

CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S., S.A.

CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNTS (Interim – Non Audited)

**1st Quarter 2008
(1Q08)**

CORTICEIRA AMORIM; S.G.P.S., S.A.
Sociedade Aberta

Capital Social: EUR 133 000 000,00
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Shareholders of CORTICEIRA AMORIM,

According to Law and to IAS 34, as adopted by CORTICEIRA AMORIM, SGPS, S.A, a public company, presents:

CONSOLIDATED MANAGEMENT REPORT INTERIM

1. INTRODUCTION

The macroeconomic scenario in Q1 2009 has confirmed the negative climate that was already being felt in the last months of 2008. The vast majority of companies were adversely affected by the prevailing unfavourable situation.

Similarly as in other business sectors, the cork industry faced a significant slackness in demand. The closure of companies and the threat of bankruptcy hovering over the weakest companies - owing either to poor efficiency levels or financial imbalance -, has become a not rare occurrence.

Corticeira Amorim, the world's leading cork manufacturer, could not come off unscathed from this depressed scenario. However, attention shall be drawn to the fact that based on available data, the fall reported by the Company was smaller than that seen in the cork industry in general. The presence of Corticeira Amorim in all cork-selling markets in the world, its ability to control costs and improve its operating efficiency combined with a sound financial position as is shown in its ratios and in the credit facilities made available to it, are strong reasons that make us believe that Corticeira Amorim will successfully manage to overcome the current adverse situation being experienced by the economic players in general.

On February 3rd, 2009 Corticeira Amorim released a statement announcing it had decided to adapt its manufacturing structure to cope with a lower demand. This move led, among other consequences, to an exceptional reduction of personnel in two Business Units.

It should be stressed that the cut of 193 jobs ran rather smoothly. A number of measures aiming at minimizing the future difficulties of some employees covered by this process were adopted including the extension of time to enjoy the right to some benefits.

This process is on the verge of completion at the date of this report.

2. BUSINESS ACTIVITY

Sales reached EUR 102.1 million in Q1 2009, a 17.3 percent decrease in comparison to Q1 2008.

All Business Units ("BU") of Corticeira Amorim showed a decrease in sales. The steepest sales decline by 25% was reported by the Composite Cork BU and this was due to its high exposure to the construction and automotive sectors as well as to the industry in general. This decrease was particularly concentrated on the main customers of this BU. The Russian market underwent an almost total stagnation in Q1 2009. On a more positive note it should be stressed that sales to the Russian market were resumed last April; however, it is premature to consider it to be an effective resumption of trade – even if a moderate one – with that market.

The Cork Stoppers BU that is responsible for more than 50% of Corticeira Amorim's sales reported a 16% decrease in business caused by a decline in wine consumption and a reduction of stocks in wine cellars. All the cork industry was hit by this fact. The largest wine distributing houses began to place their orders at the last minute with a view to curtail the time period between corking the bottles and their sale. A particularly cold winter in Germany and France had, as a result, a late bottling of wines. With the exception of Neutrocork, the sales of all cork stopper types slumped. Due to its importance and significance, attention shall be drawn to the fact that although the champagne market, in general, has undergone a 40% drop, Corticeira Amorim's BU in the French market experienced a decline of less than 10%. In general terms, it can be said that the strong key points of this BU have enabled it to outperform its competitors.

The Flooring Coverings BU recorded a 16% decline in sales. The sales of all product families included in the portfolio of this BU (including wood) showed a downward trend. Similarly to the Composite Cork BU, this BU has also experienced a sales slowdown in the Russian market, particularly in the first two months of 2009 when no sales at all were made. The positive effects are beginning to be felt now and are based on our new collections and products (Luxury Vinyl Tiles ("LVT") and Linoleum). These innovative products offered by Amorim Revestimentos are the result of a larger

production capacity of this plant, not only in terms of volume of products generated, but also in terms of flexibility. Sales to some of the largest customers in the Russian market were resumed last March.

In line with the general trend, a 17% sales decrease was also reported by the Insulation Cork BU. Although this BU has managed to maintain the level of sales in the main European markets, its total sales were adversely affected by a severe construction crisis in the Middle East. Sales to Middle Eastern markets plunged by nearly half in Q1 2009 from a year earlier.

And finally, the Raw Material BU in its role as a supplier to the value chain has also been hit by a decreasing consolidated business, particularly as far as its Cork Stoppers BU is concerned. Sales fell by almost 20%.

3. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

As previously announced, Corticeira Amorim has carried out an exceptional reduction of personnel with a view to meeting a decreasing demand. The total cost of this move amounted to EUR 3,845 thousand; this figure is shown in a specific account in the Profit and Loss Account. Thus, such non-recurring cost will not be taken into consideration in the conclusions below.

Gross margin percentage decreased slightly (0.9%) during this time period as compared to the corresponding period a year ago. In general – and in spite of a deteriorating product mix - all Business Units (except for the Raw Material BU) have successfully managed to preserve their margins.

The crisis in the markets has led consumers (large retailers) to seek a quick replacement of expensive goods by more affordable ones. The most costly goods are under a great deal of pressure to have their prices lowered. The deterioration in the product mix sold by some Business Units has been largely offset by the resistance to a global price decrease, by a price reduction in some of the most important raw materials as well as by improvements in industrial efficiency. This latter fact resulted in significant gains over the last 12 months in the Composite Cork BU, a fact that is worth of mention.

A 6 percent decrease in operating costs, especially in staff costs and external supplies,, was not enough to offset a slowdown in business activity.

Worth of mention is also the high costs connected with the launch of new collections and products manufactured by the Floor and Wall Coverings Business Unit as well as the costs related to the operation of the Composite Cork BU in China.

Asset impairment adjustments (predominantly concentrated on the “trade receivables” account) showed a rather negative development (+ EUR 1.1 million). This negative change resulted from a more difficult debt collection that was exacerbated by the use of very stiff criteria that Corticeira Amorim has been adopting for several years.

Current EBITDA of EUR 5.5 million, representing a decrease of 58% from Q1 2008. Current EBIT showed a residual negative value of EUR 0.09 million.

As a result of a joint effect of a decrease in interest rates and in debt, interest payable reduced by around EUR 0.6 million.

Following an estimate of income tax and minority interests, net loss attributable to shareholders of Corticeira Amorim amounted to EUR 4,595 thousand.

However, net loss would amount to EUR 1.711 thousand if, as mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, the net effect related to such non-recurring cost adjustment were not taken into consideration.

4. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

The consolidated balance sheet total on March 31, 2009 stood at EUR 561 million, a decrease of EUR 13 million compared to December 31, 2008 and of EUR 48 million in comparison to the end of Q1 2008. As far as year-end 2008 is concerned, the main justification for a reduction in Assets is a decrease of EUR 13.5 million in inventory value, in particular as regards the raw material account. As regards Liabilities, attention shall be drawn to a reduction of EUR 7.2 million in net debt, if Cash and Cash Equivalents are taken into account.

As far as March 31, 2008 is concerned, the above decrease of EUR 48 million in the Balance Sheet is largely justified – in terms of Assets – by a decrease of EUR 31.7 million in inventory value and EUR 20 million in the value of trade

receivables. An increase relating to the acquisitions of Cortex and US Floors should also be taken into consideration. As far as Liabilities is concerned, net debt decreased by EUR 16 million, trade receivables fell by EUR 14 million and the other Liabilities accounts fell by EUR 18 million.

In spite of Corticeira Amorim's losses, its equity to total assets ratio at the end of Q1 2009 was equal to the one reported by the Company at year-end 2008 (43%) and showed a significant increase in comparison to March 31, 2008 (39.6%).

FINANCIAL REPORT INTERIM

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Thousands euro		
	March 2009	December 2008	March 2008
Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	179 004	179 777	173 777
Investment property	9 326	9 349	9 698
Goodwill	18 220	13 498	13 442
Investments in associates	6 229	10 427	3 116
Intangible assets	834	808	654
Other financial assets	2 388	2 490	2 550
Deferred tax assets	10 148	8 224	10 870
Other non current assets	0	0	1 359
Non-current assets	226 150	224 573	215 467
Inventories	192 151	205 659	223 839
Trade receivables	103 913	103 423	123 883
Current tax assets	17 743	20 322	23 424
Other current assets	14 232	16 148	16 092
Cash and cash equivalents	6 519	4 596	6 007
Current assets	334 559	350 149	393 245
Total Assets	560 709	574 722	556 256
Equity			
Share capital	133 000	133 000	133 000
Own shares	- 2 501	- 2 501	- 2 501
Other reserves	104 809	100 480	97 150
Net Income	- 4 595	6 153	3 380
Minority interest	10 294	9 593	10 204
Equity	241 007	246 724	241 233
Liabilities			
Interest-bearing loans	111 687	118 266	160 561
Other borrowings and creditors	9 576	7 728	10 902
Provisions	4 631	4 732	3 212
Deferred tax liabilities	5 170	5 002	4 980
Non-current liabilities	131 064	135 728	179 655
Interest-bearing loans	110 580	109 292	77 312
Trade payables	28 110	33 267	42 313
Other borrowings and creditors	40 203	37 955	54 714
Tax liabilities	9 744	11 756	13 484
Current liabilities	188 638	192 270	187 824
Total Liabilities and Equity	560 709	574 722	608 712

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

	Thousands euro	
	1Q2009	1Q2008
Sales	102 174	123 620
Costs of goods sold and materials consumed	- 58 180	- 67 893
Change in manufactured inventories	5 135	3 681
Gross Margin	49 129	59 408
	<i>45,8%</i>	<i>46,7%</i>
Third party supplies and services	19 179	19 573
Staff costs	24 344	25 434
Impairments of assets	1 221	157
Other gains (+) and cost (-)	1 102	- 1 071
Current EBITDA	5 487	13 173
Depreciation	5 577	6 025
Current EBIT	- 90	7 148
Restructuring costs	3 845	0
Net interest	- 2 429	- 3 023
Share of (loss)/profit of associates	308	229
Profit before tax	- 6 056	4 354
Income tax	- 1 626	598
Profit after tax	- 4 430	3 756
Minority interest	164	376
Net Income attributable to the equity holders of Corticeira Amorim	- 4 595	3 380
Earnings per share - Basic e Diluted (euros per share)	-0,035	0,026

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Thousands euro	
	1Q2009	1Q2008
Net Income (before Min. Interest)	- 4 430	3 756
Change in derivative financial instruments fair value	- 2 166	- 44
Change in translation differences	342	- 105
Net Income directly registered in Equity	- 1 824	- 149
Total Net Income registered	- 6 254	3 607
Attributable to:		
Corticeira Amorim Shareholders	- 6 418	3 231
Minority Interests	164	376

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

	Thousands euro	
	1Q2009	1Q2008
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		restatement
Collections from customers	100 585	112 865
Payments to suppliers	- 73 158	- 80 411
Payments to employees	- 27 758	- 23 599
Operational cash flow	- 331	8 855
Payments/collections - income tax	- 907	- 427
Other collections/payments related with operational activities	14 139	- 6 840
CASH FLOW BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	12 901	1 588
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Collections due to:		
Tangible assets	26	1 007
Investment property	21	61
Interests and similar gains	149	93
Investment subsidies	664	0
Payments due to:		
Tangible assets	- 4 548	- 4 488
Financial investments	- 4	- 401
Intangible assets	0	- 157
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTMENTS	- 3 692	- 3 885
FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES		
Collections due to:		
Loans	0	3 309
Others	42	45
Payments due to:		
Loans	- 6 432	0
Interests and similar expenses	- 1 859	- 1 813
Acquisition of treasury stock	0	- 38
Others	- 189	- 165
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING	- 8 438	1 338
Change in cash	771	- 959
Exchange rate effect	11	- 93
Perimeter effect	-	-
Cash at beginning	- 2 489	- 2 835
Cash at end	- 1 707	- 3 887

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Thousands euro

	Balance Beginning	Appropriation of N-1 profit	Dividends	Net Profit N	Increases / Decreases	Translation Differences	End Balance
March 31, 2009							
Equity:							
Share Capital	133 000	-	-	-	-	-	133 000
Treasury Stock - Face Value	- 2 589	-	-	-	-	-	- 2 589
Treasury Stock - Discounts and Premiums	88	-	-	-	-	-	88
Paid-in Capital	38 893	-	-	-	-	-	38 893
IFRS Transition Adjustments	- 8 675	-	-	-	-	- 47	- 8 722
Hedge Accounting	3 272	-	-	-	- 2 166	-	1 106
Reserv es							
Legal Reserv e	7 445	1 113	-	-	-	-	8 558
Other Reserv es	62 038	5 040	-	-	-	174	67 252
Translation Difference	- 2 493	-	-	-	-	215	- 2 278
	230 979	6 153	0	0	- 2 166	342	235 308
Net Profit for the Year	6 153	- 6 153	-	- 4 595	-	-	- 4 595
Minority interests	9 593	-	-	164	- 58	595	10 294
Total Equity	246 725	0	0	- 4 431	- 2 224	937	241 007
March 31, 2008							
Equity:							
Share Capital	133 000	-	-	-	-	-	133 000
Treasury Stock - Face Value	- 2 568	-	-	-	- 21	-	- 2 589
Treasury Stock - Discounts and Premiums	105	-	-	-	- 17	-	88
Paid-in Capital	38 893	-	-	-	-	-	38 893
IFRS Transition Adjustments	- 12 312	-	-	-	3 764	-	- 8 548
Hedge Accounting	- 219	-	-	-	- 44	-	- 263
Reserv es							
Legal Reserv e	7 445	-	-	-	-	-	7 445
Other Reserv es	49 909	23 245	- 7 980	-	- 3 765	-	61 409
Translation Difference	- 1 681	-	-	-	-	- 105	- 1 786
	212 572	23 245	- 7 980	0	- 83	- 105	227 649
Net Profit for the Year	23 245	- 23 245	-	3 380	-	-	3 380
Minority interests	9 573	-	-	376	-	255	10 204
Total Equity	245 390	0	- 7 980	3 756	- 83	150	241 233

I. INTRODUCTION

At the beginning of 1991, Corticeira Amorim, S.A. was transformed into CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S., S.A., the holding company for the cork business sector of the Amorim Group. In this report, CORTICEIRA AMORIM will be the designation of CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S., S.A., and in some cases the designation of CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S. together with all of its subsidiaries.

CORTICEIRA AMORIM, directly or indirectly, holds no interest in land properties used to grow and explore cork tree. Cork tree is the source of cork, the main raw material used by CORTICEIRA AMORIM production units. Cork acquisition is made in an open market, with multiple agents, both in the demand side as in the supply side.

CORTICEIRA AMORIM is mainly engaged in the acquisition and transformation of cork into a numerous set of cork and cork related products, which are distributed worldwide through its network of sales company.

CORTICEIRA AMORIM is a Portuguese company with a registered head office in Mozelos, Santa Maria da Feira. Its share capital amounts to 133 million euros, and is represented by 133 million shares, which are publicly traded in the Euronext Lisboa – Sociedade Gestora de Mercados Regulamentados, S.A.

These financial statements were approved in the Board Meeting of May 4, 2009.

Except when mentioned, all monetary values are stated in thousand euros (Thousand euros = K euros = K€).

Some figures of the following notes may present very small differences not only when compared with the total sum of the parts, but also when compared with figures published in other parts of this report. These differences are due to rounding aspects of the automatic treatment of the data collected.

II. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented.

a. Basis of presentation

Consolidated statements were prepared based on a going concern basis and using the records as stated in the companies' books, which adopted Portuguese general accepted accounting principles. Accounting adjustments and reclassifications were made in order to comply with accounting policies followed by the IFRS, as adopted by the European Union (IAS – International Accounting Standards and the IFRS – International Financial Reporting Standards) and legal for use as of January 1, 2008. The transition date from the local GAAP was January 1, 2004.

b. Consolidation

- Group companies

Group companies, often designated as subsidiaries, are entities over which CORTICEIRA AMORIM has a shareholding of more than one-half of its voting rights, or has the power to govern its management, namely its financial and operating policies.

Group companies are consolidated line by line, being the position of third-party interests in the shareholding of those companies stated in the balance sheet in the "Minority Interests" account. Date of first consolidation or de-consolidation is, in general, the beginning or the end of the quarter when the conditions for that purpose are fulfilled.

Losses for the period that are attributable to Minority Interests will be debited to the Minority Interest account until its balance equals to zero, being all subsequent losses fully attributed to CORTICEIRA AMORIM. In subsequent reversal of losses, all profits will be attributed to CORTICEIRA AMORIM up to the full recovery of prior losses appropriated. Afterwards the usual appropriation of results between CORTICEIRA AMORIM and third-party interests will be reassumed.

In the rare case where the minority part has the obligation to share its portion for the losses after its balance sheet account is cancelled, a receivable will be recorded in the consolidated Balance sheet.

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

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated but considered an impairment indicator of the asset transferred.

- **Equity companies**

Associates are all entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally accompanying a shareholding between 20% and 50% of voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognised at cost. The Group's investment in associates includes goodwill. Future impairments of goodwill will be adjusted against the carrying amount of investments. The Group's share of its associates post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the income statement, in the "Gain/(losses) in associates" account, and its share of post-acquisition movements in reserves is recognised in reserves. The carrying amount is also adjusted by dividends received. When the Group's share of losses in an associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred obligation on behalf of the associate, in this case the liabilities will be recorded in a "Provisions" account.

c. Foreign currency translation

Consolidated financial statements are presented in thousands of euros. Euro is the legal currency of CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S., S.A., and is the currency in which two thirds of its business is made and so Euro is considered to be its functional and presentation currency.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated to euros using year-end exchange rates. Net exchange differences arising from the different rates used in transactions and the rate used in its settlements is recorded in the income statement.

Assets and liabilities from non-euro subsidiaries are translated at the balance sheet date exchange rate, being its costs and gains from the income statement translated at the average exchange rate for the period / year.

d. Tangible Fixed Assets

Tangible fixed assets are originally their respective historical cost (including attributable expenses) or production cost, including, whenever applicable, interest costs incurred throughout the respective construction or start-up period, which are capitalised until the asset begins operating.

As part of the allocation of the fair value to the identifiable assets and liabilities in an acquisition process (IFRS 3), land and buildings of the subsidiaries as of January 1, 1991, were revalued by independent experts. Same procedure was followed for companies acquired later than that date.

Under IFRS 1, 16, and as of January 1, 2004, some of the relevant industrial equipment, fully, or in the near-term, depreciated, and of which is expected a medium or long term use, was subject to a revaluation process.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight-line basis, over the following years, which represent a reasonable estimate of the useful lives

	<u>Number of years</u>
Buildings	20 to 50
Plant machinery	6 to 10
Motor vehicles	4 to 7
Office equipment	4 to 8

Depreciation is charged since the beginning of the financial year in which the asset is brought into use, except for big investment projects where depreciation begins with the start-up of production. The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Current maintenance on repair expenses are charged to the actual income statement in which they occurred. Cost of operations that can extend the useful expected life of an asset, or from which are expected higher and significative future benefits, are capitalized.

An asset's carrying amount is written down to its recoverable amount and charged to the income statement if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses and disposals are included in the income statement. When revalued assets are sold, the amounts included in the revaluation reserve are transferred to reserves.

e. Investment property

Includes land and buildings not used in production.

f. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary/associate at the date of acquisition. If positive, will be included as an asset in the "goodwill" account. If negative, it will be registered as a gain for the period.

Goodwill will be tested annually for impairment; impairment losses will be charged to the income statement and, consequently, its carrying amount adjusted.

g. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of acquisition cost or production cost and net realisable value. Acquisition cost includes direct and indirect expenses incurred in order to have those inventories at its present condition and place. Where the net realisable value is lower than production cost, an adjustment is made to reduce inventories to this lower value. This adjustment will be reversed or reduced whenever the impairment situation no longer takes place.

Year-end quantities are determined based on the accounting records, which are confirmed by the physical inventory taking. Raw materials, consumables and by-products are valued at weighted average cost, and finished goods and work-in-progress at the average production cost which includes direct costs and indirect costs incurred in production.

h. Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are registered initially at cost, adjusted for any subsequent impairment losses which will be charged to the income statement.

Medium and long-term receivables will be measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate of CORTICEIRA AMORIM for similar periods.

i. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash includes cash in hand, deposits held at call in banks, time deposits and other no-risk short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less. In the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow, this caption includes Bank overdrafts.

j. Interest bearing loans

Includes interest bearing loans amounts. Any costs attributable to the lender, will be deducted to the loan amount and charged, during its life, using the effective interest rate.

Interests are usually charged to the income statement as they occur. Interests arising from loans related with capital expenditure for periods longer than 12 months will be capitalised and charged to the specific asset under construction. Capitalisation will cease when the project is complete or suspended.

k. Income taxes – current and deferred

Except for companies included in groups of fiscal consolidation, income tax is calculated separately for each subsidiary, on the basis of its net result for the period adjusted according to tax legislation.

In the consolidated financial statements differences between the tax due for the current period and prior periods and the tax already paid or to be paid by each of the group companies are registered whenever it is likely that, on an individual company basis, a deferred tax will have to be paid or to be recovered in the foreseeable future (liability method).

l. Employee benefits

CORTICEIRA AMORIM Portuguese employees benefit exclusively from the national welfare plan.

Employees from foreign subsidiaries (about 25% of total CORTICEIRA AMORIM) or are covered exclusively by local national welfare plans or benefit from complementary plans, being it defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

As for the defined contribution plans, contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. The liability recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation, less the fair value of plan assets, as calculated annually by pension fund experts.

CORTICEIRA AMORIM recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses attributable to a large number of directors. These benefits are based on estimations that take in account the accomplishment of both individual goals and a pre-established CORTICEIRA AMORIM level of profits.

m. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when CORTICEIRA AMORIM has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is more likely than not an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimation is possible.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Restructuring provisions are recognised with a formal detail plan and when third parties affected are informed.

n. Revenue recognition

Revenue comprises the value of the consideration received or receivable for the sale of goods and finished products. Revenue is shown, net of value-added tax, returns, rebates, and discounts, including cash discounts. Revenue is also adjusted by any prior period's sales corrections.

Services rendered are immaterial and, generally, are refunds of costs related with finish product sales.

Sales revenue is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods are transferred to the buyer and its amount can be reliably measured. Revenue receivable after one year will be discounted to its fair value.

o. Government grants

Grants received are related generally with fixed assets expenditure. No-repayable grants are present in the balance sheet as deferred income, and recognised as income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset.

Repayable interest bearing grants are presented as interests bearing debt; if no-interest bearing, they are presented as "Other borrowings". Medium and long-term no-interest bearing repayable grants are presented with its net present value, using an interest discount rate similar to CORTICEIRA AMORIM interest bearing debt for same period.

p. Leasing

When a contract indicates that the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to CORTICEIRA AMORIM, leasing contracts will be considered as financial leases.

All other leasing contracts are treated as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement.

q. Derivative financial instruments

CORTICEIRA AMORIM uses derivatives financial instruments as forward and spot exchange rate contracts, options and swaps; these are intended to hedge its business financial risks and are not used for speculative purposes. CORTICEIRA AMORIM accounts for these instruments as hedge accounting, following all its standards. Dealing is carried out by a central treasury department (dealing room) on behalf of the subsidiaries, under policies approved by the Board of Directors.

Derivatives are initially recorded at cost and subsequently re-measured at their fair value.

The method of recognising is as follows:

- Fair value hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges and that are expected to be highly effective, are recorded in the income statement, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

- Cash flow hedge

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that qualify as cash flow edges and that are expected to be highly effective, are recognised in equity; the gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the income statement.

- Net investment hedge

For the moment, CORTICEIRA AMORIM is not considering any foreign exchange hedge over its net investments in foreign units (subsidiaries).

CORTICEIRA AMORIM has fully identified the nature of its activities' risk exposure and documents entirely and formally each hedge; uses its information system to guarantee that each edge is supported by a description of: risk policy, purpose and strategy, classification, description of risk, identity of the instrument and of the risk item, description of initial measurement and future efficiency, identification of the possible derivative portion which will be excluded from the efficiency test. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, or the forecasted transaction no longer remains highly provable or simply is abandoned, or the decision to consider the transaction as a hedge, the company will de-recognised the instrument.

III. COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMPANY	HEAD OFFICE	COUNTRY	1Q09
Raw Materials			
Amorim Natural Cork, S.A.	Vale de Cortiças - Abrantes	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim & Irmãos - IV, S.A.	Alcântara	SPAIN	100%
Amorim & Irmãos, S.A. (Matérias Primas)	(a) Ponte Sôr	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim Florestal Catalunya, S.L.	Cassa de la Selva Girona	SPAIN	100%
Amorim Florestal España, S.L.	San Vicente Alcântara	SPAIN	100%
Amorim Florestal Espanha, S.A.	San Roque Cádiz	SPAIN	100%
Amorim Tunisie	Tabarka	TUNISIA	100%
Comatral - C. de Marocaine de Transf. du Liège, S.A.	Skhirat	MOROCCO	100%
Cork International, SARL	Tabarka	TUNISIA	100%
SIBL - Société Industrielle Bois Liège	Jijel	ALGERIA	51%
Société Fabrique Liège de Tabarka, S.A.	Tabarka	TUNISIA	100%
Société Nouvelle du Liège, S.A. (SNL)	Tabarka	TUNISIA	100%
Société Tunisienne d'Industrie Bouchonnière	(e) Tabarka	TUNISIA	45%
Cork Stoppers			
Amorim & Irmãos, SGPS, S.A.	Santa Maria Lamas	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim & Irmãos, S.A.	(a) Santa Maria Lamas	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim Argentina, S.A.	Tapiales - Buenos Aires	ARGENTINA	100%
Amorim Australasia	Adelaide	AUSTRALIA	100%
Amorim Benelux, BV - A&I	(b) Tholen	NETHERLAND	100%
Amorim Cork América, Inc.	California	U. S. A.	100%
Amorim Cork Austrália, Pty Ltd	Vic	AUSTRALIA	100%
Amorim Cork Deutschland GmbH & Co KG	Mainzer	GERMANY	100%
Amorim Cork Itália, SPA	Conegliano	ITALY	100%
Amorim Cork South Africa	Cape Town	SOUTH AFRICA	100%
Amorim France, S.A.S.	Champfleury	FRANCE	100%
Aplifin - Aplicações Financeiras, S.A.	Mozelos	PORTUGAL	100%
Carl Ed. Meyer Korken	Delmenhorst	GERMANY	100%
Chapuis, S.L.	Girona	SPAIN	100%
Equipar, Participações Integradas, Lda.	Coruche	PORTUGAL	100%
FP Cork, Inc.	California	U. S. A.	100%
Francisco Oller, S.A.	Girona	SPAIN	87%
Hungarocork, Amorim, RT	Budapeste	HUNGARY	100%
Indústria Corchera, S.A.	(f) Santiago	CHILE	49,96%
KHB - Kork Handels Beteiligung, GMBH	Delmenhorst	GERMANY	100%
Korken Schiesser Ges.M.B.H.	Viena	AUSTRIA	68,87%
Lloset & Forschner Korken GmbH	Oberwaltersdorf	AUSTRIA	68,87%
M. Clignet & Cie	Bezannes	FRANCE	100%
Olimpiadas Barcelona 92, S.L.	Girona	SPAIN	100%
Portocork América, Inc.	California	U. S. A.	100%
Portocork France	Bordeaux	FRANCE	100%
Portocork Internacional, S.A.	Santa Maria Lamas	PORTUGAL	100%
S.A. Oller et Cie	Reims	FRANCE	87%
S.C.I. Friedland	Céret	FRANCE	100%
Société Nouvelle des Bouchons Trescases	(e) Perpignan	FRANCE	50%
Victor y Amorim, Sl	(f) Navarrete - La Rioja	SPAIN	50%

COMPANY	HEAD OFFICE	COUNTRY	1Q09
Floor & Wall Coverings			
Amorim Revestimentos, S.A.	Lourosa	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim Benelux, BV - AR	(b) Tholen	NETHERLAND	100%
Amorim Cork Distribution Netherlands BV	Tholen	NETHERLAND	100%
Amorim Cork GmbH	Delmenhorts	GERMANY	100%
Amorim Deutschland, GmbH & Co. KG - AR	(d) Delmenhorts	GERMANY	100%
Amorim Flooring (Switzerland) AG	Zug	SWITZERLAND	100%
Amorim Flooring Austria GesmbH	Viena	AUSTRIA	100%
Amorim Flooring Investments, Inc.	Hanover - Maryland	U. S. A.	100%
Amorim Flooring Nordic A/s	Greve	DENMARK	100%
Amorim Flooring North America Inc	Hanover - Maryland	U. S. A.	100%
Amorim Revestimientos, S.A.	Barcelona	SPAIN	100%
Amorim Wood Suplies, GmbH	Bremen	GERMANY	100%
CortexKorkvertriebs GmbH	Fürth	GERMANY	100%
Corticeira Amorim - France SAS - AR	(c) Lavardac	FRANCE	100%
Dom Korkow, Sp. Zo. O.	(f) Kraków	POLAND	50%
Inter Craft Coatings	S. Paio de Oleiros	PORTUGAL	50%
US Floors, Inc.	(e) Dalton - Georgia	U. S. A.	25%
Zodiac Kork- und Holzprodukte GmbH	Fürth	GERMANY	100%
Composites Cork			
Amorim Cork Composites, S.A.	Mozelos	PORTUGAL	100%
Amorim (UK) Ltd.	Horsham West Sussex	UNITED KINGDOM	100%
Amorim Benelux, BV - ACC	(b) Tholen	NETHERLAND	100%
Amorim Cork Composites Inc.	Trevor Wisconsin	U. S. A.	100%
Amorim Deutschland, GmbH & Co. KG - ACC	(d) Delmenhorts	GERMANY	100%
Amorim Industrial Solutions - Ind. de Cortiça de Borracha I	Corroios	PORTUGAL	100%
Chinamate (Xi'an) Natural Products Co. Ltd	Xi'an	CHINA	100%
Chinamate Development Co. Ltd	Hong Kong	CHINA	100%
Corticeira Amorim - France SAS - ACC	(c) Lavardac	FRANCE	100%
Drauvil Europea, SL	San Vicente Alcantara	SPAIN	100%
Postya - Serviços de Consultadoria, Lda.	Funchal - Madeira	PORTUGAL	100%
Samorim (Joint Stock Company Samorim)	(e) Samara	RUSSIA	50%
Insulation Cork			
Amorim Isolamentos, S.A.	Mozelos	PORTUGAL	80%
Holding			
Corticeira Amorim, SGPS, S.A.	Mozelos	PORTUGAL	100%
Ginpar, S.A. (Générale d' Investissements et Participation)	Skhirat	MOROCCO	100%
Amorim Cork Research, Lda.	Mozelos	PORTUGAL	100%
Sopac - Sociedade Portuguesa de Aglomerados de Cortiça, Lda	Montijo	PORTUGAL	100%
Vatrya - Serviços de Consultadoria, Lda	Funchal - Madeira	PORTUGAL	100%

(a) – One single company: Amorim & Irmãos, S.A.

(b) – One single company: Amorim Benelux, BV.

(c) – One single company: Corticeira Amorim - France SAS.

(d) – One single company: Amorim Deutschland, GmbH & Co. KG.

(e) – Equity method consolidation.

(f) – CORTICEIRA AMORIM controls the operations of the company – line-by-line consolidation method.

Immaterial companies Amorim Cork Bulgaria, Moldamorim, Amorim Japan, Amorim Cork Beijing were not consolidated.

Amorim & Irmãos VII, SRL subsidiary was liquidated during the 1st quarter.

IV. EXCHANGE RATES USED IN CONSOLIDATION

Consolidation March 31, 2009		Year End	Average
Argentine Peso	ARS	4,91493	4,62221
Australian Dollar	AUD	1,92160	1,96483
Brazilian Real	BRL	3,07670	3,0166
Canadian Dollar	CAD	1,66850	1,62226
Swiss Franc	CHF	1,51520	1,49769
Chilean Peso	CLP	771,280	790,731
Yuan Renminbi	CNY	9,05150	8,91707
Danish Krone	DKK	7,44820	7,4514
Algerian Dinar	DZD	97,653	93,269
Euro	EUR	1	1
Pound Sterling	GBP	0,93080	0,90878
Hong Kong Dollar	HDK	10,2686	10,1147
Forint	HUF	308,180	294,191
Yen	JPY	131,17	122,04
Moroccan Dirham	MAD	11,144	11,0815
Norwegian Krone	NOK	8,8900	8,9472
Zloty	PLN	4,6885	4,49884
Ruble	RUB	44,9860	44,3813
Swedish Kronor	SEK	10,9400	10,94097
Tunisian Dinar	TND	1,8529	1,8363
US Dollar	USD	1,33080	1,30286
Rand	ZAR	12,61400	12,974

V. SEGMENT REPORT

CORTICEIRA AMORIM is organised in the following Business Units (BU):

- Cork Stoppers
- Raw Materials
- Floor and Wall Coverings
- Composite Cork
- Insulation Cork

For purposes of this Report, the Business approach was selected as the primary segment. This is consistent with the formal organization and evaluation of business. The following table shows the main indicators of the said units, and, whenever possible, the reconciliation with the consolidated indicators (values in thousand EUR):

Mil euros

1Q2009	Raw Materials	Cork Stoppers	Floor & Wall Coverings	Composite Cork	Insulation Cork	Holding	Adjustments	Consolidated
Trade Sales	1.755	57.435	27.676	13.441	1.858	10		102.175
Other BU Sales	20.228	905	365	1.910	185	180	-23.773	
Total Sales	21.983	58.340	28.041	15.351	2.043	190	-23.773	102.175
EBIT(i)	-100	4.019	-2.182	-1.526	265	-554	-12	-90
Assets	100.343	254.239	119.889	79.431	12.048	4.347	-9.588	560.709
Liabilities	11.647	43.612	25.492	15.097	1.828	3.444	218.581	319.701
Capex	875	2.007	963	886	249	-	-	4.980
Year Depreciation	-814	-2.230	-1.530	-836	-151	-15	-	-5.576
Non-cash cost (ii)	-23	-316	-245	-641	3	2	0	-1.220
Gains/Losses in associated companies	6	116	185	-	-	-	-	307
1Q2008	Raw Materials	Cork Stoppers	Floor & Wall Coverings	Composite Cork	Insulation Cork	Holding	Adjustments	Consolidated
Trade Sales	2.165	68.338	33.019	17.855	2.156	86	-	123.620
Other BU Sales	25.416	961	434	2.632	299	58	-29.800	-
Total Sales	27.580	69.300	33.453	20.487	2.455	144	-29.800	123.620
EBIT(i)	1.600	4.180	2.196	-392	327	-1.073	310,5	7.148
Assets	141.944	279.445	107.843	85.489	11.241	4.517	-21.768	608.712
Liabilities	21.729	65.987	20.453	18.171	1.886	7.446	231.806	367.479
Capex	898	2.332	1.334	3.141	77	1	-	7.783
Year Depreciation	-894	-2.473	-1.464	-1.032	-146	-15	-	-6.025
Non-cash cost (ii)	-181	69	-169	11	8	-71	-13	-346
Gains/Losses in associated companies	8	221	-	-	-	-	-	229

Notes:

*Adjustments = eliminations inter-BU and amounts not allocated to BU**EBIT = Profit before interests, minorities and income tax.**Provisions and asset impairments were considered the only relevant material cost.**Segments assets do not include DTA (deferred tax asset) and non-trade group balances.**Segments liabilities do not include DTL (deferred tax liabilities), bank loans and non-trade group balances.*

The decision to report EBIT figures allows a better comparison of the different BU performances, disregarding the different financial situations of each BU. This is also coherent with the existing Corporate Departments, as the Financial Department is responsible for the bank negotiations, being the tax function the responsibility of the Holding Company.

Cork Stoppers BU main product is the different kinds of existing cork stoppers. The main markets are the bottling countries, from the traditional ones like France, Italy, Germany, Spain and Portugal, to the new markets like USA, Australia, Chile, South Africa and Argentina.

Raw Materials BU is, by far, the most integrated in the production cycle of CORTICEIRA AMORIM, with 90% of its sales to others BU, specially to Cork Stoppers BU. Main products are bark and discs.

The remaining BU produce and sell a vast number of cork products made from cork stoppers waste. Main products are cork floor tiles, cork rubber for the automotive industry and antivibratic systems, black agglomerates for insulation and acoustic purposes, technical agglomerates for civil construction and shoe industry, as well as granulates for agglomerated, technical and champagne cork stoppers.

Major markets for flooring and insulation products are in Europe. Major production sites are in Portugal, where most of the invested capital is located. Products are distributed in practically all major markets through a fully owned network of sales companies. About 70% of total consolidated sales are achieved through these companies.

VI. SELECTED NOTES

Data to be included in the interim notes, materially relevant, which is not included in prior chapters:

- These interim financial statements were prepared using similar accounting policies as those used when preparing prior year-end statements;
- CORTICEIRA AMORIM business are spread through a large basket of products, throughout the five continents and more than a hundred countries; so, it is not considered that its activity is subjected to any particular form of seasonality. Anyway it has been registered a higher first half activity, mainly during the second quarter; third and fourth usually exchange as the weakest quarter;
- As of March 19, 2009, Shareholders Meeting approved 2008 Accounts.

Mozelos, May 4, 2009

The Board of Directors of CORTICEIRA AMORIM, S.G.P.S., S.A.

António Rios de Amorim
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Joaquim Ferreira de Amorim
Member of the Board of Directors

Nuno Filipe Vilela Barroca de Oliveira
Member of the Board of Directors

Luísa Alexandra Ramos Amorim
Member of the Board of Directors

José da Silva Carvalho Neto
Member of the Board of Directors

André de Castro Amorim
Member of the Board of Directors