bakery demonstrations and recipe books, and extending various technical assistance. The launch of our Droste Cocoa Mix has led to solid growth and expansion regionally.

With the launch of new products developed with extensive research by our partner, the expansion of our business in Feed Additives has also progressed satisfactorily.

Continuous development of our Supply Chain Management remains to be a key driver to improve working capital as well as customer satisfaction as the level of service is being enhanced through ongoing activities and programs.

Participation in trade exhibitions, such as Food Ingredients Asia 2006 and International Food and Hospitality Show, and seminars organized by key principals have helped to improve the image of the Company as an active, progressive player in the market. Prospects as a whole for 2007 are good.



CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING



A major emphasis will be placed on developing the potential of existing business segments and further improving on-going programs implemented on cost saving and cost efficiency...



BJC ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED

2006 was a tough year for BJC Engineering. Impacted by a slowing economy as well as rising fuel costs, sales and profitability for the first half of the year yielded a low return. The year was made all the more challenging by fierce price competition in the industry.

During the first half of the year, the Materials Handling section was affected by clients' postponement of many orders of crane systems and hoist components. Sales picked up in the second half of the year as we managed to further penetrate the market. Moreover, the Materials Handling section was able to acquire a new supplier for the metal forming industry.

The Industrial and Logistic Products section performed almost as well as in 2005 by catering for a wide range of products for logistical and warehousing needs. Improvements made in

cost efficiency and cost-saving programs have helped to enhance profitability. For weighing machines, we gained several orders from the government sector, such as the Department of Highways and the Port Authority of Thailand.

By continuing to develop our Service Center, sales and profitability in 2006 has been satisfactory. We intend to improve further the service capability of this Center, which is an integral part of the business of BJC Engineering.

The Automation & Control section also had a difficult year as a result of postponement of large-scale projects requiring the deployment of programmable logic controls. However, in the fourth quarter of the year we were awarded a few large-scale projects to be implemented in 2007. Sales of industrial batteries achieved the



same levels as in 2005, with customers comprised of mainly the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, Metropolitan Electricity Authority and the Provincial Electricity Authority.

In the Environment sector, the Company invested considerable time and efforts in developing new business. Unfortunately, a major project to develop renewable energy and a waste water treatment process in which Biogas is generated as a by-product did not materialize. Hence, it greatly impacted the Company's profitability.

A major emphasis will be placed on developing the potential of existing business segments and further improving on-going programs implemented on cost saving and cost efficiency for the Company as we strive to improve the performance of BJC Engineering in 2007.



THAI-SCANDIC STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

2006 was a rather difficult year for Thai-Scandic Steel. Business was affected by uncertainty in the Thai political scene, a slowing economy and the delay in privatization efforts of the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand (EGAT) that impeded start-up of its several new investments. However, by developing a more diversified client base for its export markets the Company has performed satisfactorily.

In 2006 Thai-Scandic Steel successfully opened up new export markets that included India, Australia, Sweden and the United States for its Thai-made steel structures of high international quality standards. These markets have strong potential for the Company in the future.

Currently, the main production facilities, particularly Computer Numerical Control machines, are being maintained in preparation for the heavy workload that will entail delivery of products and services for the transmission line project in Nigeria and several other projects in 2007.

Additionally, the Company has obtained orders from a UK-based contractor who is constructing a 250-meter, self-supporting T.V. broadcast tower in Ho Chi Min City, Vietnam. This tower is one of the tallest of its kind and the tallest structure for which Thai-Scandic Steel will supply its products



Thai-Scandic Steel
has a strong commitment
to maintain high standards
in Quality, Safety and
Environmental Protection...

As a result of the high quality of engineering work done previously for metrication of imperial section towers of United Kingdom's National Grid Corporation, Thai-Scandic Steel has been assigned by Babcock Networks Ltd to provide design and engineering services to strengthen and upgrade existing transmission line towers in the UK. There are good opportunities for further business in design and engineering services.

Thai-Scandic Steel has a strong commitment to maintain high standards in Quality, Safety and Environmental Protection, as is demonstrated by ISO 9001 version 2000 and ISO 14001 version 2004 certifications awarded for the maintenance and upgrading of international standards in quality assurance.

Prospects for Thai-Scandic Steel in 2007 are good as several key projects in Transmission lines, Power substations and Telecommunication negotiated in Nigeria, Pakistan and Indonesia are in the final stages for delivery in 2007.



LOGISTICS



Business development was a key focus in 2006, which resulted in successfully doubling the number of new customers during the year.

BERLI JUCKER LOGISTICS LTD.

2006 was another successful year in providing fully integrated logistics services to customers within the Group and the external customers. There were significant increases of activities in medical, health-care, Specialty Ingredients including Food Ingredients, Flavors, Cosmetics, Bakery Ingredients, as well as fast-moving consumer products, particularly snacks and personal care. The increased capacity utilization and extra service income from external customers helped lift the total revenue to be on par with budget and 4% higher than last year. Positive impact from controlled resource management and sustained cost reductions conducted to a post-tax net profit of 5% higher than budget and 15% over last year's results.



Business development was a key focus in 2006, which resulted in successfully doubling the number of new customers during the year. New customers included Bristol Myers Squibb Thai Ltd., Denso (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Toyox Co., Ltd and MSpa International Ltd., as well as Amarin Book Center Co., Ltd.

Annual transaction throughput was around 14 million cases while productivity per head rose by 4% year-on-year. With world class warehouse infrastructure and warehouse management software in conjunction with well trained staff, an inventory accuracy of 99.9% has been maintained. Given client business forecasts and BJC Logistics strategic business plan for 2007, which is focused on developing both organic and external business growth to be supported by add-on technology of real-time Radio Frequency (RF) paperless system to increase capacity utilization and improve efficiency, BJC Logistics will be in a strong position to compete in the outsourced logistics market.



With world class
warehouse infrastructure
and warehouse management
software in conjunction
with well trained staff,
an inventory accuracy of
99.9% has been maintained.

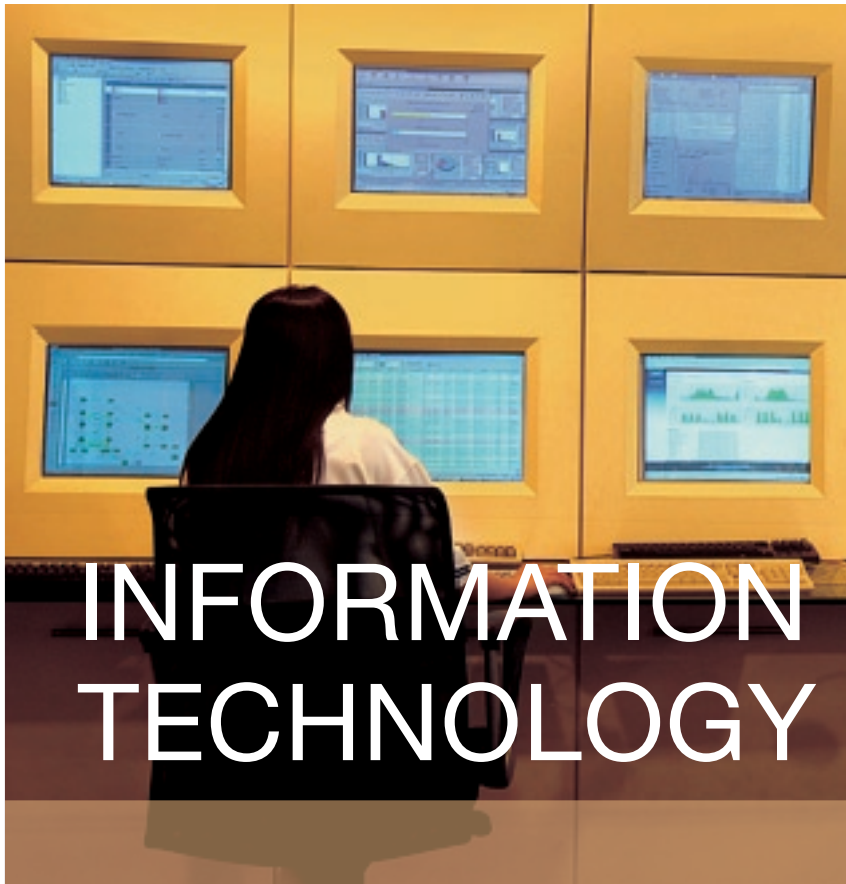
An increased volume of export freight clearances and new customers besides normal transactions conducted to a revenue increase of 14% above budget for BJL Customs Brokerage Services. Sustained productivity improvement and cost efficiency including increased Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transactions enabled this business section to maintain the same margin contribution as previous year in spite of more intense market competition. Other than exceptional cases, all air and sea-freight clearances were processed electronically (EDI). During last quarter of 2006, the new “e-Customs” paperless system including ‘e-Payment’ was implemented for export clearances. In 2007, it will be extended to include incoming freight clearances as well. During the year, both Warehouse Operations and Customs Brokerage Services passed the annual ISO9001:2000 quality certification surveillance audit for the third year.





Looking forward, BJC Logistics will continue to leverage its resources and skills to not only focus on further efficiency improvement, including new technology investment to support organic growth of internal customers and build new external customer relationships, but also on distribution network management to further improve service level. BJC Logistics remains optimistic of achieving its strategic plans and financial returns as forecasted. Market outlook for logistics services remain strong.





INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY



The company embarked on a number of certification initiatives to further build customer confidence and support its recognition as being the leader in the commercial data center arena.



T.C.C. TECHNOLOGY COMPANY LIMITED

T.C.C. Technology continued to improve operationally in 2006 and, excluding discontinued services, revenue improved 16% over 2005. Coupled with a 67% improvement in net profit after tax and 74% improvement in EBITDA, the company is poised to make a significant performance improvement in 2007.

During the year the company exited the last of the non-core services and embarked on a number of certification initiatives – ISO 9001:2000 and ISO 27001 – to further build customer confidence and support its recognition as being the leader in the commercial data center arena.

The liberalization of the telecommunications industry provides a significant growth opportunity in 2007. With the advantage of being a network neutral operation, telecom providers will be able to utilize company facilities in a cross connect/peering environment. This opportunity, coupled with recent announcement guidelines on the importance of disaster recovery from the Bank of Thailand, is expected to result in a 100% increase in data center occupancy in 2007.





FINANCIAL REVIEW



This section covers BJC Group's financial performance for 2006 and its financial position on the last day of the year. Information on sales and net income contribution by each core business of the Group is provided in the Executive Summary section, and details of operation of all core businesses are listed under the Operational Review section.

INCOME STATEMENT

The Group's consolidated sales in 2006 increased to Baht 15,173 million, up 2 % from 2005.

Gross profit of the Group decreased from 26% in 2005 to 25 % in 2006. The decline in gross profit was impacted by higher costs of fuel oil and raw

materials. The impact of higher costs could not always be passed on to our customers due to the high level of competition prevalent in the markets.

Sales and administrative expenses relative to percentage of total sales increased during the year, from 18 % in 2005 to 19 % in 2006.

In 2006, Group net interest increased by Baht 53 million or 53 % from 2005 due to the increase in interest rates as well as increased loans of Thai Glass Industries (Public) Co. Ltd. and Berli Jucker Cellox Limited for financing expansion of capacity. Total net interest carried over from 2005 were booked as incurred expenses.

Net profit of Baht 868 million for the year is a decrease of 9 % from 2005. Basic Earnings per Share stood at Baht 5.53, compared with Baht 6.09 in 2005.

The Group gained from sale of investments in Pathum Thani Water Co., Ltd. and Pathrum Thani Operations Co., Ltd., both of which supply clean water, and transferred ownership rights of loan to Pathum Thani Water Co., Ltd. to third parties. The gain made on this transaction was recorded at Bath 189 million for the second quarter of 2006.



FINANCIAL REVIEW

Balance Sheet

The Group's outstanding accounts receivable of Baht 3,080 million at the end of year increased 14% from 2005. Receivable collection period was 69 days, compared with 62 days in 2005.

At the end of 2006, the Group's inventory closed at Baht 2,249 million, a slight increase from 2005. For the number of days of cost of sales, the inventory stood at 72 days, compared with 76 days in 2005.

In 2006, the Group invested in property, plant and equipment amounting to Baht 634 million.

The Group's net debt, totaling Baht 2,707 million, declined from Baht 2,971 million recorded in 2005. In March 2006, Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited concluded a 3-year-term Baht loan agreement for Baht 300 million, with interest payable at a fixed rate of 5.98% per annum. And Berli Jucker Cellox Limited entered a Baht loan agreement in April 2006, also for Baht 300 million and a three year term, with interest payable at 5.75% per annum as at 31 December 2006.

Summary of Financial Statements

	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Total revenue (Baht million)	15,563	15,162	14,972	13,753	12,070
Net income (Baht million)	868	956	1,187	1,186	679
Gross Profit Margin (%)	25.23%	25.96%	29.39%	30.15%	29.29%
Net income (%)	5.72%	6.40%	8.05%	8.72%	5.72%
Earnings per share	5.53	6.09	7.56	7.55	4.33
Interim dividend per share (Baht)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.20	0.70
Year-end dividend per share (Baht)	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.60	1.50
Total dividend payout ratio (%)	54.29%	57.47%	53.13%	50.89%	51.45%

Summary of Financial Statistics

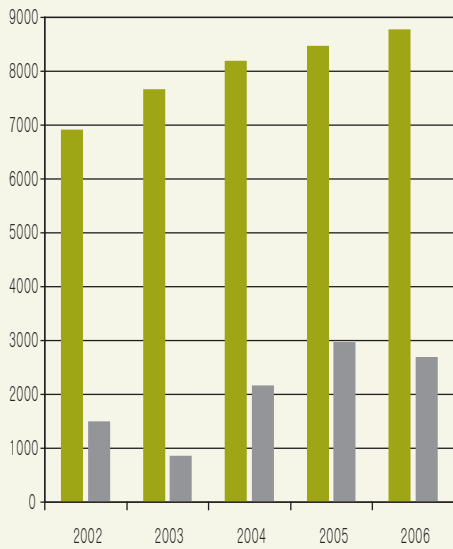
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Current ratio	1.25:1	1.30:1	1.51:1	1.57:1	1.91:1
Net debt to shareholders' equity ratio	0.31:1	0.36:1	0.27:1	0.12:1	0.23:1
Working capital (Baht million)	1,167	1,234	1,830	2,043	2,847
Total Assets (Baht million)	15,306	14,979	14,163	12,582	12,287
Return on Total Assets (%)	5.67%	6.38%	8.38%	9.42%	5.53%
Total Shareholders' Equity (Baht million)	8,613	8,304	7,978	7,438	6,676
Return on average Net Shareholders' Equity (%)	10.26%	11.74%	15.40%	16.80%	10.55%
Number of equity shares ('000)	158,812.5	158,812.5	158,812.5	158,812.5	158,812.5
Book value per share (Baht)	54.87	52.89	50.82	47.38	42.53
Par value per share (Baht)	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Number of employees	4,379	4,430	4,364	4,250	4,217

Major Shareholders

As at 29 December 2006

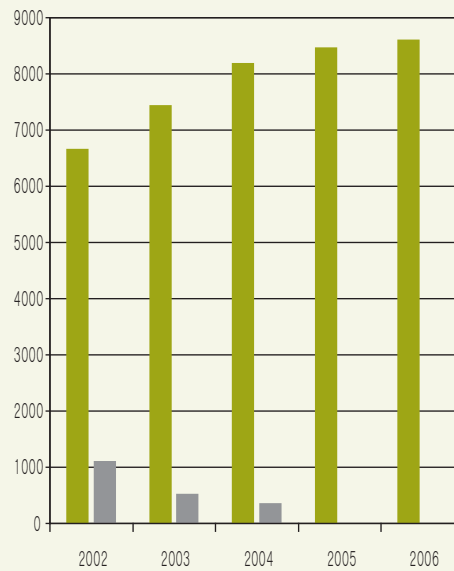
Shareholders	No. of shares	(%)
1. TCC Holding Company Limited	75,835,732	47.75
2. Nakornchuen Company Limited	55,266,750	34.80
3. Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited for Thai	20,885,842	13.15
4. Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited for Non-Thai Depositors	5,291,175	3.33
5. Sahachart Enterprises Company Limited	165,896	0.10
6. Ms. Suthiratana Yoovithya	87,450	0.06
7. The Foundation of the Church of Christ	82,500	0.05
8. Ms. Phanor Footrakul	75,145	0.05
9. Thaveepholnakorn Company Limited	66,000	0.04
10. Mr. Wisit Phataraprasit	50,000	0.03

Berli Jucker's Consolidated Equity and Net Debt



■ Equity (Baht Million)
■ Net Debt (Baht Million)

Berli Jucker's Company Equity and Net Debt



■ Equity (Baht Million)
■ Net Debt (Baht Million)
(No outstanding loan in financial institution in 2005 and 2006)

AUDIT COMMITTEE'S REPORT

In 2006, the Audit Committee of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") comprised of three independent directors, namely:

Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	Chairman of the Audit Committee
Mr. Thien Mekanontchai	Member of the Audit Committee
Mr. Weerawong Chittmittrapap	Member of the Audit Committee

The Board of Directors Meeting, documented as No. 67 and held on November 14, 2006, has re-appointed the Committee for the next three-year term, which starts on December 27, 2006 and ends at December 26, 2009.

As entrusted by the Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), the Committee has undertaken its duties in compliance with regulations of the Stock Exchange of Thailand. For the year 2006, the Committee met five times to review and discuss the audited financial statements of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") with the Company's Management, Internal Auditor, and KPMG Phoomchai Audit Limited so that all opinions and recommendations were taken into consideration to ensure that the Company's audited financial statements conformed with generally accepted accounting principles. The Committee also oversaw the Company's internal audit division, monitored and evaluated the internal control system, risk management and audit plan efficiently and effectively to ensure that the internal control system is adequate.

The Committee recommended that KPMG Phoomchai Audit Limited be nominated again as the Company's external auditor for the year 2007 and the remuneration for the Board to be proposed to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders for approval.

The Committee is of the opinion that the Company has in place an adequate internal control system and the Company's financial statement is fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Moreover, the Committee has reported to the Board all relevant considerations which would contribute to increase effectiveness of overall operations and step up the Company's endeavor in Good Corporate Governance.



Staporn Kavitanon
Chairman of the Audit Committee
February 21, 2007

AUDIT REPORT OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

To the Shareholders of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited

I have audited the accompanying consolidated and separate balance sheets as at 31 December 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries, and of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited, respectively. The Company's management is responsible for the correctness and completeness of information presented in these financial statements. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audits provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the consolidated and separate financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial positions as at 31 December 2006 and 2005 and the results of operations and cash flows for the years then ended of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited and its subsidiaries, and of Berli Jucker Public Company Limited, respectively, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.



(Wilai Buranakittisophon)
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 3920

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.
Bangkok
22 February 2007

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Balance sheets
As at 31 December 2006 and 2005

Assets

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	277,238,969	201,307,019	165,954,276	78,386,874
Trade accounts receivable	4, 6	3,079,506,018	2,708,632,253	1,160,304,109	825,784,884
Short-Term loans and other receivable to related parties	4	15,762,192	16,051,867	1,420,917,486	1,130,070,742
Inventories	7	2,249,343,149	2,286,904,829	10,525,960	10,337,901
Other current assets	8	183,907,309	175,011,768	11,467,014	6,968,347
Total current assets		5,805,757,637	5,387,907,736	2,769,168,845	2,051,548,748
Non-current assets					
Investment accounted for using the equity method	9	295,117,732	277,518,311	7,372,313,444	7,215,497,113
Other long-term investments	10, 11	12,726,194	13,151,094	12,726,194	12,726,094
Property, plant and equipment	12	8,677,953,562	8,812,494,441	372,846,155	400,520,076
Intangible assets	13	35,353,987	33,348,734	23,781,473	23,011,588
Deferred tax assets	14	362,864,552	382,693,336	106,476,307	169,974,602
Other non-current assets	15	116,117,568	71,479,353	585,916	585,916
Total non-current assets		9,500,133,595	9,590,685,269	7,888,729,489	7,822,315,389
Total assets		15,305,891,232	14,978,593,005	10,657,898,334	9,873,864,137

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Balance sheets

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005

Liabilities and shareholders' equity

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
<i>Current liabilities</i>					
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	16	958,979,759	1,071,698,082	-	-
Trade accounts payable	4, 17	1,461,499,639	1,359,638,505	1,133,492,055	826,815,417
Current portion of long-term loans	16	1,025,042,532	625,102,078	-	-
Short-term loans and advances from related parties	4,16	12,887,692	9,920,360	446,878,632	336,817,391
Income tax payable		159,471,531	157,463,482	65,007,832	49,424,675
Accrued expenses		749,889,156	510,882,896	87,095,199	75,547,724
Other current liabilities	18	271,396,145	419,153,537	46,132,336	49,888,384
Total current liabilities		4,639,166,454	4,153,858,940	1,778,606,054	1,338,493,591
<i>Non-current liabilities</i>					
Long-term loans from financial institutions	16	1,000,000,000	1,475,042,533	-	-
Provisions for staff retirement benefits		307,260,057	292,333,613	101,718,791	100,571,800
Deferred tax liabilities	14	488,250,341	488,250,341	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	9, 19	91,676,304	96,723,349	164,152,007	131,241,208
Total non-current liabilities		1,887,186,702	2,352,349,836	265,870,798	231,813,008
Total liabilities		6,526,353,156	6,506,208,776	2,044,476,852	1,570,306,599

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Balance sheets
As at 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		The Company		
	Note	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Shareholders' equity					
Share capital					
Authorised share capital 158,812,500 ordinary shares, Baht 10 par value		1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000
Issued and paid-up share capital 158,812,500 ordinary shares, Baht 10 par value		1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000	1,588,125,000
Reserves	20				
Share premium		3,751,379,641	3,751,379,641	3,751,379,641	3,751,379,641
Donated surplus		36,867,563	36,867,563	36,867,563	36,867,563
Hedging reserve		(14,249,999)	(6,012,855)	(14,249,999)	(6,012,855)
Retained earnings					
Appropriated					
Legal reserve	20	247,811,996	247,811,996	158,812,500	158,812,500
Reserve for business expansion	20	87,400,944	87,400,944	85,000,000	85,000,000
Unappropriated	28	2,956,541,320	2,638,440,232	3,047,941,760	2,729,840,672
Company shares held by a subsidiary	21	(40,454,983)	(40,454,983)	(40,454,983)	(40,454,983)
Total equity attributable to the Company's shareholders		8,613,421,482	8,303,557,538	8,613,421,482	8,303,557,538
Minority interest		166,116,594	168,826,691	-	-
Total shareholders' equity		8,779,538,076	8,472,384,229	8,613,421,482	8,303,557,538
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		15,305,891,232	14,978,593,005	10,657,898,334	9,873,864,137

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of income

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Revenues	4				
Revenue from sale of goods and rendering of service		15,172,622,070	14,932,643,526	5,036,139,508	4,991,150,494
Other income	23	165,913,895	200,709,984	432,358,115	396,953,655
Gain on sale of investments and sale of loan to related interest receivable	10	189,492,350	-	189,492,620	-
Share of profits from investments accounted for using the equity method		35,199,421	28,329,142	453,143,465	705,776,609
Total revenues		15,563,227,736	15,161,682,652	6,111,133,708	6,093,880,758
Expenses	4				
Cost of sale of goods and rendering of services		11,344,791,598	11,056,541,124	4,551,911,909	4,500,643,443
Selling and administrative expenses		2,851,198,386	2,608,562,530	487,323,798	474,660,722
Total expenses		14,195,989,984	13,665,103,654	5,039,235,707	4,975,304,165
Profit before interest and income tax expenses		1,367,237,752	1,496,578,998	1,071,898,001	1,118,576,593
Interest expense	4, 24	153,956,096	100,456,398	19,444,052	18,831,217
Income tax expense	25	343,052,504	431,090,764	184,910,961	143,719,462
Profit after tax		870,229,152	965,031,836	867,542,988	956,025,914
Net profit of minority interest		(2,686,164)	(9,005,922)	-	-
Net profit		867,542,988	956,025,914	867,542,988	956,025,914
Basic earnings per share	26	5.53	6.09	5.53	6.09

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of changes in shareholders' equity
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Consolidated											
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Reserves			Retained earnings			Company shares held by a subsidiary	Minority interest	Total
			Share premium	Donated surplus	Hedging reserve	Legal reserve	Reserve for business expansion	Unappropriated			
<i>(in Baht)</i>											
Balance at 1 January 2005		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(3,011,527)	247,811,996	87,400,944	2,310,324,344	(40,454,983)	221,706,418	8,200,149,396
Adjustment on de-consolidation of subsidiary company which became an associate		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(51,929,876)	(51,929,876)
Hedging reserve		-	-	-	(3,001,328)	-	-	-	-	(43,443)	(3,044,771)
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	956,025,914	-	-	956,025,914
Net profit of minority interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,005,922	9,005,922
Dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627,910,026)	-	-	(627,910,026)
Dividends of subsidiaries paid to minority interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,912,330)	(9,912,330)
Balance at 31 December 2005		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(6,012,855)	247,811,996	87,400,944	2,638,440,232	(40,454,983)	168,826,691	8,472,384,229
Adjustment on portion change of investment		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(106,260)	(106,260)
Hedging reserve		-	-	-	(8,237,144)	-	-	-	-	(118,651)	(8,355,795)
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	867,542,988	-	-	867,542,988
Net profit of minority interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,686,164	2,686,164
Dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	(549,441,900)	-	-	(549,441,900)
Dividends of subsidiaries paid to minority interest		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,171,350)	(5,171,350)
Balance at 31 December 2006		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(14,249,999)	247,811,996	87,400,944	2,956,541,320	(40,454,983)	166,116,594	8,779,538,076

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of changes in shareholders' equity
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

The Company										
	Note	Issued and paid-up share capital	Reserves			Retained earnings			Company shares held by a subsidiary	Total
			Share premium	Donated surplus	Hedging reserve	Legal reserve	Reserve for business expansion	Unappropriated		
<i>(in Baht)</i>										
Balance at 1 January 2005		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(3,011,527)	158,812,500	85,000,000	2,401,724,784	(40,454,983)	7,978,442,978
Hedging reserve		-	-	-	(3,001,328)	-	-	-	-	(3,001,328)
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	956,025,914	-	956,025,914
Dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	(627,910,026)	-	(627,910,026)
Balance at 31 December 2005		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(6,012,855)	158,812,500	85,000,000	2,729,840,672	(40,454,983)	8,303,557,538
Hedging reserve		-	-	-	(8,237,144)	-	-	-	-	(8,237,144)
Net profit		-	-	-	-	-	-	867,542,988	-	867,542,988
Dividends	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	(549,441,900)	-	(549,441,900)
Balance at 31 December 2006		1,588,125,000	3,751,379,641	36,867,563	(14,249,999)	158,812,500	85,000,000	3,047,941,760	(40,454,983)	8,613,421,482

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of cash flows
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net profit		867,542,988	956,025,914	867,542,988	956,025,914
<i>Adjustments for</i>					
Depreciation and amortisation		744,202,673	690,155,220	50,563,135	54,699,080
Interest income		(11,423,850)	(9,584,464)	(65,580,230)	(31,967,207)
Interest expense		153,956,096	100,456,398	19,444,052	18,831,217
Amortisation of goodwill		(1,082,936)	(1,039,099)	-	-
Dividend income from other companies		-	(3,824,910)	-	-
Bad debts and allowance for doubtful accounts (reversal)		9,365,544	(14,467,216)	3,034,334	(5,480,560)
Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories		65,037,822	44,841,538	-	1,421,725
Provision for staff retirement benefits		33,962,564	46,592,739	3,317,851	6,170,024
Gain on sale of investments and sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable	10	(189,492,350)	-	(189,492,620)	-
Gain on sale of equipment		(4,145,898)	(18,022,372)	(888,814)	(719,498)
Loss on write-off of equipment		643,823	38,294,570	11,434	8
Loss on write-off of intangible assets		1	817,698	-	-
Loss on write-off of investment in associate company		-	300	-	300
Share of profits from investments accounted for using the equity method		(35,199,421)	(28,329,142)	(453,143,465)	(705,776,609)
Share of profits in subsidiaries of minority interest		2,686,164	9,005,922	-	-
Income tax expense		343,052,504	431,090,764	184,910,961	143,719,462
		1,979,105,724	2,242,013,860	419,719,626	436,923,856

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of cash flows

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Trade accounts receivable		(377,383,025)	230,094,983	(332,626,555)	333,283,098
Advances to/from related parties		2,559,079	347,322	(4,308,325)	(8,047,596)
Inventories		(35,660,088)	(285,663,373)	(188,060)	728,655
Other current assets		25,860,100	91,499,399	(2,558,301)	10,104,879
Other non-current assets		(22,833,584)	(25,544,018)	-	-
Trade accounts payable		101,861,134	(64,583,707)	306,676,639	(254,710,765)
Accrued expenses		222,975,415	(8,584,192)	6,824,015	6,413,704
Other current liabilities		(69,792,948)	48,084,456	(2,249,222)	(788,393)
Provisions for staff retirement benefits		(19,036,120)	(16,658,452)	(2,170,860)	(2,170,223)
Other non-current liabilities		(5,047,045)	(4,004,439)	(4,760,305)	(4,461,391)
		1,802,608,642	2,207,001,839	384,358,652	517,275,824
Income taxes paid		(320,384,127)	(558,584,180)	(105,829,509)	(105,140,224)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,482,224,515	1,648,417,659	278,529,143	412,135,600
Cash flows from investing activities					
Interest income		11,314,141	9,409,741	63,189,162	23,160,687
Dividends received		17,599,999	32,624,910	332,244,051	525,828,839
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(714,798,819)	(1,779,160,791)	(13,893,203)	(11,663,378)
Sales of property, plant and equipment		10,584,002	24,487,401	1,226,745	1,827,902
Purchase of intangible assets		(20,111,353)	(18,793,462)	(9,784,088)	(13,382,600)
Short-term loans to related parties		-	-	(467,000,000)	(270,000,000)
Proceeds from payments of short-term loans to related parties		-	5,000,000	180,736,676	326,275,944
Cash paid for purchases of subsidiary		(93,860)	-	(93,860)	-
Proceeds from sale of investments and sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable	10	189,917,350	-	187,622,620	-
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities		(505,588,540)	(1,726,432,201)	274,248,103	582,047,394

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Statements of cash flows
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in Baht)</i>					
Cash flows from financing activities					
Interest paid		(158,968,301)	(112,541,732)	(14,710,989)	(20,024,950)
Dividends paid	28	(549,441,900)	(627,910,026)	(555,840,600)	(635,222,825)
Dividends paid to minority interest		(5,171,350)	(9,912,330)	-	-
Proceeds from long-term loans from financial institutions		600,000,000	600,000,000	-	-
Repayments of long-term loans from financial institutions		(675,102,079)	(759,979,505)	-	(450,000,000)
(Decrease) increase in short-term loans from financial institutions		(106,500,000)	979,841,605	-	-
Proceeds from short-term loans from related parties		2,197,928	5,000,000	119,941,745	99,508,933
Repayments of short-term loans from related parties		(1,500,000)	-	(14,600,000)	-
Net cash(used in) provided by financing activities		(894,485,702)	74,498,012	(465,209,844)	(1,005,738,842)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		82,150,273	(3,516,530)	87,567,402	(11,555,848)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		194,608,937	198,151,711	78,386,874	89,942,722
Less cash and cash equivalents of subsidiary which became an associate during the year		-	(26,244)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		276,759,210	194,608,937	165,954,276	78,386,87
Cash and cash equivalents , as shown in the statements of cash flows, consisted of:					
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the balance sheets		277,238,969	201,307,019	165,954,276	78,386,874
Less Bank overdrafts		(479,759)	(6,698,082)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents as shown in the statements of cash flows		276,759,210	194,608,937	165,954,276	78,386,874

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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These notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the directors on 22 February 2007.

1 General information

Berli Jucker Public Company Limited, the “Company”, is incorporated in Thailand and has its registered office at Berli Jucker House, 99 Soi Rubia, Sukhumvit 42 Road, Bangkok 10110.

The Company was listed on the Stock Exchange of Thailand in 1975.

The immediate and ultimate holding company during the financial year was T.C.C. Holding Company which was incorporated in Thailand.

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Group”), are involved in manufacturing, distribution and other service activities in the following areas:

Packaging products

The Group is involved in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of glass containers and rigid plastic containers.

Consumer products

The Group is involved in the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of various consumer products including tissue paper, personal products (soaps and shampoos), snack foods and confectionery. These products are marketed and distributed under BJC’s own brand names as well as under contracts with third parties.

Technical and industrial products

The Group is involved in the importing and distribution of various products including stationery, industrial chemicals, food ingredients, pharmaceuticals, imaging products and hospital supplies.

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Construction and engineering

The Group is involved in the design, supply and assembly of automation & control systems, industrial equipment, logistics & warehouse and galvanised steel towers for power transmission lines.

Logistics

The Group is involved in providing customs clearing, warehousing, transportation and distribution service for both Group companies and outside customers.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Subsidiaries	Type of business	Ownership interest	
		2006	2005
<i>Direct subsidiaries</i>		(%)	
Montana Company Limited	Sale of cosmetics and machinery	100.00	100.00
Berli Jucker Foods Limited	Manufacture of snack foods	100.00	100.00
Rubia Investments Limited	Investment vehicle	100.00	100.00
Berli Jucker Logistics Limited	Customs clearing, warehousing, transportation and distribution service	100.00	100.00
BJC Marketing Company Limited	Sale of consumer products	100.00	100.00
BJC Trading Company Limited	Sale of medicals, chemicals, imaging product and stationery	100.00	100.00
BJC Engineering Company Limited	Sale of machinery and construction supplies	100.00	100.00
Thai Flourspar & Minerals Company Limited	Dormant	100.00	100.00
Rubia Industries Limited	Manufacture of soap, cosmetics and confectionery	99.70	99.70
Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited	Manufacture of glass containers	98.58	98.57
Berli Jucker Specialties Limited	Sale of chemicals	98.30	98.30
Berli Jucker Cellox Limited	Manufacture of paper products	92.22	92.22

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Subsidiaries	Type of business	Ownership interest	
		2006	2005
<i>Indirect subsidiaries</i>		(%)	
Cosma Medical Company Limited	Sale of medical products	100.00	100.00
Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited	Manufacture of galvanised steel structures	99.82	99.82
Marble & Stones Company Limited	Dormant	99.72	99.72
Thai Sancella Company Limited	Dormant	98.62	98.62
Vina Glass Industries Company Limited	Not in operation	98.58	98.57

All subsidiaries were registered in Thailand except for Rubia Investments Limited, which was registered in the British Virgin Islands, Vina Glass Industries Company Limited registered in Vietnam and Berli Jucker (Myanmar) Company Limited registered in Union of Myanmar.

The Group primarily operates in Thailand (except for certain subsidiaries as mentioned above), and employs 4,379 employees as of 31 December 2006 (2005: 4,430 employees). The employee costs of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2006 amounted to Baht 1,695 million (2005: Baht 1,688 million).

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements issued for Thai reporting purposes are prepared in the Thai language. This English translation of the financial statements has been prepared for the convenience of readers not conversant with the Thai language.

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Thai Accounting Standards ("TAS") including related interpretations and guidelines promulgated by the Federation of Accounting Professions ("FAP") and with generally accepted accounting principles in Thailand.

The financial statements are presented in Thai Baht. They are prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with TAS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

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.

3 Significant accounting policies

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements relate to the Company and its subsidiaries and the Group's interest in associates.

Significant intra-group transaction between the Company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation.

The financial statements of Berli Jucker (Myanmar) Company Limited, a subsidiary which was registered in Union of Myanmar, are not included in the consolidated financial statements as this subsidiary operates under restrictions to transfer funds to the Company.

In the second quarter of 2005 T.C.C. Technology Company Limited ("T.C.C.T."), a subsidiary, increased its registered and paid-up shares capital in the amount of Baht 60 million. The Company has not exercised the rights to purchase the increased share capital. As a result, the Company's shareholding in T.C.C.T. has decreased from 51% to 34% and the status of T.C.C.T. has, therefore, changed from a subsidiary to an associated company. The consolidated statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2005 includes the statement of income of T.C.C.T. up to May 2005. Thereafter the investment in T.C.C.T. is accounted for using the equity method.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those companies controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of a company so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Associates

Associates are those companies in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the total recognised gains and losses of associates on an equity accounted basis, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the Group's carrying amount is reduced to nil and recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of an associate.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the purchase method. The cost of an acquisition is measured at the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition.

3.2 Foreign currencies

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the statement of income.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht using the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value in foreign currencies are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates that fair value was determined.

Foreign entities

The assets and liabilities of foreign entities are translated to Thai Baht at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

The revenues and expenses of foreign entities are translated to Thai Baht at rates approximating the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions.

3.3 Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are used to manage exposure to foreign exchange, interest rate and commodity price risks arising from operational, financing and investment activities. Derivative financial instruments are not used for trading purposes. However, derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are accounted for as trading instruments.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised initially at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are remeasured at fair value. The gain or loss on remeasurement to fair value is recognised immediately in the statement of income. However, where derivatives qualify for hedge accounting, recognition of any resultant gain or loss depends on the nature of the item being hedged (see accounting policy 3.4).

The fair value of interest rate swaps is the estimated amount that the Group would receive or pay to terminate the swap at the balance sheet date, taking into account current interest rates and the current creditworthiness of the swap counterparties.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is their quoted market price at the balance sheet date, being the present value of the quoted forward price.

3.4 Hedging

Fair value hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument hedges the changes in fair value of a recognised asset, liability or unrecognised firm commitment, any gain or loss on remeasuring the fair value or foreign currency component of the hedging instrument is recognised in the statement of income. The hedged item is also stated at fair value in respect of the risk being hedged, with any gain or loss being recognised in the statement of income.

Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in equity.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a financial asset or financial liability, the associated cumulative gains or losses that were recognised directly in equity are recognised in the statement of income in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects the statements of income.

If a hedge of a forecast transaction subsequently results in the recognition of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability, or a forecast transaction for a non-financial asset or non-financial liability becomes a firm commitment for which fair value hedge accounting is applied, the associated cumulative gains or losses that were recognised directly in equity are removed from equity and recognised in the statement of income in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects the statement of income.

For cash flow hedges other than those noted in the preceding two paragraphs, the associated cumulative gains or losses that were recognised directly in equity are removed from equity and recognised in the statement of income in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast transaction affects the statement of income.

Discontinuing hedge accounting

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument existing in equity is retained in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in the statement of income. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is recognised in the statement of income immediately.

3.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash balances, call deposits and highly liquid short-term investments. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand are a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

3.6 Trade and other accounts receivables

Trade and other accounts receivables (including balances with related parties) are stated at their invoice value less allowance for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is assessed primarily on analysis of payment histories and future expectations of customer payments. Bad debts are written off when incurred.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost and 'first-in-first-out' formula and comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. In the case of manufactured inventories and work-in-progress, cost includes an appropriate share of overheads based on normal operating capacity.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs to complete and to make the sale.

An allowance is made for all deteriorated, damaged, obsolete and slow-moving inventories.

In the first quarter of 2006, a subsidiary changed its accounting policy for moulds, which were previously recorded as expenses at the purchased date, to the inventory method under which the cost of moulds will be amortised as expenses over the production units. In addition, it changed its estimated useful life of transportation packaging, which previously was amortised as expenses over 12 - 24 months to be 36 - 60 months. The effect on this change of accounting policy and accounting estimate is not material to the financial statements for the current period. The comparative prior year and prior period financial statements have not been restated since the effect is not material.

3.8 Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments in subsidiaries and associates in the separate financial statements of the Company are accounted for using the equity method.

Investments in other equity securities

Equity securities which are not marketable are stated at cost less impairment losses.

Disposal of investments

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the statement of income.

If the Group disposes of part of its holding of a particular investment, the deemed cost of the part sold is determined using the weighted average method applied to the carrying value of the total holding of the investment.

3.9 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Buildings, land and building improvement	20-35
Machinery and equipment	5-20
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5-10
Vehicles	5-10

No depreciation is provided on land and assets under construction.

Gains or losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment are presented as other income or other expense in the statement of income at the disposal date.

*3.10 Intangible assets**Goodwill*

Goodwill in a business combination represents the excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired. Negative goodwill in a business combination represents the excess of the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired over the cost of acquisition.

Goodwill and negative goodwill are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Goodwill and negative goodwill arising on acquisition of shares in subsidiaries and associates in the Company's separate financial statements are included in investments.

The gain or loss on disposal of an entity includes the unamortised balance of goodwill relating to the entity disposed of.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets which are acquired by the Group are stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the statement of income on a straight-line basis from the date that intangible assets are available for use over the estimated useful lives of the assets, unless such lives are indefinite. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised but are systematically tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Goodwill	20
Patents and trademarks	10
Software licences	5

3.11 Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Group's assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount is estimated.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and as and when indicators of impairment are identified.

An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of income unless it reverses a previous revaluation credited to equity, in which case it is charged to equity.

Calculation of recoverable amount

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

Reversals of impairment

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. However, an impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed.

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

3.12 Interest-bearing liabilities

Interest-bearing liabilities are recognised initially at cost.

3.13 Trade and other accounts payable

Trade and other accounts payable (including balances with related parties) are stated at cost.

3.14 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Group established a provident fund under the Provident Fund Act (B.E. 2530), the assets of which are separated from the Group's assets and managed by the fund manager. Under the plan the employees must contribute to the fund at the rate of 3%-7.5% of their basic salaries, while the relevant Group companies contribute an additional such rate. Contributions to the provident fund are charged to the statement of income in the year to which they relate.

Defined benefit plan

The defined benefit retirement plan is based on the years of service and remuneration at retirement and is provided for all employees. The plan is not funded but a reserve for the liability is recorded in the financial statements. Annual pension cost is estimated by reference to expected final employee benefits, length of service and other related factors.

3.15 Provisions

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

3.16 Revenue

Revenue excludes value added taxes and is arrived at after deduction of trade discounts.

Sale of goods and services rendered

Revenue is recognised in the statement of income when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer. No revenue is recognised if there is continuing management involvement with the goods or there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the probable return of goods. Service income is recognised as services are provided.

Rental income

Rental income is recognised in the statement of income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income.

Long-term lease premiums received in advance are booked as deferred income and are dealt with under other non-current liabilities. Income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the duration of the lease. Income recognisable within one year is dealt with as part of other current liabilities.

Interest and dividend income

Interest income is recognised in the statement of income as it accrues. Dividend income is recognised in the statement of income on the date the Group's right to receive payments is established which in the case of quoted securities is usually the ex-dividend date.

3.17 Expenses

Operating leases

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the statement of income on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in the statement of income as an integral part of the total lease payments made. Contingent rentals are charged to the statement of income in the accounting period in which they are incurred.

Finance costs

Interest expenses and similar costs are charged to the statement of income in the period in which they are incurred, except to the extent that they are capitalised as being directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to be prepared for its intended use or sale.

3.18 Income tax

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

Current tax

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided, using the liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not recognised for goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

4 Related party transactions and balances

Related parties are those parties linked to the Group and the Company by common shareholders or directors. Transactions with related parties are conducted at prices based on market prices or, where no market price exists, at contractually agreed prices.

The names of related parties other than subsidiaries and associates (see note 9) with whom the Company has had transactions are as follows:

Other related parties	Relationship	Business type
Bang-Na Logistic Company Limited	Co-director	Trading of bottles
Sang Som Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Athimart Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Beer Thai (1991) Company Limited	Co-director	Beer brewery
Cosmos Brewery (Thailand) Limited	Co-director	Manufacture and brewery
Kaenkwan Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Theparunothai Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
T.C.C. Holding Company Limited	Major shareholder	Investment vehicle

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Other related parties	Relationship	Business type
Nakornchuen Company Limited	Co-director	Rental in real estate
Karnchanasingkorn Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Lakchai Liquor Trading Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Fuengfuanant Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
S.S. Karnsura Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Simathurakij Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Thanapakdi Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Nateechai Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Cosmo Liquor Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Mongkolsamai Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Sura Bangyikan Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Pisetkij Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery
Beer Thip Brewery (1991) Company Limited	Co-director	Beer brewery
Thai Beverage Public Company Limited	Co-director	Holding Company
Thai Beverage Marketing Company Limited	Co-director	Import and export spirits for trading/international marketing
Southeast Capital Company Limited	Co-director	Leasing
Asiabev Company Limited	Co-director	Spirits distillery, beer brewery and soft drink

The pricing policies for particular types of transactions are explained further below:

Sales prices are determined based on cost of the related goods and services plus margin. Purchase prices are determined based on market prices less mark up margin. The Company loans are charged at the borrowing cost and market rates. Administrative expenses are allocated to subsidiaries and associate based on the actual cost incurred.

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For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Transactions for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005 with related parties are summarised as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Revenue				
Subsidiaries				
Revenue from sale of goods	-	-	47,678	62,292
Interest income	-	-	62,668	29,371
Rental and services income	-	-	74,587	78,314
Allocation of administrative expenses (present net off selling and administrative expenses)	-	-	209,775	210,421
Associates				
Interest income	781	371	781	371
Rental and services income	3,464	3,104	1,304	1,304
Allocation of administrative expenses (present net off selling and administrative expenses)	2,457	4,038	2,457	4,038
Other related parties				
Revenue from sale of goods	1,974,876	1,905,962	1,971,303	1,888,233
Interest income	2,854	4,847	2,854	4,847
Expenses				
Subsidiaries				
Purchase of goods and services	-	-	4,474,176	4,436,479
Rental and services expense	-	-	1,376	1,695
Interest expense	-	-	11,965	5,256
Associates				
Purchase of goods and services	381,599	392,694	5,210	20,493
Interest expense	20	20	20	20

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Other related parties				
Purchase of goods and services	348,109	430,157	–	–
Interest expense	150	150	150	150

The Company paid directors' remuneration and directors' bonuses to directors for the year ended 31 December 2006 in the amount of Baht 21 million (2005: Baht 23 million).

Balances as at 31 December 2006 and 2005 with related parties are as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Trade accounts receivable				
(Form part of the trade accounts receivable in the balance sheets)				
Subsidiaries	–	–	19,037	11,263
Other related parties	554,138	275,276	554,070	273,741
Total	554,138	275,276	573,107	285,004
Short-term loans and other accounts receivable				
Short-term loans				
Subsidiaries				
Berli Jucker Cellox Limited	–	–	824,000	357,000
Thai Glass Industries Pcl.	–	–	156,000	160,000
Berli Jucker Specialties Limited	–	–	151,018	162,855
Thai Sancella Company Limited	–	–	4,476	4,476
BJC Marketing Company Limited	–	–	30,600	52,000
BJC Trading Company Limited	–	–	19,900	152,100
BJC Engineering Company Limited	–	–	147,100	158,400
Total	–	–	1,333,094	1,046,831

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Associates				
T.C.C. Technology Company Limited	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other related parties				
Pathumtani Water Company Limited	-	79,390	-	79,390
Total	15,000	94,390	1,348,094	1,141,221
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(79,390)	(4,476)	(79,390)
Total short-term loans, net	15,000	15,000	1,343,618	1,061,831
Other accounts receivable				
Subsidiaries	-	-	76,724	67,188
Associates	762	1,052	762	1,052
Other related parties	-	45,142	-	45,142
Total	762	46,194	77,486	113,382
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(45,142)	(186)	(45,142)
Total other accounts receivable, net	762	1,052	77,300	68,240
Total short-term loans and other accounts receivable, net	15,762	16,052	1,420,918	1,130,071

Movements during the years on loans to related parties are as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Short-term loans				
Subsidiaries				
At 1 January	-	-	1,046,831	1,118,107
Increase	-	-	467,000	270,000
Decrease				
- proceeds from payments of subsidiaries	-	-	(180,737)	(321,276)
- short-term loan to subsidiary which became an associate during the year	-	-	-	(20,000)
At 31 December	-	-	1,333,094	1,046,831

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Associates				
At 1 January	15,000	20,000	15,000	20,000
Decrease	-	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
At 31 December	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Other related parties				
At 1 January	79,390	79,390	79,390	79,390
Decrease	(79,390)	-	(79,390)	-
At 31 December	-	79,390	-	79,390
Total short-term loans	15,000	94,390	1,348,094	1,141,221
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	-	(79,390)	(4,476)	(79,390)
Total short-term loans , net at the end of the years	15,000	15,000	1,343,618	1,061,831
Trade accounts payable (Form part of the trade accounts payable balance in the balance sheets)				
Subsidiaries	-	-	1,123,765	819,661
Associates	88,713	69,361	-	-
Other related parties	65,904	44,823	-	-
Total	154,617	114,184	1,123,765	819,661

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Short-term loans and other accounts payable				
Short-term loans				
Subsidiaries				
Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited	-	-	274,289	230,146
Thai Flourspar & Minerals Company Limited	-	-	2,700	2,700
Berli Jucker Logistics Limited	-	-	62,900	34,000
Montana Company Limited	-	-	8,900	22,000
Rubia Industries Limited	-	-	24,000	21,300
Berli Jucker Foods Limited	-	-	61,000	16,800
Total	-	-	433,789	326,946
Associates				
BJC Marine Resources Development Company Limited	-	1,500	-	1,500
Other related parties				
J.N.P.A. Company Limited	10,533	8,335	7,500	7,500
Total short-term loans	10,533	9,835	441,289	335,946
Other accounts payable				
Subsidiaries	-	-	5,590	869
Associates	-	2	-	2
Other related parties	2,355	83	-	-
Total other accounts payable	2,355	85	5,590	871
Total short-term loans and other accounts payable	12,888	9,920	446,879	336,817

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Movements during the years on loans from related parties are as follow :

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Short-term				
Subsidiaries				
At 1 January	-	-	326,946	227,438
Increase	-	-	119,943	99,508
Decrease	-	-	(13,100)	-
At 31 December	-	-	433,789	326,946
Associates				
At 1 January	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Decrease	(1,500)	-	(1,500)	-
At 31 December	-	1,500	-	1,500
Other related parties				
At 1 January	8,335	98,335	7,500	7,500
Increase	2,198	5,000	-	-
Decrease-short-term borrowings of subsidiary which become an associate during the year	-	(95,000)	-	-
At 31 December	10,533	8,335	7,500	7,500
Total short-term loans at the end of the years	10,533	9,835	441,289	335,946

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Short-term loans to related parties are unsecured and denominated in Thai Baht. All loans carry interest rates for the year 2006 at 5.10% - 6.00% per annum (2005: 3.63% - 4.50% per annum).

Short-term loans from related parties are unsecured and denominated in Thai Baht. The loans are repayable on demand and carry interest rates for the year 2006 at 2.00% - 4.00% per annum (2005 : 1.50% - 3.00% per annum).

As at 31 December 2006 in the ordinary course of business, the Company has given guarantees of Baht 340 million (2005 : Baht 376 million) to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries and associates.

In the second quarter 2006, the Company sold its loan and related interest receivable to Pathum Thani Water Company Limited, a related Company, to a company in the amounts of Baht 79 million and Baht 48 million, respectively, totalling Baht 127 million as described in note 10.

5 Cash and cash equivalents

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Cash at bank and on hand	47,913	65,743	8,754	12,460
Call deposits with bank	197,269	109,292	157,200	65,927
Short-term deposits with financial institutions	32,057	26,272	-	-
Total	277,239	201,307	165,954	78,387

The average interest rates of deposits held at call with banks for the year 2006 at 3.50% per annum (2005 : 2.40% per annum).

6 Trade accounts receivable

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Trade accounts receivable	3,124,239	2,773,523	1,216,587	881,635
Installment receivables	89,067	68,462	26,544	29,170
Less Unearned interest on installment contracts	(3,007)	(3,084)	(2,567)	(2,655)
Total	3,210,299	2,838,901	1,240,564	908,150
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(130,793)	(130,269)	(80,260)	(82,365)
Trade accounts receivable, net	3,079,506	2,708,632	1,160,304	825,785

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries had outstanding balances of trade accounts receivable (including trade accounts receivable from related parties) aged by number of months as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Within credit terms	2,299,619	1,984,040	1,052,489	730,596
Over due:				
Less than 3 months	769,521	687,754	109,929	94,780
3 - 6 months	16,873	21,403	95	175
6 - 12 months	10,154	28,223	-	525
Over 12 months	114,132	117,481	78,051	82,074
Total	3,210,299	2,838,901	1,240,564	908,150
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(130,793)	(130,269)	(80,260)	(82,365)
Trade accounts receivable, net	3,079,506	2,708,632	1,160,304	825,785

The normal credit term granted by the Group is during 30-75 days.

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

7 Inventories

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Raw materials and packaging materials	396,239	450,559	–	–
Work in progress	181,678	152,004	–	–
Finished goods	1,218,357	1,324,177	25,739	27,036
Assemblies and spare parts	492,453	408,752	–	–
Other materials	41,383	49,939	–	–
Goods in transit	91,626	41,200	778	834
Total	2,421,736	2,426,631	26,517	27,870
Less Allowance for obsolete and slow-moving inventories	(172,393)	(139,726)	(15,991)	(17,532)
Inventories, net	2,249,343	2,286,905	10,526	10,338

8 Other current assets

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Purchase value added tax	25,053	28,498	321	152
Prepaid expenses	16,923	10,965	7,077	3,594
Farmer receivables	36,755	39,430	–	–
Advance payments	24,825	31,870	223	282
Advances to suppliers	13,139	13,273	–	–
Other receivables	75,123	58,359	48,465	47,327
Others	37,663	38,191	955	1,187
Total	229,481	220,586	57,041	52,542
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(45,574)	(45,574)	(45,574)	(45,574)
Other current assets, net	183,907	175,012	11,467	6,968

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

9 Investments accounted for using the equity method

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Net book value at 1 January	277,518	222,503	7,177,429	6,993,179
Share of profits from investments-equity method	35,199	28,329	453,144	705,776
Increased portion in subsidiaries	-	-	94	-
Transfer subsidiary to associated company	-	54,049	-	-
Dividend income	(17,599)	(28,800)	(332,244)	(525,829)
Hedging reserve	-	-	(8,237)	(3,001)
Others	-	1,437	6,389	7,304
Net book value at 31 December	295,118	277,518	7,296,575	7,177,429

Disclosed as :

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Investments accounted for using the equity method	295,118	277,518	7,372,313	7,215,497
Excess of share of losses over costs of Investments (presented under other non-current liabilities)	-	-	(75,738)	(38,068)
Total	295,118	277,518	7,296,575	7,177,429

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Investments accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2006 and 2005, and dividend income from the investments during the years ended on those dates, are as follows:

	Consolidated									
	Ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Cost method		Equity method		Dividend income	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(%)				(in thousand Baht)					
Associates										
BJC Marine Resources Development Company Limited	50.00	50.00	94,400	94,400	52,377	52,377	11,165	11,082	-	-
Berli Asiatic Soda Company Limited	50.00	50.00	40,000	40,000	24,872	24,872	33,281	28,373	17,599	28,800
Berli Dynaplast Company Limited	49.00	49.00	303,933	303,933	195,070	195,070	196,178	181,199	-	-
ADAT Sales (Thailand) Limited	48.32	48.32	3,000	3,000	1,470	1,470	659	664	-	-
T.C.C. Technology Company Limited	34.00	34.00	120,000	120,000	61,200	61,200	51,843	54,014	-	-
Pacific Leisure (Thailand) Limited	23.67	23.67	3,000	3,000	720	720	1,992	2,186	-	-
Total					335,709	335,709	295,118	277,518	17,599	28,800
Less Allowance for impairment					(49,200)	(57,700)	-	-	-	-
Total investments accounted for using the equity method in the consolidated financial statements					286,509	278,009	295,118	277,518	17,599	28,800

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Investments accounted for using the equity method in the Company's financial statements as at 31 December 2006 and 2005, and dividend income from the investments during the years ended on those dates, are as follows:

	The Company									
	Ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Cost method		Equity method		Dividend income	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(%)				(in thousand Baht)					
<i>Subsidiaries</i>										
Montana Company Limited	100.00	100.00	500	500	500	500	31,306	20,699	-	-
Berli Jucker Foods Limited	100.00	100.00	320,000	320,000	320,042	320,042	523,672	479,118	44,800	43,200
Rubia Investments Limited	100.00	100.00	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	21,906	25,599	-	-
Berli Jucker Logistics Limited	100.00	100.00	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	111,596	100,220	6,750	6,250
BJC Marketing Company Limited	100.00	100.00	100,000	100,000	102,550	102,550	4,264	2,365	-	-
BJC Trading Company Limited	100.00	100.00	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	544,977	421,692	75,000	65,400
Thai Flourspar & Minerals Company Limited	100.00	100.00	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	18,054	17,059	-	-
Rubia Industries Limited	99.70	99.70	12,000	12,000	19,256	19,256	644,322	615,790	16,142	14,946
Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited	98.58	98.57	1,170,000	1,170,000	3,503,973	3,503,879	3,441,953	3,519,846	115,332	288,329
Berli Jucker Specialties Limited	98.30	98.30	63,875	63,875	70,504	70,504	185,578	172,399	19,734	14,352
Berli Jucker Cellox Limited	92.22	92.22	500,000	500,000	637,954	637,954	1,334,868	1,355,557	36,887	64,552
Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited	99.82	99.82	586,000	586,000	200,000	200,000	208,558	202,882	-	-
Marble & Stones Company Limited	99.72	99.72	99,800	99,800	4,990	4,990	8,792	7,603	-	-
Total investments in subsidiaries					5,141,769	5,141,675	7,079,846	6,940,829	314,645	497,029

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

The Company										
	Ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Cost method		Equity method		Dividend income	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(<i>%</i>)				<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Associates										
BJC Marine Resources Development Company Limited	50.00	50.00	94,400	94,400	52,377	52,377	11,165	11,082	-	-
Berli Asiatic Soda Company Limited	50.00	50.00	40,000	40,000	24,872	24,872	33,281	28,373	17,599	28,800
Berli Dynaplast Company Limited	49.00	49.00	303,933	303,933	195,070	195,070	196,178	181,199	-	-
T.C.C. Technology Company Limited	34.00	34.00	120,000	120,000	61,200	61,200	51,843	54,014	-	-
Total					333,519	333,519	292,467	274,668	17,599	28,800
Less Allowance for impairment					(49,200)	(57,700)	-	-	-	-
Total investment in associates					284,319	275,819	292,467	274,668	17,599	28,800
Total investments accounted for using equity method in the Company's financial statements					5,426,088	5,417,494	7,372,313	7,215,497	332,244	525,829

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, the Company had an investment in a subsidiary company which had deficit in shareholders' equity. This deficit is presented under other non-current liabilities in the Company's financial statements, as follows:

	The Company									
	Ownership interest		Paid-up capital		Cost method		Equity method		Dividend income	
	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005
	(%)				(in thousand Baht)					
<i>Subsidiary</i>										
BJC Engineering Company Limited	100.00	100.00	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	(75,738)	(38,068)	-	-
Total					10,000	10,000	(75,738)	(38,068)	-	-

10 Gain on sale of investments and sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable

In the second quarter 2006, the Company and its subsidiary sold its investments in related parties, loans to related party and related interest receivable and transferred its rights and obligations relating to the Sponsors Support Agreement dated 29 June 1998, for the sum of Baht 190 million. The transaction was completed on 30 June 2006. The gain on sale of investments and sale of loans to related parties and related interest receivable, in the amount of Baht 189 million, was presented in the consolidated and the Company statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2006.

details as follows:

	Held by	Share	Price per share	
				<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
Sale of investments				
- Pathum Thani Water	Berli Jucker Public			
Company Limited	Company Limited	826,500	73.50	60,747
- Pathum Thani operations	Thai-Scandic Steel			
Company Limited	Company Limited	4,250	539.94	<u>2,295</u>
Total sale of investments				<u>63,042</u>
Sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable:				
-Loan to				79,390
-Interest receivable				<u>47,568</u>
Total sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable sold				<u>126,958</u>
Total investments, loan to related party and related interest receivable sold				<u>190,000</u>
Less Sale of investments expenses				<u>(83)</u>
Net				<u>189,917</u>
Less Book value of investments and loan to and interest receivable - related parties				<u>(425)</u>
Gain on sale investments, loan to related party and related interest receivable				<u>189,492</u>

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Book value of investments and loans to related party and related interest receivable consist of the following:

	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
investments:	
- Investments in Pathum Thani Water Company Limited	82,650
- Investments in Pathum Thani Operations Company Limited	425
Total	83,075
Less Allowance for impairment of investments	(82,650)
Investments - net	425
Loan to related party and related interest receivable	
-Loan to	79,390
-Interest receivable	47,568
Total loan to related party and related interest receivable	126,958
Less Allowance for doubtful accounts	(126,958)
Total loan to related party and related interest receivable, net	-
Total Book value of investments, loan to related party and related interest receivable, net	425

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

11 Other long-term investments

Other long-term investments at 31 December 2006 and 2005 are general investments in equity securities as follows:

	Ownership interest		Paid-up capital	Cost method			
				Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005		2006	2005	2006	2005
	(%)			(in thousand Baht)			
Siam Cement Myanmar Trading Ltd.	15.00	15.00	11,320*	837	837	837	837
J.N.P.A. Co., Ltd.	8.62	8.62	311,918	26,889	26,889	26,889	26,889
Pratum Thani Operation Co., Ltd.	-	8.20	5,000	-	425	-	-
Pratum Thani Water Co., Ltd.	0.01	7.50	1,102,000	-	82,650	-	82,650
Total				27,726	110,801	27,726	110,376
Less impairment of investments				(15,000)	(97,650)	(15,000)	(97,650)
Total other long-term investments, net				12,726	13,151	12,726	12,726

* Kyats currency

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

12 Property, plant and equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005 are summarised as follows:

	Consolidated						
	Land and land improvement	Building and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Under construction	Total
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>						
Cost							
At 1 January 2005	2,017,362	2,433,937	7,959,773	949,760	148,524	995,176	14,504,532
Additions	231	36,100	72,422	41,034	13,450	1,758,121	1,921,358
Transfers, net	25,965	265,832	1,222,328	8,306	(287)	(1,558,511)	(36,367)
Disposals	(707)	(106,482)	(40,572)	(121,455)	(22,731)	(5,782)	(297,729)
Written-off	-	(116)	(201,448)	(4,948)	(383)	(47,680)	(254,575)
At 31 December 2005	2,042,851	2,629,271	9,012,503	872,697	138,573	1,141,324	15,837,219
Additions	3,994	7,231	47,169	24,745	13,903	537,274	634,316
Transfers, net	14	115,139	981,791	14,014	-	(1,147,279)	(36,321)
Disposals	(238)	(271)	(11,873)	(15,981)	(23,260)	-	(51,623)
Written-off	(540)	-	(214,102)	(2,799)	(444)	(2)	(217,887)
At 31 December 2006	2,046,081	2,751,370	9,815,488	892,676	128,772	531,317	16,165,704

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BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Consolidated							
	Land and land improvement	Building and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Under construction	Total
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>							
<i>Accumulated depreciation</i>							
At 1 January 2005	28,408	1,210,150	4,613,820	712,466	100,465	-	6,665,309
Depreciation charge for the year	854	112,428	475,048	61,310	17,694	-	667,334
Transfers, net	-	-	(847)	647	(33)	-	(233)
Disposals	-	(14,950)	(40,555)	(42,847)	(17,182)	-	(115,534)
Written-off	-	(112)	(200,457)	(3,985)	(379)	-	(204,933)
At 31 December 2005	29,262	1,307,516	4,847,009	727,591	100,565	-	7,011,943
Depreciation charge for the year	1,520	120,763	535,831	52,164	14,746	-	725,024
Transfers, net	-	-	-	(539)	-	-	(539)
Disposals	-	(270)	(10,731)	(15,851)	(18,332)	-	(45,184)
Written-off	(539)	-	(213,678)	(2,581)	(443)	-	(217,241)
At 31 December 2006	30,243	1,428,009	5,158,431	760,784	96,536	-	7,474,003

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

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Consolidated							
	Land and land improvement	Building and building improvement	Machinery and equipment	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Under construction	Total
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>							
<i>Allowance for impairment</i>							
At 1 January 2006	101	164	-	37	-	12,480	12,782
Increase (decrease)	(101)	(164)	-	(19)	-	1,250	966
At 31 December 2006	-	-	-	18	-	13,730	13,748
<i>Net book value</i>							
At 31 December 2005	2,013,488	1,321,591	4,165,494	145,069	38,008	1,128,844	8,812,494
At 31 December 2006	2,015,838	1,323,361	4,657,057	131,874	32,236	517,587	8,677,953

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Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

As at 31 December 2006, land and land improvements on the consolidated basis include the excess of acquisition costs attributable to land value amounting to Baht 1,620 million representing the differences between the fair values of land at the dates of acquisitions of subsidiaries and the original costs of the land to the subsidiaries concerned. Taxes that might become payable on the realisation of revaluation surpluses through disposals of these assets are included under deferred income tax liabilities in the consolidated financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements
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Changes in property, plant and equipment in the Company's financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005 are summarised as follows:

The Company							
	Land and land improvement	Building	Machinery and equipment	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Under construction	Total
<i>Cost</i>							
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>							
At 1 January 2005	63,887	718,129	2,050	535,062	21,935	947	1,342,010
Additions	-	-	-	8,467	1,885	1,311	11,663
Transfers, net	-	-	-	1,907	-	(1,907)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,562)	(5,118)	-	(6,680)
Written-off	-	-	-	(233)	-	-	(233)
At 31 December 2005	63,887	718,129	2,050	543,641	18,702	351	1,346,760
Additions	103	-	-	10,003	-	4,118	14,224
Transfers, net	-	-	-	2,183	-	(2,183)	-
Disposals	-	-	-	(12,113)	(4,058)	-	(16,171)
Written-off	-	-	-	(17)	-	-	(17)
At 31 December 2006	63,990	718,129	2,050	543,697	14,644	2,286	1,344,796

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The Company							
	Land and land improvement	Building	Machinery and equipment	Furniture fixtures and office equipment	Vehicles	Under construction	Total
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>							
Accumulated depreciation							
At 1 January 2005	22,394	366,780	2,050	498,651	15,725	-	905,600
Depreciation charge for the year	7	27,440	-	15,731	3,268	-	46,446
Disposals	-	-	-	(1,488)	(4,085)	-	(5,573)
Written-off	-	-	-	(233)	-	-	(233)
At 31 December 2005	22,401	394,220	2,050	512,661	14,908	-	946,240
Depreciation charge for the year	25	27,440	-	12,592	1,492	-	41,549
Disposals	-	-	-	(12,094)	(3,740)	-	(15,834)
Written-off	-	-	-	(5)	-	-	(5)
At 31 December 2006	22,426	421,660	2,050	513,154	12,660	-	971,950
Net book value							
At 31 December 2005	41,486	323,909	-	30,980	3,794	351	400,520
At 31 December 2006	41,564	296,469	-	30,543	1,984	2,286	372,846

13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005 consisted of:

	Consolidated			
	Goodwill	Parents and Trademarks	Software Licences	Total
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Cost				
At 1 January 2005	(13,076)	13,454	175,772	176,150
Additions	-	-	18,793	18,793
Disposals	(1,437)	-	(52,215)	(53,652)
Written-off	-	(817)	(14)	(831)
At 31 December 2005	(14,513)	12,637	142,336	140,460
Additions	13	-	20,111	20,124
Disposals	-	-	(1,820)	(1,820)
At 31 December 2006	(14,500)	12,637	160,627	158,764
Accumulated amortisation				
At 1 January 2005	5,628	4,348	99,203	109,179
Amortisation charge for the year	(1,039)	1,229	21,591	21,781
Disposals	-	-	(23,835)	(23,835)
Written-off	-	-	(14)	(14)
At 31 December 2005	4,589	5,577	96,945	107,111
Amortisation charge for the year	(1,058)	1,224	17,953	18,119
Disposals	-	-	(1,820)	(1,820)
At 31 December 2006	3,531	6,801	113,078	123,410
Net book value				
At 31 December 2005	(19,102)	7,060	45,391	33,349
At 31 December 2006	(18,031)	5,836	47,549	35,354

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For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

Intangible assets in the Company's financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005 consisted of software licences:

	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>
Cost	
At 1 January 2005	71,566
Additions	13,383
At 31 December 2005	84,949
Additions	9,783
Disposals	(1,820)
At 31 December 2006	92,912
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2005	53,685
Amortisation charge for the year	8,252
At 31 December 2005	61,937
Amortisation charge for the year	9,014
Disposals	(1,820)
At 31 December 2006	69,131
Net book value	
At 31 December 2005	23,012
At 31 December 2006	23,781

14 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities determined after appropriate offsetting are included in the balance sheets as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Deferred tax assets	362,865	382,693	106,476	169,974
Deferred tax liabilities	(488,250)	(488,250)	-	-
Deferred tax, net	(125,385)	(105,557)	106,476	169,974

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Movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities, prior to offsetting of balances, during the year are as follows:

Consolidated				
	Note	At 1 January 2006	(Charge) credited to statement of income (note 25)	At 31 December 2006
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for impairment in value of investments		47,228	(27,345)	19,883
Allowance for impairment in value of property, plant and equipment		2,337	1,730	4,067
Other allowances and provisions		333,128	(44,888)	288,240
Tax value for loss carry forward		-	50,675	50,675
Total		382,693	(19,828)	362,865
Deferred tax liabilities				
Asset revaluations	12	(488,250)	-	(488,250)
Total		(488,250)	-	(488,250)
Deferred tax, net		(105,557)	(19,828)	(125,385)

The Company				
		At 1 January 2006	Charge to statement of income (note 25)	At 31 December 2006
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Deferred tax assets				
Allowance for impairment in value of investments		47,227	(27,345)	19,882
Other allowances and provisions		122,747	(36,153)	86,594
Total		169,974	(63,498)	106,476

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

The following temporary differences have not been recognised:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Tax losses	11,479	6,227	-	-
Total	11,479	6,227	-	-

15 Other non-current assets

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Deposits	9,736	18,280	586	586
Property held for sale	41,835	41,790	-	-
Refundable from liquefied natural gas pipes	36,347	11,004	-	-
Advance for purchase of machinery	28,200	-	-	-
Other	-	405	-	-
Total	116,118	71,479	586	586

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For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

16 Interest-bearing liabilities

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, the interest-bearing liabilities, which are unsecured, are as follows:

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Current					
Bank overdrafts		480	6,698	-	-
Short-term loans from financial institutions		958,500	1,065,000	-	-
Total bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial Institutions		958,980	1,071,698	-	-
Current portion of long-term loans		1,025,042	625,102	-	-
Short-term loans from related parties	4	10,533	9,835	441,289	335,946
Total current		1,994,555	1,706,635	441,289	335,946
Non-current					
Long-term loans from financial institutions, net		1,000,000	1,475,042	-	-
Total non-current		1,000,000	1,475,042	-	-
Total interest bearing liabilities		2,994,555	3,181,677	441,289	335,946

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

The period to maturity of interest-bearing liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Within one year	1,994,555	1,706,635	441,289	335,946
After one year but within five years	1,000,000	1,475,042	-	-
Total	2,994,555	3,181,677	441,289	335,946

The currency denomination of interest-bearing liabilities is as follows:

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>			
Thai Baht (THB)	2,911,222	3,031,677	441,289	335,946
Japan Yen (JPY)	83,333	150,000	-	-
Total	2,994,555	3,181,677	441,289	335,946

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Effective interest rate and repricing / maturity analysis

Consolidated					
	Effective interest rate	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturing		
			Within 1 year	In 1 to 5 years	Total
	(%)		(in million Baht)		
<i>2006</i>					
Current					
- Bank overdrafts	7.75	0.48	-	-	0.48
- Short-term loans from financial institutions	5.31	-	958.50	-	958.50
- Short-term loans from related parties	2.00	-	10.53	-	10.53
- Current portion of long-term loans	4.43	-	1,025.04	-	1,025.04
Non-current	4.72	-	-	1,000.00	1,000.00
Total		0.48	1,994.07	1,000.00	2,994.55
<i>2005</i>					
Current					
- Bank overdrafts	7.50	6.70	-	-	6.70
- Short-term loans from financial institutions	4.30	-	1,065.00	-	1,065.00
- Short-term loans from related parties	2.00	-	9.83	-	9.83
- Current portion of long-term loans	3.40	-	625.10	-	625.10
Non-current	4.13	-	-	1,475.04	1,475.04
Total		6.70	1,699.93	1,475.04	3,181.67

BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

	Consolidated		
	Effective interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturing within 1 year	Total
	(%)	(in million Baht)	
2006			
Current			
- Short-term loans from related parties	3.39	441.29	441.29
Total		441.29	441.29
2005			
Current			
- Short-term loans from related parties	2.68	335.95	335.95
Total		335.95	335.95

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, long-term loans are detailed below:

1. In June 2003, the Company entered into a Baht loan agreement with a financial institution for Baht 650 million, repayable within 2 years. The first installment of Baht 200 million is repayable in December 2004 and paid the final installment of Baht 450 million is repayable in June 2005. Interest on the loan is at 2.75% per annum, payable semi-annually.
2. Long-term loans of Thai Glass Public Company Limited, a subsidiary company, consisted of loans with financial institutions, as detailed below:

The first loan is a Baht loan of Baht 1,000 million with outstanding balances as at 31 December 2006 of Baht 417 million (2005: Baht 750 million). The loan is repayable in twelve equal quarterly installments from May 2005 to February 2008, with fixed interest at 3.24% per annum, payable quarterly.

The second loan of Yen 539 million is repayable in twelve equal quarterly installments from May 2005 to February 2008, with interest at LIBOR plus 0.15% per annum, payable quarterly. The said subsidiary has entered into a cross currency swap agreement to hedge its foreign currency exposure by exchanging the principal of Yen 539 million with Baht 200 million by paying Thai Baht principal and receiving Yen currencies according to the term of loan repayments and exchanging the interest by paying floating interest rate at Thai Baht floating rate plus 0.58% per annum and receiving Yen floating rate plus 0.15% per annum, payable quarterly. The interest is calculated based on notional amounts as specified in the schedule of the agreement, which will be gradually reduced according to the term of loan repayments. As at 31 December 2006 the outstanding loan amounted to Baht 83 million (2005: Baht 150 million).

In addition, the subsidiary has entered into interest rate swap agreement with another financial institution. The subsidiary pays fixed interest at 3.23% per annum and receives Thai Baht floating rate plus 0.58% per annum, payable quarterly. The interest is calculated based on notional amounts as specified in the schedule of the agreement, which will be gradually reduced according to the term of loan repayments.

The third loan is a Baht loan of Baht 300 million with 2 year term, started in December 2005 and repayable by December 2007. Interest is payable at fixed rate at 6.00% per annum, payable semi-annually.

The fourth loan is a Baht loan of Baht 300 million with 3 year term, started in the first quarter of 2006. This loan is repayable in four equal quarterly installments of Baht 75 million, commencing from June 2008 to March 2009. Interest is payable at fixed rate at 5.98% per annum, payable on a quarterly basis.

3. Long-term loans of Berli Jucker Cellox Limited, a subsidiary company, consisted of loans with financial institutions, as detailed below :

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Notes to the financial statements

For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

The first loan is a Baht loan with outstanding balances as at 31 December 2006 of Baht 675 million (2005: Baht 900 million). This loan is repayable in sixteen equal quarterly installments of Baht 56 million from March 2006 to December 2009. Interest is payable at fixed rates as follows:

Period	Interest rate per annum(%)
July 2004 to March 2006	3.70
April 2006 to March 2008	3.85
April 2008 to December 2009	4.15

The second loan is a Baht loan of Baht 300 million with 3 year term, started in the second quarter of 2006. As at 31 December 2006, outstanding Baht 250 million. This loan is repayable in twelve equal quarterly installments of Baht 25 million, commencing from July 2006 to April 2009. Interest is payable on a monthly basis at rate as follow:

- 1st year fixed rate at 5.75% per annum
- 2nd year fixed rate at 5.88% per annum
- 3rd year fixed rate at 5.95% per annum

Under these loan agreements, the subsidiaries are required to comply with conditions and restrictions stipulated in the loan agreements such as negative pledge of assets, maintenance of financial ratio, etc.

17 Trade accounts payable

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Trade accounts payable to related parties	4	154,617	114,184	1,123,765	819,661
Trade accounts payable to other parties		1,306,882	1,245,454	9,727	7,154
Total		1,461,499	1,359,638	1,133,492	826,815

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18 Other current liabilities

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Payables from asset purchases	48,662	134,830	331	–
Deferred income	60,663	36,166	9,767	8,929
Withholding tax payable	44,450	48,896	13,637	16,725
Advances from trade principals	12,193	37,408	–	–
Other payable	62,578	83,987	11,299	12,722
Others	42,850	77,867	11,098	11,512
Total	271,396	419,154	46,132	49,888

19 Other non-current liabilities

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Long-term leased income		82,331	87,240	82,332	87,240
Excess of share of losses over costs of investments	9	–	–	75,738	38,068
Other liabilities		9,345	9,483	6,082	5,933
Total		91,676	96,723	164,152	131,241

20 Reserves

Share premium

Section 51 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535, requires companies to set aside share subscription monies received in excess of the par value of the shares issued to a reserve account ("share premium"). Share premium is not available for dividend distribution.

Donated Surplus

The donated surplus of Baht 37 million resulted from profits made by a director of the Company in 1994 on the sale of 397,104 rights issue shares not subscribed for by the shareholders and resold to the public on the Stock Exchange of Thailand.

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments.

Legal reserve

Section 116 of the Public Companies Act B.E. 2535 requires that a company shall allocate not less than 5% of its annual net profit, less any accumulated losses brought forward, to a reserve account "legal reserve", until this account reaches an amount not less than 10% of the registered authorised capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

Under the provisions of the Civil and Commercial Code of Thailand, subsidiaries are required to set aside as a statutory reserve at least 5% of their net income each time a dividend is declared until the reserve reaches 10% of registered share capital. The legal reserve is not available for dividend distribution.

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, legal reserve as presented in the consolidated financial statements includes the Group's share of the legal reserve of the subsidiaries of Baht 89 million.

Reserve for business expansion

The reserve for business expansion represents internal reserve for business expansion of the Group in future.

21 Company shares held by a subsidiary

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, a subsidiary held 1,828,200 shares of par value Baht 10 each in the Company at cost of Baht 40 million. These shares have been treated as reduction of the share capital in accordance with the treatment for treasury stock.

The Executive Board Meeting held on 23 December 2004 passed a resolution approving to sell the 1,828,200 company shares, held by a subsidiary to third parties within 5 years.

22 Segment information

Segment information is presented in respect of the Group's business segments. The business segment is based on the Group's management and internal reporting structure.

Segment results, assets and liabilities include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis.

The Group comprises the following six core business segments. Non-core business are classified as "others".

- Packaging
- Consumer products
- Sale of technical and industrial products
- Construction and engineering
- Distribution service and warehousing
- Technology and information
- Others

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Business segment results for the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

2006										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial Products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehouseing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Revenues										
Sales and services	5,085.2	5,952.5	3,566.6	559.4	296.7	-	-	15,460.4	(287.8)	15,172.6
Other income	29.7	39.1	35.1	32.0	19.3	-	759.1	914.3	(748.4)	165.9
Gain on sale of investments and sale of loan to related party and related interest receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-	189.5	189.5	-	189.5
Share of profits (loss) from investment-equity method	16.2	-	22.5	-	-	(2.2)	(0.1)	36.4	(1.2)	35.2
Total revenues	5,131.1	5,991.6	3,624.2	591.4	316.0	(2.2)	948.5	16,600.6	(1,037.4)	15,563.2
Expenses										
Cost of sales and services	4,191.5	4,281.6	2,402.2	467.8	-	-	-	11,343.1	1.7	11,344.8
Selling and administrative expenses	391.5	1,473.4	818.1	135.5	299.1	-	348.2	3,465.8	(614.6)	2,851.2
Total expenses	4,583.0	5,755.0	3,220.3	603.3	299.1	-	348.2	14,808.9	(612.9)	14,196.0
Profit (loss) before interest and income tax expenses	548.1	236.6	403.9	(11.9)	16.9	(2.2)	600.3	1,791.7	(424.5)	1,367.2
Interest expense	98.4	85.4	21.4	9.6	-	-	13.9	228.7	(74.7)	154.0
Income tax expense	130.1	7.7	110.4	4.9	5.2	-	84.7	343.0	-	343.0
Profit (loss) after tax	319.6	143.5	272.1	(26.4)	11.7	(2.2)	501.7	1,220.0	(349.8)	870.2
Net (profit) loss of minority interest	(0.7)	(1.5)	(0.6)	-	-	-	0.1	(2.7)	-	(2.7)
Net profit (loss)	318.9	142.0	271.5	(26.4)	11.7	(2.2)	501.8	1,217.3	(349.8)	867.5

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2005										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehousing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Revenues										
Sales and services	4,982.9	5,521.2	3,490.8	892.1	3.5	42.1	-	14,932.6	-	14,932.6
Other income	18.2	34.4	39.8	41.5	22.4	0.2	703.4	859.9	(659.2)	200.7
Share of profits (loss) from investment-equity method	5.0	-	25.5	-	-	(2.4)	0.5	28.6	(0.3)	28.3
Total revenues	5,006.1	5,555.6	3,556.1	933.6	25.9	39.9	703.9	15,821.1	(659.5)	15,161.6
Expenses										
Cost of sales and services	3,929.7	3,876.2	2,460.8	744.8	-	44.1	1.4	11,057.0	(0.5)	11,056.5
Selling and administrative expenses	295.6	1,364.9	748.3	135.0	6.9	2.6	135.3	2,688.6	(80.1)	2,608.5
Total expenses	4,225.3	5,241.1	3,209.1	879.8	6.9	46.7	136.7	13,745.6	(80.6)	13,665.0
Profit (loss) before interest and income tax expenses	780.8	314.5	347.0	53.8	19.0	(6.8)	567.2	2,075.5	(578.9)	1,496.6
Interest expense	56.8	35.4	20.4	6.8	-	2.2	13.7	135.3	(34.8)	100.5
Income tax expense	209.2	83.7	91.3	14.2	5.7	(3.1)	(7.6)	393.4	37.7	431.1
Profit (loss) after tax	514.8	195.4	235.3	32.8	13.3	(5.9)	561.1	1,546.8	(581.8)	965.0
Net (profit) loss of minority interest	(3.6)	(6.4)	(0.7)	-	-	1.7	-	(9.0)	-	(9.0)
Net profit (loss)	511.2	189.0	234.6	32.8	13.3	(4.2)	561.1	1,537.8	(581.8)	956.0

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Business segment financial position at 31 December 2006 and 2005

2006										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehousing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	7.5	19.3	34.3	10.4	1.3	-	204.4	277.2	-	277.2
Trade accounts receivable	1,162.9	1,036.7	815.7	84.3	61.3	-	(0.2)	3,160.7	(81.2)	3,079.5
Short-term loans and advances to related parties	-	94.2	12.4	280.0	63.1	-	1,387.3	1,837.0	(1,821.2)	15.8
Inventories	780.1	484.4	758.7	225.1	-	-	-	2,248.3	1.1	2,249.4
Other current assets	11.0	95.1	35.8	27.3	2.7	-	12.0	183.9	-	183.9
Total current assets	1,961.5	1,729.7	1,656.9	627.1	128.4	-	1,603.5	7,707.1	(1,901.3)	5,805.8
Non-current assets										
Investments accounted for using the equity method	196.2	24.0	34.8	-	-	51.8	5,473.1	5,779.9	(5,484.8)	295.1
Other long-term investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	12.7	-	12.7
Property, plant and equipment	3,606.5	2,884.7	33.3	124.3	38.6	-	371.8	7,059.2	1,618.8	8,678.0
Intangible assets	2.2	15.0	6.2	5.4	0.8	-	23.8	53.4	(18.0)	35.4
Deferred tax assets	107.7	90.7	33.4	10.6	2.8	-	117.3	362.5	0.4	362.9
Other non-current assets	42.2	30.2	1.3	0.1	-	-	34.3	108.1	7.9	116.0
Total non-current assets	3,954.8	3,044.6	109.0	140.4	42.2	51.8	6,033.0	13,375.8	(3,875.7)	9,500.1
Total assets	5,916.3	4,774.3	1,765.9	767.5	170.6	51.8	7,636.5	21,082.9	(5,777.0)	15,305.9

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Notes to the financial statements
For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

2006										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehouseing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Current liabilities										
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	892.5	66.0	0.5	-	-	-	-	959.0	-	959.0
Trade accounts payable	539.2	466.1	438.1	32.6	10.6	-	-	1,486.6	(25.1)	1,461.5
Current portion of long-term loans	700.0	325.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,025.0	-	1,025.0
Short-term loans from related parties	178.4	915.4	169.9	151.8	10.9	-	504.9	1,931.3	(1,918.4)	12.9
Other current liabilities	204.2	362.4	332.2	37.7	30.5	-	198.6	1,165.6	15.2	1,180.8
Total current liabilities	2,514.3	2,134.9	940.7	222.1	52.0	-	703.5	6,567.5	(1,928.3)	4,639.2
Non-current liabilities										
Long-term loans from financial institutions	400.0	600.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,000.0	-	1,000.0
Provisions for staff retirement benefits	96.2	77.6	18.1	6.8	7.0	-	101.5	307.2	-	307.2
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488.3	488.3
Other non-current liabilities	-	1.2	1.7	0.3	-	-	88.5	91.7	-	91.7
Total non-current liabilities	496.2	678.8	19.8	7.1	7.0	-	190.0	1,398.9	488.3	1,887.2
Total liabilities	3,010.5	2,813.7	960.5	229.2	59.0	-	893.5	7,966.4	(1,440.0)	6,526.4
Capital expenditure	378.5	224.6	13.6	5.9	7.6	-	24.2	654.4	-	654.4
Depreciation	415.5	224.2	10.5	20.5	12.8	-	41.5	725.0	-	725.0
Amortisation	2.1	4.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	-	9.0	19.2	-	19.2
Gain on disposal of assets	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.1	-	-	0.9	4.1	-	4.1

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For the years ended 31 December 2006 and 2005

2005										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehouseing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Current assets										
Cash and cash equivalents	3.6	17.7	48.4	18.9	1.6	-	111.1	201.3	-	201.3
Trade accounts receivable	820.6	930.7	753.9	193.1	68.2	-	9.9	2,776.4	(67.8)	2,708.6
Short-term loans and advances to related parties	-	49.4	45.3	231.0	34.2	-	1,220.4	1,580.3	(1,564.2)	16.1
Inventories	788.3	547.7	700.5	252.2	-	-	(0.1)	2,288.6	(1.7)	2,286.9
Other current assets	15.4	94.5	31.7	21.6	4.2	-	7.6	175.0	-	175.0
Total current assets	1,627.9	1,640.0	1,579.8	716.8	108.2	-	1,348.9	7,021.6	(1,633.7)	5,387.9
Non-current assets										
Investments accounted for using the equity method	181.2	24.0	29.9	1.8	-	54.0	5,452.6	5,743.5	(5,466.0)	277.5
Other long-term investments	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	12.7	13.2	-	13.2
Property, plant and equipment	3,674.6	2,898.1	34.2	143.4	45.1	-	398.8	7,194.2	1,618.3	8,812.5
Intangible assets	4.4	12.8	7.0	3.1	1.5	-	23.2	52.0	(18.7)	33.3
Deferred tax assets	127.6	37.9	24.6	9.0	2.4	-	180.8	382.3	0.4	382.7
Other non-current assets	17.7	9.3	1.5	0.7	-	-	34.4	63.6	7.9	71.5
Total non-current assets	4,005.5	2,982.1	97.2	158.5	49.0	54.0	6,102.5	13,448.8	(3,858.1)	9,590.7
Total assets	5,633.4	4,622.1	1,677.0	875.3	157.2	54.0	7,451.4	20,470.4	(5,491.8)	14,978.6

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2005										
	Packaging	Consumer Products	Sale of technical and industrial products	Construction and engineering	Distribution service and warehouseing	Technology and information	Others	Total	Eliminations	Total
<i>(in million Baht)</i>										
Current liabilities										
Bank overdrafts and short-term loans from financial institutions	559.0	511.3	1.3	-	-	-	0.1	1,071.7	-	1,071.7
Trade accounts payable	470.4	407.4	453.8	73.4	0.2	-	-	1,405.2	(45.6)	1,359.6
Current portion of long-term loans	400.0	225.0	-	0.1	-	-	-	625.1	-	625.1
Short-term loans from related parties	174.4	457.2	307.3	160.6	12.2	-	391.8	1,503.5	(1,493.6)	9.9
Other current liabilities	205.6	353.9	249.2	69.9	38.5	-	173.1	1,090.2	(2.6)	1,087.6
Total current liabilities	1,809.4	1,954.8	1,011.6	304.0	50.9	-	565.0	5,695.7	(1,541.8)	4,153.9
Non-current liabilities										
Long-term loans from financial institutions	800.0	675.0	-	-	-	-	-	1,475.0	-	1,475.0
Provisions for staff retirement benefits	93.5	71.6	13.7	6.7	6.1	-	100.7	292.3	-	292.3
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	488.3	488.3
Other non-current liabilities	-	0.9	2.4	0.2	-	-	93.2	96.7	-	96.7
Total non-current liabilities	893.5	747.5	16.1	6.9	6.1	-	193.9	1,864.0	488.3	2,352.3
Total liabilities	2,702.9	2,702.3	1,027.7	310.9	57.0	-	758.9	7,559.7	(1,053.5)	6,506.2
Capital expenditure	643.8	1,235.3	16.9	8.4	3.0	6.6	11.7	1,925.7	-	1,925.7
Depreciation	385.5	181.7	9.7	20.2	12.2	11.5	46.5	667.3	-	667.3
Amortisation	2.4	4.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	4.1	8.3	22.8	-	22.8
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	16.0	1.0	(0.4)	0.5	0.2	-	0.7	18.0	-	18.0

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23 Other income

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>				
Interest income	11,424	9,585	65,580	31,967
Dividend income	–	3,825	–	–
Gain on sales of assets	4,146	18,022	889	720
Rental and service income	49,219	41,943	333,699	341,250
Sale scrap	29,780	31,171	6,700	–
Commission income	39,814	31,969	22,402	3,591
Others	31,531	64,195	3,088	19,426
Total other income	165,914	200,710	432,358	396,954

24 Interest expense

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Interest paid and payable to:					
- related parties	4	170	170	12,135	5,426
- financial institutions		137,096	98,090	11	5,804
- cash discount		21,175	23,381	7,298	7,601
Total finance costs		158,441	121,641	19,444	18,831
Finance costs capitalized	12	(4,485)	(21,185)	–	–
Total interest expense		153,956	100,456	19,444	18,831

The finance costs have been capitalised at a rate of 3.85% to 5.50% (2005: 3.23% to 3.70%) for assets underconstruction.

25 Income tax

	Note	Consolidated		The Company	
		2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>					
Current tax expense					
Current year		315,634	406,501	121,441	103,478
Adjustment from prior years		7,590	2,388	(28)	22
Total		323,224	408,889	121,413	103,500
Deferred tax expense	14				
Movements in temporary differences		19,828	22,202	63,498	40,219
Total		19,828	22,202	63,498	40,219
Total income tax		343,052	431,091	184,911	143,719

26 Earnings per share*Basic earnings per share*

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2006 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of Baht 868 million (2005: Baht 956 million) and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year ended 31 December 2006 and of 156,984,300 shares (2005: 156,984,300 shares), calculated as follows:

Weighted average number of ordinary shares

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
<i>(Share)</i>				
Issued ordinary shares at 31 December	158,812,500	158,812,500	158,812,500	158,812,500
Less Company shares held by a subsidiary	(1,828,200)	(1,828,200)	(1,828,200)	(1,828,200)
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	156,984,300	156,984,300	156,984,300	156,984,300

27 Promotional privileges

By virtue of the provisions of the Industrial Investment Promotion Act of B.E. 2520, Berli Jucker Cellox Company Limited, a subsidiary, has been granted privileges by the Board of Investment for paper manufacturing activities by: No. 1541 (2) / 2547 dated 6 July 2004 for sanitary papers manufacturing and No. 1875 (2) / 2547 dated 19 October 2004 for paper pulp manufacturing. The major privileges granted to the subsidiary are as follows:

- (a) exemption from payment of import duty on machinery approved by the Board;
- (b) exemption from corporate income tax for the profit earned under promotional privileges at not over 100% of investment exclude land and capital fund for a period of 8 years from the date operating income is first derived. The exemption of corporate income tax must not exceed Baht 1,207 million for the promotional privileges No. 1541 (2) / 2547 and not exceed Baht 471 million for the promotional privileges No. 1875 (2) / 2547. Thus, this will be varied by the investment excluding actual cost of land and capital fund at the first operation date under promotional privileges project.
- (c) a 50% reduction in the normal income tax rate on the net profit derived from certain operations for a period of five years, commencing from the expiry date in (b) above; and
- (d) double deduction of transportation expenses, electricity expenses and water expenses for a period of ten years from the date on which the income is first derived from such operations

As a promoted company, the subsidiary must comply with certain conditions and restrictions provided for in the promotional certificates.

28 Dividends

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 28 March 2006 passed a resolution approving a total dividend payment in respect of the results of the operations in 2005 of Baht 3.50 per share on 158,812,500 shares, totalling Baht 556 million. The Company paid an interim dividend of Baht 1.50 per share, totalling Baht 238 million in September 2005. The remaining dividend of Baht 2.00 per share, totalling Baht 318 million, was paid on 18 April 2006

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on 11 August 2006 passed a resolution approving interim dividend payment for the year 2006 of Baht 1.50 per share on 158,812,500 shares, totalling Baht 238 million, which was paid on 8 September 2006.

Part of the total year-ended dividend payments in respect of the fiscal year 2005 and interim dividend payment in respect of the fiscal year 2006, amounting to Baht 4 million and Baht 3 million, respectively was paid to a subsidiary that is one of the Company's shareholders.

The Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 25 March 2005 passed a resolution approving a total dividend payment in respect of the results of the operations in 2004 of Baht 4.00 per share on 158,812,500 shares, totalling Baht 635 million. The Company paid an interim dividend of Baht 1.50 per share, totalling Baht 238 million in September 2004. The remaining dividend of Baht 2.50 per share, totalling Baht 397 million, was paid on 12 April 2005.

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on 10 August 2005 passed a resolution approving interim dividend payment for the year 2005 of Baht 1.50 per share on 158,812,500 shares, totalling Baht 238 million, which was paid on 6 September 2005.

Part of the total dividend payments in respect of the fiscal year 2004 and interim dividend payment in respect of the fiscal year for the year 2005, amounting to Baht 5 million and Baht 3 million, respectively, was paid to a subsidiary that is one of the Company's shareholders.

29 Financial instruments

Financial risk management policies

The Group is exposed to normal business risks from changes in market interest rates and currency exchange rates and from non-performance of contractual obligations by counterparties. The Group does not issue derivative financial instruments for speculative or trading purposes.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future movements in market interest rates will affect the results of the Group's operations and its cash flows because loan interest rates are mainly fixed. The Group is primarily exposed to interest rate risk from its borrowings (note 16). The Group mitigates this risk by ensuring that the majority of its borrowings are at fixed interest rates and uses derivative financial instruments, which are mainly interest rate SWAPs, to manage exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on specific borrowings.

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Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk relating to purchases and sales which are denominated in foreign currencies. The Group primarily utilises forward exchange contracts with maturities of less than one year to hedge such financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The forward exchange contracts entered into at the balance sheet date also relate to anticipated purchases and sales, denominated in foreign currencies, for the subsequent period.

In order to manage the risks arising from fluctuations in currency exchange rates and interest rates, the Group makes use of the following derivative financial instruments:

Forward foreign exchange contracts

At 31 December 2006 the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts are summarised as follows:

Currency	Consolidated				The Company			
	Amount	Average contract rate	Contract	Fair value	Amount	Average contract rate	Contract	Fair value
<i>(in thousand Baht)</i>								
Forward contracts bought								
USD	13,980	36.39	508,780	503,960	190	36.63	6,960	6,860
JPY	176,699	0.32	56,893	54,016	-	-	-	-
GBP	1,271	70.21	89,238	89,952	-	-	-	-
AUD	89	27.81	2,475	2,522	-	-	-	-
EUR	4,547	47.52	216,047	216,016	-	-	-	-
SGD	193	23.55	4,545	4,541	-	-	-	-
CHF	17	30.41	517	509	-	-	-	-
Total			878,495	871,516			6,960	6,860
Forward contracts sold								
USD	508	36.50	(18,542)	(18,278)				
EUR	19	48.95	(930)	(916)				
Total			(19,472)	(19,194)				

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At 31 December 2005 the outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts are summarised as follows:

Currency	Consolidated				The Company			
	Amount	Average contract rate	Contract	Fair value	Amount	Average contract rate	Contract	Fair value
<i>(in Thousand Baht)</i>								
Forward contracts bought								
USD	10,484	41.06	430,483	430,893	276	41.01	11,320	11,329
JPY	257,641	0.36	93,863	90,849	-	-	-	-
GBP	321	71.68	23,009	22,860	-	-	-	-
AUD	61	30.05	1,833	1,825	-	-	-	-
CAD	32	35.56	1,138	1,117	-	-	-	-
EUR	1,702	49.61	84,431	83,104	-	-	-	-
SGD	73	24.47	1,786	1,788	29	24.17	701	701
CHF	27	31.81	859	849	-	-	-	-
Total			637,402	633,285			12,021	12,030

The fair values of forward foreign exchange contracts have been calculated using market rates quoted by the Group's bankers to terminate the contracts at the balance sheet date.

Options and swap agreements

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, a subsidiary had call option agreements, comprising of a series of monthly settlements, to fix the price of one raw material. The difference on revaluation of the notional amount of the call option to fair value at the end of each year as unrealised gain (loss), is recorded as a hedging reserve in shareholder's equity in the balance sheet.

Cross currency swap and interest rate swap contracts

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, a subsidiary had outstanding cross currency swap and interest rate swap contracts to hedge the foreign currency loan.(see note 16) The cross currency swap and interest rate swap contracts are based on a notional amount of Baht 200 million as detailed below:

1. A subsidiary paid Thai Baht fixed deposit interest rate plus 0.58% per annum and received floating rate interest at Yen floating rate plus 0.15% per annum.
2. A subsidiary paid Thai Baht fixed interest rate at 3.23% per annum and received Thai Baht fixed deposit interest rate plus 0.58% per annum.

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, the unrealised gain (loss) on revaluation of the above contracts to fair value, is recorded as hedging reserve in shareholder's equity in the balance sheet.

The above contracts will expire in February 2008.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential financial loss resulting from the failure of a customer or a counterparty to settle its financial and contractual obligations to the Group as and when they fall due.

The Group has no significant concentrations of credit risk. Derivative instruments are entered into and cash is placed with substantial financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors its liquidity risk and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

Fair values

The fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. In determining the fair value of its financial assets and liabilities, the Group takes into account its current circumstances and the costs that would be incurred to exchange or settle the underlying financial instrument.

Most of the carrying amounts of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to their fair values in the balance sheet. Information on the fair values of forward foreign exchange contracts are disclosed as above.

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30 Commitments

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Capital commitments				
Contracted but not provided for	585	318	-	-
Authorised but not contracted for	816	2,404	-	-
Total	1,401	2,722	-	-

	Consolidated		The Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	<i>(in million Baht)</i>			
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments				
Within one year	70	28	10	11
After one year but within five years	95	55	15	20
Total	165	83	25	31

As at 31 December 2006, the Group has commitments from purchasing of goods under letter of credit agreements of Baht 143 million.

31 Contingent liabilities

As at 31 December 2006 and 2005, the Group had contingent liabilities as follows:

The Group had contingent liabilities in respect of bank and other guarantees and other matters arising in the ordinary course of business amounting to Baht 289 million and (2005: Baht 213 million).

In the ordinary course of business, the Company had given guarantees of Baht 340 million and (2005: Baht 376 million) to third parties on behalf of subsidiaries and associates.

32 Events after the balance sheet date

The Board of Directors' Meeting held on 22 February 2007 proposed a resolution approving a dividend payment in respect of the results of the operations in 2006 of Baht 3.00 per share on 158,812,500 shares, totalling Baht 476 million. The Company paid an interim dividend of Baht 1.50 per share, totalling Baht 238 million in September 2006. The remaining year-end dividend of Baht 1.50 per share, amounted to Baht 238 million.

However, this resolution must get approval from the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

33 Other events

On 30 August 2006, the plant of Berli Jucker Cellox Company Limited (a subsidiary) at Prachinburi Province was damaged by fire. The primary losses from the fire were inventories such as Jumbo Rolls, Donut Rolls and a part of warehouse, with a carrying value totalling Baht 64 million, which was fully covered by insurance. As at 31 December 2006, the Company has the first claim from insurance company for the damage inventories in the amount of Baht 31 million.

The remaining amount is an expectation of a full recovery. The Company, therefore, has not yet recorded any losses from the event in the consolidated and the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

34 New and revised accounting standards not yet adopted

On 11 October 2006, the Federation of Accounting Professions (FAP) announced that the Thai Accounting Standard No. 44 (TAS No. 44) "Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries" is to be revised. FAP announcement No. 26/2006 requires a parent company which has investments in a subsidiary company, an entity under joint control, or an associate company, which is not classified as a "held for sale" investment, to record such investment in accordance with either the cost method or with the recognition and measurement basis for financial instruments (when an announcement is made), instead of the equity method currently used. This revision to TAS No. 44 is applicable to financial statements covering periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007, with early adoption encouraged.

The Company proposes to adopt the change in accounting treatment for its investments in subsidiary companies and associate companies with effect from 1 January 2007. The consolidated financial statements of the Group will not be affected by the change.

35 Reclassification of accounts

Certain accounts in the 2005 financial statements have been reclassified to conform with the presentation in the 2006 financial statements.

THE 15 PRINCIPLES OF GOOD CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

1. Corporate Governance Policy

The Board of Directors has adopted a good corporate governance policy consistent with the 'Best Practices for Directors of Listed Companies' by complying with the rules and regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Stock Exchange of Thailand (SET) and strictly adhering to the Public Limited Company Act. The Company realizes the importance of transparent governance, which is to manage effectively, increase the competitiveness of the business to sustain continuous growth, and create confidence among shareholders and investors. Concerned parties can always check the Company's performance at shareholders' meetings and through news regularly released to the SET. The President, the Chief Financial Officer, and/or the Company Secretary may also be contacted to answer any questions that may arise.

2. Shareholders' Rights

The Company always respects the shareholders' right to voice their opinions and to exercise their voting powers through shareholders' meetings. According to the Company's Articles of Association, article 36, it is stated that "In every meeting of shareholders, each shareholder shall have one vote for each one share held. A shareholder who has a special interest in a resolution cannot vote on such resolution, except for the election of Directors. A resolution of any meeting of shareholders shall be passed by a majority vote of all the shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote. Except in the following cases, a resolution of not less than three-fourths of the votes of the shareholders attending the meeting and having the right to vote is required; a) selling or transferring the Company's business, whether in whole or in substantial

part to another person; b) purchasing or accepting transfer of business of another public or private company; c) making, amending or terminating any agreement concerning any lease of the business whether in whole or in substantial part of the Company's business, assigning any person to manage the Company's business, or merging with another person for the purpose of profit and loss sharing."

3. Rights of Stakeholders

The Company recognizes the importance of all groups of stakeholders by following the law and other related regulations to ensure that their rights are well protected. For shareholders, the Company at all times conducts its business in such a way as to maximize its profits and thus build long-term shareholder wealth. The Company is honest and sincere with its trade partners, allies, and customers, and honors its debtors. The Company ensures that employees have their rights and welfare as stated by law, have a good working environment, and are provided with orientation programs and training schemes. The Company deals ethically with its competitors by exchanging information and extending whatever help it can offer. The Company continues to play an active role in the community by setting up the Berli Jucker Foundation in support of education, as well as assisting schools in remote locations every year. Additionally, the Company contributes support to government agencies and private organizations that dedicate themselves to the community, when the need arises.

4. Shareholders' Meeting

In 2006, the Company held its Annual General Meeting No. 14 on Monday, 28th March to consider operational results for the year ended 31st December, 2005. The meeting was held at the Company's premises, which are conveniently reached and comfortably accommodated all its shareholders. Notice of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders together with supporting documents and a form for proxy representation, was sent to the shareholders 7 days in advance of the meeting. Each agenda included the directors' opinions, Minutes of the meeting is properly recorded. The Company also published the notices in the daily Thai and English newspapers not less than 3 days before the actual meeting date. In the meeting, the 12 Directors were present. During the meeting, shareholders were allowed to ask any questions to their satisfaction. As for the financial report, the auditors and high-ranking executives who are overlooking accounting and financial matters were also present in the meeting to answer any questions regarding the Company's finances. For urgent matters that affect the interests of shareholders or relate to government rules or conditions that require approval from shareholders, the Company will call for an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders.

5. Leadership and Vision

The Board of Directors has approved the Company's vision, mission, strategy, targets, business plans, and budget, including the supervision of management to ensure compliance with the business plan. In order to strengthen the Company's business and to add value for shareholders, the Company's Directors must be equipped with knowledge, ability, and high potential, and having attended courses offered at the Institution of Directors.

6. Conflict of Interests

The Company has a strict policy of disclosing any information to the SET. In compliance with section 59 of the Securities and Stock Exchange Act of 1992 regarding trading of Company shares by its directors or executives, the relevant agency must be informed, and a copy of the information must be made available by the Company. The Company has established a policy forbidding directors and management from using the Company's information for personal benefits. In addition, a Directors' Manual and a Code of Conduct have been distributed to ensure better understanding and to serve as guidelines. For any conflict of interest that may arise in the future, the Company intends to act clearly and fairly concerning prices and conditions with partners. The Company also follows the rules for penalties as set by the SET and the SEC.

7. Business Ethics

The Board of Directors

The Company has clear regulations concerning the duty of the Board of Directors, the Executive Board, the Audit Committee, and the Remuneration Committee. The Company encourages its directors to attend training courses organized by the Institute of Directors. Additionally, all Directors are furnished with the Directors' Manual and the Code of Conduct as guidelines in management, financial affairs, disclosure of information, related transactions, shareholding and shares trading by directors and executives, changes in shareholding structure and control, auditing and internal controls, and maintaining the status of a listed company.

Employees

The Company provides each employee a handbook as a reference for its employees in following the Company's rules and regulations. The contents of this handbook mention work regulations, remuneration, discipline and punishment, as well as matters of confidentiality, and etc. An employee signs to receive this handbook on the first day of joining the Company.

8. Balance of Power for Non-Executive Directors

There are 15 persons on the Company's Board of Directors, namely 2 directors from management, 4 directors not from management, 6 directors from major shareholders, and 3 Audit Committee members who represent 20% of the whole Board of Directors.

9. Aggregation or Segregation of Positions

The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President are not the same person. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is from the group that represents major shareholders, and also acts as the Chairman of the Executive Board. The Company has 3 Independent Directors who are members of the Audit Committee, and whose duty is to audit all corporate operations, both external and internal.

10. Remuneration for Directors and Management

Remuneration is determined by the Company's operational results based on growth of income, business potential both mid-term and long-term, and shareholders' value compared to the industry average. Also considered are remuneration structures of other companies in the same industry, and of positions with similar career paths, and the assigned duties, responsibilities, and risk burdens that are borne by each director.

BJC Directors' Remuneration for year 2006

Director	Position	Remuneration
1. Mr. Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi	Chairman	1,800,000.00
2. Khunying Wanna Sirivadhanabhakdi	Vice Chairman	1,260,000.00
3. Mr. Narong Srisa-an	Vice Chairman	1,260,000.00
4. Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad	Director	900,000.00
5. Mr. Sithichai Chaikriangkrai	Director	900,000.00
6. Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	900,000.00
7. Ms. Atinant Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	900,000.00
8. Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien	Director	900,000.00
9. Ms. Thapanee Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	900,000.00
10. Mr. Panot Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	900,000.00
11. Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	Director and Chairman of the Audit Committee	1,440,000.00
12. Mr. Weerawong Chittmittrapap	Director and Audit Committee Member	1,080,000.00
13. Mr. Thien Mekanontchai	Director and Audit Committee Member	1,080,000.00
	Total	14,220,000.00

The Remuneration Committee approves remuneration for the Executive Board and the Management.
A shareholders' meeting approves remuneration for the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee.

2006 remuneration for 6 senior Executives was as follows:

Salary and bonus	Baht	51.86	million
Company's contribution provident fund	Baht	2.14	million
Total		54.00	million

Audit fee

The Company and Subsidiaries paid audit fee to KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd. totaling Baht 4,850,000 in 2006 without any other remuneration.

11. Board of Directors' Meetings

The Board of Directors has a regular meeting every 3 months, after the quarterly financial statements are prepared. Additional meetings may be called as necessary. The Company's Secretary issues a notice of the Board Meeting with the agenda and appendices in advance for the Board of Directors to have sufficient

time to review information before the meeting. The meeting normally takes 2 - 4 hours. There were 6 meetings of the Board of Directors in 2006, and Directors' attendance was 83.33%. Written minutes of all meetings are approved by the Board of Directors, and may be verified at any time.

Name	Position	Attendance
Mr. Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi	Chairman	6/6
Khunying Wanna Sirivadhanabhakdi	Vice Chairman	5/6
Mr. Narong Srisa-an	Vice Chairman	6/6
Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad	Director	5/6
Mr. Sompoth Kosum	Director	5/6
Mr. Sithichai Chaikriangkrai	Director	5/6
Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	6/6
Ms. Atinant Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	5/6
Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab	Director	6/6
Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien	Director	6/6
Ms. Thapanee Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	3/6
Mr. Panot Sirivadhanabhakdi	Director	2/6
Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	Director	5/6
Mr. Weerawong Chittmitrapap	Director	4/6
Mr. Thien Mekanontchai	Director	6/6

Mr. Santichai Dumprasertkul

Secretary to the Board of Directors

12. Committees

The Board of Directors appoints committees to enhance efficiency of governance.

The Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was appointed at a meeting of the Board of Directors dated 14th November 2006, for a 3-year term of service. No Audit Committee member is an officer or an employee of the Company.

The Audit Committee reports directly to the Board of Directors. There were 5 Audit Committee meetings in 2006, and attendance was 100%.

There are 3 members of the Audit Committee:

Name	Position	Attendance
Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	Chairman	5/5
Mr. Weerawong Chittmitrapap	Audit Committee Member	5/5
Mr. Thien Mekanontchai	Audit Committee Member	5/5

Mr. Prasit Wacharachaisophonsiri

Secretary to the Audit Committee

Duty

The Audit Committee's scope of responsibility includes a review of financial statements, a review of compliance with legislation, a review of internal controls, the selection of an auditor, and other duty that the Board of Directors may assign.

The Executive Board Duty

The Executive Board converts policies from the Board of Directors into action plans, monitor operational performance, solves operational problems, and reports duly operated activities to the Board of Directors. It also:

1. Defines operational guidelines in accordance with the policies set forth by the Board of Directors.
2. Oversees the Company's performance as it relates to efficiency, business strength, and expansion or investment.
3. Considers the Company's debt status, capital funding, and loan sources.
4. Considers legal implications of new investments, or other legal implications beyond a normal business.
5. Provides and improves work systems.
6. Reviews information before submitting it to the Board of Directors.
7. Performs other tasks as assigned by the Board of Directors.
8. Reports the results of its operations to the Board of Directors in every meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Executive Board comprises of 10 directors. There were 5 Executive Board meetings, and attendance by the directors in 2006 was 86.00%.

Names	Position	Attendance
Mr. Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi	Chairman	5/5
Mr. Narong Srisa-an	Vice Chairman	5/5
Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad	Vice Chairman	5/5
Mr. Sompoth Kosum	Executive Director	5/5
Mr. Sithichai Chaikriangkrai	Executive Director	5/5
Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi	Executive Director	4/5
Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab	Executive Director	5/5
Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien	Executive Director	5/5
Ms. Thapanee Sirivadhanabhakdi	Executive Director	2/5
Mr. Panot Sirivadhanabhakdi	Executive Director	2/5

Mr. Santichai Dumpprasertkul

Secretary to the Executive Board

Remuneration Committee Duty

The Remuneration Committee gives counsels and comments to the Chairman regarding the remuneration of the President, the Executive Directors, Chief Financial Officer, the Executive Vice Presidents, Managing Directors and General Managers of the Company and its Subsidiaries, including other matters concerning employment and remuneration of high ranking

managerial level. Taking into consideration of the remuneration will be Company's performance based on its profit growth, short and long-term business potentials, value added of the shareholders compared to standard by considering remuneration structures of other companies in the same industry and similarity of career paths.

There are 4 members in the Remuneration Committee namely:

Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	Chairman of the Remuneration Committee
Khunying Wanna Sirivadhanabhakdi	Remuneration Committee Member
Mr. Narong Srisa-an	Remuneration Committee Member
Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad	Remuneration Committee Member
Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi	Secretary to the Remuneration Committee

There were 2 Remuneration Committee meetings in 2006.

Management Board Duty

The Management Board is responsible for business plan, rules and regulations and manages the business so as the Company's performance will follow the policies set forth by the Board of Directors. Also to follow up with the performance of various units in the Company and business sectors under the Subsidiaries.

There are presently 8 members in the Management Board, namely:

Name	Position
Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab	President
Mr. Sompoth Kosum	Chief Financial Officer
Mr. Prasert Maekwatana	Managing Director - Thai Glass Industries Public Company Limited
Mr. Phornchai Athikhomkulchai	Executive Vice President - Packaging Products
Mr. Karn Chitaravimol	Executive Vice President - Consumer Products
Mr. Peter E. Romhild	Executive Vice President - Technical & Industrial Products and Construction & Engineering
Mr. Thirawat Preuksariya	Group Human Resources Manager
Mr. Santichai Dumpprasertkul	Company Secretary

13. Controlling Systems and the Internal Audit

At Board of Directors Meeting No. 69 dated 22 February 2007, which all independent directors attended, the Audit Committee's report was unanimously approved. The Board of Directors also agreed with the Audit Committee and its auditors that internal controls of the Company were aptly and adequately set up.

It was concurred as well that the internal environment of the Company was good and that the Company upheld ethics in doing business as prescribed by its vision, mission and core values which are clearly conveyed in writing to all its employees. Furthermore, the Company has defined organizational structure of management and has set policies, processes and related procedures along with the authority and responsibilities which are clearly stated. Additionally, the Company has set up a sound system of management for all stakeholders to ensure that no conflict of interest arises. Moreover, a handbook on the Company is provided to staff so they are well aware of all essential information and training courses are organized to enhance their knowledge and skills. The Company has clearly set objectives in writing by defining strategies, policies, rules, and operational and reporting procedures relevant to achieve its key goals, mission and with an acceptable level of risk. There are event identifications provided to be able to assess potential risk factors that could result for both external and internal sources. The Company is also able to systematically and properly assess risks with consistency based on two criteria: the possibility of occurrence of risk and the effect of damage resulting from the risk. Furthermore, the Company has efficiently put in place for the entire organization a risk management process along with measures to evaluate internal control systems. Implemented also are control activities for sound operation in each area of work providing important aspects which focus mainly on preventive management, policies, procedures and reporting on an ongoing basis.

The Company has designated personnel responsible for internal control system of each area of work by clearly defining their authority and responsibilities as well as submission of written reports to the concerned personnel. Moreover, the Company has information

and communication systems that are linked throughout the entire organization, and maintains an efficient system to document as well as safeguard important data and information, in addition to managing a data collection system for effective retrieval of data. And a sound monitoring system is in place for senior executives, internal auditors and the Audit Committee to track operational performance.

14. Directors' Reports

The Board of Directors is responsible for the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, and the financial information shown in the Annual Report. The financial statements are prepared according to the accounting standards accepted in Thailand, based on appropriate accounting policies and careful judgment, including the disclosure of sufficient information in notes to financial statements.

The Board of Directors maintains sufficient internal controls to ensure that the recording of financial data is correct, complete, and sufficient to maintain asset value and prevent fraud.

Along with this, the Board of Directors has appointed an Audit Committee comprised of members who are not from management to verify the financial reports and internal control systems. This subject is further confirmed by the Audit Committee's Report in the Annual Report.

The Board of Directors is satisfied with the Company's internal control system and the accuracy of the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as of 31 December 2006.

15. Relations with Investors

The Board of Directors maintains its commitment to investors at all times through continuous disclosure of sufficient, clear and on time information. The Board of Directors realizes that the Company's information relating to financial matters and other business affects investors' decisions. The Company has not yet set up an office of investor relations, so the President, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Company Secretary answer outside inquiries and make contact with institutional investors, shareholders, analysts, and concerned government agencies.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

Name of Company (in Thai)	บริษัท เบอร์ลี่ ยุคเกอร์ จำกัด (มหาชน)
Name of Company (in English)	Berli Jucker Public Company Limited
Head office	Berli Jucker House, 99 Soi Rubia, Sukhumvit 42 Road Kwaeng Phrakonong, Khet Klongtoey, Bangkok 10110

Nature of business	Importer, exporter, distributor and service provider of packaging products, consumer products, technical and industrial products, construction and engineering businesses, logistics and information technology
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Number and type of shares issued	
Registered capital shares	158,812,500 ordinary shares of Baht 10 par value
Paid-up capital shares	158,812,500 ordinary shares of Baht 10 par value

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDING IN BERLI JUCKER PUBLIC COMPANY LIMITED

AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006

		Number of shares	
1.	Mr. Charoen Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
2.	Khunying Wanna Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
3.	Mr. Narong Srisa-an	-	
4.	Dr. Chaiyut Pilun-Owad	-	
5.	Dr. Suvarn Valaisathien	-	
6.	Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab	-	
7.	Mr. Sompoth Kosum	-	
8.	Mr. Sithichai Chaikriangkrai	-	
9.	Mr. Thapana Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
10.	Ms. Atinant Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
11.	Ms. Thapanee Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
12.	Mr. Panot Sirivadhanabhakdi	-	
13.	Mr. Staporn Kavitanon	-	
14.	Mr. Weerawong Chittmitrapap	-	
15.	Mr. Thien Mekanontchai	-	

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDING IN SUBSIDIARIES (BJC GROUP'S SHAREHOLDING EXCEEDING 50%)
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006

		Mr. Thirasakdi Nathikanchanalab	Mr. Sompoth Kosum
1.	BJC Marine Resources Development Company Limited	-	1 share
2.	BJC Trading Company Limited	1 share	1 share
3.	BJC Marketing Company Limited	1 share	1 share
4.	BJC Engineering Company Limited	1 share	1 share
5.	Berli Jucker Foods Limited	1 share	1 share
6.	Berli Jucker Logistics Limited	1 share	1 share
7.	Montana Company Limited	1 share	-
8.	Rubia Industries Limited	1 share	1 share
9.	Marble & Stones Company Limited	-	1 share
10.	Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited	1 share	1 share
11.	Thai Flourspar & Minerals Company Limited	1 share	1 share

DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDING IN SUBSIDIARIES (BJC GROUP'S SHAREHOLDING EXCEEDING 50%)
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006

NAME OF COMPANY	HEAD OFFICE	TYPE OF BUSINESS	TYPE OF SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES ISSUED	PAR VALUE (BAHT)	PAID-UP CAPITAL (BAHT)	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	% OF SHAREHOLDING
Montana Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of cosmetics and machinery	Ordinary	500	1,000	500,000	500	100.00
Berli Jucker Foods Ltd.	Bangkok	Manufactures, markets and distributes of snack foods	Ordinary	3,200,000	100	320,000,000	3,200,000	100.00
Rubia Investments Ltd.	British Virgins Islands	Investment vehicle	Ordinary	30,000	1,000	30,000,000	30,000	100.00
Berli Jucker Logistics Ltd.	Bangkok	Custom clearing, warehousing, transportation and distribution services	Ordinary	500,000	100	50,000,000	500,000	100.00
BJC Marketing Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of consumer product	Ordinary	10,000,000	10	100,000,000	10,000,000	100.00
BJC Trading Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of medical, chemicals, imaging and stationery products	Ordinary	20,000,000	10	200,000,000	20,000,000	100.00
BJC Engineering Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of machinery and construction supplies	Ordinary	1,000,000	10	10,000,000	1,000,000	100.00
Thai Flourspar & Minerals Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Dormant	Ordinary	20,000	100	2,000,000	20,000	100.00
Berli Jucker (Myanmar) Ltd.	Myanmar	Import and export	Ordinary	510	Kyats 1,000	Kyats 1,000,000	510	100.00
Cosma Medical Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of medicine	Ordinary	50,000	100	1,325,000	50,000	100.00
Thai-Scandic Steel Co., Ltd.	Rayong	Manufacture of galvanized steel structures	Ordinary	4,560,000	100	456,000,000	4,560,000	99.82
			Preference	1,300,000	100	130,000,000	1,300,000	
Marble & Stones Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Dormant	Ordinary	998,000	100	99,800,000	998,000	99.72
Rubia Industries Ltd.	Samutprakarn	Manufacture of soap, cosmetics and confectionery	Ordinary	12,000	1,000	12,000,000	11,964	99.70
Thai Sancella Co., Ltd.	Samutprakarn	Dormant	Ordinary	1,380,000	62.50	86,250,000	1,365,002	98.62
Thai Glass Industries Public Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Manufacture of glass containers	Ordinary	117,000,000	10	1,170,000,000	115,331,644	98.57
Vina Glass Industries Co., Ltd.	Vietnam	Manufacture of glass containers	-	-	-	559,722,166	-	98.57
Berli Jucker Specialties Ltd.	Bangkok	Non-operation	Ordinary	18,250	3,500	63,875,000	17,940	98.30
Berli Jucker Cellox Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of chemical products	Ordinary	50,000,000	10	500,000,000	46,108,257	92.22
		Manufactures, markets and distributes of sanitary paper						

**DETAILS OF SHAREHOLDING IN ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
(BJC GROUP'S SHAREHOLDING NOT EXCEEDING 50%)
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2006**

NAME OF COMPANY	HEAD OFFICE	TYPE OF BUSINESS	TYPE OF SHARES	NUMBER OF SHARES ISSUED	PAR VALUE (BAHT)	PAID-UP CAPITAL (BAHT)	NUMBER OF SHARES HELD	% OF SHAREHOLDING
BJC Marine Resources Development Co., Ltd.	Samutprakarn	Dormant	Ordinary	100,000	1,000	94,400,000	50,000	50.00
Thai-Swiss Metal Works Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Dormant	Ordinary	60,000	1,000	60,000,000	30,000	50.00
Berli Asiatic Soda Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Sales of soda ash	Ordinary	6,400,000	6.25	40,000,000	3,200,000	50.00
Berli Dynaplast Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Manufacture of rigid plastic containers	Ordinary	3,039,334	100	303,933,400	1,489,270	49.00
ADAT Sales (Thailand) Ltd.	Bangkok	Travel agency	Ordinary	30,000	100	3,000,000	14,700	48.32
T.C.C. Technology Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Information services	Ordinary	18,000,000	10	180,000,000	6,120,000	34.00
Pacific Leisure (Thailand) Ltd.	Bangkok	Travel agency	Ordinary	30,000	100	3,000,000	7,200	23.67
Siam Cement Myanmar Trading Ltd.	Myanmar	Cement distributor	Ordinary	220	kyats 6,000	kyats1,320,000	33	15.00
J.N.P.A. Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Property holding	Ordinary	4,000,000	100	400,000,000	344,828	8.62
Pathum Thani Water Co., Ltd.	Bangkok	Clean water supply	Ordinary	11,020,000	100	1,102,000,000	1	0.00

CONTACT INFORMATION

Management Board

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Email: chutchai@berlidynaplast.com

Consumer Products

BJC Marketing Company Limited
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Imaging Products Division - Graphic Systems

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Construction & Engineering

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Fax: (66) 0-2381-4541
Contact Person: Derek Lo
E-mail: derekl@bjc.co.th

Thai-Scandic Steel Company Limited

Address of the head office: 7, I-5 Road,
Mab Ta Phut Industrial Estate, Mab Ta Phut
Sub-district, Muang District, Rayong
Tel: (66) 038-683-070
Fax: (66) 038-683-065
Contact Person: Rene Okanovic
E-mail: rene.okanovic@thaiscandic.com

Logistics

Berli Jucker Logistics Limited

Address of the head office: Berli Jucker House,
99 Soi Rubia, Sukhumvit 42 Road,
Kwaeng Prakhanong, Khet Klongtoey, Bangkok
Tel: (66) 0-2312-4865, 0-2367-1460
Fax: (66) 0-2312-4869, 0-2712-2273
Contact Person: Wichian Chong-a-phiromsakul
E-mail: wichian@bjc.co.th

Information Technology

T.C.C. Technology Company Limited

Address of the head office: 195 Empire Tower,
30th Floor, South Sathorn Road,
Kwaeng Yannawa, Khet Sathorn, Bangkok
Tel: (66) 0-2626-0049
Fax: (66) 0-2626-0088
Contact Person: Kosit Suksingha
E-mail: kosit@tcc-technology.com

Others

Pacific Leisure Group

Address of the head office: 518/5,
8th floor Maneeya Center Bldg.
Ploenjit road, Bangkok
Tel: (66) 0-2652-0508
Fax: (66) 0-2652-0509
Contact Person: Alwin Zecha
E-mail: alzecha@plt.co.th

BJC Vietnam Representative Office

Address of the head office: FOSCO II, Block D,
Suite D17, 40 Ba Huyen Thanh Quan Street,
District 3, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
Tel: (848) 930-4312
Fax: (848) 930-5925
Contact Person: Tran Kim Nga
E-mail: tkngabjc@hcm.fpt.vn

Berli Jucker (Myanmar) Limited

Address of the head office: No.39 (B),
Taw Win Street, Dagon Township,
Yangon, Myanmar
Tel: (66) 0-2367-1393
Fax: (66) 0-2712-2303
Contact Person: Charoen Assaviroteruang
E-mail: charoen@bjc.co.th

CORPORATE

Head Office & Registered Office

Berli Jucker House

99 Soi Rubia, Sukhumvit 42 Road,
Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Tel: (66) 0-2367-1111

Fax: (66) 0-2367-1000,
0-2381-4545

Home Page: <http://www.bjc.co.th>

Email: bjc@bjc.co.th

Reg.no. : Bor Mor Jor 96

Auditor

KPMG Phoomchai Audit Ltd.

22nd Floor, Empire Tower

195 South Sathorn Road, Yannawa

Sathorn, Bangkok 10120

Tel: (66) 0-2677-2000

Fax: (66) 0-2677-2222

Solicitor

White & Case (Thailand) Limited

22nd Floor Mercury Tower

540 Ploenchit Road, Lumpini

Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330

Tel: (66) 0-2264-8000

Fax: (66) 0-2657-2222

Company Registrar

(BJC Share Registrar & Transfer Office)

Thailand Securities Depository Company Limited

Capital Market Academy Building

2/7 Moo 4, (North Park)

Vibhavadi-Rangsit Road,

Kwaeng Tung Song Hong,

Khet Laksi, Bangkok 10210, Thailand

Tel: (66) 0-2596-9000

Fax: (66) 0-2832-4994-6

Company's Stock Code

BJC

Share Listing

The Stock Exchange of Thailand

Major Bankers

Bangkok Bank PCL

BNP Paribas

United Overseas Bank (Thai) PCL

Citibank, N.A.

Calyon Corporate and Investment Bank

Thai Military Bank PCL

Siam Commercial Bank PCL

Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) PCL

HSBC

Siam City Bank PCL

Bank Thai PCL

Kasikorn Bank PCL