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LTKM Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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Directors' report

The directors hereby present their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2012.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 16 to the financial statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities during the financial year.

Results

	Group RM	Company RM
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations, net of tax	14,466,892	(7,027,612)
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	(12,603,990)	-
Profit/(loss), net of tax	1,862,902	(7,027,612)
Profit/(loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	1,824,846	(7,027,612)
Non-controlling interests	38,056	-
	1,862,902	(7,027,612)

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year, other than as disclosed in the financial statements.

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature other than the effects arising from the cessation of a subsidiary's operation as disclosed in Note 6, Note 9 and Note 16 to the financial statements.

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Dividends

The dividends paid by the Company since 31 March 2011 were as follows:

	RM
In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2011 as reported in the directors' report of that year:	
Interim dividend of 5%, single tier, on 43,232,002 ordinary shares, declared on 2 March 2011 and paid on 14 April 2011	2,161,600
Final dividend of 8%, single tier, on 43,352,002 ordinary shares, declared on 25 August 2011 and paid on 6 October 2011	3,468,160
	5,629,760
In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2012:	
Interim dividend of 5%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 22 February 2012 and paid on 3 April 2012	2,168,400
	7,798,160

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a single-tier final dividend of 5% in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2012, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, amounting to a dividend payable of RM2,168,400 (5.00 sen per ordinary share) will be proposed for shareholders' approval. The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholders, will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the financial year ending 31 March 2013.

Directors

The names of the directors of the Company in office since the date of the last report and at the date of this report are:

Ahmad Khairuddin bin Ilias
Tan Kok
Lim Hooi Tin
Kamarudin bin Md Derom
Ooi Chee Seng
Tan Soh Yee

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Directors' benefits

Neither at the end of the financial year, nor at any time during that year, did there subsist any arrangement to which the Company was a party, whereby the directors might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate, other than those arising from the share options granted under the Company's Employees' Share Option Scheme.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by the directors as shown in Note 7 to the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with any director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in Note 29 to the financial statements.

Directors' interests

According to the register of directors' shareholdings, the interests of directors in office at the end of the financial year in shares and options over shares in the Company and its related corporations during the financial year were as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
	1.4.2011	**Acquired**	**Sold**	**31.3.2012**
The Company				
Direct interest:				
Tan Kok	400,000	28,000	(282,000)	146,000
Lim Hooi Tin	200,000	-	-	200,000
Tan Soh Yee	45,000	-	(10,000)	35,000
Indirect interest:				
Tan Kok (1)	25,113,102	1,083,300	(275,000)	25,921,402
Lim Hooi Tin (2)	25,113,102	1,083,300	(275,000)	25,921,402
Holding company - Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad				
Direct interest:				
Tan Kok	14,773,440	-	-	14,773,440
Lim Hooi Tin	1,383,360	-	-	1,383,360

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Directors' interests (contd.)

(1) Deemed interest by virtue of his substantial shareholdings in Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad pursuant to Section 6A(4) of the Companies Act, 1965 and pursuant to Section 134(12)(c) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2007.

(2) Deemed interest by virtue of being the spouse of Mr. Tan Kok, a substantial shareholder of Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad., which is a substantial shareholder of LTKM Berhad and pursuant to Section 134(12)(c) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2007.

None of the other directors in office at the end of the financial year had any interest in shares in the Company or its related corporations during the financial year.

Issue of shares

During the financial year, the Company increased its issued and paid-up ordinary share capital from RM43,232,002 to RM43,368,002 by way of the issuance of 136,000 ordinary shares of RM1 each for cash pursuant to the Company's Employees' Share Option Scheme at an average exercise price of RM1.48 per ordinary share.

The new ordinary shares issued during the financial year ranked pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

Employees' Share Option Scheme

The LTKM Berhad Employees' Share Option Scheme ("ESOS") is governed by the by-laws approved by the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25 September 2001. The ESOS was in force for a period of 5 years and was to expire on 17 October 2006.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23 February 2006, the shareholders have approved to extend the duration of the said ESOS for an additional 5 years from 17 October 2006 to 17 October 2011, without changing its salient features and other terms.

The salient features and other terms of the ESOS are disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements.

There were no options granted to directors during the financial year.

The ESOS had expired on 17 October 2011 without further extension.

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Other statutory information

(a) Before the statements of comprehensive income and statements of financial position of the Group and of the Company were made out, the directors took reasonable steps:

   (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and

   (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their value as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

(b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which would render:

   (i) the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; and

   (ii) the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading.

(c) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

(d) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements of the Group and of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

(e) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:

   (i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or

   (ii) any contingent liability of the Group or of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

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Other statutory information (contd.)

(f) In the opinion of the directors:

(i) no contingent or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Group or of the Company to meet their obligations when they fall due; and

(ii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group or of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

Significant events

Details of significant events are disclosed in Note 36 to the financial statements.

Auditors

The auditors, Ernst & Young have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 13 July 2012.

Tan Kok   Tan Soh Yee

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Statement by directors
Pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

We, Tan Kok and Tan Soh Yee, being two of the directors of LTKM Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 11 to 112 are drawn up in accordance with applicable Financial Reporting Standards in Malaysia and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2012 and of the results and the cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended.

Further to the Statement by directors pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965, the information set out in Note 38 on page 113 to the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Guidance on Special Matter No.1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 13 July 2012.

Tan Kok   Tan Soh Yee

Statutory declaration
Pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, Jancy Oh Suan Tin, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of LTKM Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 11 to 113 are in my opinion correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the
abovenamed Jancy Oh Suan Tin
at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory
on 13 July 2012   Jancy Oh Suan Tin

Before me,

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Independent auditors' report to the members of
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Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of LTKM Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2012 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 11 to 112.

Directors' responsibility for the financial statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, and for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

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Independent auditors' report to the members of LTKM Berhad (contd.) (Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the financial statements (contd.)

Auditors' responsibility (contd.)

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2012 and of their financial performance and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

(a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company and its subsidiaries have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) We are satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the financial statements of the Company are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.

Independent auditors' report to the members of
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Report on other legal and regulatory requirements (contd.)

(c) The auditors' reports on the financial statements of the subsidiaries were not subject to any qualification and did not include any comment required to be made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

Other matters

The supplementary information set out in Note 38 on page 113 is disclosed to meet the requirement of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The directors are responsible for the preparation of the supplementary information in accordance with Guidance on Special Matter No. 1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("MIA Guidance") and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. In our opinion, the supplementary information is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the MIA Guidance and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ernst & Young	Loke Siew Heng
AF: 0039	No. 2871/07/13(J)
Chartered Accountants	Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
13 July 2012

LTKM Berhad
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Statements of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012

		Group		Company	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
	Note	RM	RM	RM	RM
Continuing operations					
Revenue	3(a)	157,162,620	149,591,827	12,516,000	30,516,000
Cost of sales	3(b)	(130,434,848)	(114,849,870)	-	-
Gross profit		26,727,772	34,741,957	12,516,000	30,516,000
Other items of income					
Interest income	4	110,212	102,889	543,967	280,312
Dividend income	4	99,136	153,174	8,591	56,031
Other income	4	3,391,771	1,560,440	20,611	57,304
Other items of expense					
Distribution expenses		(3,213,070)	(2,627,773)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(6,150,894)	(4,802,787)	(1,271,085)	(1,152,154)
Finance costs	5	(969,246)	(1,179,714)	-	-
Other expenses	6	(698,925)	-	(19,042,415)	-
Profit/(loss) before tax	7	19,296,756	27,948,186	(7,224,331)	29,757,493
Income tax (expense)/ credit	8	(4,829,864)	(7,581,477)	196,719	(201,549)
Profit/(loss) net of tax		14,466,892	20,366,709	(7,027,612)	29,555,944
Discontinued operation					
Loss net of tax	9	(12,603,990)	(4,354,572)	-	-
Profit/(loss) net of tax, representing total comprehensive income for the year		1,862,902	16,012,137	(7,027,612)	29,555,944
Total comprehensive income, representing profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		1,824,846	16,012,137	(7,027,612)	29,555,944
Non-controlling interests		38,056	-	-	-
		1,862,902	16,012,137	(7,027,612)	29,555,944

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Statements of comprehensive income
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

		Group		Company	
		2012	2011	2012	2011
	Note	RM	RM	RM	RM
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent (sen per share):					
Basic	10	4.21	37.53		
Diluted	10	4.21	37.18		
Continuing operations					
Basic	10	33.29	47.73		
Diluted	10	33.25	47.29		
Discontinued operation					
Basic	10	(29.08)	(10.21)		
Diluted	10	(29.05)	(10.11)		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statements of financial position
As at 31 March 2012

		Group			Company	
		2012	2011	1.4.2010	2012	2011
	Note	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
			(Restated)	(Restated)		
Assets						
Non-current assets						
Property, plant and equipment	12	97,243,295	117,103,867	97,940,210	2,029,456	2,201,391
Investment properties	13	12,317,950	1,447,950	1,447,950	-	-
Land held for property development	14(a)	-	9,911,044	-	-	-
Land use rights	15	-	-	-	-	-
Biological assets	18	263,074	181,687	191,792	-	-
Investments in subsidiaries	16	-	-	-	47,729,042	66,729,042
Other receivables	20	-	-	-	25,542,313	13,257,984
Investment securities	17	3,288,054	2,884,514	7,805,636	46,170	1,111,362
		113,112,373	131,529,062	107,385,588	75,346,981	83,299,779
Current assets						
Biological assets	18	12,804,424	12,728,078	13,586,089	-	-
Inventories	19	11,603,549	10,815,078	7,376,583	-	-
Property development cost	14(b)	2,764,147	1,227,642	1,025,431	-	-
Tax recoverable		69,941	-	-	69,941	-
Trade and other receivables	20	10,947,818	10,198,004	11,030,701	524,316	5,971,908
Prepayments		325,856	622,011	250,659	-	-
Cash and bank balances	21	13,495,048	16,222,050	15,916,777	6,820,836	5,900,319
		52,010,783	51,812,863	49,186,240	7,415,093	11,872,227
Total assets		165,123,156	183,341,925	156,571,828	82,762,074	95,172,006

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Statements of financial position
As at 31 March 2012 (contd.)

		Group			Company	
		2012	2011	1.4.2010	2012	2011
	Note	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
			(Restated)	(Restated)		
Equity and liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	23	9,772,702	10,486,946	12,697,032	-	-
Trade and other payables	22	7,742,829	6,652,293	5,328,409	463,758	275,958
Tax payable		88,415	3,038,823	1,063,533	-	142,259
Dividend payable	11	2,168,400	2,161,600	1,261,650	2,168,400	2,161,600
		19,772,346	22,339,662	20,350,624	2,632,158	2,579,817
Net current assets		32,238,437	29,473,201	28,835,616	4,782,935	9,292,410
Non-current liabilities						
Loans and borrowings	23	14,066,707	25,772,164	13,387,857	-	-
Deferred taxation	25	7,226,016	7,600,253	7,863,260	-	-
		21,292,723	33,372,417	21,251,117	-	-
Total liabilities		41,065,069	55,712,079	41,601,741	2,632,158	2,579,817
Net assets		124,058,087	127,629,846	114,970,087	80,129,916	92,592,189

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Statements of financial position
As at 31 March 2012 (contd.)

		Group			Company	
	Note	2012 RM	2011 RM (Restated)	1.4.2010 RM (Restated)	2012 RM	2011 RM
Equity and liabilities (contd.)						
Equity attributable to owners of the parent						
Share capital	26	43,368,002	43,232,002	42,055,002	43,368,002	43,232,002
Share premium		2,467,103	2,364,654	2,175,657	2,467,103	2,364,654
Asset revaluation reserve	27(a)	9,100,569	9,129,706	9,129,706	-	-
ESOS reserve	27(b)	-	203,818	19,780	-	203,818
Retained profits	28	69,084,357	72,699,666	61,589,942	34,294,811	46,791,715
		124,020,031	127,629,846	114,970,087	80,129,916	92,592,189
Non-controlling interests		38,056	-	-	-	-
Total equity		124,058,087	127,629,846	114,970,087	80,129,916	92,592,189
Total equity and liabilities		165,123,156	183,341,925	156,571,828	82,762,074	95,172,006

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statements of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012

		Attributable to owners of the parent							
			(Non-distributable)						
	Note	Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Asset revaluation reserve RM	ESOS reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total RM	Non-controlling interests RM	Total RM
Group									
2012									
At 1 April 2011		43,232,002	2,364,654	9,129,706	203,818	72,699,666	127,629,846	-	127,629,846
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(29,137)	-	1,853,983	1,824,846	38,056	1,862,902
Transactions with owners									
Expiry of ESOS	26	-	-	-	(167,268)	167,268	-	-	-
Issue of ordinary shares pursuant to ESOS	26	136,000	102,449	-	(36,550)	-	201,899	-	201,899
Dividends	11	-	-	-	-	(5,636,560)	(5,636,560)	-	(5,636,560)
Total transactions with owners		136,000	102,449	-	(203,818)	(5,469,292)	(5,434,661)	-	(5,434,661)
At 31 March 2012		43,368,002	2,467,103	9,100,569	-	69,084,357	124,020,031	38,056	124,058,087

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Statements of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

	Note	Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Asset revaluation reserve RM	ESOS reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total RM	Non-controlling interests RM	Total RM
		|--- Attributable to owners of the parent					---|		
			|--- (Non-distributable)		---|			
Group									
2011									
At 1 April 2010, as previously stated		42,055,002	2,175,657	9,129,706	19,780	61,589,942	114,970,087	-	114,970,087
Effects of adopting FRS139		-	-	-	-	250,527	250,527	-	250,527
At 1 April 2010, restated		42,055,002	2,175,657	9,129,706	19,780	61,840,469	115,220,614	-	115,220,614
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	-	16,012,137	16,012,137	-	16,012,137
Transactions with owners									
Share options granted under ESOS	7	-	-	-	236,144	-	236,144	-	236,144
Issue of ordinary shares pursuant to ESOS	26	1,177,000	188,997	-	(52,106)	-	1,313,891	-	1,313,891
Dividends	11	-	-	-	-	(5,152,940)	(5,152,940)	-	(5,152,940)
Total transactions with owners		1,177,000	188,997	-	184,038	(5,152,940)	(3,602,905)	-	(3,602,905)
At 31 March 2011		43,232,002	2,364,654	9,129,706	203,818	72,699,666	127,629,846	-	127,629,846

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statements of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

	Note	Share capital RM	|----- (Non-distributable) -----| Share premium RM	ESOS reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total RM
Company						
2012						
At 1 April 2011		43,232,002	2,364,654	203,818	46,791,715	92,592,189
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	(7,027,612)	(7,027,612)
Transactions with owners						
Issue of ordinary shares pursuant to ESOS	26	136,000	102,449	(36,550)	-	201,899
Expiry of ESOS	26	-	-	(167,268)	167,268	-
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(5,636,560)	(5,636,560)
Total transactions with owners		136,000	102,449	(203,818)	(5,469,292)	(5,434,661)
At 31 March 2012		43,368,002	2,467,103	-	34,294,811	80,129,916

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Statements of changes in equity
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

		|----- (Non-distributable)	-----|	Distributable	
	Note	**Share capital RM**	**Share premium RM**	**ESOS reserve RM**	**retained profits RM**	**Total RM**
Company						
2011						
At 1 April 2010		42,055,002	2,175,657	19,780	22,388,711	66,639,150
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	29,555,944	29,555,944
Transactions with owners						
Share options granted under ESOS to employees of:						
The Company	7(a)	-	-	55,902	-	55,902
Subsidiaries	16	-	-	180,242	-	180,242
Issue of ordinary shares pursuant to ESOS	26	1,177,000	188,997	(52,106)	-	1,313,891
Dividends	11	-	-	-	(5,152,940)	(5,152,940)
Total transactions with owners		1,177,000	188,997	184,038	(5,152,940)	(3,602,905)
At 31 March 2011		43,232,002	2,364,654	203,818	46,791,715	92,592,189

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012

	Note	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		19,296,756	27,948,186	(7,224,331)	29,757,493
Loss before tax from discontinued operation	9	(12,606,700)	(4,351,862)	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax, total		6,690,056	23,596,324	(7,224,331)	29,757,493
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of					
Property, plant and equipment	7, 9	10,363,363	9,486,787	214,336	217,885
Amortisation of biological asset	7	9,396	10,105	-	-
Write off of property, plant and equipment	6, 9	707,670	-	2,456	-
(Gain)/loss on disposal of:					
Property, plant and equipment	4, 9	(370,878)	(10,142)	-	-
Investment securities	4, 6	26,643	(3,354)	39,959	(773)
Impairment loss on:					
Investment in subsidiaries	6	-	-	19,000,000	-
Inventories	9	168,759	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	7, 9	855,905	897,319	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	9	6,707,942	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss on:					
Investment securities	4	-	(49,349)	-	(36,076)
Trade and other receivables	7, 9	(59,742)	(588,536)	-	-
Provision for unutilised annual leave	7, 9	41,153	(1,036)	(2,329)	4,528

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Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

	Note	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Cash flows from operating activities (contd.)					
Adjustments for (contd.):					
Share options granted under ESOS	7	-	236,144	-	55,902
Net fair value gains on:					
Investment securities	4	(399,270)	(201,104)	(211)	-
Investment properties	4	(958,956)	-	-	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	4, 6, 9	10,166	2,103	-	-
Dividend income from:					
Investment securities	4	(99,136)	(153,174)	(8,591)	(56,031)
A subsidiary company	3	-	-	(12,000,000)	(30,000,000)
Interest expense	5	1,907,785	1,525,212	-	-
Interest income	4	(136,831)	(113,730)	(543,967)	(280,312)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		25,464,025	34,633,569	(522,678)	(337,384)
Increase in land held for property development		-	(9,911,044)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets		(38,205)	858,011	-	-
Increase in inventories		(957,230)	(3,438,495)	-	-
Increase in property development costs		(1,536,505)	(202,211)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(1,249,822)	153,946	(2,000)	200
Increase/(decrease) in payables		1,048,201	1,322,817	10,767	(10,027)
Changes in intercompany indebtedness		-	-	5,344,839	1,273,086
Cash generated from operations		22,730,464	23,416,593	4,830,928	925,875
Taxes paid		(8,221,740)	(5,871,904)	(15,481)	(33,397)
Interest paid		(1,907,785)	(1,525,212)	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities		12,600,939	16,019,477	4,815,447	892,478

LTKM Berhad
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Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

	Note	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment	(a)	(4,979,204)	(20,858,652)	(44,857)	(47,097)
Investment securities		(1,165,287)	(241,337)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of:					
Property, plant and equipment		7,302,755	165,507	-	2,318
Investment securities		1,133,764	5,778,568	1,033,820	2,568,230
Interest received		136,831	113,730	543,967	280,312
Dividend received from investment securities		90,762	41,399	-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities		2,519,621	(15,000,785)	1,532,930	2,803,763
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid		(5,629,760)	(4,252,990)	(5,629,760)	(4,252,990)
Proceeds from issue of shares		201,899	1,313,891	201,900	1,313,891
Net (repayment)/drawdown of term loans		(2,622,792)	7,286,635	-	-
Net repayment of other bank borrowings		(2,228,980)	(3,723,000)	-	-
Repayment of hire purchase		(7,689,664)	(1,337,955)	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities		(17,969,297)	(713,419)	(5,427,860)	(2,939,099)

LTKM Berhad
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Statement of cash flows
For the financial year ended 31 March 2012 (contd.)

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,848,737)	305,273	920,517	757,142
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16,222,050	15,916,777	5,900,319	5,143,177
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 21)	13,373,313	16,222,050	6,820,836	5,900,319

Note (a):
In the previous financial year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM28,824,769 of which RM7,966,117 were acquired by means of hire purchase arrangements.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Corporate information

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, and is listed on the Main Market of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Securities"). The registered office of the Company is located at Unit 7-02, Level 7, Menara Persoft (formerly known as Menara Luxor), 6B Persiaran Tropicana, 47410 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan. The principal place of business is located at 102, Batu 1 1/2, Jalan Meru, 41050 Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan.

The immediate and ultimate holding company of the Company is Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad, a company incorporated in Malaysia. Related companies refer to companies within the Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad group.

The principal activities of the Company are investment holding and provision of management services. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are described in Note 16 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities during the financial year.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 13 July 2012.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. At the beginning of the current financial year, the Group and the Company adopted new and revised FRS which are mandatory for financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2011 as described fully in Note 2.3.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") except when otherwise indicated.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at the reporting date. The financial statements of the subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared for the same reporting date as the Company. Consistent accounting policies are applied to like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for by applying the purchase method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Adjustments to those fair values relating to previously held interests are treated as a revaluation and recognised in other comprehensive income. The cost of a business combination is measured as the aggregate of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets given, liabilities incurred or assumed, and equity instruments issued, plus any costs directly attributable to the business combination.

Any excess of the cost of business combination over the Group's share in the net fair value of the acquired subsidiary's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities is recorded as goodwill on the statement of financial position. Any excess of the Group's share in the net fair value of the acquired subsidiary's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of business combination is recognised as income in profit or loss on the date of acquisition. When the Group acquires a business, embedded derivatives separated from the host contract by the acquiree are reassessed on acquisition unless the business combination results in a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required under the contract.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Group obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(b) Basis of consolidation (contd.)

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for by applying the purchase method except for certain subsidiary companies, as disclosed in Note 16, which were consolidated prior to 1 January 2002 using the merger method of accounting in accordance with Malaysian Accounting Standard No. 2, Accounting for Acquisitions and Mergers, the generally accepted accounting principles prevailing at that time. These subsidiary companies continue to be consolidated using the merger method of accounting.

Under the merger method of accounting, the results of the subsidiary companies are presented as if the companies had been combined throughout the current and previous financial years. The difference between the cost of acquisition over the nominal value of the share capital of the subsidiary companies is written off against reserves.

(c) Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group and are presented separately in profit or loss of the Group and within equity in the consolidated statements of financial position, separately from parent shareholders' equity. Transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for using the entity concept method, whereby, transactions with non-controlling interests are accounted for as transactions with owners. On acquisition of non-controlling interests, the difference between the consideration and book value of the share of the net assets acquired is recognised directly in equity. Gain or loss on disposal to non-controlling interests is recognised directly in equity.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable.

(i) Sales of produce inventories, livestock, organic fertilizers, consumable goods and processed glass

Revenue from sales of produce inventories, livestock, organic fertilizers, consumable goods and processed glass is recognised upon the transfer of significant risk and rewards of ownership of the goods to the customer. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated costs or the possible return of goods.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(d) Revenue recognition (contd.)

(ii) Sales of sand

Revenue from sales of sand is recognised when sand is collected based on the invoiced value of sand sold.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income on short term deposits is recognised using the effective interest method.

(iv) Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the payment is established.

(v) Rental income

Rental income is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. The aggregate costs of incentives provided to lessees are recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(vi) Management fee income

Management fee income from subsidiaries is recognised when services are rendered.

(vii) Sale of properties

Revenue from sale of properties is accounted for by the stage of completion method as described in Note 2.2(i)(ii).

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Income tax

(i) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Income tax (contd.)

(ii) Deferred tax (contd.)

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition, if any.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(e) Income tax (contd.)

(iii) Sales tax

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax except:

- Where the sales tax incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales tax is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable; and

- Receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of sales tax included.

The net amount of sales tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statements of financial position.

(f) Government grants

Government grants shall be recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognise as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Grants related to income may be presented as a credit in profit or loss, either separately or under a general heading such as "Other income". Alternatively, they are deducted in reporting the related expenses.

(g) Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(g) Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation (contd.)

Subsequent to recognition, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in intervals, the Group recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciation, respectively. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Freehold land, leasehold land and buildings are measured at fair value less accumulated depreciation on buildings and impairment losses recognised after the date of the revaluation. Valuations are performed with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value of the freehold land and buildings at the reporting date.

Any revaluation surplus is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under the asset revaluation reserve, except to the extent that it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss, in which case the increase is recognised in profit or loss. A revaluation deficit is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it offsets an existing surplus on the same asset carried in the asset revaluation reserve.

Any accumulated depreciation as at the revaluation date is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. The revaluation surplus included in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of an asset is transferred directly to retained earnings on retirement or disposal of the asset.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Capital work-in-progress are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use. Leasehold lands are depreciated over their lease terms. Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is provided for on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following annual rates:

Buildings	2% - 33.33%
Renovation	10%
Plant and machinery	10% - 20%
Furniture, fittings and equipment	10% - 20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Ponds	20%-50%

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(g) Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation (contd.)

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The residual value, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year-end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in the profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

(h) Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value which reflects market conditions at the reporting date. Fair value is arrived at by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties and is performed by registered independent valuers having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which they arise.

A property interest under an operating lease is classified and accounted for as an investment property on a property-by-property basis when the Group holds it to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both. Any such property interest under an operating lease classified as an investment property is carried at fair value.

Investment properties are derecognised when either they have been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss on the retirement or disposal of an investment property is recognised in profit or loss in the year of retirement or disposal.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(h) Investment properties (contd.)

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use. For a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property, the property is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment set out in Note 2.2(g) up to the date of change in use.

(i) Land held for property development and property development costs

(i) Land held for property development

Land held for property development consists of land where no development activities have been carried out or where development activities are not expected to be completed within the normal operating cycle. Such land is classified within non-current assets and is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Land held for property development is reclassified as property development costs at the point when development activities have commenced and where it can be demonstrated that the development activities can be completed within the normal operating cycle.

(ii) Property development costs

Property development costs comprise all costs that are directly attributable to development activities or that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to such activities.

When the financial outcome of a development activity can be reliably estimated, property development revenue and expenses are recognised in profit or loss by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is determined by the proportion that property development costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total property development costs.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(i) Land held for property development and property development costs (contd.)

(ii) Property development costs (contd.)

Where the financial outcome of a development activity cannot be reliably estimated, property development revenue is recognised only to the extent of property development costs incurred that is probable will be recoverable, and property development costs on properties sold are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Any expected loss on a development project, including costs to be incurred over the defects liability period, is recognised as an expense immediately.

Property development costs not recognised as an expense are recognised as an asset, which is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The excess of revenue recognised in the profit or loss over billings to purchasers is classified as accrued billings within trade receivables and the excess of billings to purchasers over revenue recognised in profit or loss is classified as progress billings within trade payables.

(j) Leases

(i) As lessee

Finance leases, which transfer to the Group substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Any initial direct costs are also added to the amount capitalised. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged to profit or loss. Contingent rents, if any, are charged as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Leased assets are depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life and the lease term.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(j) Leases (contd.)

(i) As lessee (contd.)

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of incentives provided by the lessor is recognised as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

(ii) As lessor

Leases where the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same bases as rental income. The accounting policy for rental income is set out in Note 2.2(d)(v).

(k) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group and the Company determine the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition, and the categories include financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and available-for-sale financial assets.

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss if they are held for trading or are designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets held for trading are derivatives (including separated embedded derivatives) or financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near term.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(k) Financial assets (contd.)

(i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (contd.)

Subsequent to initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or net losses on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss do not include exchange differences, interest and dividend income. Exchange differences, interest and dividend income on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other losses or other income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss could be presented as current or non-current. Financial assets that is held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current whereas financial assets that is not held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current or non-current based on the settlement date.

(ii) Loans and receivables

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for those having maturity dates later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current.

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments

Financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold the investment to maturity.

The Group and the Company have not designated any financial assets as held-to-maturity investments.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(k) Financial assets (contd.)

(iii) Held-to-maturity investments (contd.)

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investments are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Held-to-maturity investments are classified as non-current assets, except for those having maturity within 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as current.

(iv) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified in any of the three preceding categories.

The Group and the Company have not designated any financial assets as available-for-sale financial assets.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Any gains or losses from changes in fair value of the financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised. Interest income calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss. Dividends on an available-for-sale equity instrument are recognised in profit or loss when the Group and the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less impairment loss.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets unless they are expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(k) Financial assets (contd.)

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date i.e., the date that the Group and the Company commit to purchase or sell the asset.

(l) Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

(i) Trade and other receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Group and the Company consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments. For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on similar risk characteristics. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group’s and the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

If any such evidence exists, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset’s carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(l) Impairment of financial assets (contd.)

(i) Trade and other receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost (contd.)

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Unquoted equity securities carried at cost

If there is objective evidence (such as significant adverse changes in the business environment where the issuer operates, probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the issuer) that an impairment loss on financial assets carried at cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Significant or prolonged decline in fair value below cost, significant financial difficulties of the issuer or obligor, and the disappearance of an active trading market are considerations to determine whether there is objective evidence that investment securities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are impaired.

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(l) Impairment of financial assets (contd.)

(iii) Available-for-sale financial assets

Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity investments are not reversed in profit or loss in the subsequent periods. Increase in fair value, if any, subsequent to impairment loss is recognised in other comprehensive income. For available-for-sale debt investments, impairment losses are subsequently reversed in profit or loss if an increase in the fair value of the investment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the recognition of the impairment loss in profit or loss.

(m) Biological assets

Pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm (non-current)

Pre-cropping expenditure comprises expenses incurred from land clearing to the point of maturity. Such expenditure is capitalised and is amortised at maturity of crop at a rate of 5% per annum, which is deemed as the useful economic life of the crop.

Livestock (current)

Livestock cost includes the original cost of bringing the inventories to its present location and condition.

(n) Inventories

Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

(i) Consumable goods - livestock feed, fuel and other raw materials

Consumable goods are stated at purchase costs on the weighted average basis.

(ii) Produce inventories - eggs and organic fertilisers

Produce inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value on the weighted average basis. The cost of eggs and organic fertilisers comprise costs of direct materials and labour, and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. These costs are assigned on the weighted average basis.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(n) Inventories (contd.)

(iii) Finished goods - Glass

The costs of finished goods and work-in-progress comprise costs of direct materials and labour, and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. These costs are assigned on the weighted average basis.

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

(o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These also include bank overdraft that form an integral part of the Group's cash management.

(p) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(q) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities, within the scope of FRS 139, are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(q) Financial liabilities (contd.)

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (contd.)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held for trading include derivatives entered into by the Group and the Company that do not meet the hedge accounting criteria. Derivative liabilities are initially measured at fair value and subsequently stated at fair value, with any resultant gains or losses recognised in profit or loss. Net gains or losses on derivatives include exchange differences.

The Group and the Company have not designated any financial liabilities as at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

The Group's and the Company's other financial liabilities include trade payables, other payables and loans and borrowings.

Trade and other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

For other financial liabilities, gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(r) Redeemable non-cumulative convertible preference shares ("RNCCPS")

RNCCPS s are classified as equity instruments because:

- The registered holders of the RNCCPS have the option at any time after the date of issuance to convert all or any of the RNCCPS held into new ordinary shares in the share capital of the issuer at the conversion price as stipulated below.

- The conversion price is one ordinary share of RM1.00 each for every hundred RNCCPS. Such new ordinary shares shall, upon allotment and issue, rank pari passu in all respects with existing ordinary shares at the date of conversion allotment and issue of the new ordinary shares.

- The issuer shall have the right, at any time, to elect to redeem the whole or part of the RNCCPS, by giving seven (7) days notice in writing of its intention, and fixing the time and place for the redemption and surrender of the RNCCPS to be redeemed.

- Each RNCCPS shall confer on the holder thereof, the rights to receive a non-cumulative dividend, to the extent that there are sufficient net profit after tax, retained profits and distributable reserves as at the date of declaration, at a rate to be determined and declared by the issuer.

(s) Employee benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

The Group participates in the national pension scheme as defined by the laws of the country in which it operates. The Group makes contributions to the Employee Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(s) Employee benefits (contd.)

(ii) Employee share option plans

The LTKM Berhad Employees Share Options Scheme ("ESOS"), an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan, allows the Group's employees to acquire ordinary shares of the Company. The total fair value of share options granted to employees is recognised as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve within equity over the vesting period and taking into account the probability that the options will vest. The fair value of share options is measured at grant date, taking into account, if any, the market vesting conditions upon which the options were granted but excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable on vesting date.

The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to equity when the options are exercised.

Prior to 1 April 2006, no compensation expense was recognised in income statement for share options granted. The Group and the Company recognised an increase in share capital and share premium when the options were exercised. Upon the adoption of FRS 2, the total fair value of share options granted to employees is recognised as an employee cost with a corresponding increase in the share option reserve within equity over the vesting period.

The Group has applied FRS 2 in accordance with its transitional provisions which allow this change in accounting policy to be applied to share options that were granted after 31 December 2004 but had not yet vested on 1 January 2006.

(t) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Group makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units ("CGU")).

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(t) Impairment of non-financial assets (contd.)

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a CGU or groups of CGUs are allocated to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset’s recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(u) Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The individual financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The consolidated financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is also the Company’s functional currency.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(u) Foreign currencies (contd.)

(ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Company and its subsidiaries and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the reporting date are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains and losses are recognised directly in equity. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are also recognised directly in equity.

(v) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalised as part of the cost of a qualifying asset if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of that asset. Capitalisation of borrowing costs commences when the activities to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress and the expenditures and borrowing costs are incurred. Borrowing costs are capitalised until the assets are substantially completed for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period they are incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Group and the Company incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

(w) Land use rights

Land use rights are initially measured at cost. Following initial recognition, land use rights are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. The land use rights are amortised over their lease terms.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(x) Segment reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organised into operating segments based on their products and services which are independently managed by the respective segment managers responsible for the performance of the respective segments under their charge. The segment managers report directly to the management of the Company who regularly review the segment results in order to allocate resources to the segments and to assess the segment performance. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 35, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

(y) Share capital and share issuance expenses

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group and the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Ordinary shares are equity instruments.

Ordinary shares are recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable incremental transaction costs. Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared.

(z) Contingencies

A contingent liability or asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Group.

Contingent liabilities and assets are not recognised in the statements of financial position of the Group.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies (contd.)

(aa) Financial guarantees

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, net of transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, financial guarantee contracts are recognised as income in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee. If the debtor fails to make payment relating to financial guarantee contract when it is due and the Group, as the issuer, is required to reimburse the holder for the associated loss, the liability is measured at the higher of the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

(ab) Discontinued operation

A component of the Group is classified as a “discontinued operation” when the criteria to be classified as held for sale have been met or it has been disposed of and such a component represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations or is part of a single coordinated major line of business or geographical area of operations. A component is deemed to be held for sale if its carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except as follows:

On 1 April 2011, the Group and the Company adopted the following new and amended FRS and IC Interpretations mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2011.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
FRS 1 First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards	1 July 2010
Amendments to FRS 2 Share-based Payment	1 July 2010
FRS 3 Business Combinations	1 July 2010
Amendments to FRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	1 July 2010
Amendments to FRS 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	1 July 2010
Amendments to FRS 138 Intangible Assets	1 July 2010
Amendments to IC Interpretation 9 Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives	1 July 2010
IC Interpretation 12 Service Concession Arrangements	1 July 2010
IC Interpretation 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	1 July 2010
IC Interpretation 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	1 July 2010
IC Interpretation 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers	1 January 2011
Amendments to FRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments	1 January 2011
Amendments to FRS 1: Limited Exemption for First-time Adopters	1 January 2011
Amendments to FRS 1: Additional Exemption for First-time Adopters	1 January 2011
IC Interpretation 4 Determining Whether an Arrangement contains a Lease	1 January 2011
Improvement to FRS issued in 2010	1 January 2011

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.3 Changes in accounting policies (contd.)

Adoption of the above standards and interpretations did not have any significant effect on the financial performance and position of the Group and of the Company except for those discussed below:

<u>Revised FRS 3 Business Combinations and Amendments to FRS 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements</u>

The revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2010. The revised FRS 3 introduces a number of changes in accounting for business combinations occurring after 1 July 2010. These changes impact the amount of goodwill recognised, the reported results in the period that an acquisition occurs, and future reported results.

The revised FRS 3 continues to apply the acquisition method to business combinations but with some significant changes. All payments to purchase a business are recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, with contingent payments classified as debt subsequently remeasured through the statement of comprehensive income. There is a choice on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. All acquisition-related costs are expensed.

The amendments to FRS 127 require that a change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary (without loss of control) is accounted for as an equity transaction. Therefore, such transactions will no longer give rise to goodwill, nor will they give rise to a gain or loss. Furthermore, the amended standard changes the accounting for losses incurred by the subsidiary as well as the loss of control of a subsidiary.

<u>Amendments to FRS 7: Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments</u>

The amended standard requires enhanced disclosure about fair value measurement and liquidity risk. Fair value measurements related to items recorded at fair value are to be disclosed by source of inputs using a three level fair value hierarchy (Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3), by class, for all financial instruments recognised at fair value. A reconciliation between the beginning and ending balance for Level 3 fair value measurements is required. Any significant transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers need to be disclosed. The amendments also clarify the requirements for liquidity risk disclosures with respect to derivative transactions and assets used for liquidity management. The fair value measurement disclosures and liquidity risk disclosures are not significantly impacted by the amendments.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Group has not adopted the following standards and interpretations that have been issued but not yet effective:

Description	**Effective for annual periods beginning on or after**
IC Interpretation 19 Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	1 July 2011
Amendments to IC Interpretation 14: Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement	1 July 2011
Amendments to FRS 1: Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters	1 January 2012
Amendments to FRS 7: Transfers of Financial Assets	1 January 2012
Amendments to FRS 112: Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets	1 January 2012
FRS 124 Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2012
Amendments to FRS 101: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
FRS 9 Financial Instruments	1 January 2013
FRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
FRS 11 Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
FRS 12 Disclosure of interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
FRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
FRS 119 Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
FRS 127 Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013
FRS 128 Investment in Associate and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013
IC Interpretation 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	1 January 2013

The directors expect that the adoption of the standards and interpretations above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application, except as disclosed below:

Amendments to FRS 101: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to FRS 101 change the grouping of items presented in Other Comprehensive Income. Items that could be reclassified (or “recycled”) to profit or loss at a future point in time (for example, upon derecognition or settlement) would be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified. The amendment affects presentation only and has no impact on the Group’s financial position or performance.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective (contd.)

FRS 9 Financial Instruments

FRS 9 reflects the first phase of work on the replacement of FRS 139 and applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as defined in FRS 139. The adoption of this first phase of FRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets but will potentially have no impact on classification and measurements of financial liabilities. The Group is in the process of making an assessment of the impact of adoption of FRS 9.

FRS 10 Consolidated financial statements

FRS 10 replaces the portion of FRS 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements that addresses the accounting for consolidated financial statements. FRS 10 establishes a single control model that applies to all entities including special purpose entities. The changes introduced by FRS 10 will require management to exercise significant judgement to determine which entities are controlled, and therefore, are required to be consolidated by a parent, compared with the requirements that were in FRS 127.

FRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

FRS 12 includes all disclosure requirements for interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and structured entities. A number of new disclosures are required. This standard affects disclosures only and has no impact on the Group's financial position or performance.

FRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

FRS 13 establishes a single source of guidance under FRS for all fair value measurements. FRS 13 does not change when an entity is required to use fair value, but rather provides guidance on how to measure fair value under FRS when fair value is required or permitted. The Group is currently assessing the impact of adoption of FRS 13.

FRS 127 Separate Financial Statements

As a consequence of the new FRS 10 and FRS 12, FRS 127 is limited to accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in separate financial statements.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.4 Standards issued but not yet effective (contd.)

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards

On 19 November 2011, the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) issued a new MASB approved accounting framework, the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS Framework).

The MFRS Framework is to be applied by all Entities Other Than Private Entities for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012, with the exception of entities that are within the scope of MFRS 141 Agriculture (MFRS 141) and IC Interpretation 15 Agreements for Construction of Real Estate (IC 15), including its parent, significant investor and venturer (herein called 'Transitioning Entities').

Transitioning Entities will be allowed to defer adoption of the new MFRS Framework for an additional two years. Consequently, adoption of the MFRS Framework by Transitioning Entities will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

The Group falls within the scope definition of Transitioning Entities and accordingly, will be required to prepare financial statements using the MFRS Framework in its first MFRS financial statements for the year ending 31 March 2015. In presenting its first MFRS financial statements, the Group will be required to restate the comparative financial statements to amounts reflecting the application of MFRS Framework. The majority of the adjustments required on transition will be made, retrospectively, against opening retained profits.

The Group has commenced transitioning its accounting policies and financial reporting from the current Financial Reporting Standards to the MFRS Framework by establishing a project team to plan and manage the adoption of the MFRS Framework.

At the date of these financial statements, the Group has not completed its quantification of the financial effects of the differences between Financial Reporting Standards and accounting standards under the MFRS Framework due to the ongoing assessment by the project team. Accordingly, the consolidated financial performance and financial position as disclosed in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2012 could be different if prepared under the MFRS Framework.

The Group considers that it is achieving its scheduled milestones and expects to be in a position to fully comply with the requirements of the MFRS Framework for the financial year ending 31 March 2014.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of the Group's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future.

(a) Judgements made in applying accounting policies

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, apart from those involving estimations, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(i) Classification of financial assets

The Group classified its investment in investment securities as fair value through profit and loss. The investment securities were classified as non-current assets as the management is of the opinion that such investments are held not primarily for trading in the short term.

(ii) Operating lease commitments - as lessee

A subsidiary of the Group has entered into a property lease for its poultry farm. The Group evaluated based on terms and conditions of the arrangement, whether the land was clearly an operating lease or a finance lease. The assessment resulted in the Group classifying the lease as an operating lease, as the land title did not pass to the Group and the rental paid to the landlord for the property is determined by the landlord.

(iii) Classification of investment properties

The Group has developed certain criteria based on FRS 140 in making judgement whether a property qualifies as an investment property. Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (contd.)

(a) Judgements made in applying accounting policies (contd.)

(iii) Classification of investment properties (contd.)

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. If these portions could be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease), the Group would account for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is an investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Judgement is made on an individual property basis to determine whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property.

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

(i) Valuation of livestock

The Group applies base-value method in estimating the value of livestock, which includes in its value, the purchase costs of starters and average consumption of feed and other consumables (based on a feed and consumables consumption standard most applicable to the Group's breed of livestock) at each stage of growth for a period of 65 weeks as the starters mature to layers, taking into consideration the health conditions of the livestock population.

(ii) Useful lives of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and machinery is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the assets' useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these plant and machinery to be 5-10 years. These are common life expectancies applied in the industry. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (contd.)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (contd.)

(iii) Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivables at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 20. If there is objective evidence of impairment, it is the management's policy to impair the debt up to the credit term granted to the specific debtor.

(iv) Property development

The Group recognises property development revenue and expenses in the statement of comprehensive income by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is determined by the proportion that property development costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total property development costs.

Significant judgement is required in determining the stage of completion, the extent of the property development costs incurred, the estimated total property development revenue and costs, as well as the recoverability of the property development costs. In making the judgement, the Group evaluates based on past experience and by relying on the work of specialists.

The carrying amounts of assets and liabilities of the Group arising from property development activities are disclosed in Note 14.

2. Significant accounting policies (contd.)

2.5 Significant accounting judgements and estimates (contd.)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (contd.)

(v) Impairment of development costs and property, plant and equipment

The Group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment for all non-financial assets at each reporting date. Other non-financial assets are tested for impairment when there are indicators that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

During the current financial year, the Group has recognised impairment losses in respect of a subsidiary's property, plant and equipment. The Group carried out the impairment test based on a variety of estimation including the value in use of the cash-generating units ("CGU") to which the property, plant and equipment are allocated. Estimating the value in use requires the Group to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment of the Group as at 31 March 2012 were RM97,243,295 (2011: RM117,103,867) respectively. Further details of the impairment losses recognised for property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 12.

3. Revenue and cost of sales

(a) Revenue

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Sales of produce inventories, livestock and consumable goods, less returns and discounts allowed	153,308,985	146,419,263	-	-
Dividend income from a subsidiary company	-	-	12,000,000	30,000,000
Sales of:				
Sand	2,745,760	3,172,564	-	-
Properties	1,107,875	-	-	-
Management fee from subsidiaries	-	-	516,000	516,000
	157,162,620	149,591,827	12,516,000	30,516,000

(b) Cost of sales

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Produce inventories and livestock	127,130,947	111,963,969		
Sand	2,591,482	2,885,901		
Development costs (Note 14(b))	712,419	-	-	-
	130,434,848	114,849,870	-	-

4. Other income

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Included in other income are:				
Interest income on:				
Fixed deposit	110,212	102,889	97,217	100,659
Intercompany loans	-	-	446,750	179,653
Dividend income from investment securities	99,136	153,174	8,591	56,031
Gain on disposal of:				
Investment securities	-	3,354	-	773
Property, plant and equipment	954,504	9,450	-	-
Government grant	-	646,060	-	-
Bad debts recovered	-	26,181	-	-
Rental income	21,200	22,420	20,400	20,400
Gain on foreign exchange:				
Unrealised	-	8,281	-	-
Realised	519,478	526,607	-	-
Net fair value gains on:				
Investment securities (Note 17)	399,270	201,104	211	-
Investment properties (Note 13)	958,956	-	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss on investment securities	-	49,349	-	36,076

5. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Interest expense on:				
Bank overdrafts	4,487	3,939	-	-
Bankers' acceptances	137,109	197,658	-	-
Revolving credits	51,680	40,418	-	-
Bank term loans	663,377	746,438	-	-
Obligation under finance leases	112,593	191,261	-	-
	969,246	1,179,714	-	-

6. Other expenses

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Impairment loss on investment in subsidiaries (Note 16)	-	-	19,000,000	-
Write off of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	663,298	-	2,456	-
Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	8,984	-	-	-
Net loss on disposal of investment securities	26,643	-	39,959	-

7. Profit/(loss) before tax

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Profit/(loss) before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):				
Staff costs (excluding directors) (Note a)	7,857,853	7,368,065	509,963	542,682
Auditors' remuneration:				
Current year	86,500	63,000	26,000	18,000
Underprovision for prior year	23,500	-	8,000	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	8,624,589	8,828,572	214,336	217,885
Impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 20(a))	623,999	100,597	-	-
Directors' remuneration (Note b)	1,796,026	1,784,006	87,000	87,000
Amortisation of biological assets (Note 18)	9,396	10,105	-	-
Rental of:				
Farm, paid to a related company	420,000	420,000	-	-
Office	43,200	40,800	43,200	40,800
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 20(a))	(59,742)	(588,536)	-	-

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7. Profit/(loss) before tax (contd.)

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
(a) Staff costs				
Wages and salaries	6,907,784	6,292,607	450,983	408,909
Social security costs	58,555	51,616	3,961	3,993
Defined contribution plans	508,417	483,757	56,654	50,937
Short term accumulating compensated absences	34,441	(1,036)	(2,329)	4,528
Share options granted under ESOS (Note 27(b))	-	203,584	-	55,902
Other staff related expenses	348,656	337,537	694	18,413
	7,857,853	7,368,065	509,963	542,682
(b) Directors' remuneration				
Executive directors' remuneration:				
Fees	100,000	100,000	-	-
Salaries and other emoluments	1,448,702	1,408,202	-	-
Defined contribution plans	157,225	153,145	-	-
Social security costs	3,099	3,099	-	-
Share options granted under ESOS (Note 27(b))	-	32,560	-	-
Total executive directors' remuneration	1,709,026	1,697,006	-	-
Non-executive directors' remuneration:				
Fees	87,000	87,000	87,000	87,000
Total of directors' remuneration (Note 29(b))	1,796,026	1,784,006	87,000	87,000
Benefits-in-kind	80,070	79,154	-	-
Total directors' remuneration including benefits-in-kind	1,876,096	1,863,160	87,000	87,000

7. Profit/(loss) before tax (contd.)

(b) Directors' remuneration (contd.)

The number of directors of the Group and the Company whose total remuneration during the year fell within the following bands is analysed below:

	Group Number of directors		Company Number of directors	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Executive directors:				
Below RM50,000	-	-	1	1
RM50,001 - RM100,000	-	2	-	-
RM100,001 - RM150,000	2	-	-	-
RM150,001 - RM200,000	1	1	-	-
RM200,001 - RM250,000	1	1	-	-
RM300,001 - RM350,000	-	1	-	-
RM350,001 - RM400,000	2	2	-	-
RM400,001 - RM450,000	1	-	-	-
Non-executive directors:				
Below RM50,000	4	4	5	5

8. Income tax

Major components of income tax expense/(credit)

The major components of income tax expense/(credit) for the years ended 31 March 2012 and 2011 are:

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Malaysian income tax:				
Tax expense for the year	5,351,388	7,796,265	199	197,128
(Over)/underprovision in prior years	(147,287)	48,219	(196,918)	4,421
	5,204,101	7,844,484	(196,719)	201,549
Deferred tax (Note 25):				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(396,857)	(392,219)	-	-
Underprovision in prior years	22,620	129,212	-	-
	(374,237)	(263,007)	-	-
Income tax attributable to:				
Continuing operations	4,829,864	7,581,477	(196,719)	201,549
Discontinued operation (Note 9)	(2,710)	2,710	-	-
Income tax expense/(credit) recognised in statements of comprehensive income	4,827,154	7,584,187	(196,719)	201,549

8. Income tax (contd.)

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit/(loss)

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit/(loss) before tax at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Group and of the Company is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	19,296,756	27,948,186	(7,224,331)	29,757,493
Loss before tax from discontinued operation	(12,606,700)	(4,351,862)	-	-
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	6,690,056	23,596,324	(7,224,331)	29,757,493
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	1,672,514	5,899,081	(1,806,083)	7,439,373
Income not subject to tax	(628,728)	(250,248)	(3,001,986)	(7,523,924)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,833,287	840,350	4,808,268	281,679
Utilisation of tax incentives	(132,612)	(81,278)	-	-
Real property gain tax arising from fair value adjustment of investment property	47,948	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised on unutilised business losses and unutilised capital allowance	217,431	1,062,222	-	-
Deferred tax assets recognised on unabsorbed capital allowance and unutilised business losses	(55,309)	(63,371)	-	-
(Over)/underprovision of income tax expense in prior years	(149,997)	48,219	(196,918)	4,421
Underprovision of deferred tax in prior years	22,620	129,212	-	-
Income tax expense/(credit)	4,827,154	7,584,187	(196,719)	201,549

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

8. Income tax (contd.)

Pursuant to Schedule 7A, Paragraph 8(d) of the Income Tax Act 1967, a company in the business of rearing chicken and ducks qualifies to claim Reinvestment Allowance (“RA”) if the company has undertaken a qualifying project in transforming the business of rearing chicken and ducks from an opened house to a closed house system as verified for tax incentive by the Minister of Agriculture from YA 2003 onwards. Following the revision of Schedule 7A, Paragraph 8(d) of the Income Tax Act 1967 in the 2009 Budget, a company in the business of rearing chicken and ducks also qualifies to claim RA if the company reinvests in the closed house system for expanding its existing business, and the reinvestment must be carried out up to YA2010 only. After YA2010, this tax incentive ceases.

A subsidiary of the Group, LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd. ("LTK(M)") is claiming the above tax incentive. Based on a letter from the Ministry of Agriculture dated 30 July 2008, LTK(M) qualifies for the RA and tax savings arising from such claims amounted to RM133,000 (2011: RM81,000) for the financial year under review (being principal repayments made during the year under finance lease arrangements for qualifying projects undertaken in YA2010).

9. Discontinued operation

On 22 November 2011, the Company announced the decision of its Board of Directors to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd. ("LGSB"), which was previously reported in the manufacturing and sale of processed glass segment.

<u>Statement of comprehensive income disclosures</u>

The results of LGSB for the years ended 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011 are as follows:

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Revenue	2,220,100	901,172
Cost of sales	(5,108,497)	(2,707,082)
Gross loss	(2,888,397)	(1,805,910)
Other income	95,909	10,841
Distribution expenses	(512,779)	(649,773)
Administrative expenses	(857,011)	(1,524,450)
Finance expenses	(938,539)	(345,498)
Other expenses	(7,505,883)	(37,072)
Loss before tax	(12,606,700)	(4,351,862)
Taxation (Note 8):		
Tax expense for the year	-	(2,710)
Overprovision in prior year	2,710	-
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax	(12,603,990)	(4,354,572)

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9. Discontinued operation (contd.)

Included in loss before tax of the discontinued operation are:

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Loss/(gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	583,626	(692)
Realised loss on foreign exchange	-	26,688
Impairment loss on:		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	6,707,942	-
Trade receivables (Note 20(a))	138,513	-
Other receivables (Note 20(b))	93,393	796,722
Write off of:		
Inventories	168,759	-
Property, plant and equipment	44,372	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	1,182	10,384
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	1,018,277	1,293,855
Social security costs	12,064	5,841
Defined contribution plans	127,749	64,167
Short term accumulating compensated absences	6,712	-
Other staff related expenses	244,412	129,697
Auditors' remuneration:		
Current year	6,000	3,000
Underprovision in prior year	3,000	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	1,738,774	658,215
Interest expense on:		
Bank overdraft	3,057	-
Term loans	519,592	40,209
Obligation under finance leases	415,890	305,289
Interest income on fixed deposit	(26,619)	(10,841)

The cash flows attributable to the discontinued operation are as follows:

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Operating	(3,342,243)	(802,948)
Investing	4,901,746	(16,950,620)
Financing	(2,287,098)	21,607,929
Net cash (outflows)/inflows	(727,595)	3,854,361

9. Discontinued operation (contd.)

Following the cessation of operations, LGSB had on 21 November 2011, entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement with a third party, H.R.D Singapore Pte Ltd to dispose all of its glass manufacturing machineries for a total cash consideration of EUR1,400,000, equivalent to approximately RM6,000,000. The trasaction was completed during the year.

10. Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

	Group	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Profit net of tax attributable to owners of the parent	1,824,846	16,012,137
Add back: Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax, attributable to owners of the parent	12,603,990	4,354,572
Profit net of tax from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	14,428,836	20,366,709
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	43,339,895	42,668,210
Earnings per share (sen):		
Basic	4.21	37.53
Basic from continuing operations	33.29	47.73
Basic from discontinued operation	(29.08)	(10.21)

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10. Earnings per share (contd.)

(b) Diluted earnings per share

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the total comprehensive income attributed to ordinary equity holders of the Company and the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year have been adjusted for the dilutive effects of all potential ordinary shares that may arise from exercise of LTKM Berhad's ESOS.

	Group	
	2012	**2011**
	RM	**RM**
Profit net of tax attributable to owners of the parent	1,824,846	16,012,137
Add back: Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax, attributable to owners of the parent	12,603,990	4,354,572
Profit net of tax from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	14,428,836	20,366,709
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	43,339,895	42,668,210
Effects of dilution from ESOS	53,052	400,678
Adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and issuable	43,392,947	43,068,888
Earnings per share (sen):		
Diluted	4.21	37.18
Diluted from continuing operations	33.25	47.29
Diluted from discontinued operation	(29.05)	(10.11)

11. Dividends

	Dividends in respect of financial year			Dividends recognised in financial year	
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Recognised during the year					
Interim dividend of 3%, single-tier, on 42,147,022 ordinary shares, declared on 22 March 2010 and paid on 14 May 2010	-	-	1,264,410	-	2,760
Final dividend of 5% and special dividend of 2%, single-tier, on 42,694,002 ordinary shares, declared on 26 August 2010 and paid on 7 October 2010	-	-	2,988,580	-	2,988,580
Interim dividend of 5%, single-tier, on 43,232,002 ordinary shares, declared on 2 March 2011 and paid on 14 April 2011	-	2,161,600	-	-	2,161,600
Final dividend of 8%, single-tier, on 43,352,002 ordinary shares, declared on 25 August 2011 and paid on 6 October 2011	-	3,468,160	-	3,468,160	-
Interim dividend of 5%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 22 February 2012 and paid on 3 April 2012 (1)	2,168,400	-	-	2,168,400	-
	2,168,400	5,629,760	4,252,990	5,636,560	5,152,940

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a single-tier final dividend of 5% in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2012, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, amounting to a dividend payable of RM2,168,400 (5.00 sen net per ordinary share) will be proposed for shareholders' approval. The financial statements for the current financial year do not reflect this proposed dividend. Such dividend, if approved by the shareholders, will be accounted for in equity as an appropriation of retained profits in the financial year ending 31 March 2013.

11. Dividends (contd.)

(1) This represents dividend payable as at 31 March 2012, as presented in the statements of financial position.

12. Property, plant and equipment

	Note	Leasehold land RM	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Renovation RM	Plant and machinery RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Ponds RM	Capital work-in-progress RM	Total RM
Group											
At 31 March 2012											
Cost or valuation											
At 1 April 2011											
At cost		-	9,622,496	14,586,299	659,859	41,442,006	11,150,747	5,624,863	958,532	1,353,290	85,398,092
At valuation		1,758,420	26,890,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,865,979
		1,758,420	36,512,496	51,803,858	659,859	41,442,006	11,150,747	5,624,863	958,532	1,353,290	151,264,071
Additions		-	-	26,637	-	159,052	565,330	1,432,692	-	2,795,493	4,979,204
Reclassifications		-	-	2,646,090	-	228,171	13,012	25,906	-	(2,913,179)	-
Transfer to biological assets	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(128,924)	(128,924)
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(76,311)	(816,661)	-	(13,605)	(906,577)
Disposals		(568,000)	-	-	-	(11,487,368)	(2,709,268)	(413,956)	-	(332,069)	(15,510,661)
At 31 March 2012		1,190,420	36,512,496	54,476,585	659,859	30,341,861	8,943,510	5,852,844	958,532	761,006	139,697,113
Representing:											
At cost		-	9,622,496	17,259,026	659,859	30,341,861	8,943,510	5,852,844	958,532	761,006	74,399,134
At valuation		1,190,420	26,890,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,297,979
At 31 March 2012		1,190,420	36,512,496	54,476,585	659,859	30,341,861	8,943,510	5,852,844	958,532	761,006	139,697,113

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12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

	Note	Leasehold land RM	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Renovation RM	Plant and machinery RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Ponds RM	Capital work-in-progress RM	Total RM
Group (contd.)											
At 31 March 2012 (contd.)											
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:											
At 1 April 2011		277,340	-	7,642,772	131,936	19,086,620	2,473,802	3,718,872	828,862	-	34,160,204
Depreciation charge for the year	7, 9	33,707	-	5,772,285	65,986	2,784,995	983,303	642,987	80,100		10,363,363
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(41,925)	(156,982)	-	-	(198,907)
Impairment loss (Note f)	9	-	-	-	-	5,196,370	1,261,572	-	-	250,000	6,707,942
Disposals		(117,067)	-	-	-	(6,230,995)	(1,596,946)	(383,776)	-	(250,000)	(8,578,784)
At 31 March 2012		193,980	-	13,415,057	197,922	20,836,990	3,079,806	3,821,101	908,962	-	42,453,818
Net carrying amount											
At cost		-	9,622,496	15,716,130	461,937	9,504,871	5,863,704	2,031,743	49,570	761,006	44,011,457
At valuation		996,440	26,890,000	25,345,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,231,838
At 31 March 2012		996,440	36,512,496	41,061,528	461,937	9,504,871	5,863,704	2,031,743	49,570	761,006	97,243,295

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12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

	Note	Leasehold land RM	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Renovation RM	Plant and machinery RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Ponds RM	Capital work-in-progress RM	Total RM
Group (contd.)											
At 31 March 2011											
Cost or valuation											
At 1 April 2010, as previously stated,											
At cost		-	9,637,420	5,176,954	659,859	28,380,743	5,295,221	4,528,606	958,532	2,165,671	56,803,006
At valuation		-	26,890,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,107,559
		-	36,527,420	42,394,513	659,859	28,380,743	5,295,221	4,528,606	958,532	2,165,671	120,910,565
Effects of adopting the amendments to FRS 117	15	1,758,420	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,758,420
At 1 April 2010, restated		1,758,420	36,527,420	42,394,513	659,859	28,380,743	5,295,221	4,528,606	958,532	2,165,671	122,668,985
Additions		-	-	7,343,771	-	12,567,774	5,897,685	1,096,257	-	1,919,282	28,824,769
Reclassifications		-	-	2,065,574	-	653,489	12,600	-	-	(2,731,663)	-
Adjustments	(e)	-	(14,924)	-	-	-	(40,000)	-	-	-	(54,924)
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(160,000)	(14,759)	-	-	-	(174,759)
At 31 March 2011		1,758,420	36,512,496	51,803,858	659,859	41,442,006	11,150,747	5,624,863	958,532	1,353,290	151,264,071
Representing:											
At cost		-	9,622,496	14,586,299	659,859	41,442,006	11,150,747	5,624,863	958,532	1,353,290	85,398,092
At valuation		1,758,420	26,890,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,865,979
At 31 March 2011		1,758,420	36,512,496	51,803,858	659,859	41,442,006	11,150,747	5,624,863	958,532	1,353,290	151,264,071

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12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

	Note	Leasehold land RM	Freehold land RM	Buildings RM	Renovation RM	Plant and machinery RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Ponds RM	Capital work-in-progress RM	Total RM
Group (contd.)											
At 31 March 2011 (contd.)											
Accumulated depreciation and impairment loss:											
At 1 April 2010, as previously stated		-	-	1,758,252	65,950	16,531,567	2,402,998	3,122,382	609,773	-	24,490,922
Effects of adopting the amendments to FRS 117	15	237,853	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,853
At 1 April 2010, restated		237,853	-	1,758,252	65,950	16,531,567	2,402,998	3,122,382	609,773	-	24,728,775
Depreciation charge for the year		39,487	-	5,460,767	65,986	2,563,119	541,849	596,490	219,089	-	9,486,787
Reclassifications		-	-	423,753	-	-	(423,753)	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	(e)	-	-	-	-	-	(37,348)	-	-	-	(37,348)
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(8,066)	(9,944)	-	-	-	(18,010)
At 31 March 2011		277,340	-	7,642,772	131,936	19,086,620	2,473,802	3,718,872	828,862	-	34,160,204
Net carrying amount											
At cost		-	9,622,496	13,795,807	527,923	22,355,386	8,676,945	1,905,991	129,670	1,353,290	58,367,508
At valuation		1,481,080	26,890,000	30,365,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,736,359
At 31 March 2011		1,481,080	36,512,496	44,161,086	527,923	22,355,386	8,676,945	1,905,991	129,670	1,353,290	117,103,867

12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

	Building RM	Renovation RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Total RM
Company				
At 31 March 2012				
Cost				
At 1 April 2011	746,088	659,859	1,322,949	2,728,896
Additions	-	-	44,857	44,857
Write off	-	-	(3,238)	(3,238)
At 31 March 2012	746,088	659,859	1,364,568	2,770,515
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2011	59,697	131,936	335,872	527,505
Charge for the year (Note 7)	14,922	65,986	133,428	214,336
Write off	-	-	(782)	(782)
At 31 March 2012	74,619	197,922	468,518	741,059
Net carrying amount	671,469	461,937	896,050	2,029,456
At 31 March 2011				
Cost				
At 1 April 2010	746,088	659,859	1,280,822	2,686,769
Additions	-	-	47,097	47,097
Disposal	-	-	(4,970)	(4,970)
At 31 March 2011	746,088	659,859	1,322,949	2,728,896
Accumulated depreciation				
At 1 April 2010	44,775	65,950	201,547	312,272
Charge for the year (Note 7)	14,922	65,986	136,977	217,885
Disposal	-	-	(2,652)	(2,652)
At 31 March 2011	59,697	131,936	335,872	527,505
Net carrying amount	686,391	527,923	987,077	2,201,391

12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

(a) Freehold land and buildings were revalued on 4 January 2010 by Lee Thiam Sing, a registered valuer with Colliers Jordan Lee & Jaafar (M'cca) Sdn Bhd, an independent professional valuer. Fair value is determined using the Cost and Comparison Method of valuation.

Had the revalued property, plant and equipment been carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, the net book value of each class of property, plant and equipment that would have been included in the financial statements of the Group as at 31 March 2012 would be as follows:

	Group	
	2012	**2011**
	RM	**RM**
Leasehold land	972,043	1,398,801
Freehold land	15,312,990	15,312,990
Buildings	15,300,563	18,235,633
	31,585,596	34,947,424

(b) Leasehold land was revalued on 4 January 2010 by Lee Thiam Sing, a registered valuer with Colliers Jordan Lee & Jaafar (M'cca) Sdn Bhd, an independent professional valuer. Fair value is determined using the Cost and Comparison Method of valuation.

The disposal of a leasehold land in the current financial year resulted in the reversal of asset revaluation reserve to retained profits amounting to RM29,137.

(c) Net book values of property, plant and equipment held under hire purchase arrangements are as follows:

	Group	
	2012	**2011**
	RM	**RM**
Plant and machinery	2,334,048	14,074,565

12. Property, plant and equipment (contd.)

(d) The net book values of property, plant and equipment pledged for borrowings (Note 23(c)(i) and (ii)) are as follows:

	Group	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Freehold land	36,012,496	36,012,496
Buildings	13,964,402	14,298,341
	49,976,898	50,310,837

(e) This relates to legal fees over-charged in prior years being refunded by solicitors.

(f) The impairment losses recognised during the year relates to plant and equipment of Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd., a wholly owned subsidiary which had ceased operations. Management was of the opinion that the impairment losses is reasonable to write down the net carrying amount to reflect the recoverable amount.

(g) During the year, a wholly owned subsidiary, Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd. entered into an option with a certain third party, allowing the said third party exclusive rights to acquire its land and building, subject to certain terms and conditions. The option shall be valid for a period of 2 years from the date of the tenancy agreement between the subsidiary and the third party. As at the date of this report, the said third party has yet to exercise the option.

13. Investment properties

	Group	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Freehold land		
At 31 March 2011/1 April 2011	1,447,950	1,447,950
Reclassification from:		
Land held for property development (Note 14(a))	9,911,044	-
Net gains from fair value adjustment recognised in profit or loss (Note 4)	958,956	-
At 31 March 2012	12,317,950	1,447,950

13. Investment properties (contd.)

Reclassification from land held for property development

During the year, a reclassification from land held for property development to investment property was made following a subsidiary Directors' assessment of the classification. The Directors of the subsidiary believe that the land would be more appropriately classified as investment property ("the Said Land"), as the land is held for investment purpose in accordance with the principal activity of the subsidiary.

The Said Land was revalued on 13 March 2012 by Lim Chang Mee, a registered valuer with Jordan Lee & Jaafar (S) Sdn Bhd, an independent professional valuer. Fair value is determined by reference to open market values on existing use basis.

The Directors of the Company are of the opinion that the carrying value of the other investment property approximates its fair value.

14. Land held for property development and property development costs

(a) Land held for property development - freehold land

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Cost		
At 1 April	9,911,044	-
Additions	-	9,911,044
Reclassification to investment properties (Note 13)	(9,911,044)	-
At 31 March	-	9,911,044

(b) Property development costs

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Cumulative property development costs		
At 1 April		
Freehold land	990,479	990,479
Development costs	237,163	34,952
	1,227,642	1,025,431
Costs incurred during the year		
Development costs	2,248,924	202,211
At 31 March	3,476,566	1,227,642
Cumulative costs recognised in profit or loss		
At 1 April/31 March	-	-
Recognised during the year (Note 3(b))		
Freehold land	(104,379)	-
Development costs	(608,040)	-
At 31 March	(712,419)	-
Property development costs at 31 March	2,764,147	1,227,642

15. Land use rights

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
At 1 April		
Cost		
As previously stated	-	1,758,420
Effects of adopting the amendments to FRS 117 (Note 12)	-	(1,758,420)
As restated	-	-
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		
As previously stated	-	(237,853)
Effects of adopting the amendments to FRS 117 (Note 12)	-	237,853
As restated	-	-

16. Investments in subsidiaries

	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	36,548,800	36,548,800
ESOS granted to employees of subsidiaries	180,242	180,242
Investment in redeemable non-cumulative convertible preference shares ("RNCCPS") of subsidiaries	30,000,000	30,000,000
	66,729,042	66,729,042
Less: Impairment losses (Note 6)	(19,000,000)	-
	47,729,042	66,729,042

16. Investments in subsidiaries (contd.)

Details of the subsidiaries, all of which are incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, and audited by Ernst & Young, Malaysia, are as follow:

Name of subsidiary	Equity interest held 2012 %	Equity interest held 2011 %	Principal activities
+LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Production and sale of chicken eggs and chickens
+LTK Bio-Fer Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Manufacturing and sale of organic fertilizers
LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Extraction and sale of sand
LTK Development Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Property development
LTK Properties Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Dormant
LTK Jaya Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Dormant
Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd. ("LGSB") (1)	100	100	Manufacturing and sale of processed glass (discontinued)
Lumiglass Marketing Sdn. Bhd.	60	60	Dormant

+ Consolidated using merger accounting (Note 2.2(b))

(1) On 22 November 2011, the Company announced the decision of its Board of Directors to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, LGSB. Accordingly, the Company recognised a total of RM19,000,000 impairment losses on its investment in LGSB, representing total cost of investments less projected future cash flow of LGSB. Further details of the discontinued operation is found in Note 9.

The terms of the subscribed RNCCPS are disclosed in Note 2.2(r).

17. Investment securities

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Non-current equity instruments - Fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted shares:				
In Malaysia	2,430,486	1,536,213	-	-
Outside of Malaysia	811,398	236,914	-	-
Quoted unit trusts, in Malaysia	46,170	1,111,387	46,170	1,111,362
	3,288,054	2,884,514	46,170	1,111,362

These investments are designated as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, resulting in the Group and the Company recognising a net fair value gain of RM399,270 (2011: RM201,104) and RM211 (2011: Nil), respectively, in the statements of comprehensive income.

18. Biological assets

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Current		
Livestocks, at cost	12,804,424	12,728,078
Pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm	-	191,792
	12,804,424	12,919,870
Adjustment (Note 37)	-	(191,792)
Livestock, at cost	12,804,424	12,728,078

18. Biological assets (contd.)

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Non-current		
Pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm:		
Cost		
At 1 April	202,090	-
Adjustment (Note 37)	-	202,090
	202,090	202,090
Transfer from capital work-in-progress (Note 12)	128,924	-
Write off	(44,063)	-
At 31 March	286,951	202,090
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 April	20,403	-
Adjustment (Note 37)	-	10,298
	20,403	10,298
Amortisation for the year (Note 7)	9,396	10,105
Write off	(5,922)	-
At 31 March	23,877	20,403
Net carrying amount	263,074	181,687

19. Inventories

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Cost		
Consumable goods	10,582,118	10,185,519
Produce inventories	1,021,431	629,559
	11,603,549	10,815,078

During the year, the amount of consumable goods and produce inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales of the Group was RM97,001,366 (2011: RM85,483,204).

During the year, the Group had written off inventories amounting to RM168,759 (2011: Nil) as disclosed in Note 9).

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20. Trade and other receivables

	Group		Company	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Current				
Trade receivables				
Third parties	11,560,407	10,745,018	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,570,952)	(896,648)	-	-
	9,989,455	9,848,370	-	-
Accrued billing	169,422	-	-	-
Trade receivables, net	10,158,877	9,848,370	-	-
Other receivables				
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	514,516	5,964,108
Deposits	91,213	1,069,865	9,800	7,800
Sundry receivables	791,121	76,491	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(93,393)	(796,722)	-	-
Other receivables, net	788,941	349,634	524,316	5,971,908
	10,947,818	10,198,004	524,316	5,971,908
Non-current				
Other receivables				
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	25,542,313	13,257,984
Total trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	10,947,818	10,198,004	26,066,629	19,229,892
Add: Cash and bank balances (Note 21)	13,495,048	16,222,050	6,820,836	5,900,319
Less: Accrued billing	(169,422)	-	-	-
Total loans and receivables	24,273,444	26,420,054	32,887,465	25,130,211

20. Trade and other receivables (contd.)

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 day (2011: 30 to 90 day) terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables

The aging analysis of the Group's trade receivables is as follows:

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Neither past due nor impaired	8,264,263	8,310,656
1 to 30 days past due	1,030,956	1,021,388
31 to 60 days past due	590,747	468,684
61 to 90 days past due	61,799	27,268
91 to 120 days past due	-	20,374
More than 120 days past due	41,690	-
	1,725,192	1,537,714
Impaired	1,570,952	896,648
	11,560,407	10,745,018

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Group. More than 85% (2011: 85%) of the Group's trade receivables arise from customers with more than three years of experience with the Group and losses have occurred infrequently.

None of the Group’s trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to RM1,894,614 (2011: RM1,537,714) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired.

20. Trade and other receivables (contd.)

(a) Trade receivables (contd.)

Receivables that are impaired

The Group's trade receivables that are impaired at the reporting date and the movement of the allowance accounts used to record the impairment are as follows:

	Group Individually impaired 2012 RM	Group Individually impaired 2011 RM
Nominal amounts	1,570,952	896,648
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,570,952)	(896,648)
	-	-

Movement in allowance account:

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
At 1 April	896,648	1,385,354
Charge for the year (Note 7 and 9)	762,512	100,597
Written off against trade receivable balances	(28,466)	(767)
Reversal for impairment loss (Note 7)	(59,742)	(588,536)
At 31 March	1,570,952	896,648

(b) Other receivables

Amount due from subsidiaries

The amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured, repayable on demand and bears interest rate ranging between 4.97% and 6.30% (2011: 4.97%-6.30%) per annum.

All inter-company loans granted during the current and prior years were made at prevailing market rates, except for certain non-current advances amounting to RM14,042,313 (2011: RM13,257,984). These advances are interest free and are not repayable on demand. As such, it is not practical to estimate the fair values of these advances, principally due to a lack of reliable information on the prevailing market rates for such advances, had the advances been granted by third parties to the said non-operating subsidiaries. It is the opinion of the management that the carrying amount of these advances approximates its fair value.

20. Trade and other receivables (contd.)

(b) Other receivables (contd.)

Sundry receivables

Included in sundry receivables are the sales proceeds receivable from a third party, arising from the disposal of certain plant and machineries of the discontinued operation amounting to RM370,000 (2011: Nil).

Other receivables that are impaired

Movement in allowance account:

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
At 1 April	796,722	-
Charge for the year (Note 9)	93,393	796,722
Written off against other receivable balances	(796,722)	-
At 31 March	93,393	796,722

21. Cash and cash equivalents

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Cash on hand and at bank	8,981,472	7,579,652	2,409,270	338,118
Deposits with licensed banks	4,513,576	8,642,398	4,411,566	5,562,201
Cash and bank balances	13,495,048	16,222,050	6,820,836	5,900,319

The deposits with a licensed bank of a subsidiary amounting to RM102,010 (2011: RM80,197) are pledged as security for bank facilities granted to the subsidiary.

Included in cash at bank of the Group is an amount of RM555,611 (2011: RM80,119) held pursuant to Section 7A of the Housing Development (Housing Development Account) Regulations,1991 and therefore are restricted from use in other operations.

The interest rates of fixed deposits as at the balance sheet date were as follows:

	Group 2012 %	Group 2011 %	Company 2012 %	Company 2011 %
Licensed banks	3.03	2.98	3.04	2.98

The maturities of fixed deposits as at the end of the financial year were as follows:

	Group 2012 Days	Group 2011 Days	Company 2012 Days	Company 2011 Days
Licensed banks	30-365	30-365	30-365	30-365

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following at the reporting date:

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Cash and bank balances	13,495,048	16,222,050	6,820,836	5,900,319
Bank overdraft (Note 23)	(121,735)	-	-	-
	13,373,313	16,222,050	6,820,836	5,900,319

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22. Trade and other payables

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
Current				
Trade payables				
Third parties	3,326,502	2,078,986	-	-
Other payables				
Amount due to a subsidiary	-	-	294,717	115,355
Accruals	2,024,101	1,988,162	164,541	160,603
Other payables	2,392,226	2,585,145	4,500	-
	4,416,327	4,573,307	463,758	275,958
Total trade and other payables	7,742,829	6,652,293	463,758	275,958
Add: Loans and borrowings (Note 23)	23,839,409	36,259,110	-	-
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	31,582,238	42,911,403	463,758	275,958

(a) Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the normal trade credit terms granted to the Group range from 30 to 60 (2011: 30 to 60) days.

(b) Other payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Other payables are normally settled on an average term of 60 (2011: 60) days.

(c) Amount due to a subsidiary

The amount is unsecured and is repayable on demand. The entire amount is short term in nature and does not attract interest.

23. Loans and borrowings

	Maturity	Group 2012 RM	2011 RM
Current			
Secured:			
Overdraft	On demand	121,735	-
Revolving credits	On demand	2,000,000	1,000,000
Bank term loans	2013	5,552,080	1,616,525
Obligation under finance leases (Note 24)	2013	615,887	2,073,621
		8,289,702	4,690,146
Unsecured:			
Bankers' acceptances	On demand	1,483,000	4,712,000
Bank term loans		-	1,084,800
		1,483,000	5,796,800
		9,772,702	10,486,946
Non-current			
Secured:			
Bank term loans	2014 - 2017	13,073,502	16,466,368
Obligation under finance leases (Note 24)	2014 - 2015	993,205	7,225,115
		14,066,707	23,691,483
Unsecured:			
Bank term loans		-	2,080,681
		14,066,707	25,772,164

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23. Loans and borrowings (contd.)

	Group 2012 RM	2011 RM
Total borrowings		
Overdraft	121,735	-
Revolving credits	2,000,000	1,000,000
Bank term loans	18,625,582	21,248,374
Bankers' acceptances	1,483,000	4,712,000
Obligation under finance leases (Note 24)	1,609,092	9,298,736
Loans and borrowings	23,839,409	36,259,110

The remaining maturities of the loans and borrowings as at 31 March 2012 are as follows:

(a) Maturity periods (excluding hire purchase)

	Group 2012 RM	2011 RM
Within 1 year	9,156,815	8,413,891
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	5,352,850	3,153,476
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	7,174,981	9,852,153
More than 5 years	545,671	5,540,854
	22,230,317	26,960,374

(b) Interest rates

	Group 2012 %	2011 %
Bank overdraft	7.60	6.30
Revolving credits	4.33	4.14
Bankers' acceptances	4.00	3.00
Bank term loans	5.65	5.49
Obligation under finance leases	3.15	3.51

23. Loans and borrowings (contd.)

(c) The secured bank overdrafts, revolving credits, term loans and hire purchase payables of the Group are secured by the following:

(i) charges over the freehold land of the subsidiary company as disclosed in Note 12(d);

(ii) charges over buildings and plant and machinery of a subsidiary company as disclosed in Note 12(d); and

(iii) corporate guarantees of a subsidiary company and of the Company.

24. Obligation under finance leases

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Minimum lease payments		
Not later than 1 year	691,464	2,633,332
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	691,484	2,590,025
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	345,679	5,434,211
	1,728,627	10,657,568
Less: Future finance charges	(119,535)	(1,358,832)
Present value of hire purchase payables (Note 23)	1,609,092	9,298,736
Present value of payments:		
Not later than 1 year	615,887	2,073,621
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	652,904	2,343,684
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	340,301	4,881,431
	1,609,092	9,298,736
Less: Amount due within 12 months (Note 23)	(615,887)	(2,073,621)
Amount due after 12 months (Note 23)	993,205	7,225,115

25. Deferred taxation

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM	Company 2012 RM	Company 2011 RM
At 1 April	7,600,253	7,863,260	-	-
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income (Note 8)	(374,237)	(263,007)	-	-
At 31 March	7,226,016	7,600,253	-	-
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:				
Deferred tax assets	(1,526,567)	(1,537,202)	(59,449)	(59,449)
Deferred tax liabilities	8,752,583	9,137,455	59,449	59,449
	7,226,016	7,600,253	-	-

The components and movements of deferred tax liabilities and assets during the financial year prior to offsetting are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group:

	Revaluation surplus RM	Property, plant and equipment RM	Total RM
At 1 April 2011	2,439,371	6,698,084	9,137,455
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	-	(384,872)	(384,872)
At 31 March 2012	2,439,371	6,313,212	8,752,583
At 1 April 2010	2,439,371	6,140,836	8,580,207
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	-	557,248	557,248
At 31 March 2011	2,439,371	6,698,084	9,137,455

25. Deferred taxation (contd.)

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

	Provision for unutilised annual leave RM	Provision for doubtful debts RM	Others RM	Total RM
At 1 April 2011	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,234,451)	(1,537,202)
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	-	-	10,635	10,635
At 31 March 2012	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,223,816)	(1,526,567)
At 1 April 2010	(57,631)	(245,120)	(414,196)	(716,947)
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	-	-	(820,255)	(820,255)
At 31 March 2011	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,234,451)	(1,537,202)

Deferred tax liabilities of the Company:

	Property, plant and equipment RM
At 1 April 2011/31 March 2012	59,449
At 1 April 2010	64,384
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	(4,935)
At 31 March 2011	59,449

Deferred tax asset of the Company:

	Unabsorbed capital allowance RM
At 1 April 2011/31 March 2012	(59,449)
At 1 April 2010	(64,384)
Recognised in statements of comprehensive income	4,935
At 31 March 2011	(59,449)

25. Deferred taxation (contd.)

Deferred tax assets not recognised in respect of the following items:

	Group 2012 RM	Group 2011 RM
Unabsorbed capital allowances	3,838,521	4,680,361
Unutilised business losses	1,143,007	-
Others	474,875	658,001

Unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised business losses

The above unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised business losses are available for offset against future taxable profits of the companies in which the losses arose, for which no deferred tax asset is recognised due to uncertainty of its recoverability. The availability of unused tax losses for offsetting against future taxable profits of the respective subsidiaries in Malaysia are subject to no substantial changes in shareholdings of those subsidiaries under the Income Tax Act, 1967 and guidelines issued by the tax authority.

Tax consequences of proposed dividends

There are no income tax consequences attached to the dividends to the shareholders proposed by the Company but not recognised as a liability in the financial statements (Note 11).

26. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each 2012	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each 2011	Amount 2012 RM	Amount 2011 RM
Authorised:				
At 1 April/31 March	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued and fully paid:				
At 1 April	43,232,002	42,055,002	43,232,002	42,055,002
Issued during the year pursuant to ESOS	136,000	1,177,000	136,000	1,177,000
At 31 March	43,368,002	43,232,002	43,368,002	43,232,002

26. Share capital (contd.)

During the financial year, the Company increased its issued and paid-up ordinary share capital from RM43,232,002 to RM43,368,002 by way of the issuance of 136,000 ordinary shares of RM1 each for cash pursuant to the Company's Employees' Share Option Scheme at an average exercise price of RM1.48 per ordinary share.

The new ordinary shares issued during the financial year ranked pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares of the Company.

Employees' Share Option Scheme ("ESOS")

The LTKM Berhad Employees' Share Option Scheme ("ESOS") is governed by the by-laws approved by the shareholders at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 25 September 2001. The ESOS was in force for a period of 5 years and was to expire on 17 October 2006.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 23 February 2006, the shareholders have approved to extend the duration of the said ESOS for an additional 5 years from 17 October 2006 to 17 October 2011, subject to the existing salient features.

The salient features of the ESOS are as follows:

(i) The total number of shares to be offered shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company at any point of time during the existence of the ESOS.

(ii) Eligible persons who are confirmed employees (including executive directors) of the Group who have been employed for periods as prescribed by the By-Laws before the date of offer. The eligibility for participation in the ESOS shall be at the discretion of the ESOS committee appointed by the Board of Directors.

(iii) No option shall be granted for less than 1,000 shares nor more than 400,000 shares to any eligible employee.

(iv) The option price for each share shall be at the weighted average market price of the shares for the 5 market days preceding the offer date less a discount of not more than 10%. The price so determined shall not be less than the par value of the shares.

(v) An option granted under the ESOS shall be capable of being accepted by the grantee by notice in writing to the Company before the expiry of 30 days period from the date of offer.

26. Share capital (contd.)

Employees' Share Option Scheme ("ESOS") (contd.)

(vi) No more than 50% of the shares to be offered are allotted to eligible employees who are Executive Directors and members of the Senior Management of the LTKM Berhad Group of companies.

(vii) No more than 10% of the shares to be offered are allotted to eligible employees who, either singly or collectively through his associates, holds 20% or more of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company.

The following table illustrates the number and weighted average exercise prices ("WAEP") of, and movements in, share options during the year:

	Number of share options		WAEP	
	2012	2011	2012 RM	2011 RM
Outstanding at 1 April	718,000	1,233,000	1.51	1.06
Granted during the year	-	695,000	-	1.64
Exercised during the year	(136,000)	(1,177,000)	1.48	1.12
Forfeited during the year	-	(33,000)	-	1.05
Expired during the year	(582,000)	-	1.52	-
Outstanding at 31 March	-	718,000	-	1.51

Unexercised options after 17 October 2011 had expired, resulting in the reversal of the ESOS reserve amounting to RM167,268 to opening retaining earnings. Other details on the share options during the financial year are as follows:

(i) Share options exercised during the year

As stated above, options exercised during the financial year resulted in the issuance of 136,000 (2011: 1,177,000) ordinary shares at an average price of RM1.48 (2011: RM1.12) each.

(ii) Fair value of share options granted

The fair value of the share options granted in the previous financial year was estimated at the grant date using a binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the instruments were granted.

26. Share capital (contd.)

Employees' Share Option Scheme ("ESOS") (contd.)

(ii) Fair value of share options granted (contd.)

There were no additional share option grants during the current financial year. The following table lists the inputs to the binomial option pricing model ("BOPM") for share option granted in the previous financial year:

	BOPM	
	|------------ 2011 ------------|	
Grant date	**22.7.2010**	**15.10.2010**
Exercise price (RM)	**1.64**	**1.62**
Dividend yield (%)	10.00	10.00
Expected volatility (%)	37.00	36.52
Risk-free interest rate (% p.a.)	3.79	3.80
Expected life of option (years)	1.24	1.00
Weighted average share price (RM)	1.93	1.90

The expected life of the options was based on historical data and was not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options was indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

27. Other reserves

(a) Asset revaluation reserve

The asset revaluation reserve represents increases in the fair value of leasehold land, freehold land and buildings, net of tax, and decreases to the extent that such decreases relate to an increase on the same asset previously recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) ESOS reserve

Employee share option reserve represents the equity-settled share options granted to employees of the Group. The reserve is made up of the cumulative value of services received from employees recorded over the vesting period commencing from the grant date of equity-settled share options, and is reduced by the expiry or exercise of the share options.

28. Retained profits

The Company may distribute dividends out of its entire retained earnings as at 31 March 2012 under the single-tier system.

29. Related party disclosures

(a) In addition to the transactions detailed elsewhere in the financial statements, the Group and the Company had the following transactions with related parties during the financial year:

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
Rental of farm paid to a related company	420,000	420,000	-	-
Rental of office paid to a director, Lim Hooi Tin [(1)]	43,200	40,800	43,200	40,800
Gross dividend income received from a subsidiary company, LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(12,000,000)	(30,000,000)
Management fee received from subsidiary companies:				
LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(456,000)	(456,000)
LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(60,000)	(60,000)
Office rental income received from a firm connected to director [(2)]	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)	(12,000)
Office rental income received from holding company [(2)]	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)
Professional fees payable to a firm connected to a director [(3)]	14,465	155,360	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment to a firm connected to a director [(4)]	(34,750)	-	-	-
Interest income receivable from related companies	-	-	(446,750)	(179,653)

29. Related party disclosures (contd.)

[(1)] The rental of office paid to Lim Hooi Tin is made according to the market price and conditions offered to an unrelated party.

[(2)] The rentals charged are made according to the market price and conditions offered to an unrelated party.

[(3)] This is in respect of architectural and advertisement design fees payable to a firm connected to a director of a subsidiary company and is made according to the market price and conditions offerred to an unrelated party.

[(4)] This is in respect of disposal of office equipments to a firm connected to a director and was made according to the market price and conditions offered to an unrelated party.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

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

	Group		Company	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Short-term employee benefits	1,796,026	2,563,415	87,000	87,000
Included in the total key management personnel:				
Directors' remuneration (Note 7(b))	1,796,026	1,784,006	87,000	87,000

Executive directors of the Group and of the Company and other members of key management have been granted the following number of options under the ESOS:

	Group/Company	
	2012	**2011**
	RM	**RM**
At 1 April	100,000	320,000
Granted	-	100,000
Exercised	-	(320,000)
Expired	(100,000)	-
At 31 March	-	100,000

The share options were granted on the same terms and conditions as those offered to other employees of the Group as disclosed in Note 26.

30. Operating lease arrangements

The Group has entered into a non-cancellable operating lease on its farm and certain properties. These leases have remaining non-cancellable lease term of 3 years. The future minimum lease payments and receivable under non-cancellable operating lease contracted for as at the balance sheet date but not recognised as liability and asset are as follows:

	Group	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Future minimum rental payments:		
Not later than 1 year	600,000	420,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	1,200,000	-
	1,800,000	420,000
Future minimum rental receivable:		
Not later than 1 year	702,000	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	1,800,000	-
	2,502,000	-

31. Capital commitments

	Group	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Property, plant and equipment:		
Approved and contracted for	736,424	2,131,153
Approved but not contracted for	4,471,953	45,000
	5,208,377	2,176,153

32. Financial guarantees

	Company	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Guarantees to licensed financial institutions in respect of credit facilities granted to subsidiaries:		
LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	10,429,646	14,948,954
LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd.	3,687,539	4,199,362
Lumiglass Sdn Bhd	9,722,224	21,210,794
	23,839,409	40,359,110

32. Financial guarantees (contd.)

No value has been placed on the corporate guarantees provided by the Company as the directors regard the value of the credit enhancement provided by the said corporate guarantees as minimal. This is because the credit facilities granted under the guarantees are collateralised by fixed and floating charges over certain properties, plant and equipment and other assets of the Group.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and market price risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the Group Accountant. The audit committee provides independent oversight to the effectiveness of the risk management process.

It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken except for the use as hedging instruments where appropriate and cost-efficient. The Group and the Company do not apply hedge accounting.

The following sections provide details regarding the Group's and Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss that may arise on outstanding financial instruments should a counterparty default on its obligations. The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including investment securities and cash and bank balances), the Group and the Company minimise credit risk by dealing exclusively with high credit rating counterparties.

The Group's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group trades only with recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Group's exposure to bad debts is not significant. For transactions that do not occur in the country of the relevant operating unit, the Group does not offer credit terms without the approval of the Operations Managers of the respective operating units.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(a) Credit risk (contd.)

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the Group's and the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by:

- The carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statements of financial position, including derivatives with positive fair values

- A nominal amount of RM23,839,000 (2011: RM40,359,000) relating to corporate guarantees provided by the Company to licensed financial institutions on certain subsidiaries' bank loans and credit facilities (Note 32).

Information regarding credit enhancements for trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 20(a).

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group determines concentrations of credit risk by monitoring the industry sector profile of its trade receivables on an ongoing basis. The credit risk concentration profile of the Group's trade receivables at the reporting date are as follows:

	Group			
	2012		2011	
	RM	% of total	RM	% of total
By industry sectors:				
Poultry and related products	9,983,356	86%	9,138,789	85%
Sand extraction and sale	764,558	7%	791,243	7%
Manufacture and sale of glass (discontinued)	428,893	4%	814,986	8%
Others	383,600	3%	-	-
	11,560,407	100%	10,745,018	100%

There was no significant concentration of credit risk except for subsidiaries under the poultry and related products sector which have significant concentration of credit risk in the form of outstanding debts due from 6 (2011:5) customers representing approximately 52% (2011: 44%) of the subsidiaries' trade receivables.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(a) Credit risk (contd.)

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Information regarding trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is disclosed in Note 20. Deposits with banks and other financial institutions and investment securities that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions or companies with high credit ratings and no history of default.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information regarding financial assets that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 20.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group or the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Group's and the Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group's and the Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of stand-by credit facilities.

The Group's liquidity risk management policy is to maintain sufficient liquid financial assets and stand-by credit facilities with different banks. At the reporting date, approximately 41% (2011: 29%) of the Group's loans and borrowings (Note 23) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

	2012			
	On demand or within one year RM	One to five years RM	Over five years RM	Total RM
Group				
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	7,742,829	-	-	7,742,829
Loans and borrowings	9,772,702	13,521,036	545,671	23,839,409
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	17,515,531	13,521,036	545,671	31,582,238

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(b) Liquidity risk (contd.)

	2011			
	On demand or within one year RM	**One to five years RM**	**Over five years RM**	**Total RM**
Group				
Financial liabilities:				
Trade and other payables	6,652,293	-	-	6,652,293
Loans and borrowings	10,487,512	20,230,744	5,540,854	36,259,110
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	17,139,805	20,230,744	5,540,854	42,911,403

	On demand or within one year	
	2012 RM	**2011 RM**
Company		
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables, representing total undiscounted financial liabilities	463,758	275,958

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's and the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk arising from bank borrowings and credit facilities. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposure to interest rate fluctuations. However, it is the Group's policy to obtain the most favourable interest rates available whenever the Group obtains additional financing through bank borrowings. The Group has bank and fixed deposits balances which generate interest income for the Group.

The Company monitors interest rates closely to ensure that interest rates are maintained at favourable rates.

The information on maturity dates and effective interest rates of financial assets are disclosed in their respective notes.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(c) Interest rate risk (contd.)

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

At the reporting date, if interest rates had been 25 basis points lower/higher, with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been RM79,566 (2011: RM90,257) higher/lower, arising mainly as a result of lower/higher interest expense on floating rate loans and borrowings.The assumed movement in basis points for interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

(d) Foreign currency risk

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales or purchases that are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group, Malaysian Ringgit ("RM"). The foreign currency in which these transactions are denominated is mainly European Euro ("EUR") and Singapore Dollar ("SGD"). However, this type of exposure is minimal since substantially all of the Group's sales and costs are denominated in the functional currency of the Group.

The Group is also exposed to currency translation risk arising from its investments in foreign investment securities denominated in Hong Kong Dollar ("HKD").

The net unhedged financial assets and financial liabilities of the Group as at 31 March that are not denominated in their functional currencies are as follows:

	EUR RM	SGD RM	HKD RM	Total RM
Functional currency in Ringgit Malaysia				
At 31 March 2012				
Trade and other receivables	570,150	2,249,930	-	2,820,080
Investment securities	-	-	811,398	811,398
Cash and bank balances	1,468,221	-	-	1,468,221
At 31 March 2011				
Trade and other receivables	-	1,981,659	-	1,981,659
Investment securities	-	-	236,918	236,918
Cash and bank balances	20,460	-	-	20,460
Trade and other payables	317,167	-	-	317,167

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(d) Foreign currency risk (contd.)

Sensitivity analysis for foreign currency risk

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit net of tax to a reasonably possible change in the EUR and SGD exchange rates against the Group's functional currency, with all other variables held constant.

		2012 Group RM Profit net of tax	2011 Group RM Profit net of tax
EUR/RM	- strengthened 3%	61,151	(18,632)
	- weakened 3%	(61,151)	18,632
SGD/RM	- strengthened 3%	1,198,829	1,065,585
	- weakened 3%	(1,198,829)	(1,065,585)
HKD/RM	- strengthened 3%	24,342	7,108
	- weakened 3%	(24,342)	(7,108)

(e) Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than interest or exchange rates).

The Group is exposed to equity price risk arising from its investment in quoted investment securities. These instruments are classified as financial assets held at fair value through profit and loss. The Group is also exposed to commodity price risk.

The Group's objective is to manage investment returns and equity price risk using a mix of investment grade shares with steady dividend yield. Any deviation from this policy is required to be approved by the Managing Director and audit committee.

Sensitivity analysis for equity price risk

At the reporting date, if the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI had been 5% higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the Group's and the Company's profit net of tax would have been RM162,094 (2011: RM144,226) higher/lower and Nil (2011: RM55,568) higher/lower respectively, arising as a result of higher/lower fair value gains on held for trading investments in equity instruments.

33. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(f) Commodity price risk

The price of agricultural commodities are subject to wide fluctuations due to unpredictable factors such as weather, government policies, changes in global demand resulting from population growth and changes in standards of living, and global production of similar and competitive crops. During its ordinary course of business, the value of the Group's open sales and purchases commitments and inventory of raw material changes continuously in line with movements in the prices of the underlying commodities. To the extent that its open sales and purchases commitments do not match at the end of each business day, the Group is subject to price fluctuations in the commodities market.

While the Group is exposed to fluctuations in agricultural commodities prices, its policy is to minimise their risks arising from such fluctuations either through purchase of the commodity in advance or through increases in sales price, where appropriate.

Sensitivity analysis for commodity price risk

At the reporting date, if the commodity price had been 5% higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been RM2,653,497 (2011: RM1,998,283) lower/higher.

(g) Fair value

The following are classes of financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair value:

Current	Note
Trade and other receivables	20
Amount due from subsidiaries	20
Loans and borrowings	23
Obligation under finance leases	24
Trade and other payables	22
Amount due to a subsidiary	22

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximation of fair values either due to their short-term nature or that they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of the current portion of loans and borrowings are reasonable approximations of fair values due to the insignificant impact of discounting.

34. Capital management

The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2012 and 31 March 2011.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Group includes within net debt, loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and bank balances. Capital includes equity attributable to the owners of the parent less the asset revaluation and ESOS reserve.

	Group		Company	
	2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
Loans and borrowings	23,839,409	36,259,110	-	-
Trade and other payables	7,742,829	6,652,293	463,758	275,958
Less: Cash and bank balances	(13,495,048)	(16,222,050)	(6,820,836)	(5,900,319)
Net debt	18,087,190	26,689,353	(6,357,078)	(5,624,361)
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	124,020,031	127,629,846	80,129,916	92,592,189
Less:				
Asset revaluation reserve	(9,100,569)	(9,129,706)	-	-
ESOS reserve	-	(203,818)	-	(203,818)
Total capital	114,919,462	118,296,322	80,129,916	92,388,371
Capital and net debt	133,006,652	144,985,675	73,772,838	86,764,010
Gearing ratio	14%	18%	-9%	-6%

35. Segment information

The Group is organised into four major business segments:

(i) Production and sale of poultry and related products - the production and sales of chicken eggs, chickens and organic fertilisers.

(ii) Extraction and sale of sand - the mining and sale of sand.

(iii) Investment holding - investment activities in quoted and unquoted securities as well as investment properties held by the Group on a long term basis.

(iv) Manufacture and sale of processed glass (discontinued).

Other business segment refers to the property development segment, inactive companies and companies in its pre-operating phase.

The directors are of the opinion that all inter-segment transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from those obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

There is no disclosure of geographical segment as the Group operates principally within Malaysia.

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35. Segment information (contd.)

	Production and Sale of Poultry and Related Products		Extraction and Sale of Sand		Investment Holding		Others		Elimination		Total from continuing operations		Manufacturing and sale of processed glass (Discontinued)		Group	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Revenue																
External sales	153,308,985	146,419,263	2,745,760	3,172,564	-	-	1,107,875	-	-	-	157,162,620	149,591,827	2,220,100	901,172	159,382,720	150,492,999
Inter-segment sales	328,700	350,740	60,593	20,330	12,516,000	30,516,000	-	-	(12,905,293)	(30,887,070)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	153,637,685	146,770,003	2,806,353	3,192,894	12,516,000	30,516,000	1,107,875	-	(12,905,293)	(30,887,070)	157,162,620	149,591,827	2,220,100	901,172	159,382,720	150,492,999
Result																
Segment results	18,730,439	29,793,070	(260,326)	31,412	(4,892,578)	29,942,608	136,294	(468,548)	6,552,173	(30,170,642)	20,266,002	29,127,900	(11,668,161)	(4,006,364)	8,597,841	25,121,536
Finance costs											(969,246)	(1,179,714)	(938,539)	(345,498)	(1,907,785)	(1,525,212)
Profit before tax											19,296,756	27,948,186	(12,606,700)	(4,351,862)	6,690,056	23,596,324
Income tax expense											(4,829,864)	(7,581,477)	2,710	(2,710)	(4,827,154)	(7,584,187)
Profit for the year											14,466,892	20,366,709	(12,603,990)	(4,354,572)	1,862,902	16,012,137
Assets																
Segment assets	98,637,510	103,666,096	15,831,483	13,660,467	85,093,693	96,945,158	4,040,288	13,265,309	(64,660,959)	(86,585,284)	138,942,015	140,951,746	26,181,141	42,390,179	165,123,156	183,341,925
Liabilities																
Segment liabilities	6,252,332	4,628,275	2,833,574	1,759,985	2,648,008	2,437,559	4,621,121	13,392,586	(7,020,087)	(15,046,956)	9,334,948	7,171,449	553,206	1,642,444	9,888,154	8,813,893
Unallocated corporate liabilities															31,176,915	46,898,186
Consolidated total liabilities															41,065,069	55,712,079
Other Information																
Capital expenditure	3,479,336	3,057,908	98,405	772,974	44,857	47,097	4,027	1,100	(373,771)	-	3,252,854	3,879,079	1,726,350	24,945,690	4,979,204	28,824,769
Depreciation and amortisation	7,744,092	7,832,998	661,591	767,774	214,336	217,885	13,966	20,020	-	-	8,633,985	8,838,677	1,738,774	658,215	10,372,759	9,496,892
Impairment losses	430,890	71,549	99,716	29,048	19,000,000	-	-	-	(19,000,000)	-	530,606	100,597	6,939,848	796,722	7,470,454	897,319
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss	33,956	(6,487)	485	490	-	4,528	-	433	-	-	34,441	(1,036)	6,712	-	41,153	(1,036)

The above eliminations were made for intercompany transactions.

36. Significant events

On 22 November 2011, the Company announced the decision of its Board of Directors to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd. ("LGSB"), which was previously reported in the manufacturing and sale of processed glass segment. Further information of the discontinued operation are found in Note 9.

37. Prior year adjustments

The adjustments refer to the reclassification of pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm from current assets to non-current assets.

	2011 As previously stated RM	Adjustment RM	2011 Restated RM
Pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm:			
Biological assets (current)	12,909,765	(181,687)	12,728,078
Biological assets (non-current)	-	181,687	181,687

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38. Supplementary information - breakdown of accumulated losses into realised and unrealised

The breakdown of the retained profits of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2012 into realised and unrealised profits/(losses) is presented in accordance with the directive issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad dated 25 March 2010 and prepared in accordance with Guidance on Special Matter No. 1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

	Group RM	Company RM
Total retained profits of the Group and the Company		
- Realised profits	71,827,011	34,294,600
- Unrealised (losses)/gain	(5,877,708)	211
	65,949,303	34,294,811
Less: Consolidation adjustments	3,135,054	-
Retained profits as per financial statements	69,084,357	34,294,811