

RITCHIE BROS AUCTIONEERS INC

Form 6-K

May 05, 2004

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

Form 6-K
REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER
PURSUANT TO RULE 13A-16 OR 15D-16 UNDER
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of May 2004

Commission File Number: 001-13425

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated

6500 River Road
Richmond, BC, Canada
V6X 4G5
(604) 273 7564
(Address of principal executive offices)

indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports
under cover Form 20-F or Form 40-F

Form 20-F Form 40-F

indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper
as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1):

indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper
as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7):

indicate by check mark whether by furnishing information contained in this Form,
the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to
Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in
connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82- _____

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PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include all information and footnotes required by Canadian or United States generally accepted accounting principles for a complete set of annual financial statements. However, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the relevant periods have been made. Results for the interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the year or any other period. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the summary of accounting policies and the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003, a copy of which has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. These policies have been applied on a consistent basis.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Auction revenues	\$37,670	\$36,381
Direct expenses	<u>4,547</u>	<u>4,650</u>
	33,123	31,731
Expenses:		
Depreciation and amortization	2,962	2,646
General and administrative	<u>19,417</u>	<u>16,935</u>
	22,379	19,581
Earnings from operations	10,744	12,150
Other income (expenses):		
Interest expense	(960)	(908)
Other	<u>111</u>	<u>283</u>
	<u>(849)</u>	<u>(625)</u>
Earnings before income taxes	9,895	11,525
Income taxes:		
Current	3,061	2,715
Future	<u>244</u>	<u>235</u>
	<u>3,305</u>	<u>2,950</u>
Net earnings	<u>\$ 6,590</u>	<u>\$ 8,575</u>
Net earnings per share (in accordance with Canadian and United States GAAP):		
Basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.51
Diluted	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.51

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	(unaudited)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 155,934	\$ 119,009
Accounts receivable	63,743	17,064
Inventory	9,324	9,690
Funds committed for debt repayment (note 5)	13,000	13,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	1,825	2,553
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	243,826	161,316
Capital assets (note 4)	209,609	210,416
Funds committed for debt repayment (note 5)	5,572	5,107
Other assets	538	537
Goodwill	36,722	35,632
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$496,267	\$ 413,008
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Auction proceeds payable	\$ 129,868	\$ 44,186
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	28,555	35,150
Income taxes payable	2,689	3,196
Current bank term loans (note 5)	43,056	43,438
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	204,168	125,970
Bank term loans (note 5)	26,893	27,350
Other liabilities	2,397	2,375
Future income taxes	4,709	4,534
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 6)	75,066	72,794
Additional paid-in capital	6,471	6,075
Retained earnings	165,224	161,183
Foreign currency translation adjustment	11,339	12,727

	_____	_____
	258,100	252,779
Commitments and contingencies (note 7)	_____	_____
	\$496,267	\$ 413,008
	_____	_____

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)
(Unaudited)

	<u>Share Capital</u>	<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment</u>	<u>Total Shareholders Equity</u>
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$69,499	\$4,646	\$129,682	\$ (4,453)	\$199,374
Net earnings			8,575		8,575
Stock compensation		260			260
Net proceeds on stock options exercised	389				389
Foreign currency translation adjustment				4,589	4,589
	<u>69,888</u>	<u>4,906</u>	<u>138,257</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>213,187</u>
Balance, March 31, 2003	69,888	4,906	138,257	136	213,187
Net earnings			12,881		12,881
Stock compensation		261			261
Net proceeds on stock options exercised	1,027				1,027
Foreign currency translation adjustment				7,272	7,272
	<u>70,915</u>	<u>5,167</u>	<u>151,138</u>	<u>7,408</u>	<u>234,628</u>
Balance, June 30, 2003	70,915	5,167	151,138	7,408	234,628
Net earnings			2,721		2,721
Cash dividends paid			(2,545)		(2,545)
Stock compensation		263			263
Net proceeds on stock options exercised	1,783				1,783
Foreign currency translation adjustment				754	754
	<u>72,698</u>	<u>5,430</u>	<u>151,314</u>	<u>8,162</u>	<u>237,604</u>
Balance, September 30, 2003	72,698	5,430	151,314	8,162	237,604
Net earnings			12,417		12,417
Cash dividends paid			(2,548)		(2,548)
Stock compensation tax adjustment		382			382
Stock compensation		263			263
Net proceeds on stock options exercised	96				96
Foreign currency translation adjustment				4,565	4,565

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	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Balance, December 31, 2003	72,794	6,075	161,183	12,727	252,779
Net earnings			6,590		6,590
Cash dividends paid			(2,549)		(2,549)
Stock compensation		396			396
Net proceeds on stock options exercised	2,272				2,272
Foreign currency translation adjustment				(1,388)	(1,388)
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Balance, March 31, 2004	<u>\$75,066</u>	<u>\$6,471</u>	<u>\$165,224</u>	<u>\$11,339</u>	<u>\$258,100</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in thousands of United States dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2004	2003
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 6,590	\$ 8,575
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	2,962	2,646
Stock compensation expense	396	260
Future income taxes	175	157
Net (gain) loss on disposition of capital assets	(48)	18
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(46,679)	(36,239)
Inventory	366	(1,825)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	728	420
Income taxes payable	(507)	
Income taxes recoverable		1,707
Auction proceeds payable	85,682	118,881
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,595)	(11,313)
Other	325	(1,340)
	<u>43,395</u>	<u>81,947</u>
Investing activities:		
Acquisition of business	(1,164)	
Capital asset additions	(3,591)	(4,945)
Proceeds on disposition of capital assets	330	514
Increase in other assets	(1)	(31)
	<u>(4,426)</u>	<u>(4,462)</u>
Financing activities:		
Issuance of share capital	2,272	389
Dividends on common shares	(2,549)	
Repayment of bank term loans	(628)	(611)
Increase in other liabilities	22	50
Decrease in short-term debt		(271)
Increase in funds committed for debt repayment	(465)	(3,714)
	<u>(4,426)</u>	<u>(4,462)</u>

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Effect of foreign currency rates on cash and cash equivalents	(1,348)	(4,157)
	<u>(696)</u>	<u>1,144</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	36,925	74,472
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	<u>119,009</u>	<u>62,222</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 155,934</u>	<u>\$ 136,694</u>
Supplemental information:		
Interest paid	\$ 859	\$ 1,238
Income taxes paid	\$ 4,280	\$ 2,482

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

1. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

These unaudited consolidated financial statements present the financial position, results of operations, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated (the Company) and its subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to interim financial information and are based on accounting principles and practices consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual consolidated financial statements. These consolidated financial statements are not materially different from those that would be presented in accordance with United States GAAP. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the December 31, 2003 audited consolidated financial statements.

(b) Revenue recognition:

Auction revenues earned in the Company's capacity as agent for consignors of equipment are comprised mostly of auction commissions, but also include net profits on the sale of inventory, incidental interest income, internet and proxy purchase fees, and handling fees on the sale of certain lots. All revenue is recognized when the auction sale is complete and the Company has determined that the auction proceeds are collectible.

Auction commissions represent the percentage earned by the Company on the gross proceeds from equipment sold at auction. The majority of auction commissions is earned as a fixed rate of the gross selling price. Other commissions are earned when the Company guarantees a certain level of proceeds to a consignor. This type of commission includes a percentage of the guaranteed gross proceeds plus a percentage of proceeds in excess of the guaranteed amount. If actual auction proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, commission is reduced; if proceeds are sufficiently lower, the Company can incur a loss on the sale. The Company's exposure from these guarantee contracts fluctuates over time (see note 7). Losses, if any, resulting from guarantee contracts are recorded in the period in which the relevant auction is held.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

1. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Revenue recognition (continued):

Auction revenues also include net profit on the sale of inventory items. In some cases, incidental to its regular commission business, the Company temporarily acquires title to items for a short time prior to a particular auction sale. The auction revenue recorded is the net gain or loss on the sale of the items.

(c) Comparative figures:

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted in the current period.

2. Seasonality of operations:

The Company's operations are both seasonal and event driven. Mid-December through mid-February and July through August are traditionally less active periods. Auction revenues tend to be highest during the second and fourth calendar quarters. The Company generally conducts more auctions during these quarters than during the first and third calendar quarters.

In addition, the Company's revenue is dependent upon the timing of such events as fleet upgrades and realignments, contractor retirements, and the completion of major projects, among other things. These events are not predictable and are usually unrelated to fiscal quarters, making quarter-to-quarter comparability difficult.

3. Change in accounting policy:

The Company adopted the fair-value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation in 2003 on a prospective basis. Certain comparative figures have been restated to give effect to the change in accounting policy as if it had been adopted on January 1, 2003.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

4. Capital assets:

March 31, 2004	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	\$ 110,494	\$ 15,006	\$ 95,488
Land and improvements	93,696	3,424	90,272
Land and buildings under development	4,004		4,004
Automotive equipment	10,667	3,747	6,920
Yard equipment	8,540	3,930	4,610
Office equipment	5,671	3,292	2,379
Computer equipment	4,355	2,133	2,222
Computer software	9,019	6,083	2,936
Leasehold improvements	1,509	731	778
	<u>\$247,955</u>	<u>\$38,346</u>	<u>\$209,609</u>
December 31, 2003	Cost	Accumulated depreciation	Net book value
Buildings	\$ 112,133	\$ 15,198	\$ 96,935
Land and improvements	94,253	3,453	90,800
Land and buildings under development	3,143		3,143
Automotive equipment	10,219	3,766	6,453
Yard equipment	8,558	3,951	4,607
Office equipment	5,716	3,245	2,471
Computer equipment	4,076	2,032	2,044
Computer software	8,751	5,531	3,220
Leasehold improvements	1,430	687	743
	<u>\$248,279</u>	<u>\$37,863</u>	<u>\$210,416</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2004 the Company capitalized interest of \$47,000 (three months ended March 31, 2003 \$93,000) to the cost of land and buildings under development.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

5. Bank term loans:

	March 31, 2004	December 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Term loans, unsecured, bearing interest at 1.95%, due in minimum annual installments of \$5 million (\$1.75 million towards principal, \$3.25 million towards a sinking fund), plus interest, with the final payment occurring in 2004	\$28,000	\$ 28,000
Term loans, denominated in Canadian dollars, unsecured, bearing interest between 6.36% and 7.20%, due in monthly installments of interest only, with the full amount of the principal due in 2004	11,441	11,568
Term loans, unsecured, bearing interest between 1.87% and 7.91%, due in minimum annual installments of \$500,000 plus interest, with the final payments due in 2005	8,250	8,500
Term loans, unsecured, bearing interest between 5.95% and 7.91%, due in minimum annual installments of \$2.9 million (\$1.0 million towards principal, \$1.9 million towards a sinking fund), with the final payments occurring in 2005 and 2006	17,000	17,250
Term loans, denominated in Australian dollars, secured by deeds of trust on specific property, bearing interest between the Australian prime rate and 6.50%, due in quarterly installments of AUD75,000, plus interest, with final payment occurring in 2008	1,071	1,111
Term loan denominated in Euros, secured by deeds of trust on specific property, bearing interest at the Amsterdam Interbank Offered Rate plus 0.88%, due in quarterly installments of EUR56,723 including interest, with the final payment occurring in 2013	4,187	4,359
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current portion of bank term loans	\$69,949 43,056	\$ 70,788 43,438
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$26,893	\$ 27,350
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Funds committed for debt repayment	18,572	18,107
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	\$ 8,321	\$ 9,243
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Subsequent to March 31, 2004 the Company repaid the term loan denominated in Euros in the amount of \$4,187,000.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

6. Share capital:

(a) Shares issued:

Common shares issued and outstanding are as follows:

Issued and outstanding, December 31, 2003	16,983,822
Common shares issued during the three months ended March 31, 2004:	
For cash, pursuant to stock options exercised	<u>83,601</u>
Issued and outstanding, March 31, 2004	<u>17,067,423</u>

(b) Stock option plan:

Stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2004 is as follows:

	<u>Common Shares Under Option</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Outstanding, December 31, 2003	406,727	\$ 26.64
Granted	145,000	52.92
Exercised	<u>(83,601)</u>	<u>27.16</u>
Outstanding, March 31, 2004	<u>468,126</u>	<u>\$ 34.69</u>
Exercisable, March 31, 2004	<u>327,126</u>	<u>\$ 27.43</u>

The options outstanding at March 31, 2004 expire on dates ranging to February 13, 2014.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

6. Share capital (continued):

(b) Stock option plan (continued):

The following is a summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2004:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.10	12,926	0.33	\$ 0.10	12,926	\$ 0.10
\$23.35 - \$31.05	308,200	7.68	27.53	302,200	27.59
\$38.625 - \$52.92	147,000	9.81	52.73	12,000	52.92
	<u>468,126</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>327,126</u>	<u> </u>

(c) Stock based compensation:

The Company uses the fair value based method to account for employee stock-based compensation awards. During the three month period ended March 31, 2004, the Company recognized compensation cost of \$396,000 (2003 \$260,000) in respect of options granted in 2003 and 2004 under its stock option plan.

For the purposes described above, the fair value of the stock option grants was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Risk free interest rate	3.0%	3.1%
Dividend yield	1.15%	0%
Expected lives	5 years	5 years
Volatility	19.6%	18.3%

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the three month period ended March 31, 2004 was \$10.68 per option (2003 \$7.34). The fair value method requires that this amount be amortized over the relevant vesting periods of the underlying options.

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

6. Share capital (continued):

(d) Net earnings per share:

The computations for basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows:

Three months ended March 31, 2004

	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
Basic net earnings per share	\$6,590	17,012,170	\$ 0.39
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	—	190,988	(0.01)
	—	—	—
Diluted net earnings per share	<u>\$6,590</u>	<u>17,203,158</u>	<u>\$ 0.38</u>

Three months ended March 31, 2003

	Income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
Basic net earnings per share	\$8,575	16,819,447	\$ 0.51
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	—	129,880	—
	—	—	—
Diluted net earnings per share	<u>\$8,575</u>	<u>16,949,327</u>	<u>\$ 0.51</u>

RITCHIE BROS. AUCTIONEERS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Three months ended March 31, 2004 and 2003

(Tabular dollar amounts expressed in thousands of United States dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(Information as at March 31, 2004 and for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2004 and 2003 is unaudited)

7. Commitments and contingencies:

In the normal course of its business, the Company will in certain situations guarantee to a consignor a minimum level of proceeds in connection with the sale at auction of that consignor's equipment. At March 31, 2004 the Company had outstanding guarantees under contract totaling \$41,517,000 (undiscounted and before estimated proceeds from sale at auction) for equipment to be sold prior to July 1, 2004 (December 31, 2003 - \$9,786,000). The Company has not recorded a liability with respect to these guarantees.

8. United States generally accepted accounting principles:

Consolidated statements of comprehensive income:

	March 31, 2004	March 31, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net earnings in accordance with Canadian and United States GAAP	\$ 6,590	\$ 8,575
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation adjustment	<u>(1,388)</u>	<u>4,589</u>
Comprehensive income in accordance with United States GAAP	<u>\$ 5,202</u>	<u>\$13,164</u>

Accumulated other comprehensive income:

	2004	2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Foreign currency translation adjustment		
Balance, December 31	\$12,727	\$(4,453)
Current period change	<u>(1,388)</u>	<u>4,589</u>
Balance, March 31	<u>\$11,339</u>	<u>\$ 136</u>

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition And Results of Operations

Overview

The following discussion summarizes significant factors affecting the consolidated operating results and financial condition of Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated (Ritchie Bros., the Company, we or us) for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2003. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this document, and with the disclosures below regarding forward-looking statements and risk factors. You should also consider our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis included in our Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2003.

The date of this discussion is as of April 30, 2004. Additional information relating to our company, including our Annual Information Form, is available by accessing the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. None of the information on the SEDAR website is incorporated by reference into this document by this or any other reference.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in Canada, or Canadian GAAP. There are no material measurement differences between those financial statements and the financial position and results of operations that would be reported under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Amounts discussed below are based on our consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP and are presented in United States dollars. All dollar amounts discussed below are expressed in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts.

Ritchie Bros. is the world's largest auctioneer of industrial equipment. Our world headquarters are located in Richmond, British Columbia, Canada, and at March 31, 2004, we operated from over 90 locations, including 29 auction sites, in more than 20 countries around the world. We sell, through unreserved public auctions, a broad range of equipment, including equipment used in the construction, transportation, mining, forestry, petroleum, marine and agricultural industries.

In recent periods, an average of approximately 80% of the buyers at our auctions have been end users of equipment (retail buyers), such as contractors, with the remainder being primarily equipment dealers, brokers and finance companies (wholesale buyers). Consignors to our auctions represent a broad mix of equipment owners, the majority being end users of equipment. Consignment volume at our auctions is affected by a number of factors, including regular fleet upgrades and reconfigurations, financial pressure, retirements, and inventory reductions, as well as by the timing of the completion of major construction and other projects.

We operate in the auction segment of the global industrial equipment marketplace. Our target market is the entire used equipment sector, which is large and fragmented and continues to grow primarily as a result of the increasing, cumulative world supply of used equipment. The auction segment of the used industrial equipment market is also highly fragmented and has grown over the last number of years; we believe that this growth will continue in the future.

We believe that we have several key strengths that will enable us to continue to attract an increasing number of consignors and bidders to our auctions. Our principal strengths are our reputation for conducting only unreserved auctions and our highly publicized commitment to fair dealing. Other important strengths include our size, the international scope of our operations, our extensive network of auction sites, our Internet tools and our in-depth experience in the marketplace.

Strict adherence to the unreserved auction process is one of our founding principles and, we believe, one of our most significant competitive advantages. Unreserved means that there are no minimum prices for anything sold at a Ritchie Bros. auction each item sells to the highest bidder on sale day, regardless of the price. In addition, consignors (or their agents) are not allowed to bid on or buy back their own equipment. We have maintained our commitment to the unreserved auction process since our first industrial auction in 1963.

One of our primary goals is to continue to grow our gross auction sales. Our strategies for accomplishing this objective include, among others, continued development of markets and regions in which we already operate and expansion into new and emerging markets and regions, particularly within Europe and North America. We intend to continue to look for ways to capitalize on the competitive advantages we have to offer, as outlined briefly above. Where there are opportunities for us to bring some or all of these factors into play and assist an owner in realizing the best possible return on the sale of assets, we will pursue that opportunity.

We are also using the Internet to enhance our business and to extend further the geographic reach of our auctions and the multinational character of our bidding audiences. In addition, we continue to develop our technical and physical infrastructure, as well as our recruiting and training programs, in order to improve the productivity of our employees and to enhance the service we provide to our customers.

During the three months ended March 31, 2004, we conducted 25 unreserved industrial auctions at locations in North America, Europe, the Middle East and Australia. We also held four smaller unreserved agricultural auctions in the first quarter of 2004. We had 606 full-time employees at March 31, 2004, including 195 sales representatives.

We are a public company and our common shares are listed under the symbol RBA on the New York Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange. At the date of this management's discussion and analysis we had 17,076,290 common shares without par value issued and outstanding and stock options outstanding to purchase a total of 459,259 common shares. On April 16, 2004, our shareholders approved a two-for-one stock split for our issued and outstanding common shares, which will be effected at the close of business on May 4, 2004. Except as otherwise noted, all share and per share amounts in this document do not reflect the stock split.

Sources of Revenue and Revenue Recognition

A key indicator of our operating performance is gross auction sales, which represents the total proceeds from all items sold at our auctions during the period. Gross auction sales is not a measure of revenue and is not presented in our consolidated financial statements. However, we believe that gross auction sales provides an important comparative measure of our relative operating performance between periods. Auction revenues are reported as the top line of our Statement of Operations and, as with certain other Statement of Operations line items, is best understood by considering its relationship to gross auction sales.

Auction revenues are comprised of auction commissions earned from consignors through straight commission and guarantee contracts, net profits or losses on the sale of inventory items, incidental interest income, handling fees on the sale of certain lots, and the Internet Purchase Fee and Proxy Purchase Fee. All revenue is recognized when the auction sale is complete and we have determined that the auction proceeds are collectible. When a multi-day auction occurs over a quarter end, the revenue from the sale is recognized in the period in which the auction is complete.

Straight commissions are our most common type of auction revenue and are generated by us when we act as agent for consignors and earn a pre-negotiated, fixed commission rate on the gross sales price of the consigned equipment at auction. In recent periods, this type of sale has generally represented approximately three-quarters of our gross auction sales volume on an annual basis.

In certain other cases, we guarantee minimum sales proceeds to the consignor and earn a commission based on the actual results of the auction, including a negotiated percentage of any sales proceeds in excess of the guaranteed amount. If the actual auction proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, our commission is reduced and, if proceeds are sufficiently lower, we can incur a loss on the sale. We factor in a higher rate

of commission on these sales to compensate for the increased risk we assume. Our exposure from these guarantee contracts fluctuates over time, but guarantees are generally outstanding for less than 45 days and the combined exposure at any time from all outstanding guarantees is usually less than \$30 million. Losses, if any, resulting from guarantee contracts are recorded in the period in which the relevant auction is held. In recent periods, guarantee contracts have generally represented in the range of 20% of gross auction sales on an annual basis.

Auction revenues also include the net profit or loss on the sale of inventory in cases where we acquire ownership of equipment for a short time prior to an auction sale. When purchased, this equipment is assigned to a specific auction sale and sold at that auction in the same manner as consigned equipment. During the period that we retain ownership, the cost of the equipment is recorded as inventory on our Balance Sheet. The net gain or loss on the sale is recorded as auction revenue. In recent periods, sales of inventory have generally represented in the range of 5% of gross auction sales on an annual basis.

The choice by consignors between straight commission, guarantee, or outright purchase arrangements is dependent upon many factors, including the consignor's risk tolerance and sale objectives. As a result, the mix of contracts in a particular quarter or year is not necessarily indicative of future performance. The composition of our auction revenues is dependent on the mix and nature of contracts entered into with consignors in any particular period and fluctuates from period to period. The variability in our auction revenue rate (auction revenues as a percentage of gross auction sales) is presented below.

Changes in the relative proportion of straight commission contracts versus underwritten business (guarantee and outright purchase contracts) are a contributor to the variability in our auction revenue rate. However, the largest contributor is the performance of our underwritten business. In a period when our underwritten business performs better than expected, our auction revenue rate typically exceeds the expected average rate. Conversely, if our underwritten business performs below expectations, our auction revenue rate will typically be below the expected average rate. See further discussion of our auction revenue rate under Results of Operations Auction Revenue.

Our gross auction sales and auction revenues are affected by the seasonal nature of the auction business. Our gross auction sales and auction revenues tend to increase during the second and fourth calendar quarters, during which time we generally conduct more business than in the first and third calendar quarters.

Our gross auction sales and auction revenues are also affected on a period-to-period basis by the timing of major auctions. In newer markets where we are developing operations, the number and size of auctions and, as a result, the level of gross auction sales and auction revenues, are likely to vary more dramatically from period-to-period than in our established markets where the number, size and frequency of our auctions are more consistent. In addition, economies of scale are achieved as our operations in a region mature from conducting intermittent auctions, establishing a regional auction unit, and ultimately to developing a permanent auction site. Economies of scale are also achieved when our auctions increase in size.

Because of these seasonal and period-to-period variations, we believe that our gross auction sales and auction revenues are best compared on an annual, rather than quarterly basis.

Developments in 2004

Our common shares commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange on January 27, 2004. On April 16, 2004 our shareholders approved a two-for-one stock split for our issued and outstanding common shares. All share and per share information in this document does not give effect to the stock split, which will be effected at the close of business on May 4, 2004.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

In preparing our consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP, we must make decisions that impact the reported amounts and related disclosures. Such decisions include the selection of the appropriate accounting principles to be applied and the assumptions on which to base accounting estimates. In reaching such decisions, we apply judgments based on our understanding and analysis of the relevant circumstances and historical experience. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate these judgments and estimates, including consideration of uncertainties relating to revenue recognition criteria, recoverability of capital assets and goodwill, and the assessment of possible contingent assets or liabilities that should be recognized or disclosed in our consolidated financial statements. To date the effect of changes in these estimates has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. Actual amounts could differ materially from those estimated by us at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared.

The following discussion of critical accounting policies and estimates is intended to supplement the Significant Accounting Policies presented as Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. Note 1 summarizes the accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. The policies and the estimates discussed below are included here because they require more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation and presentation of our consolidated financial statements than other policies and estimates.

Valuation of Goodwill

We assess the possible impairment of goodwill in accordance with standards issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants in Canada (known as the CICA) and the Financial Accounting Standards Board in the United States. The standards stipulate that reporting entities test the carrying value of goodwill for impairment annually at the reporting unit level using a two-step impairment test; if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, the test is conducted more frequently.

In the first step of the impairment test, the net book value of each reporting unit is compared with its fair value. We operate as a single reporting unit, which is the consolidated public company. As a result, we are able to refer to the stock market for a third party assessment of our company's fair value. As long as the fair value of the reporting unit exceeds its net book value, goodwill is considered not to be impaired and the subsequent step of the impairment test is

unnecessary. Changes in the market value of our common shares may impact our assessment as to whether goodwill has been impaired. These changes may result from changes in our business plans or other factors, including those that are outside our control. We perform the

goodwill test each year as at September 30, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. We performed the test as at September 30, 2003 and determined that no impairment had occurred.

Accounting for Income Taxes

We record income taxes relating to each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. We estimate our actual current tax exposure and the temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and book accounting purposes. These differences result in future income tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our future income tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. If recovery of these future tax assets is considered unlikely, we must establish a valuation allowance. To the extent we either establish or increase a valuation allowance in a period, we must include an expense within the tax provision in the consolidated statement of operations. Significant management judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes, our future tax assets and liabilities, and any valuation allowance recorded against our net future tax assets. If actual results differ from these estimates or we adjust these estimates in future periods, it could materially impact the presentation of our financial position and results of operations.

New Accounting Policies

Stock-based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2003, we recognized stock-based compensation expense using the intrinsic value method of accounting at the date of grant of the underlying stock option. Under the intrinsic value method, no compensation costs are recognized in the financial statements for stock options granted to employees and directors when they are issued at market value.

The CICA Accounting Standards Board amended CICA Handbook Section 3870 - *Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-based Payments* - to require entities to account for employee stock-based compensation using the fair value based method, beginning January 1, 2004. Under the fair value based method of accounting, compensation cost is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the date of grant of the option and is expensed over the underlying award's vesting period. The transitional provisions of amended section 3870 outline three possible methods of application for the new standards: the prospective method, the retroactive method and the modified retroactive method. Prospective application was only permitted if the fair value based method of accounting was adopted in a company's fiscal year beginning before January 1, 2004.

In 2003 we prospectively applied the fair value based method of accounting to all employee and director stock options granted on or after January 1, 2003, in accordance with the permitted transitional alternatives of amended section 3870. Under the prospective method of adoption we selected, stock-based employee and director compensation was recognized for all employee and director stock options granted, modified or settled on or after January 1, 2003 using the fair value based method. Our stock-based compensation expense for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was \$0.4 million and for the quarter ended March 31, 2003 was \$0.3 million. 2003 quarterly amounts have been retroactively restated to give effect to the change in accounting policy as if it had been adopted on January 1, 2003.

Overall Performance

For the quarter ended March 31, 2004 we recorded auction revenues of \$37.7 million and net earnings of \$6.6 million, or \$0.38 per diluted common share. This performance compares to auction revenues of \$36.4 million and net earnings of \$8.6 million, or \$0.51 per diluted common share, in 2003. Earnings for the first quarter of 2004 were lower than in the comparable period in 2003 primarily because growth in auction revenues was offset by higher general and

administrative expenses. We ended the first quarter of 2004 with working capital of \$39.7 million, compared to \$35.3 million at December 31, 2003.

Results of Operations

We conduct operations on a global basis in a number of different currencies, but our reporting currency is the United States dollar. For the three months ended March 31, 2004 approximately 30% of our revenues and approximately 40% of our operating costs were denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar, which is consistent with the relative proportions in recent periods. While the impact of currency fluctuations on our net earnings was essentially neutral, the presentation of our financial position and results of operations was impacted by fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

The main currencies other than the United States dollar in which our revenues and operating costs are denominated are the Canadian dollar, the Euro, and the Australian dollar. In the past, fluctuations in the value of these currencies have not had a material impact on the presentation of our results of operations. However, in recent periods there has been a significant increase in the value of these currencies relative to the United States dollar. This fluctuation, which we refer to as the currency fluctuation, has resulted in higher revenues and operating costs compared to the same period in the prior year, as discussed in more detail below.

Auction Revenues

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
Auction revenues	\$ 37,670	\$ 36,381	4%
Gross auction sales	\$378,640	\$341,475	11%
Auction revenue rate	9.95%	10.65%	

The increase in auction revenues in 2004 was the result of higher gross auction sales, combined with the impact of the currency fluctuation. The increase in gross auction sales in 2004 is primarily a result of higher gross auction sales in the United States compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2003. The decrease in the auction revenue rate in 2004 can be attributed mainly to the reduced performance of the Company's guarantee and inventory contracts compared to 2003. This underwritten business represented 14.3% of our total gross auction sales for the three months ended March 31, 2004 compared to 22.6% for the equivalent period in 2003.

Prior to 2002, our long-term expected average auction revenue rate was approximately 8.80%. With the introduction of the handling fee in 2002 and the Proxy and Internet Purchase Fees in 2003, our long-term expected average auction revenue rate increased to approximately 9.30%. At the end of the second quarter of 2003, we determined that we were achieving a sustainably higher average auction revenue rate and we increased our long-term expected average auction revenue rate to 9.50%.

At the end of 2003 we performed further analysis on our auction revenue rate, looking closely at the various components of our revenues and the performance of our underwritten business. Although we still believed that 9.50% was an appropriate assumption to make when estimating our long-term expected average auction revenue rate, we had exceeded this rate in each of the last two years. As a result, at the end of 2003 we estimated that our average auction revenue rate for 2004 would be in the range of 9.50% to 10.00%. Our rate of 9.95% for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 was within this range and we continue to expect that our auction revenue rate will be within this range for the full year of 2004. Past experience has shown that our auction revenue rate is difficult to estimate precisely, and therefore, the actual auction revenue rate for the full year in 2004 may be above or below this range.

A small change in our auction revenue rate can have a material impact on our auction revenues and therefore, our net earnings. For example, a 10 basis point (0.1%) increase or decrease in our auction revenue rate would have impacted auction revenues by approximately \$0.4 million in the first quarter of

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2004, of which approximately \$0.3 million would have flowed through to net earnings in our statement of operations, all else being equal. This factor is important to consider when evaluating our current and past performance, as well as when judging future prospects.

Direct Expenses

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
Direct expenses	\$4,547	\$4,650	(2%)
Direct expenses as a percentage of gross auction sales	1.20%	1.36%	

Direct expenses consist of costs incurred as a direct result of an auction sale being held. Direct expenses include the costs of hiring personnel to assist in conducting the auction, advertising specifically related to the auction, travel costs for employees to attend and work at the auction site, security hired to safeguard equipment at the auction site and rent expenses for temporary auction sites.

Direct expenses as a percentage of gross auction sales fluctuate based on the size and location of auctions held each period. As the size of auctions increases, the direct expense rate generally decreases. Moreover, auctions held at permanent auction sites tend to have lower direct expense rates than auctions held at temporary locations due to the economies of scale and other efficiencies typically achieved at permanent auction sites. During the quarter ended March 31, 2004 we held several larger than average auctions, which resulted in a lower direct expense rate compared to the quarter ended March 31, 2003. We expect that the direct expense rate will be in the range of 1.45% for the remainder of 2004, which is consistent with our experience in recent periods.

Depreciation Expense

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
Depreciation expense	\$2,962	\$2,646	12%

Depreciation is calculated on either a straight line or a declining balance basis on capital assets employed in our business, including buildings and site improvements, automobiles, yard equipment, and computer hardware and software, depending on their nature. Depreciation expense grew primarily as a result of the depreciation of new auction facilities constructed over the past few years and increasing charges related to capitalized software development costs. In addition, the currency fluctuation resulted in higher depreciation expense on assets denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar.

We anticipate that depreciation expense will continue to increase in the future as existing auction sites are improved and additional permanent auction sites are acquired and developed, though we expect that the rate of increase will be slower than in recent years because the acquisition and development of auction sites has slowed, as discussed below under *Liquidity and Capital Resources* .

General and Administrative Expenses

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
General and administrative expenses	\$19,417	\$16,935	15%

General and administrative expenses (G&A) include items such as employee expenses (salaries, wages, performance bonuses and benefits), non-auction related travel, institutional advertising, repairs and maintenance, insurance, telecommunications and utilities, and information technology expenses. The currency fluctuation is responsible for a portion of the growth in G&A in 2004. The balance of the increase

is attributable to a number of factors, including increased costs incurred in 2004 to support our growth initiatives and costs associated with the operation of new permanent auction sites opened during the current and prior years. In addition, we recorded higher G&A expenses as a result of a change in our method of allocating costs to internal software development projects, which caused a lower level of costs to be capitalized to such projects, and as a result of costs associated with our TSX listing. Stock-based compensation expenses are recorded in G&A, and 2003 amounts have been restated to reflect the new accounting policy as if had been adopted January 1, 2003. Future levels of G&A will continue to be affected by the expansion of infrastructure and workforce necessary to support our growth plans, as well as other factors including fluctuations in foreign exchange rates.

Income Taxes

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
Income taxes	\$3,305	\$2,950	12%
Effective income tax rate	33.4%	25.6%	

Income taxes have been computed based on rates of tax that apply in each of the tax jurisdictions in which we earn our income. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2004 is higher than the rate we experienced in 2003 as a result of differences in earnings within the various tax jurisdictions in which we earn our income. Income tax rates in future periods will fluctuate depending upon the impact of unusual items and the level of earnings in the different tax jurisdictions in which we earn our income.

Net Earnings

Three months ended March 31,	2004	2003	% Change
Net earnings	\$6,590	\$8,575	(23%)
Net earnings per share basic	0.39	0.51	(24%)
Net earnings per share diluted	0.38	0.51	(25%)

Net earnings decreased in 2004 primarily as a result of increased G&A expenses partially offset by increased auction revenues. The currency fluctuation did not have a material net effect on earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2004.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following tables present our unaudited consolidated quarterly results of operations for each of our last eight quarters. This data has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements, which were prepared on the same basis as the annual audited consolidated financial statements and, in our opinion, include all adjustments necessary, consisting solely of normal recurring adjustments, for the fair presentation of such information. These unaudited quarterly results should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003. All dollar amounts in the following tables are stated in thousands of United States dollars, except per share data.

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	<u>Q1 2004</u>	<u>Q4 2003</u>	<u>Q3 2003</u>	<u>Q2 2003</u>
Gross auction sales ⁽¹⁾	\$378,640	\$477,107	\$277,832	\$462,979
Auction revenues	\$ 37,670	\$ 47,719	\$ 29,785	\$ 47,657
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	6,590	12,417	2,721	12,881
Net earnings per share basic	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.73	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.76
Net earnings per share diluted	0.38	0.72	0.16	0.76

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	<u>Q1 2003</u>	<u>Q4 2002</u>	<u>Q3 2002</u>	<u>Q2 2002</u>
Gross auction sales ⁽¹⁾	\$341,475	\$460,871	\$208,071	\$414,056
Auction revenues	\$ 36,381	\$ 44,380	\$ 20,991	\$ 38,864
Net earnings ⁽²⁾	8,575	11,122	1,111	10,775
Net earnings per share basic	\$ 0.51	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.64
Net earnings per share diluted	0.51	0.65	0.07	0.64

(1) Gross auction sales represents the total proceeds from all items sold at our auctions. Gross auction sales is not a measure of revenue and is not presented in our consolidated financial statements. See further discussion above under Sources of Revenue and Revenue Recognition.

(2) We recorded stock-based compensation expense of \$1,047 (\$880 net of income taxes) during 2003 relating to the prospective adoption of the new stock-based compensation accounting policy. We have retroactively restated the 2003 quarterly net earnings amounts to give effect to the change in accounting policy as if it had been adopted on January 1, 2003.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

	<u>March 31,</u>	<u>December 31,</u>	<u>%</u>
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>Change</u>
Working capital	\$39,658	\$35,346	12%

Our cash position can fluctuate significantly from period to period, largely as a result of differences between the timing, size and number of auctions, the timing of the receipt of auction sale proceeds from buyers, and the timing of the payment of net amounts due to consignors. We usually collect auction proceeds from buyers within seven days of the auction and generally pay out auction proceeds to consignors approximately 21 days following an auction. If auctions are conducted near a period end, we may hold cash in respect of those auctions that will not be paid to consignors until after the period end. Accordingly, we believe a more meaningful measure of our liquidity is working capital, including cash. In our opinion, our working capital balance at March 31, 2004 is adequate to meet our needs.

<u>Three months ended March 31,</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>%</u>
			<u>Change</u>
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$43,395	\$81,947	(47%)
Investing activities	(4,426)	(4,462)	1%
Financing activities	(1,348)	(4,157)	68%

Capital asset additions were \$3.6 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 compared to \$4.9 million in the first quarter of 2003. Exchange rate changes relating to capital assets held in currencies other than the United States dollar resulted in a decrease in capital assets of \$1.2 million (three months ended March 31,

2003 \$5.3 million increase). Our capital expenditures in 2004 relate primarily to the construction of our new permanent auction site in Sacramento, California.

We incurred lower site development and building costs in 2004 than in 2003 as a result of the reduced pace of facilities expansion. In spite of the anticipated slower rate of expansion in the future, we will continue to add additional permanent auction sites in selected locations as opportunities arise; actual expenditure levels in the future will depend on our ability to identify, acquire and develop suitable auction sites. We expect that capital expenditures, including maintenance capital expenditures, will be in the range of \$15 million to \$20 million per year on average for the next few years.

In January 2004 our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share relating to the quarter ended December 31, 2003, which was payable on March 19, 2004 to shareholders of record on February 27, 2004. The total dividend payment was \$2.5 million.

We have established credit facilities with financial institutions in the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia. We had floating rate debt of \$4.2 million at March 31, 2004 (December 31, 2003 \$4.4 million), with the remainder being fixed rate debt. We repaid the balance of the floating rate debt subsequent to March 31, 2004. We expect to renegotiate \$3.8 million of our fixed rate debt in the second quarter of 2004, \$28 million in the third quarter of 2004 and approximately \$7.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2004, once it becomes due, and most of this debt to be renegotiated is subject to short-term interest rates until its due date. At March 31, 2004, we were in compliance with all of the financial covenants applicable to our bank debt.

	March 31,	December 31,	%
	2004	2003	Change
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Bank term debt:			
Operations	\$	\$	N/A
Property acquisitions	69,949	70,788	(1%)
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total	\$ 69,949	\$ 70,788	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Funds committed for debt repayment	\$ 18,572	\$ 18,107	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Credit facilities total:			
Operations	\$ 107,911	\$ 107,956	
Property acquisitions	91,346	91,647	
Credit facilities unused:			
Operations	107,911	107,956	
Property acquisitions	21,397	20,859	

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Although we cannot accurately anticipate the future effect of inflation on our financial condition or results of operations, inflation historically has not had a material impact on our operations.

We are exposed to currency fluctuations and exchange rate risk on all operations conducted in currencies other than the United States dollar. We cannot accurately predict the future effects of foreign currency fluctuations on our financial condition or results of operations. For the three months ended March 31, 2004, approximately 30% of our revenues were earned in currencies other than the United States dollar and approximately 40% of our operating costs were denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar. We do not hedge against foreign currency rate fluctuations associated with our operations denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2004 we recorded a decrease in our foreign currency translation adjustment balance of \$1.4 million, compared to an increase of \$4.6 million in the same period in 2003. Our foreign currency translation adjustment arises from the translation of our net assets denominated in currencies other than the United States dollar into our reporting currency (the United States dollar).

Forward-Looking Statements

This document, including this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. These statements are based on current expectations and estimates about our business, and include, among others, statements relating to:

our future performance;

growth of our operations;

expansion of the markets and market segments (geographic and otherwise) in which we conduct auctions, including the international used industrial equipment market;

increases in the number of consignors and bidders participating in our auctions;

growth of auction industry markets and segments;

our competitive strengths;

the anticipated improvement, acquisition and development by us of auction sites;

our gross auction sales, auction revenues and auction revenue rates, including expected auction revenue rates and the sustainability of those rates, and the seasonality of gross auction sales and auction revenues;

our direct expense rates, depreciation expenses and potential increases in income taxes;

the effect on our general and administrative expenses of expanded infrastructure and workforce;

our future capital expenditures;

our Internet initiatives and the contribution to our operating results from Internet-based auction purchases;

amounts of our revenues and operating costs denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar and effect of any currency exchange fluctuations; and

financing available to us.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as anticipate, believe, could, continue, estimate, expect, intent, may, might, ongoing, plan, potential, predict, project, should, will, these terms, and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that are difficult to predict. While we have not described all potential risks related to our business and owning our common shares, the important factors listed under Risk Factors are among those that may affect our performance and could cause our actual financial and operational results to differ significantly from our predictions. We do not intend to update publicly any forward-looking statements, even if our predictions have been affected by new information, future events or other developments. You should consider our forward-looking statements in light of these and other relevant factors.

Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, and our past performance is no guarantee of future performance. Some of the more important risks we face are outlined below and should be considered by holders of our common shares. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks and uncertainties we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial also may impair our business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, results of operations and financial condition would suffer.

We may incur losses related to our guarantee and outright purchase contracts and advances to consignors.

We generally offer our services to consignors of used equipment on a straight commission basis. In some cases we will, subject to our evaluation of the equipment, either offer to:

guarantee the consignor a minimum level of sale proceeds, regardless of the ultimate results of the auction; or

purchase the equipment directly from the consignor for sale in a particular auction.

If auction proceeds are less than the guaranteed amount, our commission will be reduced or, if sufficiently lower, we will incur a loss. If auction proceeds are less than the purchase price we paid, we will incur a loss. Because all of our auctions are unreserved, we cannot protect against these types of losses by bidding on or acquiring any items at the auctions. In recent periods, guarantee contracts and our direct purchases and sales of inventory have generally represented approximately one-quarter of our annual gross auction sales.

Occasionally we advance to consignors a portion of the estimated auction proceeds prior to the auction. We generally make these advances only after taking possession of the equipment to be auctioned and upon receipt of a security interest in the equipment to secure the obligation. If we were unable to auction the equipment or if auction proceeds were less than amounts advanced, we could incur a loss.

We may incur losses related to our guarantees of clear title on the equipment sold at our auctions.

We guarantee that each item purchased at our auctions is free of liens and other encumbrances up to the purchase price paid by the buyer. While we expend considerable effort ensuring that all liens have been identified and, if necessary, discharged prior to the auction sale, occasionally we have not properly identified or discharged liens and have had to make payments to the relevant lienholders or purchasers. If we are unable to recover sufficient funds from the consignors to offset these payments, we will incur a loss; aggregate losses from these payments could be material.

Our operating results are subject to quarterly variations.

Our revenues and operating results historically have fluctuated from quarter to quarter. Among the factors that we expect will continue to cause these fluctuations are:

the timing, frequency and size of auctions;

the seasonal nature of the auction business in general, with peak results typically in the second and fourth calendar quarters, primarily due to the seasonal nature of the construction and natural resources industries;

the performance of our underwritten business (guarantee and outright purchase contracts);

general economic conditions in our markets; and

the timing of acquisitions and development of auction sites and related costs.

Additionally, we generally incur substantial costs when entering new markets, and the profitability of operations at a new location is uncertain due to heightened variability in the number and size of auctions at these sites. These and other factors may cause our future results to fall short of investor expectations or to not compare favorably to past results.

Decreases in the supply of, demand for, or market values of industrial equipment, primarily used industrial equipment, would harm our business.

Significant erosion in the supply of, demand for, or market values of used equipment could reduce our auction revenues and impact our financial condition and results of operations. Most of the factors that affect the supply of, and demand for, used equipment are beyond our control, and market values for used equipment fluctuate based on circumstances beyond our control. In addition, price competition for new equipment has a direct impact on the supply of, demand for, and market value of used equipment. Some industrial equipment manufacturers are offering low or no down payment terms and low or no interest charges to increase sales of new equipment, which also exerts downward pressure on new equipment prices and in turn, impacts the market for used equipment.

We may be unable to sustain and manage our growth.

A principal component of our strategy is to continue our growth, primarily by increasing earnings from operations in existing markets and by expanding into new geographic markets and into auction market segments that we have not historically emphasized. We may not be successful in growing our business or in managing this growth. Our growth depends on our ability to accomplish a number of things, including:

identifying and developing new markets and market segments;

identifying and acquiring, on favorable terms, suitable new auction sites and, possibly, businesses that are suitable acquisition candidates;

successfully integrating new sites and any acquired businesses with our existing operations;

achieving acceptance by potential consignors and industrial equipment buyers of the auction process generally;

establishing and maintaining favorable relationships with consignors and bidders in new markets and market segments, and maintaining these relationships in existing markets;

capitalizing on changes in the supply of and demand for industrial equipment, both on a local and global basis;

receiving required governmental authorizations for proposed development or expansion; and

successfully managing expansion and obtaining required financing.

Any growth we achieve may require additional employees and increase the scope of both our operating and financial systems and the geographic area of our operations. This will increase our operating complexity and the level of responsibility of existing and new management personnel. We may be unable to attract and retain qualified managers and employees, and our existing operating and financial systems and controls may not be adequate to support any growth. Our ability to improve our systems and controls may be limited by increased costs, technological challenges, or lack of qualified employees. Our past results and growth may not be indicative of our prospects or our ability to penetrate new markets, many of which may have different competitive conditions and demographic characteristics than our current markets.

Our substantial international operations expose us to foreign exchange rate fluctuations and political and economic instability, which could harm our operating results.

We conduct business in North, South and Central America, Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa and the Middle East and intend to expand our international presence. Fluctuating currency exchange rates, acts of terrorism or war, and

changing social, economic and political conditions and regulations may adversely affect our business in international markets and our related operating results. Fluctuations in currency exchange rates between the different countries in which we conduct auctions impact the purchasing power of buyers, the motivation of consignors, equipment values and equipment flows between different countries. These factors and other global economic conditions may impair our business and harm our operating results.

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Although we report our financial results in United States dollars, a significant portion of our auction revenues are generated at auctions held outside the United States, mostly in currencies other than the United States dollar. Changes in currency exchange rates against the United States dollar, particularly for the Canadian dollar or the Euro, could affect the results presented in our financial statements and cause our earnings to fluctuate.

Competition in our markets may lead to reduced revenues and profitability.

The international used industrial equipment market and the auction segment of that market are highly fragmented. We compete directly for potential purchasers of industrial equipment with other auction companies. Our indirect competitors include equipment manufacturers, distributors and dealers that sell new or used equipment, and equipment rental companies. When sourcing equipment to sell at our auctions, we compete with other auction companies, equipment dealers and brokers, and equipment owners that have traditionally disposed of equipment in private sales.

Our direct competitors are primarily regional auction companies. Some of our indirect competitors have significantly greater financial and marketing resources and name recognition than we do. New competitors with greater financial and other resources may enter the industrial equipment auction market in the future. Additionally, existing or future competitors may succeed in entering and establishing successful operations in new geographic markets prior to our entry into those markets. They may also compete against us through Internet-based services. If existing or future competitors seek to gain or retain market share by reducing commission rates, we may also be required to reduce commission rates, which may reduce our revenue and harm our operating results and financial condition.

We depend on key personnel, the loss of any of which could harm our business.

Our future performance and development will depend to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of our executive officers. The loss of the services of one or more of these individuals or other senior managers could harm our business. We do not maintain key man insurance on the lives of any of our executive officers. Our success will depend largely on our continuing ability to attract, develop and retain skilled employees in all areas of our business.

Our operations are subject to substantial environmental and other regulations, which may significantly increase our expenses or limit our operations and ability to expand.

A variety of federal, provincial, state and local laws, rules and regulations apply to our business. These relate to, among other things, the auction business, imports and exports of equipment, worker safety, privacy of customer information, and the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials. Failure to comply with applicable laws, rules and regulations could result in substantial liability to us, suspension or cessation of some or all of our operations, restrictions on our ability to expand at present locations or into new locations, requirements for the acquisition of additional equipment or other significant expenses or restrictions.

The development or expansion of auction sites depends upon receipt of required licenses, permits and other governmental authorizations. Our inability to obtain these required items could harm our business. Additionally, changes or concessions required by regulatory authorities could result in significant delays in, or prevent completion of, this development or expansion.

Under some laws regulating the use, storage, discharge and disposal of environmentally sensitive materials, an owner or lessee of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances located on or in, or emanating from, the real estate, and related costs of investigation and property damage. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or lessee knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of the hazardous or toxic substances. Environmental contamination may exist at our owned or leased auction sites from prior

activities at these locations or from neighboring

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properties. In addition, auction sites that we acquire or lease in the future may be contaminated, and future use of or conditions on any of our properties or sites could result in contamination. The costs related to environmental contamination of any of the properties we own or lease could harm our financial condition and results of operations.

There are restrictions in the United States and Europe that may affect the ability of equipment owners to transport certain equipment between specified jurisdictions. One example of these restrictions is environmental certification requirements in the United States, which prevent non-certified equipment from being entered into commerce in the United States. If these restrictions were to materially inhibit the ability of customers to ship equipment to or from our auction sites, they could reduce our gross auction sales and harm our business.

International bidders and consignors could be deterred from participating in our auctions if governmental bodies impose additional export or import regulations or additional duties, taxes or other charges on exports or imports. Reduced participation by international bidders and consignors could reduce our gross auction sales and harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our insurance may be insufficient to cover losses that may occur as a result of our operations.

We maintain property and general liability insurance. This insurance may not remain available to us at commercially reasonable rates, and the amount of our coverage may not be adequate to cover any liability we incur. Our auctions generally involve the operation of large equipment close to a large number of people, and an accident could damage our facilities or injure auction attendees. Any major accident could harm our reputation and business. In addition, if we were held liable for amounts exceeding the limits of our insurance coverage or for claims outside the scope of our coverage, the resulting costs could harm our results of operations and financial condition.

Our Internet-related initiatives may not improve our results and are subject to technological obsolescence; in addition, we may not be able to compete with our competitors' technologies.

We have invested significant resources in the development of our Internet presence, including our *rbauctionBid-Live* Internet bidding service. In spite of our investment, these new technologies may not result in any material improvement in our financial condition or results of operations over the long term and may require further investment. In addition, if we were unable to provide services over the Internet at an acceptable level of performance or reliability, our reputation could be damaged, which might result in us losing customers. We may also not be able to continue to adapt our business to Internet commerce, our Internet technologies may become obsolete, and we may not be able to compete effectively against Internet auction services offered by our competitors.

Our business is subject to risks relating to our ability to safeguard the security and privacy of our customers' confidential information.

We maintain proprietary databases containing confidential personal information regarding our customers and the results of our auctions, and we must safeguard the security and privacy of this information. Despite our efforts to protect this information, we face the risk of inadvertent disclosure of this sensitive information or an intentional breach of our security measures.

Security breaches could damage our reputation and expose us to a risk of loss or litigation and possible liability. We may be required to make significant expenditures to protect against security breaches or to alleviate problems caused by any breaches. Our insurance policies may not be adequate to reimburse us for losses caused by security breaches.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers Incorporated
(Registrant)

Date: May 5, 2004

By: */s/ Robert S. Armstrong*
Robert S. Armstrong,
Corporate Secretary