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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Mohawk Industries, Inc. ("Mohawk" or the "Company", a term which includes the Company and its subsidiaries, including its primary operating subsidiaries, Mohawk Carpet Corporation, Aladdin Manufacturing Corporation and Dal-Tile International Inc. ("Dal-Tile")) is the leading producer of floorcovering products for residential and commercial applications in the United States. The Company is the second largest carpet and rug manufacturer, and a leading manufacturer, marketer and distributor of ceramic tile and natural stone, in the United States. The Company had annual net sales in 2003 in excess of \$5.0 billion.

The Company has two operating segments, the Mohawk segment and the Dal-Tile segment. The Mohawk segment sells and distributes its product lines, which include broadloom carpet, rugs, pad, ceramic tile, hardwood, vinyl and laminate through independent floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, commercial dealers and commercial end users. The Dal-Tile segment product lines include ceramic tile, porcelain tile and stone products sold through company-operated sales service centers, independent distributors and home center retailers. Selected financial information for the Mohawk and Dal-Tile segments is set forth in Note 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Through the Company's Mohawk segment, the Company designs, manufactures and markets carpet and rugs in a broad range of colors, textures and patterns and is a leading producer of woven and tufted broadloom carpet and rugs for residential and commercial applications. The Company also markets and distributes hardwood, laminate, vinyl and ceramic tile under its hardsurface line. The Company positions its products in all price ranges and emphasizes quality, style, performance and service. The Company is widely recognized through its premier brand names, which include "Mohawk," "Aladdin," "Mohawk Home," "Bigelow," "Custom Weave," "Durkan," "Goodwin Weavers," "Helios," "Horizon," "Karastan," "Lees," "Newmark Rug," "World" and "WundaWeve." The Company markets and distributes its carpet and rug products through over 34,000 customers, which include primarily independent carpet retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, commercial dealers and commercial end users. Some products are also marketed through private labeling programs. The Company's carpet and rug operations are vertically integrated from the extrusion of resin and post-consumer plastics into fiber, to the conversion of fiber into yarn and to the manufacture and shipment of finished carpet and rugs.

Through the Company's Dal-Tile segment, the Company designs, manufactures and markets a broad line of wall and floor tile products used in the residential and commercial markets for both new construction and remodeling. Most of the Company's ceramic tile products are marketed under the "Dal-Tile" and "American Olean" brand names. The Company's ceramic tile business is organized into three strategic business channels: company-operated sales service centers, independent distributors and home centers. The Company maintains over 240 sales service centers in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. The Company's independent distributor unit distributes the American Olean brand through approximately 200 independent distributor locations serving a variety of residential and commercial customers. The Company's home center retailer unit supplies products to more than 2,000 home center retail outlets operating in the do-it-yourself and buy-it-yourself markets. Each business unit has a dedicated sales force supporting that unit.

On November 10, 2003, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of the commercial carpet division of Burlington Industries, Inc. known as Lees Carpet, from W.L. Ross & Company for approximately \$350 million in cash. The results of operations of Lees Carpet have been included with the Mohawk segment results and in the Company's consolidated financial statements since that date. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the commercial carpet market.

On March 20, 2002, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Dal-Tile, a leading manufacturer and distributor of ceramic tile in the United States for approximately \$1,469 million, consisting of approximately 12.9 million shares of the Company's common stock, options to purchase approximately 2.1 million shares of the Company's common stock and \$718 million in cash. The Company's common stock and options were valued at \$751 million based on the measurement date stock price of \$55.04 per share (\$710.4 million) and the estimated fair value of options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model (\$40.3 million). The transaction has been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the results of operations of Dal-Tile have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from March 20, 2002. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of approximately \$1,168.3 million was recorded as goodwill. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the ceramic tile and stone markets.

Industry

The floorcovering industry has grown from \$12.4 billion in sales in 1992 to \$20.3 billion in 2002. In 2002, the primary categories of the United States floorcovering industry were carpet and rugs (65%), ceramic tile (12%), vinyl and rubber (10%), hardwood (9%) and laminate (4%). Each of these categories has been positively impacted by:

- U.S. population growth, requiring new and renovated housing and commercial space;
- increasing average house size; and
- growth in housing starts and housing resales.

Compound average growth rates for units sold (measured by square yards) for each of the floorcovering categories above for the period from 1992 through 2002, with the exception of the vinyl and rubber category, have met or exceeded the growth rate for both the gross domestic product of the United States and housing starts over the same period. During this period, the compound average growth rate was 3.6% for carpet and rugs, 10.3% for ceramic tile, 1.3% for vinyl and rubber and 8.0% for hardwood. Laminate, which is a relatively new product, experienced a compound average growth rate of 41.5% from 1996 through 2002.

According to the most recent figures available from the United States Department of Commerce, worldwide carpet and rug sales volume of American manufacturers and their domestic divisions was 1.9 billion square yards in 2002. This volume represents a market in excess of approximately \$12 billion. The overall level of sales in the carpet industry is influenced by a number of factors, including consumer confidence, spending for durable goods, interest rates, turnover in housing, the condition of the residential and commercial construction industries and the overall strength of the economy.

Broadloom carpet, defined as carpet over six feet by nine feet in size, represented 73% of the amounts shipped by the industry in 2002. Tufted broadloom carpet, a category that refers to the manner of construction in addition to size, represented 86.0% of the broadloom industry volume shipped in 2002. The broadloom carpet industry has two primary markets, residential and commercial, with the residential market making up approximately 75% of industry amounts shipped in 2002 and the commercial market comprising approximately 25%. An estimated 50% of industry shipments are made in response to replacement demand, which usually involves exact yardage, or "cut order," shipments that typically provide higher profit margins than sales of carpet sold in full rolls. Because the replacement business generally involves higher quality carpet cut to order by the manufacturer, rather than the dealer, this business tends to be more profitable for manufacturers than the new construction business.

The United States ceramic tile industry shipped 2.6 billion square feet, or \$2.3 billion, in 2002. The compound average growth rate of dollar shipments was 8.0% from 1992 through 2002 for ceramic tile. Sales in the ceramic tile industry are influenced by the same factors that influence the carpet industry, including consumer confidence, spending for durable goods, interest rates, turnover in housing, the condition of the residential and commercial construction industries and the overall strength of the economy.

The ceramic tile industry's two primary markets, residential applications and commercial applications, represent 62.0% and 36.0% of the industry total, respectively. Of the total residential market, 67% of the dollar shipments are for new construction.

Sales and Distribution

Mohawk Segment.

Through the Company's Mohawk segment, the Company designs, manufactures and markets hundreds of styles of carpet and rugs in a broad range of colors, textures and patterns. In addition, the Mohawk segment markets and distributes ceramic tile, laminate, hardwood and vinyl floor covering. The Mohawk segment positions its products in all price ranges and emphasizes quality, style, performance and service. The Company markets and distributes carpet and rugs through over 34,000 customers, which include independent floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, commercial dealers, and commercial end users. Some products are also marketed through private labeling programs. Sales to residential customers represent a significant portion of the total industry and the majority of the Company's carpet and rug sales.

The Company has positioned its premier residential carpet and rug brand names across all price ranges. "Mohawk," "Custom Weave," "WundaWeve," "Galaxy," "Horizon," "Helios" and "Karastan" are positioned to sell primarily in the medium-to-high retail price range in the residential broadloom market, and these lines are also sold under private labels. These lines have substantial brand name recognition among carpet dealers and retailers with the "Karastan," and "Mohawk" brands having the highest consumer recognition in the industry. "Karastan" is the leader in the exclusive high-end market. The "Aladdin" and "World" brand names compete primarily in the low-to-medium retail price range.

The Company offers marketing and advertising support through dealer programs like Karastan Gallery, ColorCenter and Floorscapes. These programs offer varying degrees of support to dealers in the form of sales and management training, merchandising systems, exclusive promotions and assistance in certain administrative functions such as consumer credit, advertising and insurance.

The Company's sales forces are generally organized based on product type and sales channels in order to best serve each type of customer. A hub-and-spoke distribution network accomplishes the product distribution on a regional level. In this system, the Company's trucks generally deliver product from manufacturing and central distribution sites to regional warehouses. From there, it is shipped to retailers or to local distribution warehouses, then to retailers.

The commercial customer base is divided into several channels: educational institutions, corporate office space, hospitality facilities, retail space and health care facilities. In addition, the Company produces and sells carpet for the export market, the federal government and other niche businesses. Different purchase decision makers and decision-making processes exist for each channel.

The Company's "Aladdin" commercial brand is sold primarily through retail dealers to customers in the retail space, corporate office and other channels. This sales channel is also commonly referred to as "Main Street." These customers are more price conscious in their purchase decisions. The "Bigelow Commercial" brand is sold primarily to commercial office and retail channels through commercial flooring contractors. The "Mohawk Commercial" brand is marketed to customers in the educational institutional and health care facility channels that are performance oriented. The "Lees" brand is positioned at the higher price points within each sales channel. The "Dura-Color" stain resistant technology and "Unibond" performance backing system enables the "Lees" brand to provide a differentiated product within each sales channel. Additionally, the Company markets its modular (carpet tile) product lines under the "Lees" brand. The "Karastan Contract" and "Durkan Commercial" brands are positioned primarily to service the medium to high-end fashion conscious customer in both the retail and corporate office channels. The "Durkan Hospitality" brand specializes in carpet sold through the hospitality channel to hotels, resorts and casinos.

The Company believes its ability to make woven carpet under the "Mohawk Commercial" and "Karastan Contract" brand names in large volume for commercial applications differentiates it from other manufacturers, most of which produce tufted carpet almost exclusively. Woven carpet, and specifically the Company's woven interlock products, provides unique characteristics that delivers a better value to the customer and the Company. The Company believes that it is one of the largest producers of woven carpet in the United States and that it has several carpet weaving machines and processes that no other manufacturer has, thereby allowing it to create carpet to meet specifications that its competitors cannot duplicate.

The Mohawk Home Division, markets its product lines under two major brand names, "Mohawk Home" and "Karastan." Mohawk Home's affordable price points strategy for the mainstream retailers and home centers is directed at the mid and lower retail price ranges, while the "Karastan" brand is directed at upscale retail and flooring stores. Product categories are diverse, including woven wool rugs, polypropylene woven and tufted rugs, printed and woven nylon rugs, doormats, washable bath rugs, decorative throws and pillows, woven bedspreads, textile wall hangings and blankets.

Dal-Tile Segment

The Dal-Tile segment's ceramic tile and natural stone products are distributed through three separate distribution channels consisting of company-operated sales service centers, independent distributors and home centers. The business is organized to address the specific customer needs of each distribution channel. A dedicated sales force supports each channel.

The Company has four regional distribution centers strategically located in California, Maryland, Texas and Florida. These centers help the Company create high-quality customer service by focusing on shorter lead times, increased order fill rates and improved on-time deliveries to its customers. These distribution centers also enhance the Company's ability to plan and schedule production and manage inventory requirements.

The Company's network of over 240 sales service centers located in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico distributes primarily the Daltile brand product, serving customers in all 50 states and portions of Canada and Puerto Rico.

The Company serves as a "one-stop" source that provides customers with one of the ceramic tile industry's broadest product lines—a complete selection of glazed floor tile, glazed wall tile, glazed and unglazed ceramic mosaic tile, porcelain tile, quarry tile and stone products, as well as allied products. In addition to products manufactured by the Company's ceramic tile business, the Company carries a selection of products purchased from other manufacturers to provide customers with a broader product line.

The independent distributor channel offers a unique product line under the "American Olean" brand. Currently, the "American Olean" brand is distributed through approximately 200 independent distributor locations that service a variety of residential and commercial customers. The Company is focused on increasing its presence in the independent distributor channel, particularly in tile products that are most commonly used in flooring applications.

The Company believes its Dal-Tile segment is one of the U.S. ceramic tile industry's largest suppliers to the do-it-yourself and buy-it-yourself markets through home center retailers, such as The Home Depot and Lowe's. The home center channel is expected to continue presenting important growth opportunities.

The Company believes that it has two of the leading brand names in the U.S. ceramic tile industry—"Daltile" and "American Olean." The roots of the "Daltile" and "American Olean" brand names date back approximately fifty and seventy-five years, respectively.

The Company's sales service centers primarily distribute the "Daltile" brand, with a fully integrated marketing program, emphasizing a focus on quality and fashion. The broad product offering satisfies the needs of its residential, commercial and builder customers. The "American Olean" brand consists of a full product offering and is distributed primarily through independent distributors. Both these brands are supported by a fully integrated marketing program, including public relations efforts, displays, merchandising (sample boards, chip chests), literature/catalogs and an Internet website.

Advertising and Promotion

The Company promotes its brands through national advertising in both television and print media as well as in the form of cooperative advertising, point-of-sale displays and marketing literature provided to assist in marketing various carpet and ceramic tile styles. The Company also continues to rely on the substantial brand name recognition of its product lines. The cost of producing display samples, a significant promotional expense, is partially offset by sales of samples and support from suppliers in the carpet and rug business.

Manufacturing and Operations

Carpet and Rugs Business. The Company's manufacturing operations are vertically integrated and include the extrusion of resin and post-consumer plastics into polypropylene, polyester and nylon fiber, yarn processing, tufting, weaving, dyeing, coating and finishing. Capital expenditures are primarily focused on increasing capacity, improving productivity and reducing costs. Over the past three years, the Company has incurred capital expenditures that have helped increase manufacturing efficiency and capacity, and improve overall cost competitiveness.

Ceramic Tile Business. Over the past three years, the Dal-Tile segment has invested in capital expenditures, principally for new plants and state-of-the-art fast-fire equipment to increase manufacturing capacity, improve efficiency and develop new capabilities. In addition, the Company has added a porcelain tile manufacturing plant, which will significantly expand its production capacity in 2004.

The ceramic tile business commenced operations in Mexico at the Company's Monterrey facility in 1955 and currently manufactures products at this facility primarily for U.S. consumption. The Monterrey location produces ceramic tile, frit (ground glass) and refractories.

The Company believes that its manufacturing organization offers competitive advantages due to its ability to manufacture a differentiated product line consisting of one of the industry's broadest product offerings of colors, textures and finishes, as well as the industry's largest offering of trim and angle pieces and its ability to utilize the industry's newest technology.

Raw Materials and Suppliers

Carpet and Rugs Business. The principal raw materials the carpet and rug business uses are nylon, polypropylene, polyester and wool, resins and fibers, synthetic backing materials, polyurethane latex and various dyes and chemicals. The Company obtains all of its major raw materials from independent sources and all of its externally purchased nylon fibers from three major suppliers: Koch Industries, Inc., Solutia, Inc., and Honeywell, Inc. The carpet and rug business has not experienced significant shortages of raw materials in recent years. The Company believes that there is an adequate supply of all grades of resin and fiber and that all are readily available from a number of independent sources.

Ceramic Tile Business. In the Company's ceramic tile business, the Company manufactures tile primarily from talc, clay and nepheline syenite. The Company has entered into a long-term supply agreement for most of its talc requirements with one supplier.

The Company owns long-term clay mining rights in Alabama, Kentucky and Mississippi that satisfy nearly all of its clay requirements for producing unglazed quarry tile. The Company purchases a number of different grades of clay for the manufacture of its non-quarry tile. The Company believes that there is an adequate supply of all grades of clay and that all are readily available from a number of independent sources.

The Company has a single source supplier for its nepheline syenite requirements. If this supplier were unable to satisfy the Company's requirements, the Company believes that alternative supply arrangements would be available.

Glazes are used on a significant percentage of the Company's manufactured tile. Glazes consist of frit (ground glass), zircon, stains and other materials, with frit being the largest ingredient. The Company manufactures approximately 57% of its frit requirements.

Competition

Carpet and Rugs Business. The carpet and rugs industry is highly competitive. Based on industry publications, the top 20 North American carpet and rug manufacturers (including their American and foreign divisions) in 2002 had worldwide sales in excess of \$13.0 billion, and the top 20 manufacturers in 1990 had sales in excess of \$6 billion. In 2002, the top five manufacturers had worldwide sales in excess of \$10.2 billion. The Company believes it is the second largest producer of carpet and rugs (in terms of sales volume) in the world.

Ceramic Tile Business. The Company estimates that over 100 tile manufacturers, more than half of which are based outside the United States, compete for sales of ceramic tile to customers located in the United States. Although the U.S. ceramic tile industry is highly fragmented at both the manufacturing and distribution levels, the Company believes it is the largest manufacturer, distributor and marketer of ceramic tile in the United States and one of the largest in the world.

The principal methods of competition within the carpet and rugs and ceramic tile industries are price, style, quality and service. In each of the Company's markets, price competition and market coverage are particularly important because there is limited differentiation among competing product lines. The Company's recent investments in modernized, advanced manufacturing and data processing equipment, the extensive diversity of equipment in which the Company has invested, its marketing strategy and its distribution system contribute to its ability to compete primarily on the basis of performance, quality, style and service, rather than just price.

In each of the Company's carpet and rug and ceramic tile businesses, the Company faces competition from a large number of domestic and foreign manufacturers and independent distributors of floorcovering products. Some of the Company's existing and potential competitors may be larger and have greater resources and access to capital than the Company does. Maintaining the Company's competitive position may require it to make substantial investments in its product development efforts, manufacturing facilities, distribution network and sales and marketing activities. Competitive pressures may also result in decreased demand for the Company's products and in the loss of market share. In addition, the Company faces, and will continue to face, pressure on sales prices of its products from competitors, as well as from large customers. As a result of any of these factors, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's sales and profitability.

Trademarks

The Company uses several trademarks that it considers important in the marketing of its products, including "Aladdin," "American Olean®," "Bigelow," "Custom Weave" "Dal-Tile®," "Durkan," "Galaxy," "Goodwin Weavers," "Helios®," "Home Source," "Horizon®," "Karastan®," "Lees®," "Mohawk®," "Mohawk Home," "Portico," "World®" and "WundaWeve®."

Sales Terms and Major Customers

The Company's sales terms are the same as those generally available throughout the industry. The Company generally permits its customers to return broadloom carpet and ceramic tile purchased from it within 30 days from the date of sale, if the customer is not satisfied with the quality of the product. This return policy is consistent with the Company's emphasis on quality, style and performance and promotes customer satisfaction without generating enough returns to affect materially its operating results or financial position.

During 2003, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of Mohawk's total net sales. The Company believes the loss of one or a few major customers would not have a material adverse effect on its business.

Employees

As of March 2, 2004, the Company employed approximately 33,300 persons, of which approximately 635 of its employees in the United States and approximately 3,100 of its employees in Mexico are members of unions. Other than with respect to these employees, the Company is not a party to any collective bargaining agreements. Additionally, the Company has not experienced any strikes or work stoppages for over 20 years. The Company believes that its relations with its employees are good.

Available Information

The Company's Internet address is <http://mohawkind.com>. The Company makes the following reports filed by it available, free of charge, on its website under the heading "Investor Information:"

- annual reports on Form 10-K;
- quarterly reports on Form 10-Q;
- current reports on Form 8-K; and
- amendments to the foregoing reports.

The foregoing reports are made available on the Company's website as soon as practicable after they are filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

**Item 2.
Properties**

The Company owns a 47,500 square foot headquarters office in Calhoun, Georgia on an eight-acre site. The Company also owns a 2,089,000 square foot manufacturing facility located in Dalton, Georgia and a 1,464,597 square foot manufacturing facility located in Monterey, Mexico. The following table summarizes the Company's facilities both owned and leased for each segment in square feet:

Primary Purpose	Mohawk Segment		Dal-Tile Segment	
	Owned	Leased	Owned	Leased
Manufacturing	8,573,139	1,363,092	4,510,601	22,000
Selling and Distribution	3,399,339	4,406,423	97,511	5,036,151
Other	948,855	216,016	147,930	36,000
Total	22,921,333	5,985,531	4,756,042	5,094,151

The Company's properties are in good condition and adequate for its requirements. The Company also believes its principal plants are generally adequate to meet its production plans pursuant to its long-term sales goals. In the ordinary course of its business, the Company monitors the condition of its facilities to ensure that they remain adequate to meet long-term sales goals and production plans.

**Item 3.
Legal Proceedings**

The Company is involved in routine litigation from time to time in the regular course of its business. Except as noted below, there are no material legal proceedings pending or known to be contemplated to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is subject.

Environmental Matters

The Company is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign environmental health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, the use, storage, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous materials, and the cleanup of contamination associated therewith. Because of the nature of the Company's business, the Company has incurred, and will continue to incur, costs relating to compliance with such laws and regulations. The Company is involved in various proceedings relating to environmental matters and is currently engaged in environmental investigation, remediation and post-closure care programs at certain sites. The Company has provided reserves for such activities that it has determined to be both probable and reasonably estimable. The Company does not expect that the ultimate liability with respect to such activities will have a material adverse effect on it.

Three sites near Mohawk's Dallas facility in its Dal-Tile segment are involved in environmental cleanup projects relating principally to the disposal or alleged disposal by Dal-Tile of waste materials containing lead compounds. Dal-Tile's approved closure plans have been implemented and each site is now undergoing post-closure care. Dal-Tile has been named as a potentially responsible party under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") and similar state statutes for the disposal of certain hazardous substances at various other sites in the United States. The Company does not believe that any future costs for these sites will have a material adverse effect on it.

**Item 4.
Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders**

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders of the Company during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2003.

PART II

Item 5.

Market for the Registrant's Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters

Market for the Common Stock

The Company's common stock, \$.01 par value per share (the "Common Stock") is quoted on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "MHK." The table below shows the high and low sales prices per share of the Common Stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape, for each fiscal period indicated.

	Mohawk Common Stock	
	High	Low
<u>2002</u>		
First quarter	\$ 68.10	50.50
Second quarter	70.60	57.25
Third quarter	62.24	40.25
Fourth quarter	63.40	43.75
<u>2003</u>		
First quarter	\$ 59.38	41.00
Second quarter	63.04	47.65
Third quarter	75.75	55.25
Fourth quarter	75.48	67.07
<u>2004</u>		
First quarter (through March 2, 2004)	84.16	68.77

As of March 2, 2004, there were approximately 411 holders of record of Common Stock. The Company has not paid or declared any cash dividends on shares of its Common Stock since completing its initial public offering. The Company's policy is to retain all net earnings for the development of its business, and presently, it does not anticipate paying cash dividends on the Common Stock in the foreseeable future. The payment of future cash dividends will be at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend upon the Company's profitability, financial condition, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors.

Item 6.
Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth the selected financial data of the Company for the periods indicated, which information is derived from the consolidated financial statements of the Company. On January 29, 1999, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of Image Industries, Inc. ("Image"). The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting. On March 9, 1999, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Durkan Patterned Carpets, Inc. ("Durkan") in exchange for approximately 3.1 million shares of the Company's common stock in a transaction recorded using the pooling-of-interests method of accounting. On November 14, 2000, the Company acquired certain fixed assets and inventory of Crown Crafts, Inc. ("Crown Crafts"). The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. On March 20, 2002, the Company acquired all the outstanding capital stock of Dal-Tile International Inc. ("Dal-Tile") in exchange for approximately \$1,469 million, consisting of approximately 12.9 million shares of the Company's common stock, options to purchase approximately 2.1 million shares of the Company's common stock and \$718 million in cash. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. On November 10, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets and assumed certain liabilities of the Lees Carpet division of Burlington Industries, Inc. ("Lees Carpet") for approximately \$350 million in cash. The acquisition was recorded using the purchase method of accounting. All financial data have been restated to include the accounts and results of operations of Durkan. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the Company's consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

	At or for the Years Ended December 31,				
	2003	2002 (c)	2001	2000	1999
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of earnings data:					
Net sales	\$ 5,005,053	4,522,336	3,445,945	3,404,034	3,211,575
Cost of sales	3,645,677	3,282,269	2,613,043	2,581,185	2,434,716
Gross profit	1,359,376	1,240,067	832,902	822,849	776,859
Selling, general and administrative expenses	817,347	718,002	505,745	505,734	482,062
Class action legal settlement (a)	-	-	-	7,000	-
Operating income	542,029	522,065	327,157	310,115	294,797
Interest expense (b)	55,575	68,972	29,787	38,044	32,632
Other (income) expense, net	(1,980)	9,464	5,954	4,442	2,266
	53,595	78,436	35,741	42,486	34,898
Earnings before income taxes	488,434	443,629	291,416	267,629	259,899
Income taxes	178,285	159,140	102,824	105,030	102,660
Net earnings	\$ 310,149	284,489	188,592	162,599	157,239
Basic earnings per share	\$ 4.68	4.46	3.60	3.02	2.63
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	66,251	63,723	52,418	53,769	59,730
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 4.62	4.39	3.55	3.00	2.61
Weighted-average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	67,121	64,861	53,141	54,255	60,349
Balance sheet data:					
Working capital	\$ 646,483	640,846	449,361	427,192	560,057
Total assets	4,163,575	3,596,743	1,768,485	1,795,378	1,682,873
Long-term debt (including current portion)	1,012,413	820,427	308,433	589,828	596,065
Stockholders' equity	2,297,801	1,982,879	948,551	754,360	692,546

(a) The Company recorded a one-time charge of \$7.0 million in 2000, reflecting the settlement of two class action lawsuits.

(b) In December 2002, the Company discontinued hedge accounting for its interest rate swap. The impact of discontinuing the hedge was to increase interest expense by approximately \$10.7 million.

(c) In 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" which required the Company to cease amortizing goodwill and evaluate such goodwill and indefinite intangibles for impairment.

Item 7.**Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Overview**

The Company is the leading producer of floorcovering products for residential and commercial applications in the United States. The Company is the second largest carpet and rug manufacturer, and a leading manufacturer, marketer and distributor of ceramic tile and natural stone, in the United States. Annual floorcovering sales within the United States in 2002 were approximately \$20.3 billion. The Company had annual net sales in 2003 in excess of \$5.0 billion.

The primary categories of the floorcovering industry include carpet and rugs (65%), ceramic tile (12%), vinyl and rubber (10%), hardwood (9%) and laminate (4%). Compound average growth rates in units sold (measured in square yards) for all categories, except the vinyl and rubber category, for the period from 1992 through 2002 have met or exceeded the growth rate for both the gross domestic product of the United States and housing starts over the same period. During this period, the compound average growth rate was 3.6% for carpet and rugs, 10.3% for ceramic tile, 1.3% for vinyl and rubber and 8.0% for hardwood. Laminate, which is a relatively new product, experienced a compound average growth rate of 41.5% from 1996 through 2002. Although beginning from a smaller base, the growth rates for hard floorcoverings may indicate increasing consumer preference for these products for certain applications. In response to this increasing demand, the Company has increased its distribution of hard surface products, including ceramic tile, vinyl, hardwood and laminate. The acquisition of Dal-Tile provided a unique opportunity to help the Company achieve its strategic goal of becoming one of the world's leading floorcovering manufacturers and distributors.

The Company continues to experience growth both internally and through acquisitions.

On March 20, 2002, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Dal-Tile, a leading manufacturer and distributor of ceramic tile in the United States, for approximately \$1,469 million in stock and cash. The transaction was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, the results of operations of Dal-Tile have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from March 20, 2002. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the ceramic tile and stone markets.

On November 10, 2003, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of the commercial carpet division of Burlington Industries, Inc., known as Lees Carpet, from W.L. Ross & Company for approximately \$350 million in cash. The results of operations for Lees Carpet have been included with the Mohawk segment results and in the Company's consolidated financial statements since that date. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the commercial carpet market.

The Company has two operating segments, the Mohawk segment and the Dal-Tile segment. The Mohawk segment sells and distributes its product lines, which include broadloom carpet, rugs, pad, ceramic tile, hardwood, vinyl and laminate through independent floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, commercial dealers and commercial end users. The Dal-Tile segment product lines include ceramic tile, porcelain tile and stone products sold through company-operated sales service centers, independent distributors and home centers.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based on its consolidated financial statements that were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions when preparing financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect various matters, including:

- reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at the dates of the financial statements,
- disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements, and

- reported amounts of revenues and expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings during the reporting periods. These estimates involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic factors that are difficult to predict and are beyond management's control. As a result, actual amounts could differ from these estimates.

The SEC issued disclosure guidance for accounting policies that management believes are most "critical." The SEC defines these critical accounting policies as those that are both most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and results and require management's most difficult, subjective, or complex judgment, often as a result of the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain and may change in subsequent periods.

The Company believes the following accounting policies require it to use judgments and estimates in preparing its consolidated financial statements and could represent critical accounting policies as defined by the SEC. The Company discusses its significant accounting policies, including those that do not require management to make difficult, subjective, or complex judgments or estimates, in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- Accounts receivable and revenue recognition. Revenues are recognized when goods are shipped and legal title passes to the customer. The Company provides allowances for expected cash discounts, returns, claims and doubtful accounts based upon historical bad debt and claims experience and periodic evaluation of specific customer accounts and the aging of accounts receivable. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.
- Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (net realizable value). Cost is determined using the last-in, first-out method (LIFO) predominantly within the Mohawk segment, which matches current costs with current revenues, and the first-in, first-out method (FIFO), which is used to value inventory within the Dal-Tile segment. Inventories on hand are compared against anticipated future usage, which is a function of historical usage and anticipated future selling price, in order to evaluate obsolescence, excessive quantities, and expected sales below cost. Actual results could differ from assumptions used to value obsolete, excessive inventory or inventory expected to be sold below cost and additional reserves may be required.
- Goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets are subject to annual impairment testing. The impairment tests are based on determining the fair value of the specified reporting units and indefinite life intangible assets based on management judgments and assumptions using estimated future cash flows. These judgments and assumptions could materially change the value of the specified reporting units and indefinite life intangible assets and, therefore, could materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in the tax rates is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the enactment date. Additionally, taxing jurisdictions could retroactively disagree with the Company's tax treatment of certain items, and some historical transactions have income tax effects going forward. Accounting rules require these future effects to be evaluated using current laws, rules and regulations, each of which can change at any time and in an unpredictable manner.

Results of Operations

Following are the results of operations for the last three years:

	At or for the Years Ended December 31,					
	2003		2002		2001	
	(In thousands)					
Statement of earnings data:						
Net sales	\$ 5,005,053	100.0%	4,522,336	100.0%	3,445,945	100.0%
Cost of sales	3,645,677	72.8%	3,282,269	72.6%	2,613,043	75.8%
Gross profit	1,359,376	27.2%	1,240,067	27.4%	832,902	24.2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	817,347	16.3%	718,002	15.9%	505,745	14.7%
Operating income	542,029	10.9%	522,065	11.5%	327,157	9.5%
Interest expense	55,575	1.1%	68,972	1.5%	29,787	0.9%
Other (income) expense, net	(1,980)	0.0%	9,464	0.2%	5,954	0.2%
Earnings before income taxes	53,595	1.1%	78,436	1.7%	35,741	1.1%
Income taxes	488,434	9.8%	443,629	9.8%	291,416	8.4%
Net earnings	178,285	3.6%	159,140	3.5%	102,824	3.0%
	\$ 310,149	6.2%	284,489	6.3%	188,592	5.4%

During 2003, specifically the first half of 2003, the Company and industry performance as a whole was impacted negatively by the overall weak conditions in the U.S. economy and cautious consumer and commercial spending. The Company believes that the residential replacement business is recovering in response to improved economic conditions. The Company believes that the commercial business is also beginning to show signs of improvement at certain price points and anticipates the higher end business will improve later in 2004. The Company is implementing a price increase in both the Mohawk and Dal-Tile segment during the first quarter of 2004 to compensate for increased raw material prices resulting from higher oil and natural gas prices and higher import prices.

Year Ended December 31, 2003, as Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2002

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2003, were \$5,005.1 million, reflecting an increase of \$482.7 million, or approximately 10.7%, over the \$4,522.3 million reported in the year ended December 31, 2002. The increased net sales were attributable to the acquisition of Dal-Tile and Lees Carpet and internal growth. The Mohawk segment recorded net sales of \$3,736.5 million in 2003 compared to \$3,624.2 million in 2002, representing an increase of \$112.4 million or approximately 3.1%. The growth was attributable to the Lees Carpet acquisition and internal growth of product lines. The Dal-Tile segment recorded net sales of \$1,268.5 million in 2003, reflecting an increase of \$370.4 million or 41.2%, over the \$898.2 million reported in the year ended December 31, 2002. The Dal-Tile results are not included in the Company's consolidated financial statements prior to the March 20, 2002, acquisition. However, when the Dal-Tile net sales for the year ended December 31, 2003, are compared to the Dal-Tile pro forma net sales of \$1,134.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 (derived by combining Dal-Tile net sales of \$236.0 million prior to the March 20, 2002, acquisition date, after reclassifications to conform to Mohawk's presentation, with reported Dal-Tile net sales of \$898.2 million for the period ending December 31, 2002), an increase of approximately 11.8% for the period was realized. The growth was primarily attributable to growth within residential products. The Company believes this pro forma net sales information will be useful to investors because it allows investors to compare the results of the two periods.

Quarterly net sales and the percentage changes in net sales by quarter for 2003 versus 2002 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2003	2002	Change
First quarter	\$ 1,084,715	866,710	25.2%
Second quarter	1,247,181	1,227,747	1.6
Third quarter	1,303,166	1,224,403	6.4
Fourth quarter	1,369,991	1,203,476	13.8
Total year	\$ 5,005,053	4,522,336	10.7%

Gross profit was \$1,359.4 million (27.2% of net sales) for 2003 and \$1,240.1 million (27.4% of net sales) for 2002. The reduction in percentage was primarily attributable to a change in the selling mix, increased raw material prices resulting from higher oil and natural gas prices, higher import prices and start up costs related to the new Dal-Tile manufacturing facility.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for 2003 were \$817.3 million (16.3% of net sales) compared to \$718.0 million (15.9% of net sales) for 2002. The increased percentage was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Dal-Tile, which has higher selling, general and administrative expenses.

Operating income for 2003 was \$542.0 million (10.9% of net sales) compared to \$522.1 million (11.5% of net sales) in 2002. Operating income attributable to the Mohawk segment was \$364.0 million (9.7% of segment net sales) in 2003 compared to \$390.9 million (10.8% of segment net sales) in 2002. The percentage decrease in operating income was attributable to the higher costs associated with oil and natural gas prices and a change in the selling mix. Operating income attributable to the Dal-Tile segment was \$187.2 million (14.8% of segment net sales) in 2003, compared to \$139.9 million (15.6% of segment net sales) in 2002. The decrease in operating income as a percentage of net sales is primarily attributable to a change in product mix, higher import prices and start up costs of a new manufacturing facility. On a pro forma combined basis, the Dal-Tile segment operating income was \$171.7 million (15.1% of pro forma segment net sales) for 2002 (derived by combining Dal-Tile operating income of \$31.8 million prior to the March 20, 2002 acquisition, after reclassifications to conform to Mohawk's presentation, with reported Dal-Tile operating income of \$139.9 million for the period ended December 31, 2002). The Company believes that presentation of this pro forma combined operating income information will be useful to investors because it allows investors to compare the results between the two periods.

Interest expense for 2003 was \$55.6 million compared to \$69.0 million in 2002. The decrease in interest expense was attributable to lower average debt levels during 2003 when compared to 2002, offset by an increase in the average borrowing rate due to a change in the mix of fixed and variable rate debt in 2003 when compared to 2002. Additionally, interest expense for 2002 included \$10.7 million related to the write-off of an interest rate swap previously accounted for as a cash flow hedge.

Income tax expense was \$178.3 million, or 36.5% of earnings before income taxes for 2003 compared to \$159.1 million, or 35.9% of earnings before income taxes for 2002. The change in tax rate resulted from the use of fewer available tax credits in 2003 when compared to 2002.

Year Ended December 31, 2002, as Compared with Year Ended December 31, 2001

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2002, were \$4,522.3 million, reflecting an increase of \$1,076.4 million, or approximately 31.2%, over the \$3,445.9 million reported in the year ended December 31, 2001. The increased net sales were attributable to the Dal-Tile acquisition and internal growth of the Mohawk segment product lines. The Mohawk segment recorded net sales of \$3,624.2 million in 2002 compared to \$3,445.9 million in 2001, representing an increase of \$178.2 million or approximately 5.2%. The growth was attributable to all segment product lines. Since the completion of the Dal-Tile acquisition, the Dal-Tile segment recorded net sales of \$898.2 million in 2002. On a pro forma combined basis, the Dal-Tile segment net sales were \$1,134.2 million (derived by combining Dal-Tile net sales of \$236.0 million prior to the March 20, 2002 acquisition date, after reclassifications to conform to Mohawk's presentation, with reported Dal-Tile net sales of \$898.2 million for the period ending December 31, 2002) for 2002. This compares to Dal-Tile net sales of \$1,036.8 million

(derived from net sales prior to the March 20, 2002 acquisition) for 2001, resulting in an increase of approximately 9.4% for the period. The growth was primarily attributable to growth within residential products. The Company believes this pro forma net sales information will be useful to investors because it allows investors to compare the results of the two periods.

Quarterly net sales and the percentage changes in net sales by quarter for 2002 versus 2001 were as follows (dollars in thousands):

	2002	2001	Change
First quarter	\$ 866,710	777,339	11.5%
Second quarter	1,227,747	864,958	41.9
Third quarter	1,224,403	907,850	34.9
Fourth quarter	1,203,476	895,798	34.3
Total year	\$ 4,522,336	3,445,945	31.2%

Gross profit was \$1,240.1 million (27.4% of net sales) for 2002 and \$832.9 million (24.2% of net sales) for 2001. Gross profit as a percentage of net sales in 2002 was favorably impacted when compared to 2001 by Dal-Tile's higher gross profit percentage and improved manufacturing efficiencies within the Mohawk segment.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for 2002 were \$718.0 million (15.9% of net sales) compared to \$505.7 million (14.7% of net sales) for 2001. The increased percentage was attributable to the Dal-Tile segment which has higher selling, general and administrative expenses but also has higher gross profit as a percentage of net sales. The Mohawk and Dal-Tile (including selling, general and administrative costs prior to the acquisition of Dal-Tile) segments selling, general and administrative expenses reflected improvements over 2001, when compared to 2002. The improvements were due to better control of operating costs as net sales increased.

Operating income for 2002 was \$522.1 million (11.5% of net sales) compared to \$327.2 million (9.5% of net sales) in 2001. Operating income attributable to the Mohawk segment was \$390.9 million (10.8% of segment net sales) in 2002 compared to \$336.7 million (9.8% of segment net sales) in 2001. Operating income attributable to the Dal-Tile segment was \$139.9 million (15.6% of segment net sales) in 2002. On a pro forma combined basis, the Dal-Tile segment operating income was \$171.7 million (15.1% of pro forma segment net sales) for 2002 (derived by combining Dal-Tile operating income of \$31.8 million prior to the March 20, 2002 acquisition, after reclassifications to conform to Mohawk's presentation, with reported Dal-Tile operating income of \$139.9 million for the period ended December 31, 2002). This compares to Dal-Tile operating income of \$154.6 million (14.9% of Dal-Tile net sales) for 2001. The Company believes that presentation of this pro forma combined operating income information will be useful to investors because it allows investors to compare the results between the two periods.

Interest expense for 2002 was \$69.0 million compared to \$29.8 million in 2001. The increase in interest expense was attributable to additional debt incurred in March 2002 to finance the acquisition of Dal-Tile, the write-off of approximately \$10.7 million relating to an interest rate swap previously accounted for as a cash flow hedge and an increase in the average borrowing rate due to a change in the mix of fixed rate and variable rate debt, when compared to 2001.

Income tax expense was \$159.1 million, or 35.9% of earnings before income taxes for 2002 compared to \$102.8 million, or 35.3% of earnings before income taxes for 2001.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's primary capital requirements are for working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions. The Company's capital needs are met primarily through a combination of internally generated funds, bank credit lines, term and senior notes, the sale of receivables and credit terms from suppliers.

The level of accounts receivable increased from \$501.1 million at the beginning of 2003 to \$573.5 million at December 31, 2003. The \$72.4 million increase was primarily attributable to the acquisition of Lees Carpet and internal sales growth. Inventories increased from \$678.0 million at the beginning of 2003 to \$832.4 million at December 31, 2003, due primarily to building inventory for hard surface product categories within the Mohawk and Dal-Tile segments and the acquisition of Lees Carpet.

The outstanding checks in excess of cash represent trade payables checks that have not yet cleared the bank. When the checks clear the bank, they are funded by the revolving credit facility. This policy does not impact any liquid assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

Excluding acquisitions, capital expenditures totaled \$114.6 million during 2003. The capital expenditures made during 2003 were incurred primarily to modernize and expand manufacturing facilities and equipment. The Company's capital projects are primarily focused on increasing capacity, improving productivity and reducing costs. Capital expenditures, including \$1,101.8 million for acquisitions, have totaled \$1,381.2 million over the past three years. The Company's capital spending during 2004, excluding acquisitions, is expected to range from \$140 million to \$160 million, and will be used primarily to purchase equipment to increase production capacity and productivity.

On September 30, 2003, the Company entered into a new revolving line of credit agreement providing up to \$300 million with interest rates of either (i) LIBOR plus 0.4% to 1.5%, depending upon the Company's performance measured against certain financial ratios, or (ii) the base rate plus 0-0.6% depending upon the Company's performance measured against certain financial ratios. The new facility replaces a \$450 million facility that was due to expire in January 2004. The facility is comprised of two tranches, a \$200 million tranche expiring in September 2008 and a \$100 million tranche expiring in September 2004. The \$100 million tranche of the facility is renewable annually. The credit agreement contains customary financial and other covenants. The Company must pay an annual facility fee ranging from .15% to .50% of the total credit commitment, depending upon the Company's performance measured against specific coverage ratios, under the revolving credit line. Additionally, at December 31, 2003, the Company had credit facilities of \$300 million under its revolving credit facility and \$50 million under various short-term uncommitted credit lines. At December 31, 2003, a total of \$237.3 million was unused under the combined revolving credit facility and uncommitted credit lines. The revolving credit facility and uncommitted lines of credit are unsecured.

In connection with the Dal-Tile acquisition during 2002, the Company entered into a 364-day term loan facility (the "Bridge Facility") to finance a portion of the acquisition. On April 2, 2002, the Company sold \$300 million of its 6.50% senior notes due 2007, Series A and \$400 million of its 7.20% senior notes due 2012, Series B through institutional private placements and used the proceeds to repay outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$601 million under the Bridge Facility and approximately \$90 million under the Company's revolving credit facility. On June 13, 2002, the Company exchanged \$295 million of its registered 6.50% senior notes due 2007, Series C for an equal amount of its Series A senior notes and \$397.8 million of its registered 7.20% senior notes due 2012, Series D for an equal amount of its Series B senior notes. Interest on each series is payable semiannually.

On August 4, 2003, the Company entered into an on-balance sheet trade accounts receivable securitization agreement ("Securitization Facility") replacing two previous facilities that were due to expire in October 2003. The Securitization Facility allows the Company to borrow up to \$350 million based on available accounts receivable. The Company sells, on a non-recourse revolving basis, its accounts receivable to a special purpose entity, which in turn obtains loan advances that are secured by the receivable pool from a third-party commercial paper conduit sponsored by financial institutions. The Securitization Facility is subject to annual renewal. At December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$182 million outstanding secured by approximately \$649.0 million of trade receivables.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 15 million shares of its outstanding common stock. For the year ended December 31, 2003, a total of approximately 593,000 shares of the Company's common stock were purchased at an aggregate cost of approximately \$27.8 million. Since the inception of the program, a total of approximately 11 million shares have been repurchased at an aggregate cost of approximately \$293.1 million. All of these repurchases have been financed through the Company's operations and banking arrangements.

The Company believes that the combined total of the revolving credit facility, short-term uncommitted credit lines and the Securitization Facility of \$700 million is adequate to support its capital and working capital requirements.

The following is a summary of the Company's future minimum payments under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2003 (in thousands):

	Payments due by period						Total
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Thereafter	
Long-term debt	\$ 248,795	9,445	6,500	300,000	-	447,673	1,012,413
Operating leases	72,857	57,202	44,517	31,183	22,602	45,363	273,724
Purchase commitments (1)	66,481	48,968	48,000	48,000	48,000	-	259,449
	<u>\$ 388,133</u>	<u>115,615</u>	<u>99,017</u>	<u>379,183</u>	<u>70,602</u>	<u>493,036</u>	<u>1,545,586</u>

(1) Includes commitments for natural gas and foreign currency and fiber purchases.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51," which addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities ("VIEs") either: (1) that do not have sufficient equity investment at risk to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (2) in which the equity investors lack an essential characteristic of a controlling financial interest. In December 2003, the FASB issued modifications to FIN 46 ("Revised Interpretations") resulting in multiple effective dates based on the nature as well as the creation date of the VIE. VIEs created after January 31, 2003, but prior to January 1, 2004, may be accounted for either based on the original interpretation or the Revised Interpretations. However, the Revised Interpretations must be applied no later than the first quarter of 2004. VIEs created after January 1, 2004 must be accounted for under the Revised Interpretations. Non-Special Purpose Entities created prior to February 1, 2003, should be accounted for under the revised interpretation's provisions no later than the first quarter of fiscal 2004. The Company has adopted FIN 46, which did not have, and the Company does not expect the Revised Interpretations to have, a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Impact of Inflation

Inflation affects the Company's manufacturing costs and operating expenses. The carpet and tile industry has experienced inflation in the prices of raw materials and fuel-related costs. In the past, the Company has generally passed along these price increases to its customers and has been able to enhance productivity to offset increases in costs resulting from inflation in both the United States and Mexico.

Seasonality

The Company is a calendar year-end company and its results of operations for the first quarter tend to be the weakest. The second, third and fourth quarters typically produce higher net sales and operating income. These results are primarily due to consumer residential spending patterns for floorcovering, which historically have decreased during the first two months of each year following the holiday season.

Certain Factors affecting the Company's Performance

In addition to the other information provided in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the following risk factors should be considered when evaluating an investment in shares of Common Stock.

If any of the events described in these risks were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The floorcovering industry is cyclical and prolonged declines in residential or commercial construction activity could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The U.S. floorcovering industry is highly dependent on residential and commercial construction activity, including new construction as well as remodeling which are cyclical in nature. A prolonged decline in residential or commercial construction activity could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The U.S. construction industry has experienced significant downturns in the past, which have adversely affected suppliers to the industry. The industry could experience similar downturns in the future, which could have a negative impact on the Company's business.

The Company faces intense competition in its industry, which could decrease demand for its products and could have a material adverse effect on its profitability.

The industry is highly competitive. The Company faces competition from a large number of manufacturers and independent distributors. Some of its competitors may be larger and have greater resources and access to capital. Maintaining the Company's competitive position may require: substantial investments in its product development efforts, manufacturing facilities, distribution network and sales and marketing activities. Competitive pressures may also result in decreased demand for its products. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

A failure to identify suitable acquisition candidates, to complete acquisitions and to integrate successfully the acquired operations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

As part of its business strategy, the Company intends to pursue acquisitions of complementary businesses. Although it regularly evaluates acquisition opportunities, it may not be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates; obtain sufficient financing on acceptable terms to fund acquisitions; complete acquisitions; or profitably manage acquired businesses.

Acquired operations may not achieve expected performance levels and may involve a number of special risks, including among others an inability to successfully integrate acquired operations and the diversion of management resources.

The Company may be unable to obtain raw materials on a timely basis, which could have a material adverse effect on its business.

The principal raw materials used in the Company's manufacturing operations include: nylon fiber and polypropylene resin, which are used exclusively in its carpet and rug business; talc, clay, nepheline syenite and various glazes, including frit (ground glass), zircon and stains, which are used exclusively in its ceramic tile business and other materials. The Company has a single source supplier for all of its nepheline syenite requirements. An extended interruption in the supply of these or other raw materials used in the Company's business or in the supply of suitable substitute materials would disrupt the Company's operations, which could have a material adverse effect on its business.

The Company may be unable to pass on to its customers increases in the costs of raw materials and energy, which could have a material adverse effect on its profitability.

The prices of raw materials and natural gas vary with market conditions. Although the Company generally attempts to pass on increases in the costs of raw materials and natural gas to its customers, the Company's ability to do so is, dependent upon the rate and magnitude of any increase, competitive pressures and market conditions for its products. There have been in the past, and may be in the future, periods of time during which increases in these costs cannot be recovered. During such periods of time, there could be a material adverse effect on the Company's profitability.

The Company has been, and in the future may be subject to claims and liabilities under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, which could be significant.

The Company's operations are subject to various environmental, health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, and the use, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous materials. The applicable requirements under these laws are subject to amendment, to the imposition of new or additional requirements and to changing interpretations of agencies or courts. The Company could incur material expenditures to comply with new or existing regulations, including fines and penalties.

The nature of the Company's operations, including the potential discovery of presently unknown environmental conditions, exposes the Company to the risk of claims under environmental, health and safety laws and regulations. The Company could incur material costs or liabilities in connection with such claims.

Changes in international trade laws and in the business, political and regulatory environment in Mexico could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

The Company's Monterrey, Mexico manufacturing facility represents a significant portion of the Company's total manufacturing capacity for ceramic tile. Accordingly, an event that has a material adverse impact on the Company's Mexican operations could have a material adverse effect on the tile operations as a whole. The business, regulatory and political environments in Mexico differ from those in the United States, and the Company's Mexican operations are exposed to legal, currency, tax, political, and economic risks, specific to Mexico.

The Company could face increased competition as a result of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ("GATT") and the North American Free Trade Agreement ("NAFTA").

The Company is uncertain what effect reduced import duties under GATT may have on its operations, although these reduced rates may stimulate additional competition from manufacturers that export ceramic tile to the United States.

Although NAFTA lowers the tariffs imposed on the Company's ceramic tile manufactured in Mexico and sold in the United States and will eliminate such tariffs entirely on January 1, 2008, it may also stimulate competition in the United States and Canada from manufacturers located in Mexico.

Forward-Looking Information

Certain of the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, particularly anticipating of future performance, business prospects, growth and operating strategies, proposed acquisitions, and similar matters, and those that include the words "believes," "anticipates," "forecast," "estimates" or similar expressions constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. For those statements, Mohawk claims the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements will be accurate because they are based on many assumptions, which involve risks and uncertainties. The following important factors could cause future results to differ: changes in industry conditions; competition; raw material prices; timing and level of capital expenditures; integration of acquisitions; introduction of new products; rationalization of operations; and other risks identified in Mohawk's SEC reports and public announcements.

Item 7A.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Financial exposures are managed as an integral part of the Company's risk management program, which seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effect that the volatility of the interest rate, exchange rate and natural gas markets may have on its operating results. The Company does not regularly engage in speculative transactions, nor does it regularly hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes.

Natural Gas Risk Management

The Company uses a combination of natural gas futures contracts and long-term supply agreements to manage unanticipated changes in natural gas prices. The contracts are based on forecasted usage of natural gas measured in Million British Thermal Units ("MMBTU").

The Company has designated the natural gas futures contracts as cash flow hedges. The outstanding contracts are valued at market with the offset going to other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes and any hedge ineffectiveness. Any gain or loss is recognized in cost of goods sold in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. At December 31, 2003, the Company had natural gas contracts that mature from January 2004 to December 2004 with an aggregate notional amount of approximately 3.9 million MMBTU's. The fair value of these contracts was an asset of \$3.6 million. At December 31, 2002, the Company had natural gas contracts outstanding with a notional amount of approximately 1.4 million MMBTU's. The fair value of these contracts was an asset of \$1.9 million. The offset to these assets is recorded in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes.

The Company's natural gas long-term supply agreements are accounted for under the normal purchases provision within SFAS No. 133 and its amendments. At December 31, 2003, the Company has normal purchase commitments of approximately 3.1 million MMBTU's for periods maturing from January 2004 through September 2005. The contracted value of these commitments was approximately \$13.8 million and the fair value of these commitments was approximately \$17.0 million, at December 31, 2003. At December 31, 2002, the Company had normal purchase commitments of approximately 4.6 million MMBTU's. The contracted value of these commitments was approximately \$17.4 million and the fair value of these commitments was approximately \$19.7 million.

Foreign Currency Rate Management

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge costs associated with its operations in Mexico. The objective of these transactions is to reduce volatility of exchange rates where these operations are located by fixing a portion of their costs in U.S. currency. Gains and losses are recognized in cost of goods sold in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Accordingly, these contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges. The Company had forward contracts to purchase approximately 145.3 million and 357.5 million Mexican pesos at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The aggregate U.S. Dollar value of these contracts at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$12.7 million and \$34,581, respectively. The contracts are marked to market in other current liabilities with the offset to other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. Unrealized losses at December 31, 2003 and 2002 respectively, were not significant.

Interest Rate Management

In 2002, the Company determined that its \$100 million interest rate swap was ineffective. Consequently, the \$10.7 million unrealized loss associated with the swap was recorded as a realized loss in interest expense during the fourth quarter of 2002. The Company continues to carry the liability on its consolidated balance sheets and the interest rate swap is marked to market at the end of each reporting period. The change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2003 was not significant.

Item 8.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Mohawk Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Mohawk Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as listed in the accompanying index. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule as listed in Item 15(a)2. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mohawk Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in notes 1 and 5 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets in 2002.

/s/ KPMG LLP
KPMG LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
February 5, 2004

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Balance Sheets
December 31, 2003 and 2002**

(In thousands, except per share data)

ASSETS	2003	2002
Current assets:		
Receivables	\$ 573,500	501,129
Inventories	832,415	678,008
Prepaid expenses	43,043	37,368
Deferred income taxes	84,260	82,074
Total current assets	<u>1,533,218</u>	<u>1,298,579</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net .	919,085	855,324
Goodwill	1,368,700	1,277,453
Other intangible assets	325,339	146,700
Other assets	17,233	18,687
	<u>\$ 4,163,575</u>	<u>3,596,743</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 248,795	27,427
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	637,940	630,306
Total current liabilities	<u>886,735</u>	<u>657,733</u>
Deferred income taxes	183,669	145,973
Long-term debt, less current portion	763,618	793,000
Other long-term liabilities	31,752	17,158
Total liabilities	<u>1,865,774</u>	<u>1,613,864</u>
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 60 shares authorized; no shares issued	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 150,000 shares authorized; 77,050 and 76,371 shares issued in 2003 and 2002, respectively	770	763
Additional paid-in capital	1,035,733	1,006,550
Retained earnings	1,541,761	1,231,612
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,313	1,126
	<u>2,580,577</u>	<u>2,240,051</u>
Less treasury stock at cost; 10,515 and 10,006 shares in 2003 and 2002, respectively	282,776	257,172
Total stockholders' equity	<u>2,297,801</u>	<u>1,982,879</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
	<u>\$ 4,163,575</u>	<u>3,596,743</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Earnings
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(In thousands, except per share data)

	2003	2002	2001
Net sales	\$ 5,005,053	4,522,336	3,445,945
Cost of sales	3,645,677	3,282,269	2,613,043
Gross profit	1,359,376	1,240,067	832,902
Selling, general and administrative expenses	817,347	718,002	505,745
Operating income	542,029	522,065	327,157
Other expense (income):			
Interest expense	55,575	68,972	29,787
Other expense	6,252	13,455	7,780
Other income	(8,232)	(3,991)	(1,826)
	53,595	78,436	35,741
Earnings before income taxes	488,434	443,629	291,416
Income taxes	178,285	159,140	102,824
Net earnings	\$ 310,149	284,489	188,592
Basic earnings per share	\$ 4.68	4.46	3.60
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	66,251	63,723	52,418
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 4.62	4.39	3.55
Weighted-average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	67,121	64,861	53,141

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(In thousands)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Treasury stock	Total stockholders' equity
	Shares	Amount					
Balances at December 31, 2000	60,838	\$ 608	183,303	758,531	-	(188,082)	754,360
Stock options exercised	570	6	9,097	-	-	-	9,103
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(8,159)	(8,159)
Grant to employee profit sharing plan	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	2,500
Grant to executive incentive plan	-	-	-	-	-	145	145
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	-	4,847	-	-	-	4,847
Comprehensive Income:							
Unrealized loss on hedge instruments net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(2,837)	-	(2,837)
Net earnings	-	-	-	188,592	-	-	188,592
Total Comprehensive Income							185,755
Balances at December 31, 2001	61,408	614	197,247	947,123	(2,837)	(193,596)	948,551
Stock options exercised	2,056	20	50,165	-	-	-	50,185
Purchase of Dal-Tile	12,907	129	750,558	-	-	-	750,687
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(64,034)	(64,034)
Grant to employee profit sharing plan	-	-	3,040	-	-	282	3,322
Grant to executive incentive plan	-	-	77	-	-	176	253
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	-	5,463	-	-	-	5,463
Comprehensive Income:							
Discontinued hedge on interest rate swap	-	-	-	-	6,768	-	6,768
Unrealized loss on hedge instruments net of taxes	-	-	-	-	(2,805)	-	(2,805)
Net earnings	-	-	-	284,489	-	-	284,489
Total Comprehensive Income							288,452
Balances at December 31, 2002	76,371	763	1,006,550	1,231,612	1,126	(257,172)	1,982,879
Stock options exercised	679	7	18,283	-	-	-	18,290
Purchase of treasury stock	-	-	-	-	-	(27,839)	(27,839)
Grant to employee profit sharing plan	-	-	2,080	-	-	1,929	4,009
Grant to executive incentive plan	-	-	63	-	-	306	369
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	-	-	8,757	-	-	-	8,757
Comprehensive Income:							
Currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	47	-	47
Unrealized gain on hedge instruments net of taxes	-	-	-	-	1,140	-	1,140
Net earnings	-	-	-	310,149	-	-	310,149
Total Comprehensive Income							311,336
Balances at December 31, 2003	77,050	\$ 770	1,035,733	1,541,761	2,313	(282,776)	2,297,801

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(In thousands)

	2003	2002	2001
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 310,149	284,489	188,592
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	106,615	101,942	84,167
Deferred income taxes	34,775	33,712	5,563
Tax benefit on stock options exercised	8,757	5,463	4,847
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	3,267	2,762	2,910
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions:			
Receivables	(47,443)	34,657	(46,066)
Inventories	(104,964)	(15,215)	43,190
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(2,769)	105,464	48,754
Other assets and prepaid expenses	(5,592)	(13,111)	(811)
Other liabilities	6,595	9,347	101
Net cash provided by operating activities	309,390	549,510	331,247
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(114,631)	(111,934)	(52,913)
Acquisitions	(384,121)	(717,638)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(498,752)	(829,572)	(52,913)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net change in revolving line of credit	37,299	(29,491)	(181,964)
Proceeds from issuance of senior notes	-	700,000	-
Proceeds from bridge credit facility	-	600,000	-
Repayment of bridge credit facility	-	(600,000)	-
Net change in asset securitizations	182,000	(125,000)	(66,104)
Payments on term loans	(26,492)	(32,208)	(32,212)
Redemption of acquisition indebtedness	-	(202,564)	-
Industrial revenue bonds and other, net of payments	(821)	(1,307)	(1,115)
Change in outstanding checks in excess of cash	6,925	(15,519)	2,117
Acquisition of treasury stock	(27,839)	(64,034)	(8,159)
Common stock transactions	18,290	50,185	9,103
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	189,362	280,062	(278,334)
Net change in cash	-	-	-
Cash, beginning of year	-	-	-
Cash, end of year	\$ -	-	-

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001**

(In thousands, except per share data)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Mohawk Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the "Company" or "Mohawk"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(b) Accounts Receivable and Revenue Recognition

The Company is principally a broadloom carpet, rug and ceramic tile manufacturer and sells carpet, rugs, ceramic tile and other floorcovering materials throughout the United States principally for residential and commercial use. The Company grants credit to customers, most of whom are retail-flooring dealers and commercial end users, under credit terms that are customary in the industry.

Revenues are recognized when goods are shipped, which is when the legal title passes to the customer. The Company provides allowances for expected cash discounts, returns, claims and doubtful accounts based upon historical bad debt and claims experience and periodic evaluations of specific customer accounts and the aging of the accounts receivable.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market (net realizable value). Cost is determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method, which matches current costs with current revenues, for substantially all inventories within the Mohawk segment and the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for the Dal-Tile segment inventories.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, including capitalized interest. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated remaining useful lives, which are 35 years for buildings and improvements, 15 years for extrusion equipment, 10 years for tufting equipment, the shorter of the estimated useful life or life of the lease for leasehold improvements, five years for vehicles and seven years for other equipment and furniture and fixtures.

(e) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" the Company tests goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives for impairment on an annual basis (or on an interim basis if an event occurs that might reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying value). The Company conducts testing for impairment during the fourth quarter of its fiscal year. Intangible assets that do not have indefinite lives are amortized based on weighted average lives.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(f) Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

(g) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist primarily of receivables, accounts payable, accrued expenses and long-term debt. The carrying amount of receivables, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates their fair value because of the short-term maturity of such instruments. Interest rates that are currently available to the Company for issuance of long-term debt with similar terms and remaining maturities are used to estimate the fair value of the Company's long-term debt. The estimated fair value of the Company's long-term debt at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was \$1,095,590 and \$894,462, compared to a carrying amount of \$1,012,413 and \$820,427, respectively.

(h) Derivative Instruments

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 133") and its amendments which require the Company to recognize all derivatives on the consolidated balance sheet at fair value. Derivatives that are not hedges must be adjusted to fair value through earnings. If the derivative is a hedge, depending on the nature of the hedge, changes in its fair value are either offset against the change in fair value of assets, liabilities, or firm commitments through earnings or recognized in other comprehensive income until the hedged item is recognized in earnings. The Company engages in activities that expose it to market risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates, exchange rates and changes in natural gas prices. Financial exposures are managed as an integral part of the Company's risk management program, which seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effect that the volatility of the interest rate, exchange rate and natural gas markets may have on operating results. The Company does not regularly engage in speculative transactions, nor does it regularly hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. There was no impact on the consolidated financial statements upon adoption of SFAS No. 133.

The Company formally documents all hedging instruments and hedging items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedged items. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as fair value and cash flow hedges to specific assets or liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet or to forecasted transactions. The Company also formally assesses, both at inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective, the derivative expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or the derivative is discontinued because it is unlikely that a forecasted transaction will occur, the Company discontinues hedge accounting for that specific hedge instrument.

(i) Shipping and Handling

Costs related to shipping and handling are included in cost of sales for all periods presented.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(j) Advertising Costs and Vendor Consideration

Advertising and promotion expenses are charged to earnings during the period in which they are incurred. Advertising and promotion expenses included in selling, administrative and general expenses were \$26,990 in 2003, \$31,829 in 2002 and \$28,845 in 2001.

In 2001, the EITF reached consensus on Issue No. 01-09 "*Accounting for Consideration Given by a Vendor to a Customer*" ("EITF 01-09"). This issuance provides guidance primarily on income statement classification of consideration from a vendor to a purchaser of the vendor's products. Generally, cash consideration is to be classified as a reduction of net sales, unless specific criteria are met regarding goods or services that the vendor may receive in return for this consideration. The Company makes various payments to customers, including slotting fees, advertising allowances, buy-downs and co-op advertising. All of these payments reduce gross sales with the exception of co-op advertising. Co-op advertising is classified as a selling, general and administrative expense. Co-op advertising expenses, a component of advertising and promotion expenses, were \$9,355 in 2003, \$14,090 in 2002 and \$11,803 in 2001.

(k) Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." The adoption of SFAS No. 144 did not affect the Company's financial statements. SFAS No. 144 replaced SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long Lived Assets to be disposed of." SFAS No. 144 establishes a single accounting model for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets including discontinued operations. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets and intangibles subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the expected undiscounted cash flows of the asset, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the expected undiscounted cash flows. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less estimated costs of disposal and are no longer depreciated.

(l) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's subsidiaries that operate outside the United States use their local currency as the functional currency, with the exception of operations carried out in Mexico, in which case the functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Other than Mexico, the functional currency is translated into U.S. dollars for balance sheet accounts using the month end rates in effect as of the balance sheet date and average exchange rate for revenue and expense accounts for each respective period. The translation adjustments are deferred as a separate component of shareholders' equity, within other comprehensive income. Gains or losses resulting from transactions denominated in foreign currencies are included in other income or expense, within the consolidated statements of earnings. The assets and liabilities of the Company's Mexico operations are re-measured using a month end rate, except for non-monetary assets and liabilities, which are re-measured using the historical exchange rate. Income and expense accounts are re-measured using an average monthly rate for the period, except for expenses related to those balance sheet accounts that are re-measured using historical exchange rates. The resulting re-measurement adjustment is reported in the consolidated statements of operations when incurred.

(m) Earnings per Share ("EPS")

The Company applies the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") SFAS No. 128, Earnings per Share, which requires companies to present basic EPS and diluted EPS. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Dilutive common stock options are included in the diluted EPS calculation using the treasury stock method. Common stock options that were not included in the diluted EPS computation because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares for the periods presented are not significant.

Computations of basic and diluted earnings per share are presented in the following table:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2003	2002	2001
(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net earnings	\$ 310,149	284,489	188,592
Weighted-average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	66,251	63,723	52,418
Add weighted-average dilutive potential common shares - options to purchase common shares, net	870	1,138	723
Weighted-average common and dilutive potential common shares outstanding	<u>67,121</u>	<u>64,861</u>	<u>53,141</u>
Basic earnings per share	<u>\$ 4.68</u>	<u>4.46</u>	<u>3.60</u>
Diluted earnings per share	<u>\$ 4.62</u>	<u>4.39</u>	<u>3.55</u>

(n) Stock Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2003, the Company adopted the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and Disclosure." This statement amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to provide alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair value based method of accounting for stock-based compensation and requires prominent disclosure in both the annual and interim financial statements of the method of accounting used and the financial impact of stock-based compensation. As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the Company accounts for stock options granted as prescribed under Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," which recognizes compensation cost based upon the intrinsic value of the award.

If the Company had elected to recognize compensation expense based upon the fair value at the grant dates for awards under its plans, the Company's net earnings per share would have been reduced as follows:

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net earnings as reported	\$ 310,149	284,489	188,592
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all options, net of related tax effects	(6,284)	(4,972)	(3,198)
Pro forma net earnings	<u>\$ 303,865</u>	<u>279,517</u>	<u>185,394</u>
Net earnings per common share (basic)			
As reported	\$ 4.68	4.46	3.60
Pro forma	\$ 4.59	4.39	3.54
Net earnings per common share (diluted)			
As reported	\$ 4.62	4.39	3.55
Pro forma	\$ 4.54	4.31	3.49

The average fair value of options granted during 2003, 2002 and 2001 was \$24.73, \$26.72 and \$15.27, respectively. This fair value was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on a weighted-average market price at grant date of \$53.93 in 2003, \$62.11 in 2002 and \$31.91 in 2001 and the following weighted-average assumptions:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Dividend yield	-	-	-
Risk-free interest rate	2.3%	3.0%	4.1%
Volatility	31.3%	39.7%	43.3%
Expected life (years)	6	6	6

(o) Effect of New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 ("FIN 46"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51," which addresses consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities ("VIEs") either: (1) that do not have sufficient equity investment at risk to permit the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support, or (2) in which the equity investors lack an essential characteristic of a controlling financial interest. In December 2003, the FASB issued modifications to FIN 46 ("Revised Interpretations") resulting in multiple effective dates based on the nature as well as the creation date of the VIE. VIEs created after January 31, 2003, but prior to January 1, 2004, may be accounted for either based on the original interpretation or the Revised Interpretations. However, the Revised Interpretations must be applied no later than the first quarter of 2004. VIEs created after January 1, 2004 must be accounted for under the Revised Interpretations. Non-Special Purpose Entities created prior to February 1, 2003, should be accounted for under the revised interpretation's provisions no later than the first quarter of fiscal 2004. The Company has adopted FIN 46, which did not have, and the Company does not expect the Revised Interpretations to have, a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." This standard amends and clarifies financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts (collectively referred to as derivatives) and for hedging activities under SFAS No. 133. The standard is effective for contracts entered into or modified after June 30, 2003. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 133 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS 150 establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity, and imposes certain additional disclosure requirements. The provisions of SFAS No. 150 are generally effective for all financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company has adopted SFAS No. 150 and it did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(p) Fiscal Year

The Company ends its fiscal year on December 31. Each of the first three quarters in the fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest the calendar quarter end.

(q) Reclassifications

Certain prior period financial statement balances have been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(2) Acquisitions

On March 20, 2002, the Company acquired all of the outstanding capital stock of Dal-Tile International Inc. ("Dal-Tile"), a leading manufacturer and distributor of ceramic tile in the United States, for approximately \$1,468,325, consisting of approximately 12,900 shares of the Company's common stock, options to purchase approximately 2,100 shares of the Company's common stock and approximately \$717,638 in cash, including direct acquisition costs. The Company's common stock and options were valued at approximately \$750,687 based on the measurement date stock price of \$55.04 per share (\$710,420) and the estimated fair value of the options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model (\$40,267). The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method and, accordingly, the results of operations of Dal-Tile have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from March 20, 2002. The purchase price was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon the estimated fair values at the date of acquisition. The trademark value was established based upon an independent appraisal. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired of approximately \$1,168,286 was recorded as goodwill. None of the goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the ceramic tile and stone markets.

Mohawk considered whether identifiable intangible assets, such as customer relationships, patents, covenants not to compete, software, production backlog, marketing agreements, unpatented technology and trade secrets, might exist and none were identified other than trademarks, during the purchase price negotiations and during the subsequent purchase price allocation evaluation. Accordingly, the valuation resulted in the recognition of goodwill and trademarks.

In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"), goodwill recorded in the Dal-Tile acquisition will not be amortized. Additionally, the Company determined that the trademark intangible assets have indefinite useful lives because they are expected to generate cash flows indefinitely. Goodwill and the trademark intangible assets are subject to annual impairment testing.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Current assets	\$ 322,042
Property, plant and equipment	223,267
Goodwill	1,168,286
Intangible assets-trademarks	146,700
Other assets	4,930
Total assets acquired	<u>1,865,225</u>
Current liabilities	132,124
Long-term debt	181,300
Other liabilities	83,476
Total liabilities assumed	<u>396,900</u>
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 1,468,325</u>

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of Mohawk and Dal-Tile as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 2002, after giving effect to certain adjustments, including increased interest expense on debt related to the acquisition, the elimination of goodwill amortization and related income tax effects. The pro forma information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had Mohawk and Dal-Tile constituted a single entity during such periods. The following table discloses the results for the fiscal years ended December 31:

	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net sales	\$ 4,758,380	4,482,741
Net earnings	294,846	242,601
Basic earnings per share	4.39	3.63
Diluted earnings per share	4.32	3.58

On May 5, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets of International Marble and Granite of Colorado, Inc., a distributor of natural stone slabs and tile. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the stone flooring and countertop slab market. The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method and, accordingly, the results of operations are included within the Dal-Tile segment from May 5, 2003. The purchase price was not significant.

On June 30, 2003, the Company acquired certain assets of a manufacturer and distributor of washable bath rugs. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the bath mat market. The acquisition was accounted for by the purchase method and, accordingly, the results of operations are included within the Mohawk segment from June 30, 2003. The purchase price was not significant.

On November 10, 2003, the Company acquired the assets and assumed certain liabilities of the carpet division of Burlington Industries, Inc. ("Lees Carpet") from W.L. Ross & Company for approximately \$349,839 in cash. The results of Lees Carpet have been included with the Mohawk segment results in the Company's consolidated financial statements since that date. The primary reason for the acquisition was to expand the Company's presence in the commercial carpet market.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition for Lees Carpet.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Current assets	\$ 62,942
Property, plant and equipment	53,469
Goodwill	78,035
Intangible assets	178,340
Other assets	52
Total assets acquired	<u>372,838</u>
Current liabilities	14,999
Other liabilities	8,000
Total liabilities assumed	<u>22,999</u>
Net assets acquired	<u>\$ 349,839</u>

Of the approximately \$178,340 of acquired intangible assets, approximately \$125,580 was assigned to trade names and not subject to amortization. The remaining \$52,760 was assigned to customer relationships with a weighted-average useful life of approximately 15 years. Goodwill of approximately \$78,035 was assigned to the Mohawk segment. The goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

The following unaudited pro forma financial information presents the combined results of operations of Mohawk and Lees Carpet as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of 2002, after giving effect to certain adjustments, including increased interest expense on debt related to the acquisition, the amortization of customer relationships, depreciation and related income tax effects. The pro forma information does not necessarily reflect the results of operations that would have occurred had Mohawk and Lees Carpet constituted a single entity during such periods. The following table discloses the results for the fiscal years ended December 31:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Net sales	\$ 5,222,159	4,782,905
Net earnings	316,386	290,996
Basic earnings per share	4.78	4.57
Diluted earnings per share	4.71	4.49

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(3) Receivables

Receivables are as follows:	2003	2002
Customers, trade	\$ 663,269	578,429
Other	4,648	7,373
	<u>667,917</u>	<u>585,802</u>
Less allowance for discounts, returns, claims and doubtful accounts	94,417	84,673
Net receivables	<u>\$ 573,500</u>	<u>501,129</u>

(4) Inventories

The components of inventories are as follows:	2003	2002
Finished goods	\$ 535,645	436,080
Work in process	72,981	67,907
Raw materials	223,789	174,021
Total inventories	<u>\$ 832,415</u>	<u>678,008</u>

(5) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted SFAS No. 142, which requires the Company to evaluate its goodwill and indefinite life intangibles on an annual basis for impairment. Furthermore, any goodwill and indefinite life intangibles that was acquired in a purchase business combination completed after June 30, 2001 will not be amortized. Goodwill and indefinite life intangibles that was acquired in business combinations completed before July 1, 2001 is no longer being amortized. The Company has two operating segments, the Mohawk unit and the Dal-Tile unit and, accordingly, has assigned the acquired goodwill and indefinite life intangibles to the respective operating segments. During the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company evaluated the goodwill and indefinite life intangibles using the discounted cash flow approach and determined that there was no impairment.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes the components of intangible assets:

	2003	2002
Carrying amount of amortized intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	\$ 53,010	-
Patents	600	-
	<u>\$ 53,610</u>	<u>-</u>
Accumulated amortization of amortized intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	\$ 541	-
Patents	10	-
	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>-</u>
Unamortized intangible assets:		
Trade names	<u>\$ 272,280</u>	<u>146,700</u>
Aggregate amortization expense For the year ended December 31	<u>\$ 551</u>	<u>-</u>
Estimated amortization expense for years ended December 31, are as follows:		
2004	\$ 3,619	
2005	3,619	
2006	3,619	
2007	3,619	
2008	3,619	

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	Mohawk Segment	Dal-Tile Segment	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2002	\$ 109,167	-	109,167
Goodwill acquired during the year	-	1,168,286	1,168,286
Balances as of December 31, 2002	<u>109,167</u>	<u>1,168,286</u>	<u>1,277,453</u>
Goodwill acquired during the year	85,916	5,331	91,247
Balances as of December 31, 2003	<u>\$ 195,083</u>	<u>1,173,617</u>	<u>1,368,700</u>

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table discloses the Company's earnings, assuming the exclusion of goodwill amortization for the fiscal year ended December 31:

	2001
Net earnings	\$ 188,592
Add back: Goodwill amortization, net of income taxes	2,022
Adjusted net earnings	<u>\$ 190,614</u>
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.60
Add back: Goodwill amortization, net of income taxes	0.04
Adjusted net earnings	<u>\$ 3.64</u>
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 3.55
Add back: Goodwill amortization, net of income taxes	0.04
Adjusted net earnings	<u>\$ 3.59</u>

(6) Property, Plant and Equipment

Following is a summary of property, plant and equipment:

	2003	2002
Land	\$ 59,621	56,671
Buildings and improvements	367,007	339,630
Machinery and equipment	1,154,387	1,052,567
Furniture and fixtures	45,680	42,421
Leasehold improvements	19,912	16,354
Construction in progress	88,883	77,468
	<u>1,735,490</u>	<u>1,585,111</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	816,405	729,787
Net property, plant and equipment	<u>\$ 919,085</u>	<u>855,324</u>

Property, plant and equipment includes capitalized interest of \$5,634, \$2,126 and \$1,855 in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(7) Long-Term Debt

On September 30, 2003, the Company entered into a new revolving line of credit agreement providing up to \$300,000 with interest rates of either (i) LIBOR plus 0.4% to 1.5%, depending upon the Company's performance measured against certain financial ratios, or (ii) the base rate plus 0-0.6% depending upon the Company's performance measured against certain financial ratios. The new facility replaces a \$450,000 facility that was due to expire in January 2004. The facility is comprised of two tranches, a \$200,000 tranche expiring in September 2008 and a \$100,000 tranche expiring in September 2004. The \$100,000 tranche of the facility is renewable annually. The credit agreement contains customary financial and other covenants. The Company must pay an annual facility fee ranging from .15% to .50% of the total credit commitment, depending upon the Company's performance measured against specific coverage ratios, under the revolving credit line. Additionally, at December 31, 2003, the Company had credit facilities of \$300,000 under its revolving credit facility and \$50,000 under various short-term uncommitted credit lines. At December 31, 2003, a total of \$237,344 was unused under the combined revolving credit facility and uncommitted credit lines. The revolving credit facility and uncommitted lines of credit are unsecured.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In connection with the Dal-Tile acquisition during 2002, the Company entered into a 364-day term loan facility (the "Bridge Facility") to finance a portion of the acquisition. On April 2, 2002, the Company sold \$300,000 of its 6.50% senior notes due 2007, Series A and \$400,000 of its 7.20% senior notes due 2012, Series B through institutional private placements and used the proceeds to repay outstanding indebtedness of approximately \$601,000 under the Bridge Facility and approximately \$90,000 under the Company's revolving credit facility. On June 13, 2002, the Company exchanged \$294,965 of its registered 6.50% senior notes due 2007, Series C for an equal amount of its Series A senior notes and \$397,800 of its registered 7.20% senior notes due 2012, Series D for an equal amount of its Series B senior notes. Interest on each series is payable semiannually.

On August 4, 2003, the Company entered into an on-balance sheet trade accounts receivable securitization agreement ("Securitization Facility") replacing two previous facilities were due to expire in October 2003. The Securitization Facility allows the Company to borrow up to \$350,000 based on available accounts receivable. The Company sells, on a non-recourse revolving basis, its accounts receivable to a special purpose entity, which in turn obtains loan advances that are secured by the receivable pool from a third-party commercial paper conduit sponsored by financial institutions. The Securitization Facility is subject to annual renewal. At December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$182,000 outstanding secured by approximately \$649,018 of trade receivables.

The Company guarantees its industrial revenue bonds with various standby letters of credit, which were in aggregate \$55,599 at December 31, 2003 and 2002.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Long-term debt consists of the following:	2003	2002
364-Day Credit Agreement, due September 29, 2004	\$ 41,701	-
Revolving line of credit, due January 28, 2004	-	4,402
Securitization Facility, due August 4, 2004	182,000	-
6.50% senior notes, payable April 15, 2007 interest payable semiannually	300,000	300,000
7.20% senior notes, payable April 15, 2012 interest payable semiannually	400,000	400,000
8.46% senior notes, payable in annual principal installments beginning in 1998, due September 16, 2004, interest payable quarterly	14,286	28,571
7.14%-7.23% senior notes, payable in annual principal installments beginning in 1997, due September 1, 2005, interest payable semiannually	18,889	28,333
7.58% senior notes, payable in annual principal installments beginning in 1997, due July 30, 2003, interest payable semiannually	-	1,428
6% term note, payable in annual principal and interest installments beginning in 1998, due July 23, 2004	1,336	2,671
Industrial revenue bonds and other	54,201	55,022
Total long-term debt	<u>1,012,413</u>	<u>820,427</u>
Less current portion	248,795	27,427
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	<u>\$ 763,618</u>	<u>793,000</u>
The aggregate maturities of long-term debt as of: December 31, 2003 are as follows:		
2004	\$ 248,795	
2005	9,445	
2006	6,500	
2007	300,000	
2008	-	
Thereafter	447,673	
	<u>\$ 1,012,413</u>	

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(8) Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses are as follows:	2003	2002
Outstanding checks in excess of cash	\$ 30,429	23,504
Accounts payable, trade	245,746	236,272
Accrued expenses	262,012	263,891
Accrued compensation	99,753	106,639
Total accounts payable and accrued expenses	<u>\$ 637,940</u>	<u>630,306</u>

(9) Derivative Financial Instruments

Natural Gas Risk Management

The Company uses a combination of natural gas futures contracts and long-term supply agreements to manage unanticipated changes in natural gas prices. The contracts are based on forecasted usage of natural gas measured in Million British Thermal Units ("MMBTU").

The Company has designated the natural gas futures contracts as cash flow hedges. The outstanding contracts are valued at market with the offset going to other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes and any hedge ineffectiveness. Any gain or loss is recognized in cost of goods sold in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. At December 31, 2003, the Company had natural gas contracts that mature from January 2004 to December 2004 with an aggregate notional amount of approximately 3,950 MMBTU's. The fair value of these contracts was an asset of \$3,565. At December 31, 2002, the Company had natural gas contracts outstanding with an aggregate notional amount of approximately 1,450 MMBTU's. The fair value of these contracts was an asset of \$1,911. The offset to these assets is recorded in other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes, respectively.

The Company's long-term natural gas supply agreements are accounted for under the normal purchases provision within SFAS No. 133 and its amendments. At December 31, 2003, the Company has normal purchase commitments of approximately 3,095 MMBTU's for periods maturing from January 2004 through September 2005. The contracted value of these commitments was approximately \$13,774 and the fair value of these commitments was approximately \$17,018, at December 31, 2003. At December 31, 2002, the Company had normal purchase commitments of approximately 4,560 MMBTU's. The contracted value of these commitments was approximately \$17,441 and the fair value of these commitments was approximately \$19,694.

Foreign Currency Rate Management

The Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge costs associated with its operations in Mexico. The objective of these transactions is to reduce volatility of exchange rates where these operations are located by fixing a portion of their costs in U.S. currency. Gains and losses are recognized in cost of goods sold in the same period or periods during which the hedged transaction affects earnings. Accordingly, these contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges. The Company had forward contracts to purchase approximately 145,284 and 357,522 Mexican pesos at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The aggregate U.S. Dollar value of these contracts at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was approximately \$12,665 and \$34,581, respectively. The contracts are marked to market in other current liabilities with the offset to other comprehensive income, net of applicable income taxes. Unrealized losses at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, were not significant.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Interest Rate Management

In 2002, the Company determined that its \$100,000 interest rate swap was ineffective. Consequently, the \$10,700 unrealized loss associated with the swap was recorded as a realized loss in interest expense during the fourth quarter of 2002. The Company continues to carry the liability on its consolidated balance sheets and the interest rate swap is marked to market at the end of each reporting period. The change in fair value for the year ended December 31, 2003 was not significant.

(10) Product warranties

The Company warrants certain qualitative attributes of its products for up to 20 years. The Company records a provision for estimated warranty and related costs, based on historical experience and periodically adjusts these provisions to reflect actual experience.

Product warranties are as follows:	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 7,184	7,021	6,506
Warranty claims	(52,237)	(61,718)	(52,125)
Warranty expense	50,243	61,881	52,640
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 5,190</u>	<u>7,184</u>	<u>7,021</u>

(11) Stock Options, Stock Compensation and Treasury Stock

Under the 2002 Long-Term Incentive Plan, options may be granted to directors and key employees through 2012 to purchase a maximum of 3,200 shares of common stock. Under the 2002 plan, options that were not issued from the 1992, 1993 and 1997 plans were cancelled. During 2003, 2002, and 2001 options to purchase 565, 731, and 704 shares, respectively, were granted under the 1992, 1993, 1997 and 2002 plans. Options granted under each of these plans expire 10 years from the date of grant and become exercisable at such dates and at prices as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. In connection with the acquisition of Dal-Tile in 2002, the Company issued 2,096 options to employees of Dal-Tile in exchange for their respective options.

During 1996, the Company adopted the 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan. The plan provides for awards of common stock of the Company for non-employee directors to receive in lieu of cash for their annual retainers. During 2003, 2002, and 2001 a total of one, two, and two shares, respectively, were awarded to the non-employee directors under the plan.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Additional information relating to the Company's stock option plans follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Options outstanding at beginning of year	2,624	1,916	1,868
Options granted for Dal-Tile acquisition	-	2,096	-
Options granted	565	731	704
Options exercised	(679)	(2,056)	(570)
Options canceled	(97)	(63)	(86)
Options outstanding at end of year	<u>2,413</u>	<u>2,624</u>	<u>1,916</u>
Options exercisable at end of year	<u>765</u>	<u>1,017</u>	<u>599</u>
Option prices per share:			
Options granted during the year	\$ 48.50-74.93	38.73-65.02	23.33-53.01
Options exercised during the year	\$ 6.67-63.14	5.67-49.09	5.67-35.13
Options canceled during the year	\$ 9.33-63.90	9.58-63.14	5.67-42.86
Options outstanding at end of year	\$ 9.33-74.93	6.67-65.02	5.61-53.01
Options exercisable at end of year	\$ 9.33-65.02	6.67-53.01	5.61-35.13

Summarized information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2003, is as follows:

Exercise price range	Outstanding			Exercisable	
	Number of Shares	Average Life (1)	Average Price (2)	Number of Shares	Average Price (2)
Under \$20.16	411	3.80	\$ 15.49	348	\$ 14.72
\$20.20-30.50	111	5.87	22.95	69	22.59
\$30.53-30.53	407	7.16	30.53	91	30.53
\$30.69-48.50	651	7.89	42.95	142	34.05
\$49.09-58.00	151	8.83	55.24	18	53.55
\$63.14-74.93	682	8.49	64.56	97	63.41
Total	<u>2,413</u>			<u>765</u>	

- 1) Weighted average contractual life remaining in years.
2) Weighted average exercise price.

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of up to 15,000 shares of its outstanding common stock. For the year ended December 31, 2003, a total of approximately 593 shares of the Company's common stock were purchased at an aggregate cost of approximately \$27,839. Since the inception of the program, a total of approximately 10,957 shares have been repurchased at an aggregate cost of approximately \$293,129. All of these repurchases have been financed through the Company's operations and banking arrangements.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(12) Employee Benefit Plans

The Company has a 401(k) retirement savings plan (the "Mohawk Plan") open to substantially all of its employees who have completed 90 days of eligible service. Effective January 1, 2003, the Dal-Tile International Inc. Employees' Retirement Savings Plan was merged into the Mohawk Plan. For the Mohawk segment, the Company contributes \$0.50 for every \$1.00 of employee contributions up to a maximum of 4% of the employee's salary and an additional \$0.25 for every \$1.00 of employee contribution in excess of 4% of the employee's salary up to a maximum of 6%. For the Dal-Tile segment, the Company contributes \$.50 for every \$1.00 of employee contributions up to a maximum of 6% of the employee's salary. Employee and employer contributions to the Mohawk Plan were \$28,807 and \$10,995 in 2003, \$20,237 and \$7,359 in 2002, and \$18,322 and \$6,521 in 2001, respectively. The Company also made a discretionary contribution to the Mohawk Plan of approximately \$4,595, \$3,797 and \$2,500 in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(13) Income Taxes

Income tax expense attributable to earnings before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, consists of the following:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Deferred</u>	<u>Total</u>
2003:			
U.S. federal	\$ 132,849	38,696	171,545
State, local and other	10,661	(3,921)	6,740
	<u>\$ 143,510</u>	<u>34,775</u>	<u>178,285</u>
2002:			
U.S. federal	\$ 133,914	9,859	143,773
State, local and other	3,089	12,278	15,367
	<u>\$ 137,003</u>	<u>22,137</u>	<u>159,140</u>
2001:			
U.S. federal	\$ 82,246	5,728	87,974
State, local and other	15,015	(165)	14,850
	<u>\$ 97,261</u>	<u>5,563</u>	<u>102,824</u>

Income tax expense attributable to earnings before income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to earnings before income taxes as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Computed "expected" tax expense	\$ 170,952	155,270	101,996
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	5,071	8,741	9,652
Foreign income taxes	2,495	1,248	-
Amortization of goodwill	-	-	709
Tax credits	(2,312)	(5,000)	(5,000)
Other, net	2,079	(1,119)	(4,533)
	<u>\$ 178,285</u>	<u>159,140</u>	<u>102,824</u>

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2003 and 2002, are presented below:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable	\$ 3,940	3,627
Inventories	25,312	18,138
Prepaid expenses	-	655
Accrued expenses	61,003	67,706
Other	1,147	7,735
Gross deferred tax assets	<u>91,402</u>	<u>97,861</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plant and equipment	(117,857)	(103,831)
Intangibles	(72,954)	(57,929)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(190,811)</u>	<u>(161,760)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (99,409)</u>	<u>(63,899)</u>

Based upon the expected reversal of deferred tax liabilities, level of historical and projected taxable income over periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, the Company's management believes it is more likely than not the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences at December 31, 2003.

(14) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is obligated under various operating leases for office and manufacturing space, machinery and equipment.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) as of December 31:

2004	\$ 72,857
2005	57,202
2006	44,517
2007	31,183
2008	22,602
Thereafter	45,363
Total payments	<u>\$ 273,724</u>

Rental expense under operating leases was \$78,007, \$62,066 and \$39,072 in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

The Company has approximately \$23,433 and \$19,600 as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 in standby letters of credit for various insurance contracts and commitments to foreign vendors that expire within two years.

The Company is involved in routine litigation from time to time in the regular course of its business. Except as noted below, there are no material legal proceedings pending or known to be contemplated to which the Company is a party or to which any of its property is subject.

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The Company is subject to various federal, state, local and foreign environmental health and safety laws and regulations, including those governing air emissions, wastewater discharges, the use, storage, treatment and disposal of solid and hazardous materials, and the cleanup of contamination associated therewith. Because of the nature of the Company's business, the Company has incurred, and will continue to incur, costs relating to compliance with such laws and regulations. The Company is involved in various proceedings relating to environmental matters and is currently engaged in environmental investigation, remediation and post-closure care programs at certain sites. The Company has provided reserves for such activities that it has determined to be both probable and reasonably estimable. The Company does not expect that the ultimate liability with respect to such activities will have a material adverse effect on it.

Three sites near Mohawk's Dallas facility in its Dal-Tile segment are involved in environmental cleanup projects relating principally to the disposal or alleged disposal by Dal-Tile of waste materials containing lead compounds. Dal-Tile's approved closure plans have been implemented and each site is now undergoing post-closure care. Dal-Tile has been named as a potentially responsible party under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA") and similar state statutes for the disposal of certain hazardous substances at various other sites in the United States. The Company does not believe that any future costs for these sites will have a material adverse effect on it.

(15) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Information

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information are as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Net cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 61,424	43,866	31,789
Income taxes	\$ 139,914	59,931	73,498
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Fair value of assets acquired in acquisition	\$ 407,320	1,865,225	-
Liabilities assumed in acquisition	(23,199)	(396,900)	-
Issuance of common stock and options in acquisition	-	(750,687)	-
	\$ 384,121	717,638	-

(16) Other Income and Expense

	2003	2002	2001
Other income and expense are as follows:			
Miscellaneous income	\$ 8,232	3,991	1,826
Miscellaneous expense	6,252	13,455	3,966
Amortization expense	-	-	3,814
	\$ 6,252	13,455	7,780

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(17) Segment Reporting

The Company has two operating segments, the Mohawk segment and the Dal-Tile segment. The Mohawk segment sells and distributes its product lines, which include broadloom carpet, rugs, pad, ceramic tile, hardwood, vinyl and laminate through independent floor covering retailers, home centers, mass merchandisers, department stores, commercial dealers and commercial end users. The Dal-Tile segment product lines include ceramic tile, porcelain tile and stone products sold through company-operated sales service centers, independent distributors and home centers. Amounts disclosed for each segment are prior to any elimination or consolidation entries. Corporate general and administrative expenses amounts attributable to each segment are estimated and allocated accordingly. Export sales are not significant and long-lived assets located outside the United States of America, principally Mexico, were \$85,001 and \$83,842 at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Segment information is as follows:			
	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net sales:			
Mohawk	\$ 3,736,517	3,624,156	3,445,945
Dal-Tile	1,268,536	898,180	-
	<u>\$ 5,005,053</u>	<u>4,522,336</u>	<u>3,445,945</u>
Operating income:			
Mohawk	\$ 364,040	390,936	336,672
Dal-Tile	187,245	139,888	-
Corporate and eliminations	(9,256)	(8,759)	(9,515)
	<u>\$ 542,029</u>	<u>522,065</u>	<u>327,157</u>
Depreciation and amortization:			
Mohawk	\$ 81,977	83,676	84,167
Dal-Tile	24,638	18,266	-
	<u>\$ 106,615</u>	<u>101,942</u>	<u>84,167</u>
Capital expenditures (excluding acquisitions):			
Mohawk	\$ 56,775	80,623	52,913
Dal-Tile	57,856	31,311	-
	<u>\$ 114,631</u>	<u>111,934</u>	<u>52,913</u>
Assets:			
Mohawk	\$ 2,086,716	1,638,336	1,656,813
Dal-Tile	1,967,206	1,832,701	-
Corporate and eliminations	109,653	125,706	111,672
	<u>\$ 4,163,575</u>	<u>3,596,743</u>	<u>1,768,485</u>

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(18) Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The supplemental quarterly financial data are as follows:

	Quarters Ended			
	March 29, 2003	June 28, 2003	September 27, 2003	December 31, 2003
Net sales	\$ 1,084,715	1,247,181	1,303,166	1,369,991
Gross profit	274,796	340,103	364,886	379,591
Net earnings	41,640	74,985	91,382	102,142
Basic earnings per share	0.63	1.14	1.38	1.54
Diluted earnings per share	0.62	1.12	1.36	1.51
	Quarters Ended			
	March 30, 2002	June 29, 2002	September 28, 2002	December 31, 2002
Net sales.	\$ 866,710	1,227,747	1,224,403	1,203,476
Gross profit	215,377	339,906	341,403	343,381
Net earnings	43,210	75,518	81,560	84,201
Basic earnings per share	0.80	1.12	1.22	1.27
Diluted earnings per share	0.77	1.10	1.21	1.25

Item 9.
Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A.
Controls and Procedures

Based on an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that such controls and procedures were effective for the period covered by this report. In connection with such evaluation, no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting occurred during the period covered by this report that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART III

Item 10.
Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the following headings: "Election of Directors-Director, Director Nominee and Executive Officer Information"; "-Nominees for Director"; "-Continuing Directors"; "-Executive Officers"; "-Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" and "-Audit Committee". The Company has adopted the Mohawk Industries, Inc. Standards of Conduct and Ethics, which applies to all of its directors, officers and employees. The standards of conduct and ethics are publicly available on our website at <http://mohawkind.com>. If the Company makes any substantive amendments to the standards of conduct and ethics, or grants any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the standards, that applies to the Company's chief executive officer, chief financial officer or chief accounting officer, the Company will disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver on its website. The Company may elect to also disclose the amendment or waiver in a report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC.

Item 11.
Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the following headings: "Executive Compensation and Other Information-Summary of Cash and Certain Other Compensation"; "-Option Grants"; "-Option Exercises and Holdings"; "-Pension Plans"; "-Certain Relationships and Related Transactions", and "Election of Directors-Meetings and Committees of the Board of Directors."

Item 12.
Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the following headings: "Executive Compensation and Other Information "-Equity Compensation Plan Information." and "-Principal Stockholders of the Company."

Item 13.
Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the following heading: "Executive Compensation and Other Information-Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

Item 14.**Principal Accountant Fees and Services**

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to information contained in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2004 Annual Meeting of Stockholders under the following heading: "Principal Accountant Fees and Services."

PART IV**Item 15.****Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules, and Reports on Form 8-K****(a) 1. Consolidated Financial Statements**

The Consolidated Financial Statements of Mohawk Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries listed in Item 8 of Part II are incorporated by reference into this item.

2. Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II-Consolidated Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

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Schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

The exhibit number for the exhibit as originally filed is included in parentheses at the end of the description.

**Mohawk
Exhibit
Number**

Description

- | Mohawk Exhibit Number | Description |
|-----------------------|---|
| *2.1 | Agreement and Plan of Merger dated as of December 3, 1993 and amended as of January 17, 1994 among Mohawk, AMI Acquisition Corp., Aladdin and certain Shareholders of Aladdin. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1(a) in Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-74220.) |
| *2.2 | Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Mohawk, Maverick Merger Sub, Inc. and Dal-Tile International Inc., dated as of November 19, 2001. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Mohawk Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-74806, as filed December 7, 2001.) |
| *2.3 | Amendment No. 1, to the Agreement and Plan of Merger by and between Mohawk, Maverick Merger Sub, Inc. and Dal-Tile International Inc., dated as of January 16, 2002. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the Mohawk Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-74806, as filed January 17, 2002.) |
| *3.1 | Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Mohawk, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 in Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.) |
| *3.2 | Restated Bylaws of Mohawk, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 in Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.) |
| *4.1 | See Article 4 of the Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Mohawk. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 in Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1998.) |
| *4.2 | See Articles 2, 6, and 9 of the Restated Bylaws of Mohawk, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 in Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002.) |
| *4.3 | Indenture, dated as of April 2, 2002 between Mohawk Industries, Inc. and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Trustee (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 in Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 333-86734, as filed April 22, 2002.) |

- *10.1 Five Year Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2003, among Mohawk Industries, Inc., SunTrust Bank and Wachovia Bank, National Association. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 27, 2003.)
- *10.2 364-Day Credit Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2003, among Mohawk Industries, Inc., SunTrust Bank and Wachovia Bank, National Association. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 27, 2003.)
- *10.3 Amended and Restated Series Note Agreement dated as of August 31, 1999 for \$85 million of senior notes due September 1, 2005 among Mohawk, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, John Hancock Variable Life Insurance Company, Investors Partner Life Insurance Company, Principal Life Insurance Company, The Franklin Life Insurance Company and The Prudential Insurance Company of America. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 2, 1999.)
- *10.4 Registration Rights Agreement by and among Mohawk, Citicorp Investments, Inc., ML-Lee Acquisition Fund, L.P. and Certain Management Investors. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.14 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.5 Voting Agreement, Consent of Stockholders and Amendment to 1992 Registration Rights Agreement dated December 3, 1993 by and among Aladdin, Mohawk, Citicorp Investments, Inc., ML-Lee Acquisition Fund, L.P., David L. Kolb, Donald G. Mercer, Frank A. Procopio and John D. Swift. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(b) of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-4, Registration No. 33-74220.)
- *10.6 Registration Rights Agreement by and among Mohawk and the former shareholders of Aladdin. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.32 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1993.)
- *10.7 Waiver Agreement between Alan S. Lorberbaum and Mohawk dated as of March 23, 1994 to the Registration Rights Agreement dated as of February 25, 1994 between Mohawk and those other persons who are signatories thereto. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 2, 1994.)
- *10.8 Receivables Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of October 25, 2000 by and among Mohawk Carpet Corporation, Mohawk Commercial, Inc., and Durkan Patterned Carpets, Inc. and Mohawk Factoring, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000)
- *10.9 Amendment No. 1 to the Receivables Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of December 28, 2001, by and among Mohawk Carpet Corporation, Mohawk Commercial, Inc., and Durkan Patterned Carpets, Inc. and Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as of October 25, 2000.
- *10.10 Amendment No. 2 to the Receivables Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of July 19, 2002, by and among Mohawk Carpet Corporation, Mohawk Commercial, Inc., and Durkan Patterned Carpets, Inc. and Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.11 Amendment No. 3 and Joinder to the Receivables Purchase and Sale Agreement dated as of December 31, 2002, by and among Mohawk Carpet Corporation, Mohawk Commercial, Inc., and Durkan Patterned Carpets, Inc. and Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.12 Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2003, among Mohawk Carpet Distribution, L.P. and Dal-Tile Corporation, as originators, and Mohawk Factoring, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 27, 2003.)
- *10.13 Credit and Security Agreement dated as of October 25, 2000 by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc. as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.29 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000)
- *10.14 Amendment No. 1 dated as of October 24, 2001, to the Credit and Security Agreement by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc. as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent dated as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)

- *10.15 Amendment No. 2 dated as of July 19, 2002, to the Credit and Security Agreement by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent dated as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.16 Amendment No. 3 dated as of October 23, 2002, to the Credit and Security Agreement by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent dated as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.17 Amendment No. 4 dated as of December 31, 2002, to the Credit and Security Agreement by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent dated as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.18 Amended and Restated Credit and Security Agreement, dated as of August 4, 2003, Among Mohawk Factoring, Inc., Mohawk Servicing, Inc., Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, Three Pillars Funding Corporation, SunTrust Capital Markets, Inc., as a co-agent, and Wachovia Bank, National Association, as a co-agent and administrative agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 27, 2003.)
- *10.19 Second Amendment to the Liquidity Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of October 23, 2002 by and among Mohawk Factoring, Inc., as borrower, Mohawk Servicing, Inc., as Servicer, Blue Ridge Asset Funding Corporation, The Liquidity Banks and Wachovia Bank, N.A., as Agent dated as of October 25, 2000. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.28 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002)
- *10.20 Interest Rate Swap Agreement dated August 31 2000 by Mohawk Industries, Inc. and First Union National Bank. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.30 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000)

Exhibits Related to Executive Compensation Plans, Contracts and other Arrangements:

- *10.21 Mohawk Carpet Corporation Retirement Savings Plan, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.22 Mohawk Carpet Corporation Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.23 Mohawk Industries, Inc. Employee Stock Purchase Plan together with forms of related Management Investment Agreement, Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement, and amendments thereto. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.24 Securities Purchase and Holders Agreement dated as of December 31, 1988, as amended and restated March 30, 1989, together with amendments thereto and forms of related Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement and amendments thereto. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.25 Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.8 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration No. 33-45418.)
- *10.26 Amendment dated July 22, 1993 to the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 in Mohawk's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 3, 1993.)
- *10.27 Second Amendment dated February 17, 2000 to the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.35 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.)

- *10.28 Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Mohawk-Horizon Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of Mohawk's Registration Statement on Form S-1, Registration Number 33-53932.)
- *10.29 Amendment dated July 22, 1993 to the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Mohawk-Horizon Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Mohawk's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 3, 1993.)
- *10.30 Second Amendment dated February 17, 2000 to the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1992 Mohawk-Horizon Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.38 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.)
- *10.31 Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1993 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.39 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.)
- *10.32 First Amendment dated February 17, 2000 to the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1993 Stock Option Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.40 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1999.)
- *10.33 The Mohawk Industries, Inc. Executive Deferred Compensation Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.65 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.)
- *10.34 The Mohawk Industries, Inc. Management Deferred Compensation Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.66 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1994.)
- *10.35 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.79 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996.)
- *10.36 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.80 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1996.)
- *10.37 Amendment No. 1 to 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.74 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.)
- 10.38 Mohawk Industries, Inc., 1997 Non-Employee Stock Compensation Plan (Amended and Restated as of March 31, 2003).
- *10.39 Amendment and Restated Consulting Agreement between Mohawk Industries, Inc. and David L. Kolb dated January 17, 2001. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.55 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000.)
- *10.40 Employment Agreement between Mohawk Industries, Inc., Dal-Tile International Inc., and W. Christopher Wellborn dated March 20, 2002. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.56 of Mohawk's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.)
- *10.41 Dal-Tile International Inc. 1990 Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated (also known as the 2000 Amended and Restated Stock Option Plan) (Incorporated herein by reference to Appendix B in Dal-Tile International Inc.'s Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2001 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2001)
- *10.42 Supply Agreement dated as of December 29, 1999, between Dal-Tile Corporation and Wold Talc Company. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.18 of the Dal-Tile International Inc., Form 10-K for fiscal year 1999.)
- 14.1 Code of ethics

- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 23.1 Independent Auditors' Consent - KPMG LLP.
- 31.1 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 31.2 Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Indicates exhibit incorporated by reference.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K.

1. Current Report on Form 8-K: Third quarter earnings press release, dated October 16, 2003.
2. Current Report on Form 8-K: Press release announcing the acquisition of Lees Carpet, dated November 11, 2003.
3. Current Report on Form 8-K: Press release announcing incremental depreciation and amortization related to the acquisition of Lees Carpet, dated November 24, 2003.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Mohawk Industries, Inc.

Dated: March 3, 2004	By: <u>/s/: JEFFREY S. LORBERBAUM</u> Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum, President and Chief Executive Officer
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Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: JEFFREY S. LORBERBAUM</u> Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum, President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: JOHN D. SWIFT</u> John D. Swift, Chief Financial Officer, Vice President-Finance and Assistant Secretary (principal financial and accounting officer)
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: DAVID L. KOLB</u> David L. Kolb, Chairman of the Board
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: LEO BENATAR</u> Leo Benatar, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: PHYLLIS O. BONANNO</u> Phyllis O. Bonanno, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: BRUCE C. BRUCKMANN</u> Bruce C. Bruckmann, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: JOHN F. FIEDLER</u> John F. Fiedler, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: S. H. SHARPE</u> S. H. Sharpe, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: LARRY W. MCCURDY</u> Larry W. McCurdy, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: ROBERT N. POKELWALDT</u> Robert N. Pokelwaldt, Director
Dated: March 3, 2004	<u>/s/: W. CHRISTOPHER WELLBORN</u> W. Christopher Wellborn, Director

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

(In thousands)

Description	Balance at beginning of year	Additions charged to costs and expenses	Deductions(1)	Balance at end of year
Year ended December 31, 2001:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts-trade	\$ 38,853	12,048	9,608	41,293
Provision for cash discounts	12,193	80,145	80,264	12,074
Provision for claims and allowances	27,312	147,188	148,486	26,014
Total	<u>\$ 78,358</u>	<u>239,381</u>	<u>238,358</u>	<u>79,381</u>
Year ended December 31, 2002:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts-trade	\$ 41,293	17,667	7,892	51,068
Provision for cash discounts	12,074	82,559	86,598	8,035
Provision for claims and allowances	26,014	174,528	174,972	25,570
Total	<u>\$ 79,381</u>	<u>274,754</u>	<u>269,462</u>	<u>84,673</u>
Year ended December 31, 2003:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts - trade	\$ 51,068	10,374	10,365	51,077
Provision for cash discounts	8,035	93,270	87,752	13,553
Provision for claims and allowances	25,570	175,939	171,722	29,787
Total	<u>\$ 84,673</u>	<u>279,583</u>	<u>269,839</u>	<u>94,417</u>

MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.
1997 NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR STOCK COMPENSATION PLAN
(Amended and Restated as of March 31, 2003)

ARTICLE 1

PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

1.1 Background and Purpose. Mohawk Industries, Inc. maintains the 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan (the "Plan") to promote the long-term growth of Mohawk Industries, Inc. by providing a vehicle for Non-Employee Directors to increase their proprietary interest in the Corporation and to attract and retain highly qualified and capable Non-Employee Directors. The Plan was amended and restated as of October 23, 1997 in order to add a feature whereby Non-Employee Directors may elect to defer their Annual Retainer into a phantom stock account the performance and value of which shall be measured by reference to the performance of the Corporation's common stock from time to time. The deferred compensation feature of the Plan became effective for Annual Retainer payable in 1998 and thereafter. The Plan was further amended and restated as of March 31, 2003 to change the timing of the grant of Shares to annual rather than quarterly grants, so as to facilitate Participants' compliance with the filing requirements under Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

1.2 Status of Plan. Article 7 of the Plan is intended to be a nonqualified, unfunded plan of deferred compensation under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

ARTICLE 2

DEFINITIONS

2.1 Defined Terms. Unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

"Annual Retainer" means the annual cash retainer fee (excluding any meeting fees) payable by the Corporation to a Non-Employee Director for services as a director (and, if applicable, as the chairman of a committee of the Board) of the Corporation, as such amount may be changed from time to time.

"Beneficiary" means any person or persons designated by a Participant, in accordance with procedures established by the Plan Administrator, to receive benefits hereunder in the event of the Participant's death. If any Participant shall fail to designate a Beneficiary or shall designate a Beneficiary who shall fail to survive the Participant, the Beneficiary shall be the Participant's surviving spouse, or, if none, the Participant's surviving descendants (who shall take per stirpes), and if there are no surviving descendants, the Beneficiary shall be the Participant's estate.

"Board" means the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

"Business Day" shall mean a day on which the Nasdaq National Market or any national securities exchange or over-the-counter market on which the Shares are traded is open for business.

"Cash Election Form" means a form, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A, pursuant to which a Non-Employee Director elects to receive his Annual Retainer for a particular Service Year in the form of cash, as provided in Section 6.2.

"Change of Control" means and includes each of the following:

(1) The acquisition by any individual, entity or group (within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) or 14(d)(2) of the 1934 Act) (a "Person") of beneficial ownership (within the meaning of Rule 13d-3 promulgated under the 1934 Act) of 25% or more of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of the Corporation entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (the "Outstanding Company Voting Securities"); provided, however, that for purposes of this subsection (1), the following acquisitions shall not constitute a Change of Control: (i) any acquisition by a Person who is on the Effective Date the beneficial owner of 25% or more of the Outstanding Company Voting Securities, (ii) any acquisition directly from the Corporation, (iii) any acquisition by the Corporation, (iv) any acquisition by any employee benefit plan (or related trust) sponsored or maintained by the Corporation or any corporation controlled by the Corporation, or (v) any acquisition by any corporation pursuant to a transaction which complies with clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) of subsection (3) of this definition; or

(2) Individuals who, as of the Effective Date, constitute the Board (the "Incumbent Board") cease for any reason to constitute at least a majority of the Board; provided, however, that any individual becoming a director subsequent to the Effective Date whose election, or nomination for election by the Corporation's shareholders, was approved by a vote of at least a majority of the directors then comprising the Incumbent Board shall be considered as though such individual were a member of the Incumbent Board, but excluding, for this purpose, any such individual whose initial assumption of office occurs as a result of an actual or threatened election contest with respect to the election or removal of directors or other actual or threatened solicitation of proxies or consents by or on behalf of a Person other than the Board; or

(3) Consummation of a reorganization, merger or consolidation or sale or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Corporation (a "Business Combination"), in each case, unless, following such Business Combination, (i) all or substantially all of the individuals and entities who were the beneficial owners of the Outstanding Company Voting Securities immediately prior to such Business Combination beneficially own, directly or indirectly, more than 50% of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities entitled to vote generally in the election of directors of the corporation resulting from such Business Combination (including, without limitation, a corporation which as a result of such transaction owns the Corporation or all or substantially all of the Corporation's assets either directly or through one or more subsidiaries) in substantially the same proportions as their ownership, immediately prior to such Business Combination of the Outstanding Company Voting Securities, and (ii) no Person (excluding any corporation resulting from such Business Combination or any employee benefit plan (or related trust) of the Corporation or such corporation resulting from such Business Combination) beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the combined voting power of the then outstanding voting securities of such corporation except to the extent that such ownership existed prior to the Business Combination, and (iii) at least a majority of the members of the board of directors of the corporation resulting from such Business Combination were members of the Incumbent Board at the time of the execution of the initial agreement, or of the action of the Board, providing for such Business Combination.

"Committee" means the Compensation Committee of the Board.

"Common Stock" means the \$0.01 par value common stock of the Corporation.

"Corporation" means Mohawk Industries, Inc.

"Deferral Election Form" means a form, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, pursuant to which a Non-Employee Director elects to defer his or her Annual Retainer under the Plan.

"Election Date" means the date established by the Plan as the date by which a Participant must submit to the Plan Administrator (i) a valid Shares Election Form in order to receive Shares in lieu of Annual Retainer for a Service Year, (ii) a valid Cash Election Form to receive cash in a subsequent Service Year, or (iii) a valid Deferral Election Form to defer Annual Retainer pursuant to Article 7. The Election Date is December 31 of each year with respect to an election to be effective for the Service Year beginning on the following annual meeting date. For example, the Election Date with respect to the Service Year from May 2003 to May 2004 would be December 31, 2002; provided, however, that the Election Date for a newly eligible Participant shall be the 30th day following the date on which such individual becomes a Non-Employee Director.

"Fair Market Value per Share" as of a particular date means the closing sales price of one share of Common Stock on such date as reported on the Nasdaq National Market or any national securities exchange or over-the-counter market on which the Shares are then traded or, in the absence of reported sales on such date, the closing sales price on the immediately preceding date on which sales were reported.

"Non-Employee Director" means a director of the Corporation who is not an employee of the Corporation or any subsidiary of the Corporation.

"Participant" means any Non-Employee Director who is participating in the Plan.

"Phantom Stock" means a hypothetical unit of value equal to the Fair Market Value of one share of Common Stock. The concept of Phantom Stock is for bookkeeping purposes only.

"Plan" means the Mohawk Industries, Inc. 1997 Non-Employee Director Stock Compensation Plan, as amended and restated.

"Plan Administrator" means the Committee or the agent(s), if any, appointed by the Committee pursuant to Section 3.2 to assist in the administration of the Plan.

"Service Year" means a year of director service, which is the approximate 12-month period between annual meetings of the Corporation's shareholders.

"Shares" means shares of Common Stock.

"Shares Election Form" means a form, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C, pursuant to which a Non-Employee Director elects to receive Shares in lieu of all (but not less than all) of such Non-Employee Director's Annual Retainer, as provided in Section 6.1.

"Stock Account" means the account established by the Corporation for each Participant for Annual Retainer deferred pursuant to Article 7 of the Plan, the performance and value of which shall be measured by reference to the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock from time to time. The maintenance of individual Stock Accounts is for bookkeeping purposes only.

"Termination of Service" occurs when a Participant ceases to serve as a Non-Employee Director for any reason.

ARTICLE 3

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN

3.1 Administrator of the Plan. The Plan shall be administered by the Committee.

3.2 Authority of Committee. The Committee shall have full power and authority to: (i) interpret and construe the Plan and adopt such rules and regulations as it shall deem necessary and advisable to implement and administer the Plan, and (ii) designate persons other than members of the Committee or the Board to carry out its responsibilities, subject to such limitations, restrictions and conditions as it may prescribe, such determinations to be made in accordance with the Committee's best business judgment as to the best interests of the Corporation and its stockholders and in accordance with the purposes of the Plan. The Committee may delegate administrative duties under the Plan to one or more agents as it shall deem necessary or advisable, such agents to be referred to herein as the Plan Administrator.

3.3 Effect of Committee Determinations. No member of the Committee or the Board or the Plan Administrator shall be personally liable for any action or determination made in good faith with respect to the Plan or as to any settlement of any dispute between a Non-Employee Director and the Corporation. Any decision or action taken by the Committee or the Board with respect to the administration or interpretation of the Plan shall be conclusive and binding upon all persons.

ARTICLE 4

ELIGIBILITY

4.1 Eligibility. All active Non-Employee Directors of the Corporation shall be eligible to participate in the Plan.

ARTICLE 5

SHARES SUBJECT TO THE PLAN

5.1 Shares Subject to the Plan. Subject to adjustment as provided in the Plan, the maximum number of Shares which may be granted under Article 6 or distributed pursuant to Article 7 under the Plan is 37,500 (post-split) Shares. The Shares distributable under the Plan must be previously issued and repurchased Shares and may not be original issue Shares.

ARTICLE 6

ELECTIVE RECEIPT OF SHARES

Each Non-Employee Director shall be granted Shares subject to the following terms and conditions:

6.1 Election to Receive Shares. On the first Business Day of January following each annual meeting of shareholders of the Corporation, Shares shall be granted to each Non-Employee Director who either (i) on or before the Election Date for the then-current Service Year, filed with the Plan Administrator a written irrevocable Shares Election Form, indicating such Non-Employee Director's election to receive Shares in lieu of all (but not less than all) of his or her Annual Retainer payable with respect to such Service Year, or (ii) filed a Shares Election Form for any prior Service Year and did not file a Cash Election Form (as described in Section 6.2 below) with respect to the current Service Year.

6.2 Subsequent Elections to Receive Cash. Once a Non-Employee Director files a Shares Election Form or a Deferral Election Form for any Service Year, that election will carry forward into subsequent Service Years unless, on or before the Election Date for any subsequent Service Year, the Non-Employee Director files a Cash Election Form for such subsequent Service Year. A Cash Election Form shall be valid for one Service Year only. A new Cash Election Form will be required to be filed for any Service Year in which the Non-Employee Director desires to receive his or her Annual Retainer in cash. Once a Non-Employee Director files a Shares Election Form or a Deferral Election Form for any Service Year, then thereafter for any Service Year for which a Cash Election Form is not timely filed, the election will automatically revert to the last-filed Shares Election Form or Deferral Election Form, as the case may be.

6.3 Number of Shares. The payment of the Annual Retainer in the form of Shares shall be paid approximately mid-way through the Service Year (January), but based on the quarterly price points during the preceding calendar year. Therefore, the number of Shares to be granted in January of each year pursuant to this Article 6 shall be the sum of A, B, C and D below:

A = (i) one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the Annual Retainer for the applicable Service Year, divided by (ii) the Fair Market Value per Share as of January 1 of the immediately prior calendar year (whether or not the director was in office on such prior January 1).

B = (i) one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the Annual Retainer for the applicable Service Year, divided by (ii) the Fair Market Value per Share as of April 1 of the immediately prior calendar year (whether or not the director was in office on such prior April 1).

C = (i) one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the Annual Retainer for the applicable Service Year, divided by (ii) the Fair Market Value per Share as of July 1 of the immediately prior calendar year.

D = (i) one quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of the Annual Retainer for the applicable Service Year, divided by (ii) the Fair Market Value per Share as of October 1 of the immediately prior calendar year.

Notwithstanding the above, for the grant date in January 2004, the number of Shares to be granted shall be the number of whole Shares equal to the sum of B, C and D above, so as not to duplicate Share grants made prior to the 2003 amendment of the Plan.

In determining the number of Shares to be granted, any fraction of a share will be disregarded and the remaining amount of the Annual Retainer shall be paid in cash.

ARTICLE 7

ELECTION TO DEFER ANNUAL RETAINER

7.1 Election to Defer. A Non-Employee Director may elect to defer his or her Annual Retainer under the Plan by delivering a properly completed and signed Deferral Election Form to the Plan Administrator on or before the Election Date. The Non-Employee Director's deferral will be effective as of the first day of the Service Year beginning after the Plan Administrator receives the Non-Employee Director's Deferral Election Form, or, in the case of a newly eligible Participant, on the first day of the calendar month beginning after the Plan Administrator receives such Non-Employee Director's Deferral Election Form.

7.2 Termination or Continuation of Deferral Election Form.

(a) Voluntary Termination. A Participant may terminate his or her Deferral Election Form at any time. Such termination will be effective on the first day of the Service year after the Participant notifies the Plan Administrator of the Participant's termination of the Deferral Election Form. Any Annual Retainer deferred prior to the termination of the Deferral Election Form shall remain deferred in accordance with the original Deferral Election Form and the Plan. The Participant may deliver a new Deferral Election Form and thereby defer the receipt of any future Annual Retainer, effective as of the first day of the following Service Year or the first day of any subsequent Service Year.

(b) Continuation of Deferral Election Form. If the Participant fails to terminate an effective Deferral Election Form prior to the Election Date preceding the next Service Year, the Participant's Deferral Election Form in effect during the previous Service Year shall continue in effect during the new Service Year.

(c) Automatic Termination of Deferral Election Form. A Participant's Deferral Election Form will automatically terminate at the earlier of (i) the Participant's Termination of Service, or (ii) the termination of the Plan.

7.3 Stock Account. For bookkeeping purposes, the Annual Retainer which a Non-Employee Director elects to defer pursuant to the Plan shall be transferred to and held in an individual Stock Account in the name of such Participant. Amounts to be deferred shall be credited to the Participant's Stock Account as of the date such Annual Retainer is otherwise payable. Amounts deferred into a Stock Account are recorded as units of Phantom Stock, and fractions thereof, with one unit equating to a single share of Common Stock. Thus, the value of one unit of Phantom Stock shall equal the Fair Market Value of a single share of Common Stock. The use of units is merely a bookkeeping convenience; the units are not actual shares of Common Stock. As described below in Section 7.5, a Participant may elect to have some or all of the value of his or her Stock Account distributed in actual shares of Common Stock. The maximum number of Phantom Stock units that may be allocated by deferral of Annual Retainer to Stock Accounts under the Plan is 25,000. To the extent required for bookkeeping purposes, a Participant's Stock Account will be subdivided to reflect deferred Annual Retainer on a year-by-year basis. For example, a 1998 Stock Sub-Account, a 1999 Stock Sub-Account, and so on.

7.4 Credits to the Stock Account.

- (a) Initial Crediting of Stock Account. If a Participant elects to defer Annual Retainer into his or her Stock Account, such account shall be credited, as of the date described in Section 7.1, with that number of units of Phantom Stock, and fractions thereof, obtained by dividing the dollar amount to be deferred into the Stock Account by the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of such date.
- (b) Dividend Equivalents. Effective as of the payment date for each cash dividend on the Common Stock, the Stock Account of each Participant who had a balance in his or her Stock Account on the record date for such dividend shall be credited with a number of units of Phantom Stock, and fractions thereof, obtained by dividing (i) the aggregate dollar amount of such cash dividend payable in respect of such Participant's Stock Account (determined by multiplying the dollar value of the dividend paid upon a single share of Common Stock by the number of units of Phantom Stock credited to the Participant's Stock Account on the record date for such dividend); by (ii) the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock on the business day immediately preceding the payment date for such cash dividend.
- (c) Stock Dividends. Effective as of the payment date for each stock dividend on the Common Stock, additional units of Phantom Stock shall be credited to the Stock Account of each Participant who had a balance in his or her Stock Account on the record date for such dividend. The number of units that shall be credited to the Stock Account of such a Participant shall equal the number of shares of Common Stock, and fractions thereof, which the Participant would have received as stock dividends had he or she been the owner on the record date for such stock dividend of the number of shares of Common Stock equal to the number of units credited to his or her Stock Account on such record date.
- (d) Allocation of Dividends. To the extent required for bookkeeping purposes, the allocation of additional units of Phantom Stock attributable to cash dividends or stock dividends will be made to the Stock Sub-Account holding existing units to which the cash dividend or stock dividend relates. For example, a Participant's 1998 Stock Sub-Account will be credited with dividends attributable to units held in the 1998 Stock Sub-Account. A Participant's 1999 Stock Sub-Account will be credited with dividends attributable to units held in the 1999 Stock Sub-Account, and so on.
- (e) Recapitalization. If, as a result of a recapitalization of the Corporation, the outstanding shares of Common Stock shall be changed into a greater number or smaller number of shares, the number of units of Phantom Stock credited to a Participant's Stock Account shall be appropriately adjusted on the same basis.

7.5 Distributions.

- (a) Distributions. Distributions from the Stock Account shall be made either in cash or shares of Common Stock, as indicated by the Participant at least six months prior to the scheduled distribution. Any fractional units shall be paid in cash. The number of units to be distributed from a Participant's Stock Account shall be valued by multiplying the number of such units of Phantom Stock by the Fair Market Value of the Common Stock as of the business day immediately preceding the date such distribution is to occur. The shares of Common Stock distributable to Non-Employee Directors under the Plan must be previously issued and repurchased shares and may not be original issue shares.
- (b) Timing. Distributions from a Participant's Stock Account shall commence on the date the Participant selects on the initial Deferral Election Form. Any date selected by the Participant must be at least two calendar years following the date of the initial Deferral Election Form and will apply to all amounts (including future deferrals) held in the Stock Account. In no event, however, shall a Participant's Account commence to be distributed later than the first regular business day of the fourth month following the Participant's death. If the Participant fails to designate a payment commencement date in the Participant's initial Deferral Election Form or within six months of such initial Deferral Election Form, the Participant's Stock Account shall commence to be distributed no later than the first regular business day of the fourth month following the Participant's Termination of Service.
- (c) Optional Forms of Payment. Distributions from Participant Stock Accounts (either in cash or in Common Stock) may be paid to the Participant either in a lump sum or in a number of approximately equal annual installments designated by the Participant on the Participant's initial Deferral Election Form. Such annual installments may be for 5 years, 10 years or 15 years. The method of payment (e.g., in lump sum or installments) elected on the Participant's initial Deferral Election Form will apply to all amounts (including future deferrals) held in the Stock Account. If a Participant elects to receive a distribution of his or her Stock Account in cash installments, the Plan Administrator may purchase an annuity from an insurance company which annuity will pay the Participant the desired annual installments. If the Plan Administrator purchases an annuity contract, the Non-Employee Director will have no further rights to receive payments from the Corporation or the Plan with respect to the amounts subject to the annuity. If the Plan Administrator does not purchase an annuity contract, the value of the Stock Account remaining unpaid shall continue to receive allocations of dividends as provided in Section 7.4. If the Participant fails to designate a payment method in his or her initial Deferral Election Form or within six months of such initial Deferral Election Form, the Participant's Stock Account shall be distributed in a lump sum.
- (d) Irrevocable Elections. The payment commencement date and payment form elected or deemed elected on the Participant's initial Deferral Election Form shall become irrevocable and may not be modified six months after the execution of such initial Deferral Election Form. A Participant's election of payment commencement date and payment form shall be uniform for all years' Annual Retainer deferred under the Plan.
- (e) Acceleration of Payment. If a Participant elects an installment distribution and the value of such annual installment payment elected by the Participant would result in a combined distribution of cash and Common Stock (valued at its Fair Market Value on the initial commencement date) of less than \$3,000, the Plan Administrator shall accelerate payment of the Participant's benefits over a lesser number of whole years (but in increments of 5 or 10 years) so that the annual amount distributed is at least \$3,000. If payment of the Participant's benefits over a 5 year period will not provide annual distributions of at least \$3,000, the Participant's Stock Account shall be paid in a lump sum.
- (f) Payment to Beneficiary. Upon the Participant's death, all unpaid amounts held in the Participant's Stock Account shall be paid to the Participant's Beneficiary in the same benefit payment form the Participant elected on the Deferral Election Form and in accordance with the payment distribution rules set forth in the Plan. Such payment will be commence to be paid on the first business day of the fourth month following the Participant's death.
- (g) Payment to Minors and Incapacitated Persons. In the event that any amount is payable to a minor or to any person who, in the judgment of the Plan Administrator, is incapable of making proper disposition thereof, such payment shall be made for the benefit of such minor or such person in any of the following ways as the Plan Administrator, in its sole discretion, shall determine:
- (i) By payment to the legal representative of such minor or such person;
- (ii) By payment directly to such minor or such person;

(iii) By payment in discharge of bills incurred by or for the benefit of such minor or such person. The Plan Administrator shall make such payments without the necessary intervention of any guardian or like fiduciary, and without any obligation to require bond or to see to the further application of such payment. Any payment so made shall be in complete discharge of the Plan 's obligation to the Participant and his or her Beneficiaries.

7.6 Change of Control. Notwithstanding any other provisions in the Plan, in the event there is a Change of Control, (i) any Participant whose service is terminated on account of such Change of Control shall receive an immediate lump sum payment of the Participant 's Stock Account balance, and (ii) any Participant who has commenced receiving installment distributions from the Plan (other than from an annuity contract purchased from an insurance company) shall immediately receive a lump sum payment in an amount equal to the unpaid balance of the Participant 's Stock Account. A Participant 's service shall be considered to have "terminated on account of such Change of Control" only if the Participant 's service on the Board is terminated without cause during the 24-month period following the Change of Control.

7.7 Financial Hardship. The Committee may, in its sole discretion, accelerate the making of payment to a Participant of an amount reasonably necessary to handle a severe financial hardship of a sudden and unexpected nature due to causes not within the control of the Participant. Such payment may be made even if the Participant has not incurred a Termination of Service. All financial hardship distributions shall be made in cash in a lump sum. Such payments will be made on a first-in, first-out basis so that the oldest Annual Retainer deferred under the Plan shall be deemed distributed first in a financial hardship.

7.8 Application for Benefits. The Plan Administrator may require a Participant or Beneficiary to complete and file certain forms as a condition precedent to receiving the payment of benefits. The Plan Administrator may rely upon all such information given to it, including the Participant 's current mailing address. It is the responsibility of all persons interested in receiving a distribution pursuant to the Plan to keep the Plan Administrator informed of their current mailing addresses.

7.9 Designation of Beneficiary. Each Participant from time to time may designate any person or persons (who may be designated contingently or successively and who may be an entity other than a natural person) as his or her Beneficiary or Beneficiaries to whom the Participant 's Stock Account is to be paid if the Participant dies before receipt of all such benefits. Each Beneficiary designation shall be on the form prescribed by the Plan Administrator and will be effective only when filed with the Plan Administrator during the Participant 's lifetime. Each Beneficiary designation filed with the Plan Administrator will cancel all Beneficiary designations previously filed with the Plan Administrator. The revocation of a Beneficiary designation, no matter how effected, shall not require the consent of any designated Beneficiary.

7.10 Responsibility for Investment Choices. Each Participant is solely responsible for any decision to defer Annual Retainer into his or her Stock Account and accepts all investment risks entailed by such decision, including the risk of loss and a decrease in the value of the amounts he or she elects to defer into his or her Stock Account.

7.11 Funding. Deferred benefits under this Article 7 shall be paid from the general assets of the Corporation or as otherwise directed by the Corporation. To the extent that any Participant acquires the right to receive payments under the Plan (from whatever source), such right shall be no greater than that of an unsecured general creditor of the Corporation. Participants and their Beneficiaries shall not have any preference or security interest in the assets of the Corporation other than as a general unsecured creditor.

ARTICLE 8

AMENDMENT AND TERMINATION

8.1 Amendment, Suspension or Termination. The Board may amend, suspend or terminate the Plan, at any time and from time to time, without notice, to any extent deemed advisable; provided, however, that (i), the Board may condition any amendment or modification on the approval of stockholders of the Corporation if such approval is necessary or deemed advisable with respect to tax, securities or other applicable laws, policies or regulations, and (ii) no such amendment or termination shall (without the written consent of the Participant, if living, and if not, the Participant 's Beneficiary) adversely affect any benefit under the Plan which has accrued with respect to the Participant or Beneficiary as of the date of such amendment or termination regardless of whether such benefit is in pay status.

ARTICLE 9

MISCELLANEOUS

9.1 Right to Service. Except as provided in the Plan, no Non-Employee Director shall have any claim or right to be granted Shares under the Plan. Neither the Plan nor any action pursuant thereto shall be construed as giving any Non-Employee Director a right to be retained in the service of the Corporation. The adoption of this Plan shall not affect any other compensation, retirement or other benefit plan or program in effect for the Corporation.

9.2 Validity. In the event that any provision of the Plan is held to be invalid, void or unenforceable, the same shall not affect, in any respect whatsoever, the validity of any other provision of the Plan.

9.3 Inurement of Rights and Obligations. The rights and obligations under the Plan and any related agreements shall inure to the benefit of, and shall be binding upon the Corporation, its successors and assigns, and the Non-Employee Directors and their beneficiaries.

9.4 Headings. Headings are provided herein for convenience only and are not to serve as a basis for interpretation or construction of the Plan.

9.5 Governing Law. The Plan shall be construed, governed and enforced in accordance with the law of Georgia, except as such laws are preempted by applicable federal law.

9.6 Spendthrift Clause. None of the benefits, payments, proceeds or distribution under the Plan shall be subject to the claim of any creditor of any Participant or Beneficiary, or to any legal process by any creditor of such Participant or Beneficiary, and none of them shall have any right to alienate, commute, anticipate or assign any of the benefits, payments, proceeds or distributions under the Plan except to the extent expressly provided herein to the contrary.

9.7 Merger. The Plan shall not be automatically terminated by the Corporation 's acquisition by, merger into, or sale of substantially all of its assets to any other organization, but the Plan shall be continued thereafter by such successor organization. All rights to

amend, modify, suspend or terminate the Plan shall be transferred to the successor organization, effective as of the date of the combination or sale.

9.8 Release. Any payment to Participant or Beneficiary, or to their legal representatives, in accordance with the provisions of the Plan, shall to the extent thereof be in full satisfaction of all claims hereunder against the Plan Administrator and the Corporation, either of whom may require such Participant, Beneficiary, or legal representative, as a condition precedent to such payment, to execute a receipt and release therefore in such form as shall be determined by the Plan Administrator or the Corporation, as the case may be.

**Standards of Conduct
And Ethics for
Employees, Officers and Directors of
Mohawk Industries, Inc.**

Purpose

Dear Mohawk employees, officers and directors:

This document outlines the standards of ethical behavior Mohawk expects of you. Throughout this document, we will abbreviate these standards as the "Code."

You should keep in mind these important considerations when reading this Code:

- You should follow this Code in letter and in spirit
- You should follow this Code along with any applicable laws, regulations and other Mohawk policies and procedures
- The Code applies to all of our employees, officers and directors regardless of location or position. You must report any violation of this Code.
- You can reach the Compliance Officer, Sal Perillo, at Sal_Perillo@mohawkind.com or 706-624-2660 and the Director of Internal Audit, Thom Gary at Thom_Gary@mohawkind.com or 706-624-8539.

If you do not comply with the provisions of this Code and other Mohawk policies and procedures, you could be disciplined or fired. You could also face criminal penalties and civil liabilities for violating the standards outlined in this Code.

Integrity and a high standard of ethics are fundamental to our beliefs. Mohawk is committed to doing what is right and deterring wrongdoing, and we expect you to uphold these beliefs, as well. If you have questions concerning the proper course of action, please consult your immediate supervisor or the Compliance Officer for direction.

Senior Financial Officers

This Code contains additional guidelines and standards for the company's principal executive officer and senior financial officers. These can be found under "Supplemental Standards for Senior Financial Officers."

Amendments and Waivers

Only Mohawk's Board of Directors may amend this Code. Only the Board of Directors or an authorized committee of the Board may waive a part of the Code for any senior financial officer, executive officer or director. Mohawk will disclose publicly all material amendments and any waivers for senior financial officers, executive officers or directors, to the extent required by law.

Reporting Violations

You must report any violation of this Code, Mohawk policy or legal requirement. In reporting suspected violations, we encourage you first to contact your immediate supervisor. If you are not comfortable doing so, contact Mohawk's Compliance Officer.

Mohawk strives to create an environment where employees feel free to call attention to legal or policy violations. We will investigate reported concerns impartially. Mohawk will not permit any retaliation against you for reporting suspected violations in good faith.

Fair and Honest Dealing

You must deal fairly and honestly with Mohawk's employees, shareholders, customers, suppliers and competitors. You must behave in an ethical manner and not take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair business practice.

You must respect the integrity of persons and firms with whom Mohawk deals. You must limit the fees and commissions paid to agents and other representatives to amounts that are consistent with proper business conduct. You cannot make a payment to any employee, agent or representative of a third party with or through whom Mohawk does business without full, documented disclosure to all parties.

Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

Mohawk strives to ensure all activity on its behalf is in compliance with applicable laws, rules and regulations. You must comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, whether or not specifically addressed in this Code. Please contact Mohawk's Compliance Officer for additional guidance or if you have questions.

Antitrust Laws

You must comply with applicable antitrust and similar laws that regulate competition in the countries in which we operate. These laws prohibit:

- Agreements to fix prices, bid rigging, market allocation and collusion (including price sharing) with competitors;
- Boycotts, certain exclusive dealing arrangements and price discrimination agreements; and
- Unfair trade practices, including bribery, misappropriation of trade secrets, deception, intimidation and similar unfair practices.

Environmental Laws

Mohawk complies with all applicable environmental laws, rules and regulations. You must strive to utilize resources appropriately and efficiently and dispose of all waste in accordance with applicable laws, rules and regulations.

Discrimination Laws

Mohawk believes the fair and equitable treatment of employees, customers, suppliers and other persons is critical to fulfilling its vision and goals. Mohawk conducts its business without regard to race, color, religion, gender, ethnic origin, age, disability or any other classification prohibited by law. Mohawk will not tolerate any form of harassment or discrimination against anyone on the basis of any classification prohibited by law. Mohawk will investigate allegations of harassment or discrimination in accordance with applicable laws and human resources policies.

Insider Trading

Federal and state securities laws and Mohawk's policies prohibit you from:

- Purchasing or selling Mohawk securities while you know material, nonpublic information about Mohawk; and
- Disclosing material, nonpublic information to others who then trade in Mohawk's securities.

Mohawk's Board of Directors has adopted an insider trading policy. You should review the insider trading policy carefully and follow the policies and procedures it describes. Because of the complexity of inside information and insider trading, and the **severity** of the punishments involved, which can include criminal prosecution, you should seek the advice of Mohawk's Compliance Officer on any questions regarding this subject.

Political Process

You must comply with all laws, rules and regulations governing campaign finance and lobbying activities. You cannot use Mohawk's funds and assets for political campaign purposes of any kind, except where the political contributions are consistent with state law and you obtain prior approval of the President of the company. You may participate in the political process by means of personal campaign contributions, expenditures or other activity. However, Mohawk will not reimburse or compensate you for your personal participation in political activities.

Relations with Government Officials and Employees

You may not make any payments to or for the benefit of any government official or employee in order to secure business or to obtain special concessions. Relations with government representatives, even where personal friendships may be involved, must be in good taste and such that full public disclosure would in no way damage Mohawk's reputation.

Integrity of Records and Compliance with Accounting Principles

Mohawk and the law require the preparation and maintenance of accurate and reliable business records. You must prepare all reports, books and records of Mohawk with care and honesty. Mohawk maintains a system of internal controls to ensure that transactions are carried out in accordance with management's authorization and properly recorded. This system includes policies, procedures and examination by a professional staff of internal auditors. Mohawk expects you to adhere to these policies and procedures.

You should make all complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters to the Director of Internal Audit and the Mohawk Compliance Officer. The Director of Internal Audit will record each of these complaints in a log that Mohawk will maintain for five years and make available for review by the Audit Committee. The Director of Internal Audit and the Mohawk Compliance Officer will assess each complaint. If the complaint requires follow up action, the Director of Internal Audit and the Mohawk Compliance Officer will document, file and, if material, communicate the results to the Audit Committee quarterly or sooner.

You may submit a confidential, anonymous memo that explains your concerns or complaints regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters to the Director of Internal Audit and the Mohawk Compliance Officer. The Director of Internal Audit and the Mohawk Compliance Officer will handle these complaints consistently with other complaints.

Conflicts of Interest

Mohawk requires you to avoid any relationship, activity, or ownership that might create a conflict between your personal interest and Mohawk's interest. A "conflict of interest" occurs when your private interest interferes in any way, or even appears to interfere, with the interests of Mohawk. A conflict of interest can arise when you take actions or have interests that may interfere with your ability to perform your job objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest also arise when you, or a member of your family, receive improper personal benefits as a result of your position with Mohawk.

You owe a duty of undivided and unqualified loyalty to Mohawk. You may not use your position improperly to profit personally or to assist others in profiting at Mohawk's expense. Mohawk expects you to avoid situations that might influence your actions or prejudice your judgment in handling Mohawk business. You must not become obligated in any way to representatives of firms with which you deal and must not show any preference to third parties based on self or family interest. In addition, you must communicate to Mohawk's Compliance Officer any material transaction or relationship that could create a conflict of interest.

While not all inclusive, the following will serve as a guide to the types of activities that might cause conflicts of interest:

Outside Financial Interests

- Owning a substantial financial interest in any company that is a competitor of Mohawk or which does or seeks to do business with Mohawk. If you have any interest in such a company, you must inform the Compliance Officer, who will report periodically to the Chairman of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.
- Conducting business, not on Mohawk's behalf, with any Mohawk vendor, supplier, contractor, agency, or any of their employees, officers or directors.
- Representing Mohawk in any transaction in which you or a family member, have a substantial personal interest.
- Disclosing or using confidential, special or inside information of or about Mohawk for your or a family member's profit or advantage.
- Competing with Mohawk in the purchase, sale or ownership of property or services or business investment opportunities.
- Engaging in outside business activities or employment incompatible with Mohawk's right to your full time employment and efficient service.

Gifts

You may not solicit gifts, trips, cash or other incentives from vendors and suppliers. You may not accept gifts or incentives exceeding \$100 per supplier in any calendar year and can never accept cash or cash equivalents. If you receive and do not return a vendor gift in excess of \$100 (due to special cultural or other circumstances), then you must report the gift in writing to the Chief Financial Officer immediately. A division president or equivalent must pre-approve any employee trip paid by a supplier. Only the Chief Executive Officer may approve his or her own trips paid by a supplier. Division presidents will submit monthly a list of all approved trips to the Chief Financial Officer. You may not receive any commission, fee, or payment of any sort from a vendor in connection with your work for Mohawk. You may attend business lunches, dinners, and similar outings (sporting events, golf outings, theater, shows, etc.) that do not require overnight stay when conducted in the normal course of business.

Loans

You may not lend to or borrow from any customer, supplier, contractor or any person connected with the same.

Services for Competitors/Vendors

You may not perform work or render services for any competitor of Mohawk or for any organization which does business or seeks to do business with Mohawk, outside of the normal course of your employment with Mohawk, without the approval of the Compliance Officer (or the Board of Directors, if you are an executive officer, senior financial officer or director). You cannot serve as a director, officer, or consultant of that organization, or permit your name to be used in a way that would suggest a business connection with that organization, without the Compliance Officer's approval.

Participation on Boards of Directors

Employees and officers may not serve as a director of any other for-profit company, other than on behalf of Mohawk, without the written approval of the President or the Chief Financial Officer.

Corporate Opportunities

You owe a duty to Mohawk to advance its legitimate interests. You cannot take any business opportunity you learn of as a result of your employment or use any Mohawk property for your personal benefit or for the benefit of a family member. For example, you should not acquire any interest in a company when you know that Mohawk may take or is taking steps to acquire an interest in that company.

If you learn of a business opportunity that is within Mohawk's existing or proposed lines of business, you should inform your supervisor, Mohawk's Compliance Officer or the Board of Directors. You may not personally pursue the business opportunity until Mohawk decides not to pursue it.

Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

You must strive to preserve and protect Mohawk's assets and resources and to ensure their efficient use.

Personal Use of Corporate Assets

You should use Mohawk's property for legitimate business purposes and conduct Mohawk's business in a way that furthers Mohawk's interests rather than your personal interest. You may not use or take Mohawk's equipment, supplies, materials or services, except in the normal course of your employment, without approval of your supervisor.

Confidential and Proprietary Information

Confidentiality

Confidential information includes all non-public information that might be of use to competitors or harmful to Mohawk or its customers, if disclosed. Mohawk owns all information, in any form (including electronic information), that is created or used in support of its activities. This information is a valuable asset and Mohawk expects you to protect it from unauthorized disclosure. This information includes Mohawk customer, supplier, business partner and employee data. Federal and state law may restrict the use of this information and may penalize you if you use or disclose it. You should protect information pertaining to Mohawk's competitive position, business strategies and information relating to negotiations with employees or third parties and share it only with employees who need to know it in order to perform their job.

You must maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to you by Mohawk, its customers, vendors or consultants, except when disclosure is authorized or legally required. You must take all reasonable efforts to safeguard confidential information that is in your possession against inadvertent disclosure and must comply with any non-disclosure obligations imposed on Mohawk.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Information

You must carefully maintain and manage the intellectual property rights of Mohawk, including patents, trademarks, copyrights, licenses and trade secrets, to preserve and protect their value. In addition, you must respect the intellectual property rights of others. If you violate other's intellectual property rights, you and Mohawk could face substantial liability, including criminal penalties. Intellectual property that you create during the course of your employment belongs to Mohawk. You must share any innovations or inventions you create with your supervisor so that Mohawk can take steps to protect these valuable assets.

Supplemental Standards for Senior Financial Officers

The Board of Directors of Mohawk has established certain additional ethical standards for its principal executive officer and senior financial officers. These officers include the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Controller. The principal executive officer and all senior financial officers of Mohawk must comply with these standards in addition to all of the other standards contained in this Code.

Integrity and Accuracy of Public Disclosures

Mohawk's principal executive officer and senior financial officers must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the disclosures in the reports and documents that Mohawk files with or submits to the Securities and Exchange Commission and in other public communications are full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable. In the event that the principal executive officer or a senior financial officer learns that any such report, document or communication does not meet this standard and the deviation is material, then such officer will review and investigate the deviation, advise the Board of Directors or the appropriate Board committee and, where necessary, revise the relevant report, document or communication.

Accounting Treatment

Although a particular accounting treatment for one or more of Mohawk's operations may be permitted under applicable accounting standards, the principal executive officer and senior financial officers will not authorize or permit the use of such an accounting treatment if the effect is to distort or conceal Mohawk's true financial condition.

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

Aladdin Manufacturing Corporation	Delaware
Dal-Tile Corporation	Pennsylvania
Mohawk Carpet Corporation	Delaware
Mohawk Carpet Distribution, L.P	Delaware
Mohawk Factoring, Inc	Delaware
Mohawk Resources, Inc.	Delaware

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' CONSENT

The Board of Directors
Mohawk Industries, Inc.:

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 33-52070, No. 33-52544, No. 33-67282, No. 33-87998, No. 333-23577, No. 333-74806 and No. 333-91908) on Form S-8, of Mohawk Industries, Inc. of our report dated February 5, 2004, with respect to the consolidated balance sheets of Mohawk Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and 2002, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003, and all related financial statement schedule, which report appears in the December 31, 2003 annual report on Form 10-K of Mohawk Industries, Inc. Our report refers to a change in accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets in 2002.

/s/:KPMG LLP
KPMG LLP

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 2004

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Mohawk Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 3, 2004

/s/ Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum

Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum

President and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATIONS

I, John D. Swift, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Mohawk Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (c) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 3, 2004

/s/ John D. Swift

John D. Swift

Chief Financial Officer

Statement of Chief Executive Officer of
MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
§ 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the annual report of Mohawk Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, based on my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum
Jeffrey S. Lorberbaum
President and Chief Executive Officer
March 3, 2004

Statement of Chief Financial Officer of
MOHAWK INDUSTRIES, INC.
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350,
As Adopted Pursuant to
§ 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the annual report of Mohawk Industries, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2003 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John D. Swift, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, based on my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ John D. Swift
John D. Swift
Chief Financial Officer
March 3, 2004