LTKM BERHAD (442942-H)

Annual Report
2014

LTKM BERHAD

LTK Omega Plus

Your Health Partner

5x Omega-3 & DHA

Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids (PUFA), such as DHA are found naturally in some foods. Egg is one of them. Adequate intake of Omega-3 and DHA is vital for the health benefits of our heart, brain and eyes. With MARDI's all natural feed formula to feed our chickens, we at LTK are able to produce even more nutritious eggs with higher content of Omega-3, DHA, Vitamin E and Selenium.

100% Natural

Feeds such as Flaxseed, Corn & Soybean.

100% Natural

Caratenoids. No synthetic colouring.

Di bawah Perlesenan
MARDITECH
Teknologi MARDI

Export Farm Quality

* In comparison to an ordinary egg

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Form of Proxy

“At LTKM, Our Farm Management Emphasises On Safety, Health And Environment.”

Over the years, we have emphasised and invested in modernising and promoting bio-security in the farm. We believe operating in a clean, hygienic and safe environment is key to product quality and sustainability.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom *(Chairman)*

Datuk Tan Kok *(Managing Director)*

Datin Lim Hooi Tin *(Non-Independent Non-Executive Director)*

Ooi Chee Seng *(Independent Non-Executive Director)*

Tan Soh Yee *(Independent Non-Executive Director)*

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom *(Chairman)*
Ooi Chee Seng
Tan Soh Yee

REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

Datuk Tan Kok *(Chairman)*
Ooi Chee Seng
Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom *(Chairman)*
Ooi Chee Seng
Tan Soh Yee

COMPANY SECRETARIES

Ng Yim Kong
Ooi Hoy Bee @ Ooi Hooi Bee

REGISTERED OFFICE

Unit 07-02, Level 7, Persoft Tower
6B Persiaran Tropicana
47410 Petaling Jaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel : 03-7804 5929
Fax : 03-7805 2559

REGISTRAR

Tricor Investor Services Sdn Bhd
Level 17, The Gardens North Tower
Mid Valley City
Lingkaran Syed Putra
59200 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-2264 3883
Fax: 03-2282 1886

CORPORATE OFFICE

No. 102, Batu 1 ½, Jalan Meru
41050 Klang
Selangor Darul Ehsan
Tel: 03-3342 2830/1
Fax: 03-3341 1967
www.ltkm.com.my

AUDITORS

Ernst & Young
Chartered Accountants
Level 23A, Menara Milenium
Jalan Damanlela, Pusat Bandar Damansara
50490 Kuala Lumpur

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
Stock Name : LTKM
Stock Code : 7085

Profile Of Directors

IR. KAMARUDIN BIN MD DEROM
Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director, Chairman of Audit Committee, Chairman of Nomination Committee and Member of Remuneration Committee

A Malaysian, aged 56, he was appointed to the Board on 23 December 1999. He graduated with a degree in Civil and Environmental Engineering from University of Wisconsin in Madison, United States of America. Prior to joining the Company, he worked as a civil engineer, sales manager and project manager in several private limited companies. Currently, he is also the Executive Director of Haisan Resources Berhad and sits on the Board of several private limited companies. He is a professional engineer registered with the Board of Engineers Malaysia.

DATUK TAN KOK
Managing Director, Chairman of Remuneration Committee

A Malaysian, aged 63, he was appointed to the Board on 23 December 1999. He has more than 30 years of experience in the poultry sector, particularly in layer farming. He participated actively in the development of the layer industry and was previously appointed as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee of Layer Division of the Selangor Livestock Farmers' Association. Currently, he is a Committee Member of the Selangor Livestock Farmers' Association. He also sits on the Board of several private limited companies.

DATIN LIM HOOI TIN
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

A Malaysian, aged 62, she was appointed to the Board on 23 December 1999. She has wide experience in the administration and management of layer farm. She also sits on the Board of several private limited companies.

OOI CHEE SENG
Independent Non-Executive Director, Member of Audit Committee, Member of Remuneration Committee & Member of Nomination Committee

A Malaysian, aged 68, he was appointed to the Board on 20 June 2001. He graduated with a degree in Science (Hons.) and Master in Agriculture Science from University of Malaya. Prior to joining the Company, he was an Associate Professor in the Institute of Biological Sciences, University of Malaya. He has wide technical knowledge in animal breeding and improvement, population and quantitative genetics, ecological and evolutionary genetics.

TAN SOH YEE
Independent Non-Executive Director & Member of Audit Committee

A Malaysian, aged 41, she was appointed to the Board on 27 August 2008. She graduated with a degree in Accounting from the University of Canberra, Australia and is a Chartered Accountant with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants and with the Certified Practising Accountants in Australia. She has more than 10 years of experience in accounting and auditing fields. She was attached with Ernst & Young in 1997 and joined LTKM Berhad as an Internal Audit Manager from year 2000 until August 2007.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Datuk Tan Kok and Datin Lim Hooi Tin, who is the spouse of the former, are also the substantial shareholders of the Company via their shareholding in Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn Berhad which is a substantial shareholder of the Company. Other than as disclosed, none of the other Directors have any family relationship with any Director and or substantial shareholders of the Company.

None of the Directors have:
a. any conflict of interest with the Company and
b. any convictions for offences within the past 10 years other than traffic offences.

Summary of attendance of Board of Directors meetings for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

Director	No. of Meetings Attended
Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom	5/6
Datuk Tan Kok	6/6
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	5/6
Ooi Chee Seng	6/6
Tan Soh Yee	6/6
Ahmad Khairuddin bin Ilias *(vacated on 7 November 2013)*	2/3

Chairman's Statement

"ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF LTKM BERHAD, IT IS WITH GREAT PLEASURE THAT I PRESENT TO YOU THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE GROUP AND THE COMPANY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2014 ("FY2014")."

OVERVIEW

FY2014 marked a new financial milestone for the Group as it recorded its highest earnings ever. With a backdrop of the Malaysian economy sustaining a steady growth of 4.7% in the year 2013 and strong margins from the sale of eggs, the Group has managed to record an increase in earnings of three folds.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

FY2014 recorded a revenue of RM178.06 million, which is 15% increase as compared to RM154.83 million for financial year ended 31 March 2013 ("FY2013"). Profit after tax ("PAT") increased from RM9.58 million in FY2013 to RM28.26 million in FY2014. Earnings per share ("EPS") closed at RM0.65 from RM0.22 in FY2013. Net assets per share as at end of FY2014 was RM3.65, up from RM3.07 in FY2013.

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The Group's revenue was derived primarily from the poultry segment, which stood at RM169.57 million representing 95.23% of the Group's revenue. Compared to FY2013, revenue for the poultry segment increased by 15 % in FY2014 due primarily to the strong selling prices of eggs as a result of shortage of supply in the market. Cost of major raw materials particularly corn and soybean also softened in FY2014. In FY2013 the U.S. was hit by the worst drought in over half a decade which drove soybean prices to an all-time high and exerted downward pressure on the margins for all egg producers; LTKM included. As a result, segment profit of the poultry segment in FY2014 tripled to RM30.00 million as compared with RM7.77 million in FY2013.

The extraction and sale of sand segment of the Group remained relatively small, contributing merely 2% of the Group revenue and RM0.90 million of the Group earnings. The future of the segment is dim as supply of sand in existing sites depletes. The Group continues to assess the feasibility of continuing the sand mining operation and will, at an appropriate time make any necessary announcements.

Property development contributed RM4.72 million or 3% of the Group's revenue in FY2014 from the balance sales of the Group's maiden residential properties project in Banting, Selangor. In terms of earnings, the property development segment recorded a segment profit of RM1.00 million for FY2014. Construction was completed during the year with vacant possession fully handed over.

PROSPECTS

The poultry segment remains the Group's core business, contributing most of the Group's revenue and profit.

The main challenge for this segment comes from the volatility of the commodity-based price of the major raw materials; namely corn and soybean. The management recognizes the importance of cost management to minimize impact of such volatilities and maximize operational efficiency in every sector of its organization. Another major concern is the risk of an outbreak of the bird flu. For this, the Group has always been committed to having in place an effective, extensive and efficient bio-security system for the farm, in addition to control measures put in place by relevant authorities.

DIVIDENDS

The Board is pleased to recommend a single-tier final dividend of 10% per share for the year ended 31 March 2014. A single-tier interim dividend of 8% per share was paid out on 8 April 2014 for the financial year ended 31 March 2014. Together, the interim and final dividends amount to a payout of 18 sen per share. The recommended single-tier final dividend of 10% per share is subject to the approval of the shareholders at the 2014 Annual General Meeting.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

As a socially responsible corporate citizen, the Board recognizes the importance of its corporate social responsibility towards the community. During the year, the Group made donations mainly to schools and centres for the underprivileged as part of its corporate social responsibility initiatives. The Group reaffirms its commitment towards sustaining the environment by using clean poultry farming technology and effective and efficient bio-security and waste management system to eliminate environmental footprints in the areas where we operate. We have continued to receive the certification for Good Animal Husbandry Practices issued by the Department of Veterinary Services of the Ministry of Agriculture for our commendable farm management efforts.

DIRECTORATE

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to Encik Ahmad Khairuddin Bin Ilias who had served as Chairman of the Board for the past fourteen years up to his vacation of office as announced on 7 November 2013.

APPRECIATION

Last but not least, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the management and all employees of the Group. It goes without saying that their dedication, commitment and hard work is what makes the Group today.

The Board would also like to convey its heartfelt appreciation to all valued customers, suppliers, bankers, regulatory authorities local and abroad; Ministry of Agriculture, MARDI and Marditech's dedicated staff, and all shareholders for their contribution and continuous support for the Group.

Thank you.

Ir. KAMARUDIN BIN MD DEROM
Chairman

5 Years Financial Highlights

Year ended 31 March		2014 RM000	2013 RM000	2012 RM000	2011 RM000	2010 RM000
Revenue^		178,064	154,831	157,163	149,592	131,429
Operating profits^		37,364	13,482	20,266	29,128	21,568
Finance costs^		(1,194)	(1,242)	(969)	(1,180)	(507)
Profit before tax^		36,170	12,240	19,297	27,948	21,061
Profit attributable to equity holders		28,263	9,613	1,825	16,012	16,243
Share capital		43,368	43,368	43,368	43,232	42,055
Total equity		158,135	133,326	124,058	127,630	114,970
Net earnings per share - basic	sen	65.17	22.17	4.21	37.53	39.42
Net dividend per share	sen	18.00#	12.00	10.00	13.00	10.00
Dividend yield	%	6.32#	6.35	5.29	6.91	6.13
Net tangible asset	RM per share	3.65	3.07	2.86	2.95	2.73
Price-earnings ratio *	times	4.37	8.53	44.89	5.01	4.13
Net debt / total equity **	%	4.16	2.94	8.34	15.70	8.84
Closing share price	RM per share	2.85	1.89	1.89	1.88	1.63

^ *represents results from Continuing Operations for FY2011 onward.*

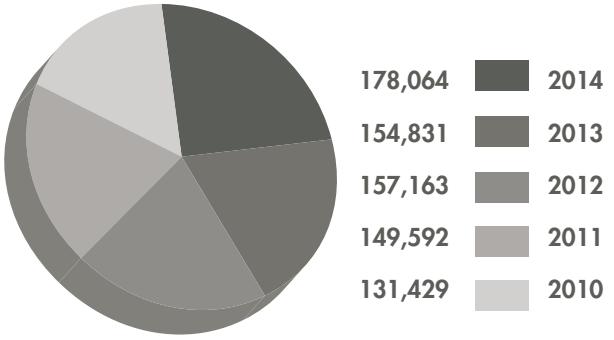
\# *include final dividend which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.*

* *represents share price as at 31 March/net earnings per share.*

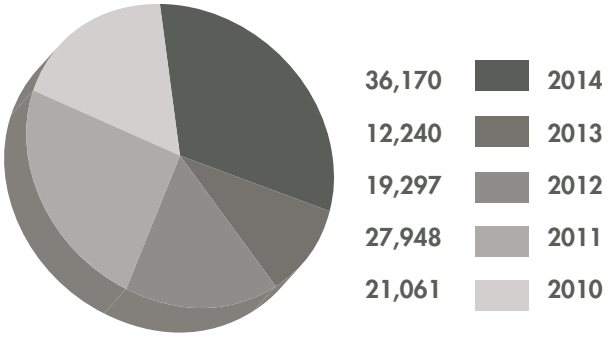
** *net debt represents total borrowings (incl. hire purchase payables) from financial institutions - cash and bank balances - short term deposits.*

5 Years Financial Highlights (cont'd)

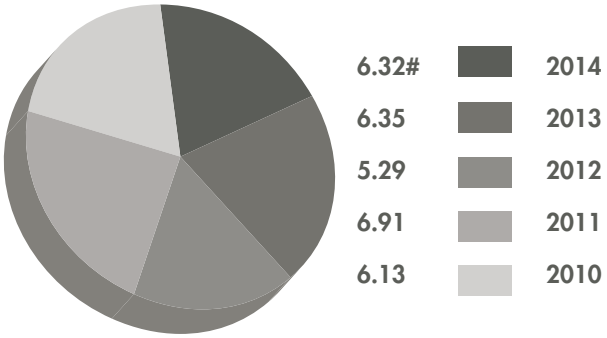
REVENUE (RM'000)



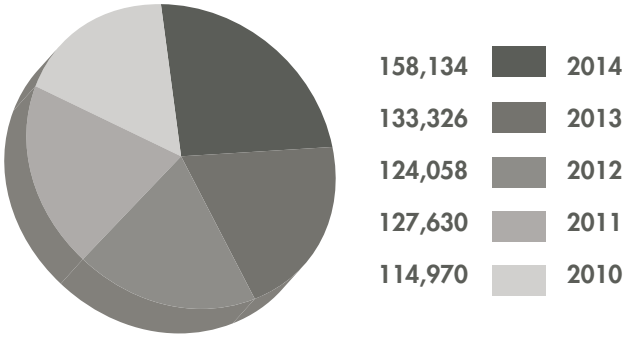
PROFIT BEFORE TAX (RM'000)



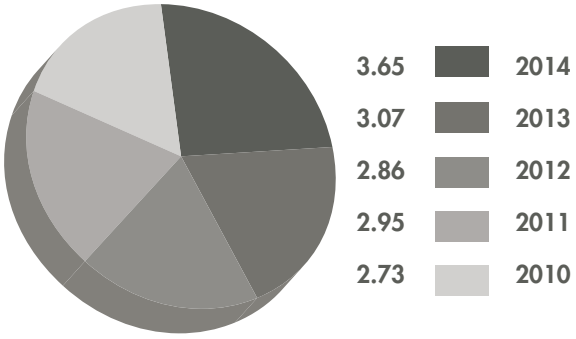
DIVIDEND YIELD (%)



TOTAL EQUITY (RM'000)



NET TANGIBLE ASSETS (RM PER SHARE)



include final dividend which is subject to the approval of shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

Audit Committee Report

COMPOSITION

Members of the Committee	Designation in the Company
Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom (Chairman)	Chairman/Independent Non-Executive Director
Ooi Chee Seng (Member)	Senior Independent Non-Executive Director
Tan Soh Yee (Member)	Independent Non-Executive Director

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Objectives

The Audit Committee shall:

a) assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities relating to accounting and reporting practices of the Company and the Group;

b) oversee and appraise the quality of the audits conducted both by the Company's internal and external auditors;

c) maintain open lines of communication between the Board of Directors, the internal auditors and the external auditors for the exchange of views and information, as well as to confirm their respective authorities and responsibilities; and

d) determine the adequacy of the Group's administrative, operating and accounting controls.

Members

a) The Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors from amongst the Directors of the Company and shall comprise not less than three members, of whom all shall be Non-Executive Directors, with a majority of them being Independent Directors.

b) At least one member of the Audit Committee:
   i) must be a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("MIA"); or
   ii) if he is not a member of the MIA, he must have at least three years' working experience and:-
      - he must have passed the examinations specified in Part I of the 1st Schedule of the Accountants Act 1967; or
      - he must be a member of one of the associations of accountants specified in Part II of the 1st Schedule of the Accountants Act 1967
   iii) fulfils such other requirements as prescribed or approved by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("BMSB").

c) No Alternate Director shall be appointed as a member of the Audit Committee.

d) The members of the Audit Committee shall elect a Chairman from among their number who shall be an Independent Director.

e) The Board of Directors shall review the term of office and performance of the Audit Committee and each of its members at least once every three years to determine whether such Audit Committee and members have carried out their duties in accordance with their terms of reference.

f) If a member of the Audit Committee resigns, dies or for any other reason ceases to be a member with the result that the number of members is reduced to below three, the Board of Directors shall, within three months of that event, appoint such number of new members as may be required to make up the minimum number of three members.

Rights

The Audit Committee shall, whenever necessary and reasonable for its performance and in accordance with a procedure to be determined by the Board of Directors and at the Company's cost:

a) have authority to investigate any matter within its terms of reference;
b) have resources which are required to perform its duties;
c) have full and unrestricted access to any information pertaining to the Company;
d) have direct communication channels with the external auditors and person(s) carrying out the internal audit function or activity (if any);
e) be able to obtain independent professional advice or other advice; and
f) be able to convene meetings with the external auditors, internal auditors or both, excluding the attendance of other Directors and employees of the Company, whenever deemed necessary.

Functions

The Committee shall discharge the following functions:

a) review the following and report the same to the Board of Directors of the Company:

   i) with the external auditors, the audit plan;

   ii) with the external auditors, his evaluation of the system of internal controls;

   iii) with the external auditors, his audit report;

   iv) the assistance given by the employees of the Group to the external auditors;

   v) the adequacy of the scope, functions, competency and resources of the internal audit functions and that it has the necessary authority to carry out its work;

   vi) the internal audit programme, processes, the results of the internal audit programme, processes or investigation undertaken and whether or not appropriate action is taken on the recommendations of the internal audit function;

   vii) the quarterly results and year end financial statements, prior to the approval by the Board of Directors, focusing particularly on:
   - changes in or implementation of major accounting policy changes;
   - significant and unusual events; and
   - compliance with accounting standards and other legal requirements;

   viii) any related party transaction and conflict of interest situation that may arise within the Group including any transaction, procedure or course of conduct that raises questions of management integrity;

   ix) any letter of resignation from the external auditors of the Company; and

   x) whether there is reason (supported by grounds) to believe that the Group's external auditors are not suitable for re-appointment.

b) recommend the nomination of a person or persons as external auditors;

c) prepare an Audit Committee Report at the end of each financial year;

d) report promptly to BMSB where the Audit Committee is of the view that a matter reported by it to the Board of Directors of the Company has not been satisfactorily resolved resulting in a breach of the BMSB's Listing Requirements,

e) any other functions as may be agreed to by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors; and

f) meeting with external auditors at least twice a year without the presence of the Executive Directors and members of the management.

Attendance and Meeting

a) The quorum of the Audit Committee shall be two of whom the majority of members present shall be Independent Directors.

b) Apart from the members of the Audit Committee who will be present at the meetings, the Audit Committee may invite any member of the management, employees, other Directors and representatives of the external auditors to be present at meetings of the Audit Committee.

c) The Audit Committee shall meet at least four times a year and such additional meetings as the Chairman shall decide in order to fulfil its duties. In addition, the Chairman may call a meeting of the Audit Committee if a request is made by any Audit Committee member, the Company's Managing Director, or the internal or external auditors.

Minutes

Minutes of each Audit Committee meeting are to be prepared and sent to its members. The Secretary shall also circulate the minutes of meetings of the Audit Committee to all members of the Board of Directors.

Audit Committee Report (cont'd)

Secretary

The Company Secretary or his assistant shall be the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

ESOS

The was no new scheme introduced during the financial year under review after the expiry of the previous scheme on 17 October 2011. The ESOS committee was subsequently dissolved on 18 October 2011.

Internal Audit Function

The internal audit function of the Group is currently outsourced and reports to the Audit Committee. The primary objective of the internal audit function is to undertake independent, regular and systematic reviews of the risk management and internal control systems in the Group so as to provide reasonable assurance that such systems are adequate and continue to operate satisfactorily and effectively in the Group.

The internal audit function carries out its roles based on the audit plan that is reviewed with and approved by the Audit Committee. The audit plan covers review of adequacy of operational controls, risk management, compliance with established procedures, laws and regulations, quality of assets, computer application system, amongst others. The internal auditors also carry out investigations and special review requested by management or the Audit Committee.

During the financial year under review, the Internal Auditor tested and reviewed the following processes in the Group:
- risk management framework of the Company and its subsidiaries
- information system policies
- cash management policy
- management of inventories
- purchasing process and policies
- financial framework
- sales process
- contract administration
- property, plant and equipment policy

The internal audit reports are deliberated by the Audit Committee and recommendations are duly acted upon by the management.

The cost incurred for the internal audit function for the year ended 31 March 2014 was RM38,610.

Summary of Activities

During the financial year under review, the Audit Committee carried out the following activities:
- reviewed the annual audited financial statements of the Company / Group and quarterly results of the Group prior to presentation for the Board's approval;
- reviewed the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control pursuant to Paragraph 15.26(b) of the Main Market Listing Requirements of BMSB for Board's approval;
- reviewed the related party transactions that had arisen within the Company or Group on quarterly basis;
- reviewed with the external auditors their audit plan prior to their commencement of audit;
- reviewed the management letters and audit report of the external auditors; and
- reviewed the internal audit findings on quarterly basis based on the evaluation of the internal control system of the Group and its recommendations on system and control weaknesses noted during the course of audit.

General Information

Summary of attendance of Audit Committee meetings for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

Audit Committee Members	No. of Meetings Attended
Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom	4/5
Ooi Chee Seng	5/5
Tan Soh Yee	5/5
Ahmad Khairuddin bin Ilias (vacated on 7 Nov 2013)	2/3

The Directors are accountable to shareholders for the business and affairs of the Company. The Directors support high standard of corporate behaviour and accountability. The Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012 ("the Code") aims to set out principles and best practices on structures and processes that companies may apply in their operations towards achieving the optimal corporate governance framework. Set out herewith is the manner in which the Board has applied the Principles and Best Practices Recommendations of the Code.

A. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(i) The Board

The Board consists of persons from various professional fields and businesses with different commercial skills, knowledge and experiences. The information of all the Directors is set out in the Profile of Directors on pages 4 and 5 of this Annual Report.

The Board has five Directors, three of whom are Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Independent Non-Executive Directors are independent of management, and free from any business which could interfere with their independent judgment and their ability to act in the Group's best interest. The positions of Chairman and Managing Director are held by two different individuals who are not related to each other. The Code recommends that the Chairman shall be a Non-Executive member of the Board. The Chairman of the Board is Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom who is an Independent Non-Executvie Director while Datuk Tan Kok is the Managing Director. The key role of the Chairman and Managing Director is clearly set out in the the Board Charter.

The Board has also nominated Mr. Ooi Chee Seng as its Senior Independent Non-Executive Director, to whom any concern may be conveyed.

(ii) Board Responsibilities

The Board is responsible for the following:
- Reviewing and adopting a strategic plan for the Group.
- Overseeing the conduct of the Company's business to evaluate whether the business is being properly managed.
- Identifying principal risks and ensure the implementation of appropriate systems to manage these risks.
- Succession planning, including appointing, training, fixing the compensation of and where appropriate, replacing senior management.
- Developing and implementing an investor relations program or shareholder communications policy for the Company.
- Reviewing the adequacy and the integrity of the Company's internal control systems and management information systems, including systems for compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules, directives and guidelines.
- Ensuring that the Company adheres to high standards of ethics and corporate behaviour.

The roles of the Chairman and Managing Director are distinct and separate; the Chairman being non-executive, is not involved in the management and day-to-day operations of the Company.

(iii) Board Charter

The Board has formalized and adopted a Board Charter which sets out the functions, roles and responsibilities of the Board in accordance with the principles of good corporate governance. The Board Charter is available on the Company's corporate website at www.ltkm.com.my.

(iv) Code of Conduct

Currently, a formal Code of Ethics and Conduct is not in place for the Group's operations. The Board of Directors adheres to the Code of Ethics for Company Directors issued by the Companies Commission of Malaysia.

In recognizing the importance of implementing a formal Code of Ethics and Conduct of the Company, the Board is in the process of formalizing a Code of Ethics and Conducts of the Company that emphasized the Company's commitment to ethical practices and compliance with the applicable laws and regulations which also governs the standards of ethics and good conduct expected from the Directors and employees of the Group.

(v) Sustainability

The Board is committed to build a sustainable business by taking into consideration the impact on the environment, social and governance aspect of business operations.

(vi) Appointments of the Board Members and Re-election

The Board has appointed a Nomination Committee ("NC") comprising three Independent Non-Executive Directors. The current NC Chairman is an Independent Non-Executive Director and able to contribute effectively to the NC in view of his vast experience in the industry.

In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, one-third of the Board members is required to retire at every Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and be subject to re-election by shareholders. Directors who are appointed in a financial year shall hold office until the following AGM and shall then be eligible for re-election by shareholders. All Directors, including the Managing Director shall retire from office at least once in every three years but shall be eligible for re-election.

The assessment on the independence of the Directors based on the provisions of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("MMLR") covers a series of objective tests and is carried out before the appointment of the Independent Directors. The NC will undertake to carry out annual assessment of its independent directors annually and consider whether the Independent Director can continue to bring independent and objective judgment to the Board deliberations.

The Board Charter provided that the tenure of an Independent Director shall not exceed a cumulative term of nine years or more. However, an Independent Director may either retire or continue to serve on the Board subject to the Independent Director's re-designation as a Non-Independent Director. In the event the Board intends to retain the Director as independent, the Board must justify the decision and seek shareholders' approval at general meeting.

For the year ended 31 March 2014, Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom and Mr Ooi Chee Seng have served the Board for more than nine years. However, Board has via NC conducted an assessment on the Independent Directors and had considered them to have exercised their independency in all Board matters and recommend that they be retained as Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Board based on the following justifications:-

- they continue to meet the criteria under the definition of "independent director" as set out in Chapter 1 of the MMLR;
- their experience enables them to provide the Board and AC with a pertinent set of experience, expertise, skills and competence;
- their long tenure in the Company enables them to understand the Company's business operations thus, they could contribute actively and effectively during deliberations or discussions at AC and Board Meetings; and
- they have exercised due care during their tenure as Independent Non-Executive Directors of the Company and carried out their professional duties in the interest of the Company.

(vii) Board Meeting and Supply of Information

The Board held six meetings during the financial year to control and monitor the development of the Group. The details of Directors' attendance are set out as follows:-

Name of Directors	No. of Meetings Attended
Ir. Kamaruddin bin Md Derom	5/6
Datuk Tan Kok	6/6
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	5/6
Ooi Chee Seng	6/6
Tan Soh Yee	6/6
Ahmad Khairuddin Bin Illias (vacated on 7 November 2013)	2/3

The Board is satisfied with the level of time commitment given by the Directors towards fulfilling their roles and responsibilities which is evidenced by the satisfactory attendance record of the Directors at Board Meetings.

A Director shall inform the Board's Chairman before he/she accepts any new directorships in other listed companies. The directorships held by any Board member at any one time shall not exceed five (5) listed companies.

The agenda for each Board meeting is circulated to all the Directors for their perusal well in advance of the Board meeting date. The Directors are given sufficient time to enable them to obtain further explanations, where necessary, in order to be briefed properly before the meeting.

Further, all Directors have access to all information within the Company and the advice and services of the Company Secretaries. This is augmented by regular informal dialogue between Independent Directors and management on matters pertaining to the state of the Group's affairs. Where necessary, the Directors may engage independent professionals to discharge their duties at the Company's expense, provided that the Director concerned seek the Board's prior consent before incurring such expenses.

B. STRENGTHEN COMPOSITION

(i) Nomination Committee

The members of the NC are:-

- Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom (Chairman, Independent Non-Executive Director)
- Ooi Chee Seng (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director)
- Tan Soh Yee (Independent Non-Executive Director)

The NC makes recommendations to the Board on suitable candidates for appointment as Board members, member of Board Committees and Executive Director of the Company based on the following criteria:-

a) skills, knowledge, expertise and experience;
b) professionalism;
c) commitment (including time commitment) to effectively discharge his/her role as a Director;
d) contribution and performance;
e) background, character, integrity and competence;
f) in the case of candidates for the position of Independent Directors, the Committee shall also evaluate the candidates' ability to discharge such responsibilities/functions as are expected from Independent Non-Executive Directors; and
g) Boardroom diversity including gender diversity.

The NC's function, amongst others, is to recommend to the Board candidates for all directorships to be filled. In addition, the Committee has reviewed and assessed the profile of the required mix of skills, experience and other qualities of Board; the effectiveness of the Board Committee and Board as a whole; the performance and contribution of each individual Director; the character, integrity, competence and time commitment of the Group Accountant for the financial year ended 31 March 2014; and the independence of the Independent Director. This is to ensure that the Board has an appropriate balance of expertise and abilities.

The NC will arrange for the induction of any new Directors appointed to the Board to enable them to have a full understanding of the nature of the business, current issues within the Company and corporate strategies as well as the structure and management of the Company.

The NC is supportive of gender diversity in the boardroom as recommended by the Code. At present, there is women representation at the Board level. The NC will consider female candidates as and when the potential candidate is available.

(ii) Remuneration Committee ("RC")

The Board has appointed the RC comprising two Independent Non-Executive Directors and the Managing Director. The members of the RC are:-

- Datuk Tan Kok (Chairman, Managing Director)
- Ooi Chee Seng (Senior Independent Non-Executive Director)
- Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom (Independent Non-Executive Director)

There was one (1) RC meeting held during the financial year whereby all the RC members attended the meeting.

The RC reviews and recommends to the Board the remuneration of the Executive Directors. The respective Director would abstain from participating in decisions regarding his/her own remuneration package. The remuneration of Executive Director is linked to corporate and individual performance.

The details of the remuneration of Directors for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 are disclosed in Note 9(b) of the Financial Statements.

(iii) Directors' Training

All Directors have completed the Mandatory Accreditation Programme pursuant to MMLR. The Directors are encouraged to attend training programmes and seminars to keep abreast with current issues and new statutory and regulatory requirements.

The training programmes, seminars and briefings attended by the members of the Board during the financial year include the following:-

- Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom
  - Getting Ready for GST organized by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 12 November 2013
- Datuk Tan Kok
  - Capitalising on Latest Tax Updates & Developments Including 2014 Budget Proposals organized by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 14 November 2013
- Ooi Chee Seng
  - Financial Risk Management for PLCs organized by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 16 October 2013
- Datin Lim Hooi Tin
  - Common Offences Committed by Directors under the Companies Act 1965 organised by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 1 October 2013
- Tan Soh Yee
  - Capitalising on Latest Tax Updates & Developments Including 2014 Budget Proposals organized by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 14 November 2013
  - An Overview of Frequently Used MFRS organized by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 21 & 22 October 2013

C. BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board has set up several Board Committees with clear terms of reference and specific authorities delegated by the Board.

Board Committees

Audit Committee ("AC")
The terms of reference of the AC are set out under the AC Report. The AC meets at least four times a year.

Remuneration Committee
The responsibilities of the RC are set out in this Corporate Governance Statement. The RC meets whenever necessary.

Nomination Committee
The responsibilities of NC are set out in this Corporate Governance Statement. The NC meets whenever necessary.

D. ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDIT

(i) Financial Reporting

Directors' Responsibility Statement in respect of Audited Financial Statements pursuant to Paragraph 15.26 (a) of the MMLR

The Board of Directors is responsible for preparing the financial statements for each financial year which give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company as at the end of the financial year and the results and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended. The Board of Directors is also responsible in ensuring that the financial statements of the Group and the Company are drawn up in accordance with applicable approved accounting standards in Malaysia, consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates.

In presenting the annual financial statements and quarterly announcements of its results, the Board has ensured that the financial statements present a fair assessment of the Group's position and prospects.

Suitability and Independence of External Auditors

The External Auditors have confirmed that they are, and have been, independent throughout the conduct of the audit engagement.

(ii) Risk Management and Internal Control

The Board has overall responsibility of maintaining a system of internal controls, which provides reasonable assurance of effective and efficient operations and compliance with laws and regulations as well as with internal policies and procedures.

The Board recognises that risks cannot be fully eliminated. As such, the systems, processes and procedures being put in place are aimed at minimising and managing them and to provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement, or fraud.

The Group's Internal Audit Function has been outsourced to an independent internal audit service provider which reports directly to the AC.

The information on the Group's risk management and internal control is presented in the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control in Page 19 of the Annual Report.

(iii) Relationship with Auditors

The Company has always maintained a transparent relationship with both the internal and external auditors in seeking professional advice and towards ensuring compliance with the accounting standards in Malaysia.

E. RELATIONSHIP WITH SHAREHOLDERS

The Annual Report and the quarterly announcements are the primary modes of communication to report on the Group's business activities and financial performance.

The AGM is the main forum where dialogue with shareholders can be effectively conducted. Shareholders are notified of the meeting with a copy of the Company's Annual Report sent to the shareholders at least 21 days before the meeting. At each AGM, shareholders are given ample time and opportunity to ask for more information, without limiting the type of queries asked. During the meeting, the Board is prepared to provide responses to queries and to receive feedback from the shareholders. The external auditors are also present to provide their professional and independent clarification on issues of concern raised by the shareholders, if any.

The Board encourages participation at general meetings and will generally carry out resolutions by show of hand, except for Related Party Transaction if any (wherein poll will be conducted) and unless otherwise demanded by shareholders in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company. The Chairman of the Board will inform the shareholders of their rights to demand a poll vote at the commencement of the general meeting.

In addition, the Group maintains a website at http://www.ltkm.com.my which shareholders or other stakeholders can access for information. All information released to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad is posted on the website. Alternatively, the Group's latest announcements can be obtained via the Bursa Securities website maintained at http://www.bursamalaysia.com.

F. OTHER INFORMATION

(i) Material Contracts

There were no material contracts entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries involving Directors' and substantial shareholders' interest which were still subsisting at the end of the financial year or entered into since the end of the previous financial year.

(ii) Sanctions And/Or Penalties

There were no sanctions and/or penalties imposed on the Group, Directors or management by the relevant regulatory bodies.

(iii) Depository Receipt Programme

During the financial year under review, the Company did not sponsor Depositorty Receipt Programme.

(iv) Profit Guarantee

There was no profit guarantee given by the Company during the financial year under review.

(v) Options Or Convertible Securities

No options or convertible securities were issued during the financial year under review.

(vi) Non-Audit Fees Paid To External Auditors

There were no non-audit fees paid or payable to the external auditors and/or their affiliated companies during the financial year under review.

(vii) Recurrent Related Party Transactions

The details of the transactions with related parties undertaken by the Group during the financial year under review are disclosed in Note 30 to the Financial Statements on page 78 of this Annual Report.

(viii) Share Buy-Back

There was no share buy-back carried out by the Company during the financial year under review.

(ix) Variation Of Results

There was no material variance between the results for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 with the unaudited results previously announced by the Company.

(x) Utilisation of Proceeds Raised from Corporate Proposals

There were no proceeds raised from corporate proposals during the financial year under review.

Statement On Risk Management And Internal Control

INTRODUCTION

This Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control is made in accordance with the "Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control Guidelines for Directors of Public Listed Issuers" issued by the Institute of Internal Auditors Malaysia and pursuant to paragraph 15.26(b) of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Securities") Main Market Listing Requirements, which requires Malaysian public listed companies to make a statement about their state of risk management and internal control, as a Group, in their annual report.

BOARD RESPONSIBILITY

The Board recognizes the importance of sound risk management and internal controls practices to safeguard shareholders' investment and the Group's assets and acknowledges its responsibilities for establishing such systems. The Board further affirms its responsibility to embed risk management in all aspects of the Group's activities and for reviewing the adequacy and integrity of these systems in mitigating risks within the Group's acceptable risk appetite. Nonetheless, the Board recognizes that the systems of risk management and internal controls are designed to manage rather than to eliminate risks of failure to achieve its business objectives. Therefore these systems of risk management and internal control in the Group can only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance against misstatements, frauds or other consequences.

The Board had received assurance from the Managing Director and the Group Accountant that, to the best of their knowledge and in all material aspects, the Group's risk management and internal control systems are operating adequately and effectively.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's Risk Management function sets out its underlying approach in managing risks while pursuing its business objectives . Risk management is firmly embedded in the Group's management system through its business units and departmental functions. There is an ongoing process to identify, analyse, evaluate, prioritise and mitigate risks, and has the following attributes :

- Day-to-day risk management residing with respective business units and departments
- Risk management function is headed by the Managing Director with respective head of business units and departments entrusted to drive the procedures.
- The risk management function includes :
  - Review of business risk during operational meetings with the the senior management team to identify, assess and manage risk in an efficient and effective manner
  - Monitor results of key performance indicators
  - Monitor exposure of credit risk to keep at acceptable level and financial capacity to withstand potential losses.
  - Monitor market movements against the risk of high costs or loss arising from adverse movements such as prices of commodities, investments and foreign currency exchange rates

KEY INTERNAL CONTROL PROCESSES

Internal controls are embedded in the Group's operations as follows:-

- Clear organisation structure with clear line of responsibility aligned to business and operations requirements.
- Regular management meetings to assess the Group's performance and controls.
- Internal control requirements are embedded in computerised accounting system.
- Policies and procedures for all key processes are clearly documented and are reviewed at regular intervals.
- Consolidated monthly management accounts allow the management to focus on areas of concern.
- Monthly financial and operational reports from the major operating units are presented to the management. The management team communicates regularly to monitor performance.
- Quarterly reports are released after being reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board.
- Internal audit findings are communicated to the management and Audit Committee with recommendations for improvements and regular follow ups are performed to confirm all agreed recommendations are implemented.
- Review of major proposals for material contracts and investment opportunities by the management team and approval of the same by the Board prior to expenditure being committed.

Statement On Risk Management And Internal Control (cont'd)

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Internal Audit functions independently with the principal responsibility to evaluate and improve the adequatecy and effectiveness of the risk management, internal control and governance processes. This is accomplished through regular review of the risk management and internal control processes implemented by the management and reports to the Audit Committee periodically. Internal audit adopts a risk-based methodology in planning and conducting audits by focusing on key risk areas and is independent of the activities it audits. The Audit Committee holds regular meetings to deliberate on the Internal Audit findings and its recommendations, and reports back to the Board.

REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT BY EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The external auditors have reviewed this Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control for inclusion in the annual report of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 and reported to the Board that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the Statement is inconsistent with their understanding of the process the Board has adopted in the review of the adequacy and integrity of the risk management and internal controls systems within the Group.

CONCLUSION

For the financial year under review, the Board is satisfied that the existing levels of systems of risk management and internal control are adequate and effective to enable the Group to achieve its business objectives and there were no material losses arising from weaknesses in the risk management and internal control practices identified during the financial year that would require mention in the Annual Report.

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Directors' Report

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 March 2014.

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 17 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 net of tax	28,262,534	8,554,608
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	28,262,534	8,554,608

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.

DIVIDENDS

The amounts of dividends paid by the Company since 31 March 2013 were as follows:

	RM
In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2013 as reported in the Directors' report of that year:	
Interim dividend of 4%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 1 March 2013 and paid on 8 April 2013	1,734,720
Final dividend of 8%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 6 August 2013 and paid on 4 October 2013	3,469,440
	5,204,160
In respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2014:	
Interim dividend of 8%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 3 March 2014 and paid on 8 April 2014	3,469,440
	8,673,600

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a single-tier final dividend of 10% (10.00 sen per ordinary share) in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2014, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, amounting to a dividend payable of RM4,336,800 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 2015.

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:

Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom
Datin Lim Hooi Tin
Datuk Tan Kok
Ooi Chee Seng
Tan Soh Yee
Ahmad Khairuddin bin Ilias (Vacated on 7 November 2013)

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.

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 9 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 30 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 in the Company and its related corporations during the financial year were as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
	1.4.2013	Acquired	Sold	31.3.2014
The Company				
Direct interest:				
Datuk Tan Kok	1,053,400	99,300	-	1,152,700
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	200,000	-	-	200,000
Tan Soh Yee	35,000	-	-	35,000
Indirect interest:				
Datuk Tan Kok[1]	27,957,002	170,700	(10,000)	28,117,702
Datin Lim Hooi Tin[2]	27,957,002	170,700	(10,000)	28,117,702
Holding company - Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Bhd.				
Direct interest:				
Datuk Tan Kok	14,773,440	-	-	14,773,440
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	1,383,360	-	-	1,383,360

(1) Deemed interest by virtue of his substantial shareholdings in Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Bhd. 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 Datuk Tan Kok, a substantial shareholder of Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Bhd., 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.

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 there were no known bad debts 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) it necessary to write off any bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts 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.

(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.

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 17 July 2014.

Datuk Tan Kok

Tan Soh Yee

Statement By Directors Pursuant To Section 169(15) Of The Companies Act, 1965

We, Datuk 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 28 to 89 are drawn up in accordance with applicable Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of 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 2014 and of the results and the cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial 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 39 on page 90 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 17 July 2014.

Datuk 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 28 to 89 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 Klang in the State of Selangor Darul Ehsan
on 17 July 2014

Jancy Oh Suan Tin

Before me,

Liew Siew San
No.B428
Commissioner for Oaths
Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Independent Auditors' Report
To The Members Of LTKM Berhad (Incorporated In Malaysia)

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 2014 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 financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 28 to 89.

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 is 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. 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 2014 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial 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.

(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 REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES

The supplementary information set out in Note 39 on page 90 to the financial statements 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.

OTHER MATTERS

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
AF: 0039
Chartered Accountants

Loke Siew Heng
No. 2871/07/15(J)
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
17 July 2014

Statements Of Comprehensive Income

For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Continuing operations					
Revenue	5(a)	178,063,772	154,830,563	9,384,000	2,384,000
Cost of sales	5(b)	(139,521,315)	(137,329,372)	-	-
Gross profit		38,542,457	17,501,191	9,384,000	2,384,000
Other items of income					
Interest income	6	457,142	236,176	853,814	742,982
Dividend income	6	500,738	245,427	-	-
Other income	6	7,477,949	5,141,325	8,400	11,964
Other items of expense					
Distribution expenses		(2,747,926)	(3,311,402)	-	-
Administrative expenses		(6,189,479)	(6,274,482)	(1,097,379)	(1,072,755)
Finance costs	7	(1,194,060)	(1,241,970)	-	-
Other expenses	8	(676,519)	(56,316)	(293,497)	(1,600)
Profit before tax	9	36,170,302	12,239,949	8,855,338	2,064,591
Income tax expense	10	(7,907,768)	(2,678,284)	(300,730)	(196,026)
Profit net of tax		28,262,534	9,561,665	8,554,608	1,868,565
Discontinued operation					
Profit net of tax	11	-	13,632	-	-
Profit net of tax		28,262,534	9,575,297	8,554,608	1,868,565
Other comprehensive income:					
Revaluation of land	14	2,014,000	3,596,000	-	-
Net gain on fair value changes of available-for-sale financial assets		1,751,085	-	-	-
Deferred tax relating to revaluation of land		(280,500)	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income, net of tax		31,747,119	13,171,297	8,554,608	1,868,565

Statements Of Comprehensive Income (cont'd)
For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Profit net of tax, attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		28,262,534	9,613,353	8,554,608	1,868,565
Non-controlling interests		-	(38,056)	-	-
		28,262,534	9,575,297	8,554,608	1,868,565
Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		31,747,119	13,209,353	8,554,608	1,868,565
Non-controlling interests		-	(38,056)	-	-
		31,747,119	13,171,297	8,554,608	1,868,565
Earnings per share attributable to owners of the parent (sen per share):					
Basic	12	65.17	22.17		
Continuing operations	12	65.17	22.14		
Discontinued operation	12	-	0.03		

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements Of Financial Position
As At 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	14	69,821,593	75,044,998	1,328,481	1,829,763
Investment properties	15	40,500,000	36,127,950	-	-
Biological assets	19	335,891	276,196	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	17	-	-	47,727,442	47,727,442
Other receivables	21	1,323,840	-	23,950,174	26,242,613
Investment securities	18	29,299,241	6,167,602	-	-
		141,280,565	117,616,746	73,006,097	75,799,818
Current assets					
Biological assets	19	13,180,079	12,118,441	-	-
Inventories	20	17,500,317	12,753,072	-	-
Property development cost	16	-	3,444,467	-	-
Tax recoverable		35,343	109,387	-	30,614
Trade and other receivables	21	11,600,253	12,002,645	522,790	570,876
Prepayments		418,195	277,076	-	-
Cash and bank balances	22	21,335,185	18,383,964	9,911,413	4,597,067
		64,069,372	59,089,052	10,434,203	5,198,557
Total assets		205,349,937	176,705,798	83,440,300	80,998,375

Statements Of Financial Position (cont'd)
As At 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Equity and liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	24	22,137,862	10,229,717	-	-
Trade and other payables	23	8,382,088	11,533,427	216,394	1,168,294
Tax payable		1,492,709	1,140,247	43,377	-
Dividend payable	13	3,469,440	1,734,720	3,469,440	1,734,720
		35,482,099	24,638,111	3,729,211	2,903,014
Net current assets		28,587,273	34,450,941	6,704,992	2,295,543
Non-current liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	24	5,769,971	12,072,519	-	-
Deferred taxation	26	5,963,364	6,668,904	-	-
		11,733,335	18,741,423	-	-
Total liabilities		47,215,434	43,379,534	3,729,211	2,903,014
Net assets		158,134,503	133,326,264	79,711,089	78,095,361
Equity attributable to owners of the parent					
Share capital	27	43,368,002	43,368,002	43,368,002	43,368,002
Share premium		2,467,103	2,467,103	2,467,103	2,467,103
Asset revaluation reserve	28(a)	14,430,069	12,696,569	-	-
Available-for-sale reserve	28(b)	1,751,085	-	-	-
Retained profits	29	96,118,244	74,794,590	33,875,984	32,260,256
Total equity		158,134,503	133,326,264	79,711,089	78,095,361
Total equity and liabilities		205,349,937	176,705,798	83,440,300	80,998,375

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statements Of Changes In Equity
For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interests RM	Total equity RM
		(Non-distributable)							
		Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Asset revaluation reserve RM	Available-for-sale reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total RM		
Group									
2014									
At 1 April 2013		43,368,002	2,467,103	12,696,569	-	74,794,590	133,326,264	-	133,326,264
Total comprehensive income		-	-	1,733,500	1,751,085	28,262,534	31,747,119	-	31,747,119
Transaction with owners:									
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total transaction with owners	13	-	-	-	-	(6,938,880)	(6,938,880)	-	(6,938,880)
At 31 March 2014		43,368,002	2,467,103	14,430,069	1,751,085	96,118,244	158,134,503	-	158,134,503

	Note	Attributable to owners of the parent						Non-controlling interests RM	Total equity RM
		(Non-distributable)							
		Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Asset revaluation reserve RM	Available-for-sale reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total RM		
Group									
2013									
At 1 April 2012		43,368,002	2,467,103	9,100,569	-	69,084,357	124,020,031	38,056	124,058,087
Total comprehensive income		-	-	3,596,000	-	9,613,353	13,209,353	(38,056)	13,171,297
Transaction with owners:									
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total - transaction with owners	13	-	-		-	(3,903,120)	(3,903,120)	-	(3,903,120)
At 31 March 2013		43,368,002	2,467,103	12,696,569	-	74,794,590	133,326,264	-	133,326,264

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Statements Of Changes In Equity (cont'd)
For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Share capital RM	(Non-distributable) Share premium RM	(Non-distributable) Available-for-sale reserve RM	Distributable retained profits RM	Total equity RM
Company						
2014						
At 1 April 2013		43,368,002	2,467,103	-	32,260,256	78,095,361
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	8,554,608	8,554,608
Transaction with owners						
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total transaction with owners	13	-	-	-	(6,938,880)	(6,938,880)
At 31 March 2014		43,368,002	2,467,103	-	33,875,984	79,711,089
2013						
At 1 April 2012		43,368,002	2,467,103	-	34,294,811	80,129,916
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	1,868,565	1,868,565
Transaction with owners						
Dividends on ordinary shares, representing total transaction with owners	13	-	-	-	(3,903,120)	(3,903,120)
At 31 March 2013		43,368,002	2,467,103	-	32,260,256	78,095,361

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Statement Of Cash Flows
For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax from continuing operations		36,170,302	12,239,949	8,855,338	2,064,591
Profit before tax from discontinued operation	11	-	13,632	-	-
Profit before tax, total		36,170,302	12,253,581	8,855,338	2,064,591
Adjustments for:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	8,813,442	8,765,732	212,864	221,633
Amortisation of biological assets	9	13,536	7,901	-	-
Write off of :					
Investment in subsidiaries	8	-	-	-	1,600
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,100	12,759	-	-
Gain on disposal of:					
Property, plant and equipment	6,11	(34,130)	(87,903)	-	-
Investment securities	6	(34,717)	(19,745)	-	(96)
Impairment loss on:					
Trade receivables	9	1,176,566	475,583	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	8,11	675,419	109,059	293,497	-
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables	9,11	(1,102,384)	(409,821)	-	-
Provision/(reversal) for unutilised annual leave	9	21,591	49,813	(1,104)	1,448
Net fair value gains on:					
Investment securities	6	(739,718)	(654,415)	-	(468)
Investment properties	6	(4,372,050)	(2,821,505)	-	-
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	6,8,11	(53,474)	43,840	-	-
Dividend income from:					
Investment securities	6	(500,738)	(245,427)	-	-
A subsidiary company	5	-	-	(9,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Interest expense	7	1,194,060	1,241,970	-	-
Interest income	6	(457,142)	(236,176)	(853,814)	(742,982)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes		40,771,663	18,485,246	(493,219)	(454,274)
(Increase)/decrease in biological assets		(1,134,869)	664,960	-	-
Increase in inventories		(4,747,245)	(1,149,523)	-	-
Decrease/(increase) in property development costs		3,444,467	(680,320)	-	-
(Increase)/decrease in receivables		(1,136,749)	(1,071,809)	-	1,600
(Decrease)/increase in payables		(3,171,141)	3,737,845	8,934	38,075
Changes in intercompany indebtedness		-	-	1,380,795	(83,447)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations		34,026,126	19,986,399	896,510	(498,046)
Taxes paid		(8,467,302)	(2,223,010)	(226,739)	(156,699)
Interest paid		(1,194,060)	(1,241,970)	-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities		24,364,764	16,521,419	669,771	(654,745)

Statement Of Cash Flows (cont'd)
For The Financial Year Ended 31 March 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Cash flows from investing activities					
Purchase of:					
Property, plant and equipment		(2,256,576)	(4,247,274)	(5,079)	(21,940)
Investment securities		(20,939,514)	(2,950,362)	-	-
Withdrawn/(additional investment) in long-term fixed deposits		912,189	(29,653)	914,338	(27,565)
Proceeds from disposal of:					
Property, plant and equipment		38,150	253,429	-	-
Investment securities		385,080	704,074	-	46,734
Interest received		457,142	236,176	853,814	742,982
Dividend received from:					
A subsidiary		-	-	9,000,000	2,000,000
Investment securities		500,738	245,427	-	-
Net cash (used in)/generated from investing activities		(20,902,791)	(5,788,183)	10,763,073	2,740,211
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid	13	(5,204,160)	(4,336,800)	(5,204,160)	(4,336,800)
Net repayment of other term loans		(6,098,913)	(686,530)	-	-
Net drawdown/(repayment) of other bank borrowings		12,061,438	(113,000)	-	-
Repayment of hire purchase		(652,904)	(615,908)	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) in financing activities		105,461	(5,752,238)	(5,204,160)	(4,336,800)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		3,567,434	4,980,998	6,228,684	(2,251,334)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		17,365,528	12,384,530	3,682,729	5,934,063
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (Note 22)		20,932,962	17,365,528	9,911,413	3,682,729

The accompanying accounting policies and explanatory 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, 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. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia. Related companies refer to companies within the Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Bhd. 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 17. 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 17 July 2014.

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 FRSs which are mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2013 as described fully in Note 3(a).

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.

2.2 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 for like transactions and events in similar circumstances.

The Company controls an investee if and only if the Company has all the following:

(i) Power over the investee (i.e existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

(ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its investment with the investee; and

(iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

When the Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, the Company considers the following in assessing whether or not the Company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power over the investee:

(i) The size of the Company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;

(ii) Potential voting rights held by the Company, other vote holders or other parties;

(iii) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.2 Basic of consolidation (cont'd)

(iv) Any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Subsidiaries are consolidated when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. All intra-group balances, income and expenses and unrealised gains and losses resulting from intra-group transactions are eliminated in full.

Losses within a subsidiary are attributed to the non-controlling interests even if that results in a deficit balance.

Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. The carrying amounts of the Group's interests and the non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiaries. The resulting difference is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the Company.

When the Group loses control of a subsidiary, a gain or loss calculated as the difference between (i) the aggregate of the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any retained interest and (ii) the previous carrying amount of the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary and any non-controlling interest, is recognised in profit or loss. The subsidiary's cumulative gain or loss which has been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity are reclassified to profit or loss or where applicable, transferred directly to retained earnings. The fair value of any investment retained in the former subsidiary at the date control is lost is regarded as the cost on initial recognition of the investment.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. The Group elects on a transaction-by-transaction basis whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Transaction costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer will be recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the contingent consideration which is deemed to be an asset or liability, will be recognised in accordance with FRS 139 either in profit or loss or as a change to other comprehensive income. If the contingent consideration is classified as equity, it will not be remeasured. Subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. In instances where the contingent consideration does not fall within the scope of FRS 139, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate FRS.

When the Group acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

2.3 Investment in subsidiaries

A subsidiary is an entity over which the Group has all the following:

(i) Power over the investee (i.e existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);

(ii) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its investment with the investee; and

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 Investment in subsidiaries (cont'd)

(iii) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiaries are accounted for at cost less impairment losses. On disposal of such investments, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is included in profit or loss.

2.4 Transactions with non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company, and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, if any, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company owners' ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the parent.

2.5 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 and consumable goods

Revenue from sales of produce inventories, livestock, organic fertilizers, and consumable goods is recognised upon the transfer of significant risks 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.

(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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

(vii) Sale of properties

Revenue from sale of properties is accounted for by the stage of completion method as described in Note 2.9(ii).

2.6 Income taxes

(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.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.6 Income taxes (cont'd)

(ii) Deferred tax (cont'd)

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.

(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.

2.7 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.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.7 Property, plant and equipment, and depreciation (cont'd)

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%

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.

2.8 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.

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 2.7 up to the date of change in use.

2.9 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Land held for property development and property development costs (cont'd)

(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.

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.

2.10 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.

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 2.5(v).

2.11 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd)

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.

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.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.11 Financial assets (cont'd)

(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.

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.

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.

2.12 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.

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

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

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.

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.

2.13 Biological assets

(i) 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.

(ii) Livestock (current)

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

2.14 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Inventories (cont'd)

(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.

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.

2.15 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

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

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Financial liabilities (cont'd)

(ii) Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

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.

2.18 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the period in which the associated services are rendered by employees. Short-term accumulated compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences netted-off against annual leave utilised to-date, and short-term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur. Where payment or settlement is deferred and the effect would be material, these amounts are discounted to their present value.

(ii) 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.

2.19 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")).

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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.19 Impairment of non-financial assets (cont'd)

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.

2.20 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.

(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.

2.21 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.22 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 38, including the factors used to identify the reportable segments and the measurement basis of segment information.

2.23 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.

2.24 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.

2.25 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.

2.26 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.

2.27 Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments, such as, investment securities, and non-financial assets, such as, investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date. Also, fair values of financial instruments measured at amortised cost are disclosed in Note 35.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

(i) In the principal market for the asset or liability; or

(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.27 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

(i) Level 1- Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

(ii) Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement if directly or indirectly observable

(iii) Level 3- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between Levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Adoption of new and revised FRSs

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

On 1 April 2013, the Group and the Company adopted the following new and amended FRSs and IC Interpretations mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 April 2013.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 101: Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
FRS 3 Business Combinations (IFRS 3 Business Combinations issued by IASB in March 2004)	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 (IAS 19 as amended by IASB in June 2011)	1 January 2013
FRS 127: Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 as amended by IASB in May 2011)	1 January 2013
FRS 127: Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 as revised by IASB in December 2003)	1 January 2013
FRS 128: Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (IAS 28 as amended by IASB in May 2011)	1 January 2013

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Adoption of new and revised FRSs (cont'd)

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
IC Interpretation 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 1: Government Loans	1 January 2013
Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 7: Disclosure – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013
Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 11 and FRS 12: Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance	1 January 2013

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 as discussed below:

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. FRS 13 defines fair value as an exit price. As a result of the guidance in FRS 13, the Group re-assessed its policies for measuring fair values, in particular, its valuation inputs such as non-performance risk for fair value measurement of liabilities. FRS 13 also requires additional disclosures.

Application of FRS 13 has materiality impacted the fair value measurement of the Group. Additional disclosures where required, are provided in Note 36.

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective

The standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Group's and the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Group and the Company intend to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 12 and FRS 127: Investment Entities	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 132: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 136: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 139: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	1 January 2014
IC Interpretation 21: Levies	1 January 2014
Amendments to FRS 119: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010–2012 Cycle	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to FRSs 2011–2013 Cycle	1 July 2014
FRS 9: Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in November 2009)	To be announced
FRS 9: Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in October 2010)	To be announced
FRS 9: Financial Instruments: Hedge Accounting and amendments to FRS 9, FRS 7 and FRS 139	To be announced

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

3. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

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 standard was initially effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, but Amendments to FRS 9: Mandatory Effective Date of FRS 9 and Transition Disclosures, issued in March 2012, moved the mandatory effective date to 1 January 2015. Subsequently, on 14 February 2014, it was announced that the new effective date will be decided when the project is closer to completion. The adoption of the first phase of FRS 9 will have an effect on the classification and measurement of the Group's financial assets, but will not have an impact on classification and measurements of the Group's financial liabilities. The Group will quantify the effect in conjunction with the other phases, when the final standard including all phases is issued.

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 three years. Consequently, adoption of the MFRS Framework by Transitioning Entities will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

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 financial year ending 31 March 2016. 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 financial year ended 31 March 2014 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 2016.

4. 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.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

(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 and available-for-sale. 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.

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.

(iv) Impairment of available-for-sale investment securities

The Group reviews its investments in equity instruments, which are classified as available-for-sale investment securities at each reporting date to assess whether they are impaired. The Group records impairment charges when there has been a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below their cost.

The determination of what is "significant" or "prolonged" requires judgement. In making this judgement, the Group evaluates, among other factors, historical share price movements and the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost. The Group impairs quoted and unquoted equity instruments with "significant" decline in fair value greater than 20%, and "prolonged" period as greater than 12 months.

(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.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

(b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(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.

(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 21. 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 16.

(v) Impairment of 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 involved in sand mining. 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 2014 were RM69,821,593 (2013: RM75,044,998) respectively. Further details of the impairment losses recognised for property, plant and equipment are disclosed in Note 14.

5. REVENUE AND COST OF SALES

(a) Revenue

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Sales of produce inventories, livestock and consumable goods, less returns and discounts allowed	169,569,387	147,712,100		-
Dividend income from a subsidiary company	-	-	9,000,000	2,000,000
Sales of:				
Sand	3,774,707	3,884,713	-	-
Properties	4,719,678	3,233,750	-	-
Management fee from subsidiaries	-	-	384,000	384,000
	178,063,772	154,830,563	9,384,000	2,384,000

(b) Cost of sales

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Produce inventories and livestock	133,752,201	132,596,870	-	-
Sand	2,309,464	2,335,040	-	-
Development costs (Note 16)	3,459,650	2,397,462	-	-
	139,521,315	137,329,372	-	-

6. OTHER INCOME

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Included in other income are:				
Interest income on:				
Fixed deposit	457,142	236,176	193,513	110,779
Intercompany loans	-	-	660,301	632,203
Dividend income from investment securities	500,738	245,427	-	-
Gain on disposal of:				
Investment securities	34,717	19,745	-	96
Property, plant and equipment	34,130	42,373	-	-
Bad debts recovered	1,000	2,900	-	-
Rental income from:				
Investment properties	900,000	702,000	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	11,240	13,320	8,400	11,400
Realised gain on foreign exchange	896,373	545,830	-	-
Net fair value gains on:				
Investment securities-fair value through profit and loss	739,718	654,415	-	468
Investment properties (Note 15)	4,372,050	2,821,505	-	-
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	53,474	-	-	-
Insurance income	412,800	295,000	-	-
Miscellaneous	22,447	44,237	-	-
	8,435,829	5,622,928	862,214	754,946

7. FINANCE COSTS

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Interest expense on:				
Bank overdrafts	10,100	646	-	-
Bankers' acceptances	242,994	113,046	-	-
Revolving credits	79,550	17,998	-	-
Bank term loans	822,855	1,034,703	-	-
Obligation under finance leases	38,561	75,577	-	-
	1,194,060	1,241,970	-	-

8. OTHER EXPENSES

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	675,419	-	293,497	-
Write off of:				
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	1,600
Property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	1,100	12,759	-	-
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	-	43,557	-	-
	676,519	56,316	293,497	1,600

9. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Profit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):				
Staff costs (excluding directors) (Note a)	10,944,758	9,505,339	426,904	384,445
Directors' remuneration (Note b)	1,890,826	1,655,537	110,000	87,000
Auditors' remuneration:				
Current year	147,340	127,500	50,880	45,000
Underprovision for prior year	6,400	-	2,760	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	8,813,442	8,765,732	212,864	221,633
Impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 21(a))	1,176,566	475,583	-	-
Amortisation of biological assets (Note 19)	13,536	7,901	-	-
Rental of:				
Farm	600,000	600,000	-	-
Office	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 21(a))	(1,102,384)	(270,641)	-	-
Rental income from:				
Investment properties	(900,000)	(702,000)	-	-
Property, plant and equipment	(11,240)	(13,320)	(8,400)	(11,400)
Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that:				
Generating rental income	64,726	81,652	-	-
Not generating rental income	11,220	5,875	-	-

9. PROFIT BEFORE TAX (CONT'D)

		Group		Company	
		2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
(a)	Staff costs				
	Wages and salaries	9,571,175	8,502,658	330,477	335,082
	Social security costs	77,286	69,264	1,859	1,941
	Defined contribution plans	784,090	643,414	65,853	45,280
	Short term accumulating compensated absences	21,591	49,813	(1,104)	1,448
	Other staff related expenses	490,616	240,190	29,819	8,468
		10,944,758	9,505,339	426,904	392,219
(b)	Directors' remuneration				
	Executive directors' remuneration:				
	Fees	150,000	100,000	-	-
	Salaries and other emoluments	1,364,523	1,302,452	-	-
	Defined contribution plans	251,203	162,986	-	-
	Social security costs	3,100	3,099	-	-
	Other expenses	12,000	-	-	-
	Total executive directors' remuneration	1,780,826	1,568,537	-	-
	Non-executive directors' remuneration:				
	Fees	110,000	87,000	110,000	87,000
	Total of directors' remuneration (Note 30(b))	1,890,826	1,655,537	110,000	87,000
	Benefits-in-kind	83,850	86,903	-	-
	Total directors' remuneration including benefits-in-kind	1,974,676	1,742,440	110,000	87,000

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	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Executive directors:				
Below RM50,001	-	-	1	1
RM50,001 - RM100,000	1	1	-	-
RM100,001 - RM150,000	2	2	-	-
RM150,001 - RM200,000	-	-	-	-
RM200,001 - RM250,000	1	1	-	-
RM250,001 - RM300,000	-			
RM300,001 - RM350,000	-	2	-	-
RM350,001 - RM400,000	2	1	-	-
RM400,001 - RM450,000	1	-	-	-
Non-executive directors:				
Below RM50,001	3	4	4	5

10. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

Major components of income tax expense

The major components of income tax expense for the financial years ended 31 March 2014 and 2013 are:

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current income tax:				
Malaysian income tax	8,976,554	3,315,223	285,434	211,414
(Over)/under provision in prior years	(82,746)	(79,827)	15,296	(15,388)
	8,893,808	3,235,396	300,730	196,026
Deferred tax (Note 26):				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(727,206)	(445,353)	-	-
Effect of reduction in tax rate	(366,509)	-	-	-
Under/(over) provision in prior years	107,675	(111,759)	-	-
	(986,040)	(557,112)	-	-
	7,907,768	2,678,284	300,730	196,026

Reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting profit 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	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Profit before tax from:				
Continuing operations	36,170,302	12,239,949	8,855,338	2,064,591
Discontinued operation	-	13,632	-	-
Accounting profit before tax	36,170,302	12,253,581	8,855,338	2,064,591
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%)	9,042,576	3,063,395	2,213,835	516,148
Income not subject to tax	(1,621,546)	(639,566)	(2,250,000)	(500,000)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	708,703	723,014	321,599	195,266
Utilisation of tax incentives	(97,936)	(92,383)	-	-
Effect of reduction in income tax rate on deferred tax	(202,985)	-	-	-
Effect of reduction in real property gain tax rate on deferred tax	(163,524)	-	-	-
Real property gain tax arising from fair value adjustment of investment property	193,103	47,948	-	-
Deferred tax assets not recognised on unutilised industrial building allowance	75,368	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets recognised on:				
Unabsorbed capital allowance and unutilised business losses	-	(171,161)	-	-
Unutilised reinvestment allowance	(50,920)	(61,377)	-	-
(Over)/under provision of:				
Income tax expense in prior years	(82,746)	(79,827)	15,296	(15,388)
Deferred tax in prior years	107,675	(111,759)	-	-
Income tax expense	7,907,768	2,678,284	300,730	196,026

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013: 25%) of the estimated assessable profit for the financial year.

11. 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, Lumi Jaya Sdn. Bhd. ("LJSB") (formerly known as Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd.), which was previously reported in the manufacturing and sale of processed glass segment.

Statement of comprehensive income disclosures

The results of LJSB for the previous financial year ended 31 March 2013 are as follows:

	2013 RM
Other income	184,918
Administrative expenses	(7,600)
Other expenses	(163,686)
Profit from discontinued operation, net of tax	13,632

Included in profit before tax of the discontinued operation are:

	2013 RM
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(45,530)
Realised loss on foreign exchange	54,344
Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment (Note 14)	109,059
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables (Note 21(a))	(139,180)
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	283
Auditors' remuneration	2,000

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

	2013 RM
Operating, representing net cash inflows	131,788

12. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit for the financial year, net of tax, attributable to owners of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Profit net of tax attributable to owners of the parent	28,262,534	9,613,353
Less: Profit from discontinued operation net of tax, attributable to owners of the parent	-	(13,632)
Profit net of tax from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	28,262,534	9,599,721
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	43,368,002	43,368,002
Earnings per share (sen):		
Basic	65.17	22.17
Basic from continuing operations	65.17	22.14
Basic from discontinued operation	-	0.03

13. DIVIDENDS

	Dividends in respect of financial year			Dividends recognised in financial year	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2012 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Recognised during the financial year					
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	-	-
Final dividend of 5%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 18 September 2012 and paid on 4 October 2012	-	-	2,168,400	-	2,168,400
Interim dividend of 4%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 1 March 2013 and paid on 8 April 2013	-	1,734,720	-	-	1,734,720
Final dividend of 8%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 6 August 2013 and paid on 4 October 2013	-	3,469,440	-	3,469,440	-
Interim dividend of 8%, single-tier, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, declared on 3 March 2014 and paid on 8 April 2014 [1]	3,469,440	-	-	3,469,440	-
	3,469,440	5,204,160	4,336,800	6,938,880	3,903,120

At the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, a single-tier final dividend of 10% in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2014, on 43,368,002 ordinary shares, amounting to a dividend payable of RM4,336,800 (10.00 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 2015.

[1] This represents dividend payable as at 31 March 2014, as presented in the statements of financial position.

14. 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 2014											
Cost or valuation											
At 1 April 2013											
At cost		-	-	8,241,579	659,859	30,792,296	6,297,084	5,916,538	958,532	3,790,081	56,655,969
At valuation		1,190,420	30,486,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,893,979
		1,190,420	30,486,000	45,459,138	659,859	30,792,296	6,297,084	5,916,538	958,532	3,790,081	125,549,948
Additions		-	-	-	-	243,782	34,407	96,600	-	1,881,787	2,256,576
Reclassifications		-	-	4,358,850	-	276,780	-	59,563	-	(4,695,193)	-
Revaluation (Note a)		-	2,014,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,014,000
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(166,918)	(3,635)	-	-	(170,553)
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(27,000)	(3,800)	-	-	-	(30,800)
At 31 March 2014		1,190,420	32,500,000	49,817,988	659,859	31,285,858	6,160,773	6,069,066	958,532	976,675	129,619,171
Representing:											
At cost		-	-	12,600,429	659,859	31,285,858	6,160,773	6,069,066	958,532	976,675	58,711,192
At valuation		1,190,420	32,500,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,907,979
At 31 March 2014		1,190,420	32,500,000	49,817,988	659,859	31,285,858	6,160,773	6,069,066	958,532	976,675	129,619,171

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	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 (cont'd)											
At 31 March 2014 (cont'd)											
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:											
At 1 April 2013		216,124	-	18,631,953	263,908	22,830,544	3,310,424	4,318,304	933,693	-	50,504,950
Depreciation charge for the financial year	9	22,142	-	5,686,853	65,986	1,972,157	424,191	622,726	19,387	-	8,813,442
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(166,467)	(2,986)	-	-	(169,453)
Impairment loss (Note e)	8	-	-	65,293	3,508	271,448	331,145	-	4,025	-	675,419
Disposals		-	-	-	-	(22,982)	(3,798)	-	-	-	(26,780)
At 31 March 2014		238,266	-	24,384,099	333,402	25,051,167	3,895,495	4,938,044	957,105	-	59,797,578
Analysed as:											
Accumulated depreciation		198,779	-	24,318,806	329,894	24,779,719	3,455,291	4,938,044	953,080	-	58,973,613
Accumulated impairment losses		39,487	-	65,293	3,508	271,448	440,204	-	4,025	-	823,965
		238,266	-	24,384,099	333,402	25,051,167	3,895,495	4,938,044	957,105	-	59,797,578
Net carrying amount											
At cost		-	-	9,929,124	326,457	6,234,691	2,265,278	1,131,022	1,427	976,675	20,864,674
At valuation		952,154	32,500,000	15,504,765	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,956,919
At 31 March 2014		952,154	32,500,000	25,433,889	326,457	6,234,691	2,265,278	1,131,022	1,427	976,675	69,821,593

14. 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 2013											
Cost or valuation											
At 1 April 2012											
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
		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
Additions		-	-	-	-	116,479	55,238	303,982	-	3,771,575	4,247,274
Reclassifications		-	-	408,544	-	333,956	-	-	-	(742,500)	-
Transfer to investment properties	(Note f)	-	(9,622,496)	(9,315,991)	-	-	(2,669,138)	-	-	-	(21,607,625)
Revaluation	(Note a)	-	3,596,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,596,000
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(20,631)	-	-	-	(20,631)
Disposals		-	-	(110,000)	-	-	(11,895)	(240,288)	-	-	(362,183)
At 31 March 2013		1,190,420	30,486,000	45,459,138	659,859	30,792,296	6,297,084	5,916,538	958,532	3,790,081	125,549,948
Representing:											
At cost		-	-	8,241,579	659,859	30,792,296	6,297,084	5,916,538	958,532	3,790,081	56,655,969
At valuation		1,190,420	30,486,000	37,217,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,893,979
At 31 March 2013		1,190,420	30,486,000	45,459,138	659,859	30,792,296	6,297,084	5,916,538	958,532	3,790,081	125,549,948

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	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 (cont'd)											
At 31 March 2013 (cont'd)											
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses:											
At 1 April 2012		193,980	-	13,415,057	197,922	20,836,990	3,079,806	3,821,101	908,962	-	42,453,818
Depreciation charge for the financial year	9	22,144	-	5,547,484	65,986	1,993,554	430,160	681,673	24,731	-	8,765,732
Transfer to investment properties (Note f)		-	-	(320,055)	-	-	(299,075)	-	-	-	(619,130)
Write off		-	-	-	-	-	(7,872)	-	-	-	(7,872)
Impairment loss (Note e)	11	-	-	-	-	-	109,059	-	-	-	109,059
Disposals		-	-	(10,533)	-	-	(1,654)	(184,470)	-	-	(196,657)
At 31 March 2013		216,124	-	18,631,953	263,908	22,830,544	3,310,424	4,318,304	933,693	-	50,504,950
Analysed as:											
Accumulated depreciation		176,637	-	18,631,953	263,908	22,830,544	3,201,365	4,318,304	933,693	-	50,356,404
Accumulated impairment losses		39,487	-	-	-	-	109,059	-	-	-	148,546
		216,124	-	18,631,953	263,908	22,830,544	3,310,424	4,318,304	933,693	-	50,504,950
Net carrying amount											
At cost		-	-	1,481,787	395,951	7,961,752	2,986,660	1,598,234	24,839	3,790,081	18,239,304
At valuation		974,296	30,486,000	25,345,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	56,805,694
At 31 March 2013		974,296	30,486,000	26,827,185	395,951	7,961,752	2,986,660	1,598,234	24,839	3,790,081	75,044,998

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTD)

	Building RM	Renovation RM	Furniture, fittings and equipment RM	Total RM
Company				
At 31 March 2014				
Cost				
At 1 April 2013	746,088	659,859	1,386,508	2,792,455
Additions	-	-	5,079	5,079
Write off	-	-	(6,607)	(6,607)
At 31 March 2014	746,088	659,859	1,384,980	2,790,927
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
At 1 April 2013	89,541	263,908	609,243	962,692
Impairment loss (Note 8)	-	3,508	289,989	293,497
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	14,922	65,986	131,956	212,864
Write off	-	-	(6,607)	(6,607)
At 31 March 2014	104,463	333,402	1,024,581	1,462,446
Analysed as:				
Accumulated depreciation	104,463	329,894	734,592	1,168,949
Accumulated impairment losses	-	3,508	289,989	293,497
	104,463	333,402	1,024,581	1,462,446
Net carrying amount	641,625	326,457	360,399	1,328,481
At 31 March 2013				
Cost				
At 1 April 2012	746,088	659,859	1,364,568	2,770,515
Additions	-	-	21,940	21,940
At 31 March 2013	746,088	659,859	1,386,508	2,792,455
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses				
At 1 April 2012	74,619	197,922	468,518	741,059
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	14,922	65,986	140,725	221,633
At 31 March 2013	89,541	263,908	609,243	962,692
Analysed as:				
Accumulated depreciation	89,541	263,908	609,243	962,692
Accumulated impairment losses	-	-	-	-
	89,541	263,908	609,243	962,692
Net carrying amount	656,547	395,951	777,265	1,829,763

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTD)

(a) Revaluation of six parcels of freehold land involved in sand mining in the subsidiary company, LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd. was performed on 17 March 2014, while other parcels of 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 was determined by reference to open market values on existing use basis.

Due to the nature of the sand mining operations which may impair the fair value of these freehold land, a valuation of these freehold land was carried out annually to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from the fair value at the reporting date. The current year's revaluation of these freehold land involved in sand mining has resulted in the recognition of other comprehensive income amounting to RM1,733,500 (2013: RM3,596,000) as disclosed in the statements of comprehensive income.

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 2014 would be as follows:

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Leasehold land	928,841	950,442
Freehold land	15,312,990	15,312,990
Buildings	9,595,790	12,216,597
	25,837,621	28,480,029

(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 Comparison Method of valuation.

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

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Plant and machinery	1,667,856	2,000,952

(d) The net book values of property, plant and equipment pledged for borrowings (Note 24(c)(i) and (ii)) are as follows:

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Freehold land	32,000,000	29,986,000
Buildings	1,596,117	2,194,441
	33,596,117	32,180,441

14. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTD)

(e) The impairment losses recognised of RM675,419 (2013: RM109,059) relates to property, plant and equipment of the Group. Management was of the opinion that the impairment losses were reasonable to write down the net carrying amount to reflect the recoverable amount.

In the prior financial year, Lumi Jaya Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd.), a wholly owned subdiary which had ceased operations 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 has an exercise 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 option has expired.

(f) On 1 April 2012, a parcel of freehold land, a building and its fixtures ("the Transferred Property") with total net carrying amount of RM20,988,495 were transferred to investment properties (Note 15) following a change of use of the Transferred Property.

15. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
At 1 April	36,127,950	12,317,950
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 14(f))	-	20,988,495
Net gains from fair value adjustment recognised in profit or loss (Note 6)	4,372,050	2,821,505
At 31 March	40,500,000	36,127,950

Investment properties consist of the following:

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Freehold land	30,030,000	25,657,950
Buildings	10,470,000	10,470,000
	40,500,000	36,127,950

The carrying values of the properties as at 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013 are based on valuation carried out by Jordan Lee & Jaafar (S) Sdn. Bhd.. Fair value is determined primarily based on comparison/cost method as disclosed in Note 36.

16. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COSTS

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Cumulative property development costs		
At 1 April		
Freehold land	990,479	990,479
Development costs	5,563,869	2,486,087
	6,554,348	3,476,566
Costs incurred during the financial year		
Development costs	15,183	3,077,782
At 31 March	6,569,531	6,554,348

16. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT COSTS (CONT'D)

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Cumulative costs recognised in profit or loss		
At 1 April	(3,109,881)	(712,419)
Recognised during the financial year (Note 5(b)):		
Freehold land	(542,188)	(343,912)
Development costs	(2,917,462)	(2,053,550)
	(3,459,650)	(2,397,462)
At 31 March	(6,569,531)	(3,109,881)
Property development costs at 31 March	-	3,444,467

17. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	36,547,200	36,547,200
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
	66,727,442	66,727,442
Less: Impairment losses	(19,000,000)	(19,000,000)
	47,727,442	47,727,442

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

	Equity interest held		
Name of subsidiary	2014 %	2013 %	**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
Lumi Jaya Sdn. Bhd. ("LJSB") [(1)] (formerly known as Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd.)	100	100	Manufacturing and sale of processed glass (discontinued)
LTK Properties Sdn. Bhd.	100	100	Investment property holding

[(1)] In the financial year 2012, the Company announced the decision of its Board of Directors to cease the operations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, LJSB. Accordingly, the Company recognised a total of RM19,000,000 impairment losses on its investment in LJSB, representing total cost of investments less projected future cash flow of LJSB. The Company is currently involved in investment property holding.

In the previous financial year, the Company had submitted its 60% owned subsidiary, Lumiglass Marketing Sdn. Bhd. to the Registrar of Companies for striking-off.

18. INVESTMENT SECURITIES

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Non-current equity instruments				
Available-for-sale				
Quoted shares:				
In Malaysia	22,551,341	-	-	-
Outside of Malaysia	177,654	-	-	-
	22,728,995	-	-	-
Fair value through profit and loss				
Quoted shares:				
In Malaysia	5,555,676	5,115,979	-	-
Outside of Malaysia	1,014,570	1,051,623	-	-
	6,570,246	6,167,602	-	-
Total investment securities	29,299,241	6,167,602	-	-

The fair value of the above investment securities were determined using Level 1 fair value hierarchy, which is based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets, and are measured at Level 1 fair value hierarchy as at the reporting date.

No transfers between any levels of fair value hierarchy took place during the current financial year. There were also no changes in the purpose of any financial asset that subsequently resulted in a different classification of that asset.

19. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current		
Livestock, at cost	13,180,079	12,118,441
Non-current		
Pre-cropping expenditure - oil palm:		
Cost		
At 1 April	307,974	286,951
Addition during the financial year	73,231	21,023
At 31 March	381,205	307,974
Accumulated amortisation		
At 1 April	31,778	23,877
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	13,536	7,901
At 31 March	45,314	31,778
Net carrying amount	335,891	276,196

20. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Cost		
Consumable goods	15,938,135	11,246,232
Produce inventories	1,562,182	1,506,840
	17,500,317	12,753,072

During the financial year, the amount of consumable goods and produce inventories recognised as an expense in cost of sales of the Group was RM99,093,153 (2013: RM100,925,252).

21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current				
Trade receivables				
Third parties	12,574,518	12,362,009	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,637,434)	(1,563,252)	-	-
	10,937,084	10,798,757	-	-
Accrued billing	-	838,523	-	-
Trade receivables, net	10,937,084	11,637,280	-	-
Other receivables				
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	514,590	562,676
Deposits	360,168	310,249	8,200	8,200
Sundry receivables	303,001	55,116	-	-
Other receivables, net	663,169	365,365	522,790	570,876
	11,600,253	12,002,645	522,790	570,876
Non-current				
Other receivables				
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	23,950,174	26,242,613
Deposit for plant and equipment	1,323,840	-	-	-
	1,323,840	-	23,950,174	26,242,613
Total trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	12,924,093	12,002,645	24,472,964	26,813,489
Add: Cash and bank balances (Note 22)	21,335,185	18,383,964	9,911,413	4,597,067
Less: Accrued billing	-	(838,523)	-	-
Less: Deposit for plant and equipment	(1,323,840)	-	-	-
Total loans and receivables	32,935,438	29,548,086	34,384,377	31,410,556

21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 day (2013: 30 to 90 day) terms. They are recognised at their original invoiced 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	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Neither past due nor impaired	9,818,053	9,216,854
1 to 30 days past due	576,758	1,504,438
31 to 60 days past due	310,072	76,992
61 to 90 days past due	95,173	473
91 to 120 days past due	124,688	-
More than 120 days past due	12,340	-
	1,119,031	1,581,903
Impaired	1,637,434	1,563,252
	12,574,518	12,362,009

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% (2013: 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 RM1,119,031 (2013: RM1,581,903) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired.

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	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Nominal amounts	1,637,434	1,563,252
Less: Allowance for impairment	(1,637,434)	(1,563,252)
	-	-

21. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(a) Trade receivables (cont'd)

Movement in allowance account:

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
At 1 April	1,563,252	1,570,952
Charge for the financial year (Note 9)	1,176,566	475,583
Written off against trade receivable balances	-	(73,462)
Reversal for impairment loss (Note 9 and 11)	(1,102,384)	(409,821)
At 31 March	1,637,434	1,563,252

(b) Other receivables

Amount due from subsidiaries

The amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured, repayable upon demand and bears interest rate ranging between 5.03% and 6.60% (2013: 5.10% to 6.60%) per annum.

All inter-company loans granted during the current and prior years were made at prevailing market rates.

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Cash on hand and at bank	5,026,028	7,263,478	303,176	119,090
Deposits with licensed banks:				
Long-term fixed deposits	106,247	1,018,436	-	914,338
Short-term fixed deposits	16,202,910	10,102,050	9,608,237	3,563,639
Cash and bank balances	21,335,185	18,383,964	9,911,413	4,597,067

Long-term fixed deposits represent deposits with licensed banks with a maturity of more than 90 days.

The deposits with a licensed bank of a subsidiary amounting to RM106,247 (2013: RM104,098) are pledged as security for bank facilities granted to the subsidiary.

Included in cash at bank of the Group is an amount of RM114,188 (2013: RM592,477) held pursuant to Section 7A of the Housing Development (Housing Development Account) Regulations,1991 and therefore are restricted from use in other operations.

The weighted average effective interest rates of deposits with licensed banks as at the reporting date were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014 %	2013 %	2014 %	2013 %
Licensed banks	3.20	3.13	3.20	3.10

22. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (CONT'D)

The average maturities of deposits with licensed banks at the reporting date were as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014 Days	2013 Days	2014 Days	2013 Days
Licensed banks	3-338	15-338	6-26	15-61

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Cash and bank balances	21,335,185	18,383,964	9,911,413	4,597,067
Less:				
Bank overdraft (Note 24)	(295,976)	-	-	-
Long-term fixed deposits	(106,247)	(1,018,436)	-	(914,338)
	20,932,962	17,365,528	9,911,413	3,682,729

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current				
Trade payables				
Third parties	3,761,193	6,912,366	-	-
Other payables				
Amount due to a subsidiary	-	-	-	959,730
Accruals	2,497,122	1,921,380	211,894	204,064
Other payables	2,123,773	2,699,681	4,500	4,500
	4,620,895	4,621,061	216,394	1,168,294
Total trade and other payables	8,382,088	11,533,427	216,394	1,168,294
Add: Loans and borrowings (Note 24)	27,907,833	22,302,236	-	-
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	36,289,921	33,835,663	216,394	1,168,294

(a) Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and the normal trade credit terms granted to theGroup range from 30 to 60 (2013: 30 to 60) days.

(b) Other payables

These amounts are non-interest bearing. Other payables are normally settled on an average term of 60 (2013: 60) days.

23. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (CONT'D)

(c) Amount due to a subsidiary

The amount was unsecured and was repayable upon demand. The entire amount was short term in nature and did not attract interest.

24. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current		
Secured:		
Bank overdraft	295,976	-
Revolving credit	3,500,000	1,500,000
Bankers' acceptances	11,931,438	1,870,000
Bank term loans	6,070,168	6,206,813
Obligation under finance leases (Note 25)	340,280	652,904
	22,137,862	10,229,717
Non-current		
Secured:		
Bank term loans	5,769,971	11,732,239
Obligation under finance leases (Note 25)	-	340,280
	5,769,971	12,072,519

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Total borrowings		
Bank overdraft	295,976	-
Revolving credit	3,500,000	1,500,000
Bank term loans	11,840,139	17,939,052
Bankers' acceptances	11,931,438	1,870,000
Obligation under finance leases (Note 25)	340,280	993,184
Loans and borrowings	27,907,833	22,302,236

The remaining maturities of the loans and borrowings as at 31 March 2014 are as follows:

(a) Maturity periods (excluding hire purchase)

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Within 1 year	21,797,582	9,576,813
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	2,232,699	6,070,862
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	3,537,272	5,523,596
More than 5 years	-	137,781
	27,567,553	21,309,052

24. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

(b) The range of interest rates per annum at the reporting date for the loans and borrowings were as follows:

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Bank overdraft	7.60	7.60
Revolving credit	4.38	4.34
Bankers' acceptances	4.27 - 4.53	4.24 - 4.27
Bank term loans	5.00 - 6.60	5.00 - 6.60
Obligation under finance leases	3.15	3.15

(c) The secured bank overdrafts, revolving credits, term loans, banker acceptances 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 14(d);

(ii) charges over buildings and plant and machinery of a subsidiary company as disclosed in Note 14(d); and

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

25. OBLIGATION UNDER FINANCE LEASES

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Minimum lease payments		
Not later than 1 year	345,678	691,464
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	-	345,678
	345,678	1,037,142
Less: Future finance charges	(5,398)	(43,958)
Present value of hire purchase payables (Note 24)	340,280	993,184
Present value of payments:		
Not later than 1 year	340,280	652,904
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	-	340,280
	340,280	993,184
Less: Amount due within 12 months (Note 24)	(340,280)	(652,904)
Amount due after 12 months (Note 24)	-	340,280

26. DEFERRED TAXATION

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
At 1 April	6,668,904	7,226,016
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 10)	(986,040)	(557,112)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	280,500	-
At 31 March	5,963,364	6,668,904

26. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D)

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	(627,080)	(1,534,664)
Deferred tax liabilities	6,590,444	8,203,568
	5,963,364	6,668,904

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	Others RM	Total RM
At 1 April 2013	2,439,371	5,764,197	-	8,203,568
Recognised in profit or loss	(659,597)	(1,744,887)	510,860	(1,893,624)
Recognised in other comprehensive income	280,500	-	-	280,500
At 31 March 2014	2,060,274	4,019,310	510,860	6,590,444
At 1 April 2012	2,439,371	6,313,212	-	8,752,583
Recognised in profit or loss	-	(549,015)	-	(549,015)
At 31 March 2013	2,439,371	5,764,197	-	8,203,568

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

	Provision for unutilised annual leave RM	Provision for doubtful debts RM	Others RM	Total RM
At 1 April 2013	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,231,913)	(1,534,664)
Recognised in profit or loss	(15,690)	(164,237)	1,087,511	907,584
At 31 March 2014	(73,321)	(409,357)	(144,402)	(627,080)
At 1 April 2012	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,223,816)	(1,526,567)
Recognised in profit or loss	-	-	(8,097)	(8,097)
At 31 March 2013	(57,631)	(245,120)	(1,231,913)	(1,534,664)

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

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Unabsorbed capital allowances	1,920,632	2,060,952
Unutilised business losses	3,333,129	1,227,526
Others	-	204,376

26. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D)

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.

27. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each		Amount	
	2014	2013	2014 RM	2013 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/31 March	43,368,002	43,368,002	43,368,002	43,368,002

28. 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) Available-for-sale reserve

Available-for-sale reserve includes the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-forsale investment held until the investment is derecognised.

29. RETAINED PROFITS

The Company may distribute dividends out of its entire retained earnings as at 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013 under the single-tier system.

30. 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	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Rental of farm paid to a related company [1]	600,000	600,000	-	-
Rental of office paid to a director, Datin Lim Hooi Tin [2]	43,200	43,200	43,200	43,200
Gross dividend income received from a subsidiary company, LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(9,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Management fee received from subsidiary companies:				
LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(360,000)	(360,000)
LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd.	-	-	(24,000)	(24,000)
Office rental income received from a firm connected to director [3]	-	(3,000)	-	(3,000)

30. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Office rental income received from holding company [3]	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)	(8,400)
Fees payable to director and/or firm connected to director [4]	50,610	34,049	39,480	34,049
Interest income receivable from related companies	-	-	(660,301)	(632,203)

[1] The rental of farm paid to LTK Capital Sdn. Bhd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Bhd. is made according to the market price and conditions offered to an unrelated party.

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

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

[4] This was in respect of fees for professional services payable to director and/or firm connected to director and were made according to the market price and conditions offerred to an unrelated party.

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

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

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Short-term employee benefits	1,890,826	1,655,537	110,000	87,000
Included in the total key management personnel:				
Directors' remuneration (Note 9(b))	1,890,826	1,655,537	110,000	87,000

31. OPERATING LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

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

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Future minimum rental payments:		
Not later than 1 year	600,000	600,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	-	600,000
	600,000	1,200,000
Future minimum rental receivable:		
Not later than 1 year	-	900,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 3 years	-	750,000
	-	1,650,000

32. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

	Group	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Property, plant and equipment:		
Approved and contracted for	5,645,000	300,145
Approved but not contracted for	403,000	-
	6,048,000	300,145

33. FINANCIAL GUARANTEES

	Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Guarantees to licensed financial institutions in respect of credit facilities granted to subsidiaries:		
LTK (Melaka) Sdn. Bhd.	22,301,584	12,776,819
LTK Omega Plus Sdn. Bhd.	2,550,650	3,136,505
Lumi Jaya Sdn. Bhd. (formerly known as Lumiglass Sdn. Bhd.)	3,055,600	6,388,912
	27,907,834	22,302,236

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.

34. 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, market price risk and commodity 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 executive directors.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

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.

- A nominal amount of RM27,907,834 (2013: RM22,302,236) relating to corporate guarantees provided by the Company to licensed financial institutions on certain subsidiaries' bank loans and credit facilities (Note 33).

Information regarding credit enhancements for trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 21(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			
	2014		2013	
	RM	% of total	RM	% of total
By industry sectors:				
Poultry and related products	11,273,891	90%	11,329,861	92%
Sand extraction and sale	1,069,927	8%	995,799	8%
Others	230,700	2%	36,349	0%
	12,574,518	100%	12,362,009	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 (2013: 6) customers representing approximately 47% (2013: 46%) of the subsidiaries' trade receivables.

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 21. 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 21.

(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 79% (2013: 46%) of the Group's loans and borrowings (Note 24) will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

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.

	2014			
	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	8,382,088	-	-	8,382,088
Loans and borrowings	22,544,895	6,268,667	-	28,813,562
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	30,926,983	6,268,667	-	37,195,650

	2013			
	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	11,533,427	-	-	11,533,427
Loans and borrowings	10,754,620	12,814,549	271,599	23,840,768
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	22,288,047	12,814,549	271,599	35,374,195

	On demand or within one year	
	2014 RM	2013 RM
Company		
Financial liabilities:		
Trade and other payables, representing total undiscounted financial liabilities	216,394	1,168,294

(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.

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(c) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

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.

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 RM36,897 (2013: RM40,482) 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 currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly Singapore Dollar ("SGD") and US Dollar ("USD"). 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:

	SGD RM	USD RM	HKD RM	Total RM
Functional currency in Ringgit Malaysia				
At 31 March 2014				
Trade and other receivables	2,853,897	-	34,548	2,888,445
Trade and other payables	-	(259,830)	-	(259,830)
Investment securities	-	-	1,192,224	1,192,224
At 31 March 2013				
Trade and other receivables	2,600,948	-	21,198	2,622,146
Investment securities	-	-	1,051,623	1,051,623

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 SGD, USD and HKD exchange rates against the Group's functional currency, with all other variables held constant.

			Group Increase/(Decrease) in profit, net of tax	
			2014 RM	2013 RM
SGD/RM	-	strengthened 3%	1,282,616	1,087,748
	-	weakened 3%	(1,282,616)	(1,087,748)
USD/RM	-	strengthened 3%	(285,388)	-
	-	weakened 3%	285,388	-
HKD/RM	-	strengthened 3%	51,671	32,185
	-	weakened 3%	(51,671)	(32,185)

34. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)

(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. The quoted investment securities in Malaysia are listed on the Bursa Malaysia, whereas the quoted equity instruments outside Malaysia are substantially listed on HSI in Hong Kong. These instruments are classified as held for trading or available-for-sale financial assets. 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 profit net of tax would have been RM227,784 (2013: RM255,799) higher/lower, arising as a result of higher/lower fair value gains on held for trading investments in equity instruments, and the Group's other reserve in equity would have been RM1,127,567 higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale.

At the reporting date, if the HSI had been 5% higher/lower, with all other variables held constant, the Group's profit net of tax would have been RM50,729 (2013: RM52,581) higher/lower, arising as a result of higher/lower fair value gains on held for trading investments in equity instruments, and the Group's other reserve in equity would have been RM8,883 higher/lower, arising as a result of an increase/decrease in the fair value of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale.

(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 RM2,504,657 (2013: RM2,335,497) lower/higher.

35. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Fair value of financial instruments by classes that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are not reasonable approximation of fair value.

	Group	
	Carrying Amount RM	Fair Value RM
2014		
Financial liabilities		
Loan and borrowings (non-current)		
- Fixed rate term loans	3,224,145	2,813,535
2013		
Financial liabilities		
Loan and borrowings (non-current)		
- Fixed rate term loans	4,013,908	3,641,864
- Obligation under finance leases (Note 24)	340,280	324,889

(b) Determination of fair value

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximate of 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:

	Note
Trade and other receivables (current)	21
Amount due from subsidiaries (non-current)	
- with floating rate	21
Loans and borrowings (current)	24
Obligation under finance leases (current)	25
Loans and borrowings (non-current)	
- with floating rate	24
Trade and other payables (current)	23

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.

36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Group's assets and liabilities.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/(liabilities) as at 31 March 2014:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Total RM	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RM	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RM	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RM
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment properties (Note 15)	40,500,000	-	30,030,000	10,470,000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 14)				
- Production and sale of poultry and related products	55,217,559	-	55,217,559	-
- Extraction and sale of sand	15,690,420	-	15,690,420	-
Investment securities classified as available-for-sale (Note 18)				
- Quoted shares in Malaysia	22,551,341	22,551,341	-	-
- Quoted shares outside of Malaysia	177,654	177,654	-	-
Investment securities classified as fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- Quoted shares in Malaysia	5,555,676	5,555,676	-	-
- Quoted shares outside of Malaysia	1,014,570	1,014,570	-	-
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Loans and borrowings (non-current)				
- Fixed rate term loans (Note 35 (a))	2,813,535	-	2,813,535	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the financial year.

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/(liabilities) as at 31 March 2013:

		Fair value measurement using		
	Total RM	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RM	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RM	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RM
Assets measured at fair value:				
Investment properties (Note 15)	36,127,950	-	25,657,950	10,470,000
Property, plant and equipment (Note 14)				
- Production and sale of poultry and related products	55,217,559	-	55,217,559	-
- Extraction and sale of sand	13,676,420	-	13,676,420	-
Investment securities classified as fair value through profit or loss (Note 18)				
- Quoted shares in Malaysia	5,115,979	5,115,979	-	-
- Quoted shares outside of Malaysia	1,051,623	1,051,623	-	-

36. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT (CONT'D)

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets/(liabilities) as at 31 March 2013 (cont'd):

		Fair value measurement using		
	Total RM	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1) RM	Significant observable inputs (Level 2) RM	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) RM
Liabilities for which fair values are disclosed:				
Loans and borrowings (non-current)				
- Fixed rate term loans (Note 35 (a))	3,641,864	-	3,641,864	-
- Obligation under finance leases (Note 35(a))	324,889	-	324,889	-

Fair value reconciliation of investment property measured at Level 3.

	RM
1 April 2013/31 March 2014	10,470,000

The fair value of investment property measured at Level 3 was same as previous financial year end and no related unrealised gain included in profit or loss for the financial year.

Description of valuation techniques used and key inputs to valuation on investment properties measured at Level 3:

Valuation technique	Significant unobservable inputs	Range (weighted average)
Cost method (refer below)	Estimated construction costs to erect equivalent building	RM10,700,000
	Depreciation	2%

Comparison method

Under the comparison method, a property's fair value is estimated based on comparable transactions. This approach is based upon the principle of substitution under which a potential buyer will not pay more for the property than it will cost to buy a comparable substitute property. In theory, the best comparable sale would be an exact duplicate of the subject property and would indicates, by the known selling price of the duplicate, the price for which the subject property could be sold. All investment properties valued using the comparison method are categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Comparison/cost method

The comparison/cost method of valuation entails separate valuations of the lands and buildings to arrive at the market value of the subject property.

The land is valued by reference to transactions of similar lands in surrounding with adjustments made for differences in location, terrain, size and shape of the land, tenure, title restrictions, if any and other relevant characteristics.

Completed buildings are valued by reference to the current estimates on construction costs to erect equivalent buildings, taking into consideration of similar accommodation in terms of size, construction, finishes contractors' overheads, fees and profits. Appropriate adjustments are then made for the factors of obsolescence and existing physical condition of the building.

37. 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.

37. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

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 financial years ended 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2013.

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 reserve.

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Loans and borrowings	27,907,833	22,302,236	-	-
Trade and other payables	8,382,088	11,533,427	216,394	1,168,294
Less: Cash and bank balances	(21,335,185)	(18,383,964)	(9,911,413)	(4,597,067)
Net debt/(cash)	14,954,736	15,451,699	(9,695,019)	(3,428,773)
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent	158,134,503	133,326,264	79,711,089	78,095,361
Less:				
Asset revaluation reserve	(14,430,069)	(12,696,569)	-	-
Total capital	143,704,434	120,629,695	79,711,089	78,095,361
Capital and net debt	158,659,170	136,081,394	70,016,070	74,666,588
Gearing ratio	9%	11%	-14%	-5%

38. 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 in financial year 2012).

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.

38. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

	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	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Revenue																
External sales	169,569,387	147,712,100	3,774,707	3,884,713	-	-	4,719,678	3,233,750	-	-	178,063,772	154,830,563	-	-	178,063,772	154,830,563
Inter-segment sales	391,760	371,810	18,325	25,318	9,384,000	2,384,000	-	-	(9,794,085)	(2,781,128)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total revenue	169,961,147	148,083,910	3,793,032	3,910,031	9,384,000	2,384,000	4,719,678	3,233,750	(9,794,085)	(2,781,128)	178,063,772	154,830,563	-	-	178,063,772	154,830,563
Result																
Dividend from subsidiary	-	-	-	-	9,000,000	2,000,000	-	-	(9,000,000)	(2,000,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segment results	30,000,122	7,773,533	899,497	719,162	6,118,964	3,713,185	1,001,529	561,973	(655,750)	714,066	37,364,362	13,481,919		13,632	37,364,362	13,495,551
Total segment results	30,000,122	7,773,533	899,497	719,162	15,118,964	5,713,185	1,001,529	561,973	(9,655,750)	(1,285,934)	37,364,362	13,481,919	-	13,632	37,364,362	13,495,551
Finance costs											(1,194,060)	(1,241,970)	-	-	(1,194,060)	(1,241,970)
Profit before tax											36,170,302	12,239,949	-	13,632	36,170,302	12,253,581
Income tax expense											(7,907,768)	(2,678,284)	-	-	(7,907,768)	(2,678,284)
Profit for the year											28,262,534	9,561,665	-	13,632	28,262,534	9,575,297
Assets																
Segment assets	106,228,316	107,070,292	6,225,841	6,541,486	125,349,194	117,316,886	11,588,905	15,861,069	(44,042,319)	(70,083,935)	205,349,937	176,705,798	-	-	205,349,937	176,705,798
Liabilities																
Segment liabilities	7,527,184	10,294,342	1,989,718	2,349,580	4,006,514	2,909,753	131,541	5,654,956	(1,803,429)	(7,940,484)	11,851,528	13,268,147	-	-	11,851,528	13,268,147
Unallocated corporate liabilities															35,363,906	30,111,387
Consolidated total liabilities															47,215,434	43,379,534
Other Information																
Capital expenditure	2,204,998	4,222,914	46,500	2,420	5,078	21,940	-	-	-	-	2,256,576	4,247,274	-	-	2,256,576	4,247,274
Depreciation and amortisation	7,962,838	7,920,807	512,609	470,597	729,323	760,021	1,075	1,075	(378,867)	(378,867)	8,826,978	8,773,633	-	-	8,826,978	8,773,633
Impairment losses	822,830	170,887	735,659	304,696	293,496	1,600	-	-	-	(1,600)	1,851,985	475,583	-	109,059	1,851,985	584,642
Non-cash expenses other than depreciation, amortisation and impairment loss	23,674	48,817	288	-	(2,371)	44,884	-	-	-	-	21,591	93,701	-	-	21,591	93,701

The above eliminations were made for intercompany transactions.

39. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - BREAKDOWN OF RETAINED PROFITS INTO REALISED AND UNREALISED

The breakdown of the retained profits of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2014 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		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Total retained profits of the Group and the Company				
- Realised profits	85,734,212	72,562,173	33,875,773	32,260,045
- Unrealised gain/(losses)	3,616,724	(2,170,110)	211	211
	89,350,936	70,392,063	33,875,984	32,260,256
Less: Consolidation adjustments	6,767,308	4,402,527	-	-
Retained profits as per financial statements	96,118,244	74,794,590	33,875,984	32,260,256

List Of Properties
As At 31 March 2014

Location	Existing use & description	Approximate Area	Tenure	Remaining Lease Period (Expiry Date)	Age of buildings	Net Book Value As At 31.3.14 (RM'000)	Date of Revaluation / Acquisition
Lot Nos. 372, 1378 (new lot No. 3268) and 3266, Mukim of Durian Tunggal, District of Alor Gajah, Melaka	Poultry Farm	266.8 acres	Freehold	-	Approx 26 years	43,577*	January 2010 (Revaluation)
Lot Nos 105, 106, 233, 758, 150, 1333, Mukim of Bukit Senggeh, District of Jasin, Melaka	Sand mining & partially planted with oil palm	199.8 acres	Freehold	-	-	14,000	March 2014 (Revaluation)
Lot Nos. 270, 271 and 272, Mukim Jus, District of Jasin, Melaka	Planted with oil palm	32.3 acres	Leasehold	43 years (21.03.2057)	-	952	January 2010 (Revaluation)
Lot No. 165, Mukim Jus, District of Jasin, Melaka	Planted with oil palm	8.51 acres	Freehold	-	-	500	January 2010 (Revaluation)
Lot No. 1729, Mukim of Kapar, Klang, Selangor	Vacant land	1.76 acres	Freehold	-	-	3,880	February 2014 (Revaluation)
No. 100, Batu 1 ½, Jalan Meru 41050 Klang, Selangor	3 storey shop house for own use	1,430 sq. ft	Freehold	-	33 years	642	May 2007 (Acquisition)
PT 71510 (formerly under Geran Mukim 9486 Lot 5998), Mukim Kapar, Daerah Klang, Selangor	Land with factory building	2.128 hectare	Freehold	-	4 years	23,300*	February 2014 (Revaluation)
Lot 421,422,435,436; Mukim Tanjung Dua Belas, Daerah Kuala Langat	Vacant agricultural land	8.5237 hectare	Freehold	-	-	13,320	February 2014 (Revaluation)

* Net book value of both land and building

Analysis Of Shareholdings
As At 31 July 2014

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL	:	RM100,000,000.00
ISSUED AND PAID-UP SHARE CAPITAL	:	RM43,368,002.00 divided into 43,368,002 Ordinary Shares of RM1.00 each
CLASS OF SHARES	:	Ordinary Shares of RM1.00 Each
VOTING RIGHTS	:	One (1) Vote per Ordinary Share

ANALYSIS BY SIZE OF SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 31 JULY 2014

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	%	No. of Shares	%
Less than 100	45	3.08	1,050	0.00
100 to 1,000	610	41.78	570,050	1.31
1,001 to 10,000	628	43.01	2,758,600	6.36
10,001 to 100,000	146	10.00	4,391,300	10.13
100,001 to 2,168,399 *	30	2.06	9,802,002	22.60
2,168,400 and above **	1	0.07	25,845,000	59.59
Total	1,460	100.00	43,368,002	100.00

* Less than 5% of issued and paid-up share capital.

** 5% and above of issued and paid-up share capital.

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 31 JULY 2014

Name	Shareholdings			
	Direct	%	Indirect	%
Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad	26,595,002	61.32	-	-
Datuk Tan Kok	1,152,700	2.66	28,130,202[1]	64.86
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	200,000	0.46	28,130,202[2]	64.86

(1) Deemed interested by virtue of his substantial shareholdings in Ladang Ternakan 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 interested by virtue of being the spouse of Datuk Tan Kok, a substantial shareholder of Ladang Ternakan Sdn Berhad, which is a substantial shareholder of LTKM Berhad and pursuant to Section 134(12)(c) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2007.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 31 JULY 2014

Name	Shareholdings			
	Direct	%	Indirect	%
Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom	-	-	-	-
Datuk Tan Kok	1,152,700	2.66	* 28,130,202	64.86
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	200,000	0.46	** 28,130,202	64.86
Ooi Chee Seng	-	-	-	-
Tan Soh Yee	35,000	0.08	-	-

* 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.

** Deemed interest by virtue of being the spouse of Datuk 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.

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS IN RELATED CORPORATION AS AT 31 JULY 2014

Name	Shareholdings			
	Direct	%	Indirect	%
LADANG TERNAKAN KELANG SDN. BERHAD				
Datuk Tan Kok	14,773,440	91.44	-	-
Datin Lim Hooi Tin	1,383,360	8.56	-	-

Analysis Of Shareholdings
As At 31 July 2014 (cont'd)

THIRTY (30) LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS AS PER THE RECORD OF DEPOSITORS AS AT 31 JULY 2014

No.	Name	No. of Shares	%
1.	Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad	25,845,000	59.59
2.	Phuah Chai Tin	1,164,500	2.69
3.	Tan Kok	1,152,700	2.66
4.	YBJ Capital Sdn Bhd	881,000	2.03
5.	Ladang Ternakan Kelang Sdn. Berhad	750,002	1.73
6.	TA Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Chia Seong Pow	427,800	0.99
7.	Tiew Lee Lee	427,400	0.99
8.	Kok Chiew Heng	400,000	0.92
9.	Phuah Siew Wah	380,000	0.88
10.	Chia Song Swa	349,500	0.81
11.	Chia Song Kang	303,600	0.70
12.	Cimsec Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn. Bhd. - Pledged Securities Account for Lee Chee Gaip (T Mlkraya-CL)	270,000	0.62
13.	Yong Nget Min	261,800	0.60
14.	Lee Tong Choo	254,300	0.59
15.	Public Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Pledged Securities Account for Tan Soon Hui (E-SJA)	215,700	0.50
16.	Chia Seong Pow	213,500	0.49
17.	Hup Hong Lee Trading Sdn Bhd	204,300	0.47
18.	Maybank Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd Lim Hooi Tin	200,000	0.46
19.	Lim Keng Huat @ Lim Kian Hua	198,000	0.46
20.	Tan Yee Boon	181,900	0.42
21.	Wong Lok Jee @ Ong Lok Jee	176,000	0.41
22.	Tan Yee Boon	167,600	0.39
23.	Tan Soon Hui	161,300	0.37
24.	Hong Weng Hwa	156,500	0.36
25.	Farsathy Holdings Sdn Bhd	156,000	0.36
26.	Tan Chong @ Tan Chin Lok	153,000	0.35
27.	Tan Yee Boon	140,700	0.32
28.	Attractive Features Sdn Bhd	130,000	0.30
29.	Tan Yee Siong	113,900	0.26
30.	First Look Corporation Berhad	109,000	0.25
	Total	35,545,002	81.96

Notice Of Seventeenth Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at Premiere Hotel, Bandar Bukit Tinggi 1/KS6, Jalan Langat, 41200 Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan on Tuesday, 23 September 2014 at 10.00 a.m. for the purpose of transacting the following business:-

AGENDA

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To receive the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2014 together with the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.

2. To approve a single-tier Final Dividend of 10% for the financial year ended 31 March 2014. **Resolution 1**

3. To approve the increase of Directors' fees for the financial year ended 31 March 2014. **Resolution 2**

4. To re-elect the following Directors who are retiring in accordance with Article 83 of the Company's Articles of Association:

   a) Datin Lim Hooi Tin **Resolution 3**

   b) Mr. Ooi Chee Seng **Resolution 4**

5. To re-appoint Messrs. Ernst & Young as Auditors and to authorise the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration. **Resolution 5**

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following Resolutions:-

6. **Ordinary Resolution**
   - **Authority For Directors To Allot And Issue Shares**

   "THAT pursuant to Section 132D of the Companies Act, 1965, the Directors be and are hereby authorised to allot and issue shares in the Company at any time until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, deem fit provided that the aggregate number of shares to be issued does not exceed 10% of the issued and paid-up share capital of the Company for the time being, subject always to the approvals of the relevant regulatory authorities." **Resolution 6**

7. **Ordinary Resolution**
   - **Authority for Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom To Continue In Office as Independent Non-Executive Director**

   "THAT Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom who has served as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a cumulative term of more than nine (9) years, be and is hereby authorised to continue to act as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012." **Resolution 7**

8. **Ordinary Resolution**
   - **Authority for Mr. Ooi Chee Seng To Continue In Office as Independent Non-Executive Director**

   "THAT Mr. Ooi Chee Seng who has served as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company for a cumulative term of more than nine (9) years, be and is hereby authorised to continue to act as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting in accordance with the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012." **Resolution 8**

Notice Of Seventeenth Annual General Meeting (cont'd)

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

9. To transact any other business of the Company of which due notice shall have been given in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association and the Companies Act, 1965.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND ENTITLEMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a single-tier Final Dividend of 10% in respect of the financial year ended 31 March 2014, if approved by the members, will be payable on 3 October 2014 to Depositors registered in the Record of Depositors as at the close of business on 17 September 2014.

A Depositor shall qualify for entitlement only in respect of:-

a) Shares transferred to the Depositor's Securities Account before 4.00 p.m. on 17 September 2014 in respect of ordinary transfers; and

b) Shares bought on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on a cum entitlement basis according to the Rules of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

By Order Of The Board
LTKM BERHAD

.....
NG YIM KONG
OOI HOY BEE @ OOI HOOI BEE
Company Secretaries

Selangor Darul Ehsan
Dated: 29 August 2014

Notes:

a) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the meeting of the Company, or at a meeting of any class of members of the Company, shall be entitled to any person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of the member at the meeting. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.

b) A member holding one thousand (1,000) ordinary shares or less may appoint only one (1) proxy to attend and vote at a general meeting who shall represent all the shares held by such member. A member holding more than one (1,000) ordinary shares may appoint up to ten (10) proxies to vote at the same meeting and each proxy appointed shall represent a minimum of one thousand (1,000) shares.

c) A Proxy may but need not be a member of the Company and the provision of Section 149(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 1965 shall not apply.

d) A Form of Proxy shall be signed by the appointor or his(her) attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the member is a corporation, must be executed under its common seal or by its duly authorised attorney or officer.

e) Where a member of the Company is an exempt authorised nominee which holds ordinary shares in the Company for multiple beneficial owners in one securities account ("omnibus account"), there is no limit to the number of proxies which the exempt authorised nominee may appoint in respect of each omnibus account it holds.

f) The instrument appointing a Proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at Unit 07-02, Level 7, Persoft Tower, 6B Persiaran Tropicana, 47410 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan not less than forty-eight hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of Proxy shall not be treated as valid.

Notice Of Seventeenth Annual General Meeting (cont'd)

Explanatory Notes on Special Business

a) Resolution 6 - Authority for Directors to Allot and Issue Shares

The proposed Resolution 6 under item 6 of the Agenda, if passed, will empower the Directors of the Company, from the date of the above Annual General Meeting, with the authority to allot and issue shares in the Company up to an amount not exceeding in total 10% of the issued and paid-up capital of the Company for the time being for such purposes as the Directors consider would be in the best interest of the Company. This authority, unless revoked or varied at a general meeting, will expire at the next Annual General Meeting.

The general mandate sought to grant authority to Directors to allot and issue shares is a renewal of the mandate that was approved by the shareholders at the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting held on 29 August 2013. The renewal of the general mandate is to provide flexibility to the Company to issue new shares without the need to convene a separate general meeting to obtain shareholders' approval so as to avoid incurring additional cost and time. The purpose of this general mandate is for possible fund raising exercises including but not limited to further placement of shares for purpose of funding current and/or future investment projects, working capital and/or acquisitions.

Up to the date of this Notice, the Company did not issue any shares pursuant to the mandate granted to the Directors at the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting because there was no need for any fund raising activity for the purpose of investment, acquisition or working capital.

b) Resolution 7 - Authority for Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom to continue in office as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company pursuant to the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012

Ir. Kamarudin bin Md Derom was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 23 December 1999 and has therefore served for more than nine (9) years as at the forthcoming Seventeenth Annual General Meeting. However, he has met the independence criteria as set out in Chapter 1 of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("MMLR"). The Board based on the review and recommendation made by the Nomination Committee, therefore, considers him to be independent and recommends that he should continue to act as Independent Non-Executive Director. Further rationale for his retention as Independent Non-Executive Director can be found on Page 14 of this Annual Report.

c) Resolution 8 - Authority for Mr. Ooi Chee Seng to continue in office as Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company pursuant to the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012

Mr. Ooi Chee Seng was appointed as an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Company on 20 June 2001 and has therefore served for more than nine (9) years as at the forthcoming Seventeenth Annual General Meeting. However, he has met the independence criteria as set out in Chapter 1 of the MMLR. The Board based on the review and recommendation made by the Nomination Committee, therefore, considers him to be independent and recommends that he should continue to act as Independent Non-Executive Director. Further rationale for his retention as Independent Non-Executive Director can be found on Page 14 of this Annual Report.

GENERAL MEETING RECORD OF DEPOSITORS

For the purpose of determining a member who shall be entitled to attend this meeting, the Company will request Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd in accordance with Article 33 of the Company's Articles of Association and Section 34(1) of the Securities Industry (Central Depositories) Act 1991, to issue a General Meeting Record of Depositors as at 15 September 2014. Only a depositor whose name appears on the Record of Depositors as at 15 September 2014 shall be entitled to attend this meeting or appoint proxy/proxies to attend and/or vote in his stead.

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FORM OF PROXY

LTKM BERHAD
(Company No. 442942-H)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

I/We_____ (NRIC No./Passport No./Company No.) _____

(Full Name in Capital Letters)

of _____

(Full Address)

being a Member of LTKM BERHAD hereby appoint _____

_____ (NRIC No./Passport No.) _____

(Full Name in Capital Letters)

of _____

(Full Address)

or failing him/(her) _____ (NRIC No./Passport No.) _____

(Full Name in Capital Letters)

of _____

(Full Address)

or failing him/her, the CHAIRMAN OF MEETING, as *my / our proxy to attend and vote for *me / us and on *my / our behalf at the Seventeenth Annual General Meeting to be held at Premiere Hotel, Bandar Bukit Tinggi 1/KS6, Jalan Langat, 41200 Klang, Selangor Darul Ehsan on Thursday, 23 September 2014 at 10.00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Please indicate with an "x" in the space provided below how you wish your votes to be casted. If no specific direction as to voting is given, the Proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/(her) discretion.

No.	Resolutions	For	Against
1.	Resolution 1		
2.	Resolution 2		
3.	Resolution 3		
4.	Resolution 4		
5.	Resolution 5		
6.	Resolution 6		
7.	Resolution 7		
8.	Resolution 8		

*Strike out whichever is not applicable.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2014

_____
Signature of Member/Common Seal

Number of shares held

Notes:

a) *A member of a Company entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of a Company, or at a meeting of any class of members of the Company, shall be entitled to appoint any person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of the member at the meeting. The instrument appointing a proxy shall be deemed to confer authority to demand or join in demanding a poll.*

b) *A member holding one thousand (1,000) ordinary shares or less may appoint only one (1) proxy to attend and vote at a general meeting who shall represent all the shares held by such member. A member holding more than one thousand (1,000) ordinary shares may appoint up to ten (10) proxies to vote at the same meeting and each proxy appointed shall represent a minimum of one thousand (1,000) ordinary shares.*

c) *A Proxy may but need not be a member of the Company and the provision of Section 149(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 1965 shall not apply.*

d) *A Form of Proxy shall be signed by the appointor or his(her) attorney duly authorised in writing or, if the member is a corporation, must be executed under its common seal or by its duly authorised attorney or officer.*

e) *Where a member of the Company is an exempt authorised nominee which holds ordinary shares in the Company for multiple beneficial owners in one securities account ("omnibus account"), there is no limit to the number of proxies which the exempt authorised nominee may appoint in respect of each omnibus account it holds.*

f) *The instrument appointing a Proxy must be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at Unit 07-02, Level 7, Persoft Tower, 6B Persiaran Tropicana, 47410 Petaling Jaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time appointed for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof at which the person named in the instrument proposes to vote, and in default the instrument of Proxy shall not be treated as valid.*

Fold this flap for sealing

Then fold here

STAMP

The Company Secretary

LTKM BERHAD
(Company No. 442942-H)
Unit 07-02, Level 7, Persoft Tower
6B Persiaran Tropicana
47410 Petaling Jaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan

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LTKM BERHAD (442942-H)
102, Batu 1 1/2, Jalan Meru, 41050 Klang,
Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.
T: (603) 3342 2830
F: (603) 3341 1967
www.ltkm.com.my