KIA LIM BERHAD
(342868 P)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Directors' Report and Audited Financial Statements
31 December 2014

342868 P

Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Contents

Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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 December 2014.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associate are as disclosed in Notes 13 and 14 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	7,265,914	25,703,882
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of the Company	7,265,914	25,703,882

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

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.

Dividend

No dividend has been paid or declared by the Company since the end of the previous financial year. The directors do not recommend payment of any dividend for the current financial year.

Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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:

Loh Chee Kan
Datuk Ariss Bin Samsudin
Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat
Tan See Chip
Ng Yam Puan @ Ng Ah Bah
Chua Syer Cin
Ng Chin Kang
Mohd Salleh Bin Jantan (Appointed on 15 November 2014)

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 or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company as shown in Note 9 to the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with any director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest, except as disclosed in Note 26 to the financial statements.

Kia Lim Berhad
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Directors' interests

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

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
The Company	**1 January 2014**	**Acquired**	**Sold**	**31 December 2014**
Direct interest				
Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat	1,542,255	-	-	1,542,255
Tan See Chip	799,935	-	-	799,935
Ng Yam Puan @ Ng Ah Bah	320,499	-	-	320,499
Datuk Ariss Bin Samsudin	303,000	-	-	303,000
Mohd Salleh Bin Jantan	152,816	-	-	152,816
Indirect interest *				
Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat	170,998	-	-	170,998
Tan See Chip	41,100	-	-	41,100
Deemed interest				
Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat	27,259,800	562,200	-	27,822,000
Ng Chin Kang	12,369,934	-	-	12,369,934
Tan See Chip	17,000	-	-	17,000

	Number of warrants			
The Company	**1 January 2014**	**Acquired**	**Sold**	**31 December 2014**
Deemed interest				
Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat	3,996,427	-	-	3,996,427
Ng Chin Kang	782,534	-	-	782,534

* Indirect interest represents the interest of spouse and child of the director of the Company in the shares of the Company under Section 134(12)(c) of the Companies (Amendment) Act, 2007.

Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat and Ng Chin Kang by virtue of their interest in the Company, are deemed interested in the shares of the subsidiary companies to the extent that the Company has an interest.

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.

Warrants

The Warrants 2006/2016 were constituted by a Deed Poll dated 28 November 2005. The Warrants were listed on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 15 February 2006. The main features of the Warrants are as follows:

(a) Each Warrant will entitle its registered holder during the exercise period to subscribe for one new ordinary share at the exercise price, subject to adjustment in accordance with the provision of the Deed Poll.

(b) The exercise price of each Warrant has been fixed at RM1.00, subject to adjustments under certain circumstances in accordance with the provision of the Deed Poll.

(c) The expiry date of Warrants shall be the day falling on the tenth (10th) anniversary of the date of issue of the warrants, whereupon any Warrant which has not been exercised will lapse and cease thereafter to be valid for any purpose.

(d) The new ordinary shares of RM1.00 each to be issued pursuant to the exercise of the Warrants will rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued ordinary shares of the Company except that they shall not be entitled to any dividends, rights, allotments and/or other distributions, the record date of which is on or before the date of allotment and issue of the new ordinary shares of the Company pursuant to the exercise of the warrants.

For the purpose hereof, record date means the date as at the close of business on which the shareholders must be registered as members of the Company in order to participate in any dividends, rights, allotments or any other distributions.

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 book 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.

Other statutory information (cont'd)

(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 in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; and

 (ii) the values attributable to the 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 its 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.

Kia Lim Berhad
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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 9 April 2015

Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat　　　Tan See Chip

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

We, Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat and Tan See Chip, being two of the directors of Kia Lim Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 11 to 74 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements 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 December 2014 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

The information set out in Note 34 on page 75 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, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

Signed on behalf of the Board in accordance with a resolution of the directors dated 9 April 2015

Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat   Tan See Chip

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

I, Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of Kia Lim Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 11 to 75 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 Datuk Ng Yeng Keng	)	
@ Ng Ka Hiat at Batu Pahat in the State	)	
of Johor Darul Ta'zim on 9 April 2015	)	Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat

Before me,

342868 P

Independent auditors' report to the members of
Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the financial statements

We have audited the financial statements of Kia Lim Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 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 year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 11 to 74.

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 Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, 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 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

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 34 on page 75 is disclosed to meet the requirement of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and is not part of the financial statements. 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

Lee Ming Li
2983/03/16(J)
Chartered Accountant

Johor Bahru, Malaysia
Date : 9 April 2015

Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statements of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2014

		Group		Company	
	Note	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
		RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Revenue	4	65,685,439	66,105,742	-	-
Cost of sales		(49,468,211)	(47,926,029)	-	-
Gross profit		16,217,228	18,179,713	-	-
Other items of income					
Other income	6	749,487	434,299	27,183,223	658,580
Other items of expense					
Administrative expenses		(4,461,353)	(4,066,855)	(434,530)	(409,910)
Selling and distribution expenses		(6,771,994)	(7,336,543)	-	-
Finance costs	5	(1,723,565)	(2,176,028)	(1,044,811)	(1,492,719)
Share of profit/(loss) of associate	14	3,631	(2,730)	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax	7	4,013,434	5,031,856	25,703,882	(1,244,049)
Income tax	10	3,252,480	442,722	-	-
Profit/(Loss) net of tax, representing total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		7,265,914	5,474,578	25,703,882	(1,244,049)
Attributable to:					
Equity holders of the Company		7,265,914	5,474,578	25,703,882	(1,244,049)
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of the Company (sen):					
Basic and diluted	11	11.7	8.8		

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

Kia Lim Berhad
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Statements of financial position as at 31 December 2014

	Note	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Assets					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	12	76,488,927	78,237,567	556,366	584,092
Investment in subsidiaries	13	-	-	63,350,891	13,592,891
Investment in associate	14	85,679	82,048	-	-
Investment in securities	16	5,037	5,037	-	-
Trade and other receivables	17	-	-	7,000,000	34,975,924
Deferred tax assets	24	3,695,000	443,000	-	-
		80,274,643	78,767,652	70,907,257	49,152,907
Current assets					
Inventories	18	19,507,306	16,686,085	-	-
Trade and other receivables	17	13,024,747	13,672,309	5,949,072	6,337,483
Other current asset	19	191,392	164,441	-	-
Tax recoverable		68,570	68,570	-	-
Cash and bank balances	20	443,860	80,255	19,859	2,182
		33,235,875	30,671,660	5,968,931	6,339,665
Total assets		113,510,518	109,439,312	76,876,188	55,492,572
Equity and liabilities					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	23	15,136,781	14,222,539	394,797	361,786
Borrowings	21	10,147,027	9,991,520	-	-
		25,283,808	24,214,059	394,797	361,786
Net current assets		7,952,067	6,457,601	5,574,134	5,977,879
Non-current liability					
Borrowings	21	7,848,980	12,113,437	6,621,280	10,974,557
Total liabilities		33,132,788	36,327,496	7,016,077	11,336,343
Net assets		80,377,730	73,111,816	69,860,111	44,156,229

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Statements of financial position as at 31 December 2014 (cont'd)

		Group		Company	
	Note	**2014**	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
		RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Equity attributable to equity holders of the Company					
Share capital	25	61,937,451	61,937,451	61,937,451	61,937,451
Share premium		7,283,230	7,283,230	7,283,230	7,283,230
Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses)	32	11,157,049	3,891,135	639,430	(25,064,452)
Total equity		80,377,730	73,111,816	69,860,111	44,156,229
Total equity and liabilities		113,510,518	109,439,312	76,876,188	55,492,572

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

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2014

Group	Share capital RM (Note 25)	Non-distributable Share premium RM	Distributable Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses) RM	Total RM
At 1 January 2014	61,937,451	7,283,230	3,891,135	73,111,816
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	7,265,914	7,265,914
At 31 December 2014	61,937,451	7,283,230	11,157,049	80,377,730
At 1 January 2013	61,937,451	7,283,230	(1,583,443)	67,637,238
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	5,474,578	5,474,578
At 31 December 2013	61,937,451	7,283,230	3,891,135	73,111,816

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

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Company statement of changes in equity
For the year ended 31 December 2014

Company	**Share capital RM (Note 25)**	**Non-distributable Share premium RM**	**Retained earnings/ (Accumulated losses) RM**	**Total RM**
At 1 January 2014	61,937,451	7,283,230	(25,064,452)	44,156,229
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	25,703,882	25,703,882
At 31 December 2014	61,937,451	7,283,230	639,430	69,860,111
At 1 January 2013	61,937,451	7,283,230	(23,820,403)	45,400,278
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(1,244,049)	(1,244,049)
At 31 December 2013	61,937,451	7,283,230	(25,064,452)	44,156,229

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

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Statements of cash flows
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Group		Company	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Operating activities				
Profit/(Loss) before tax	4,013,434	5,031,856	25,703,882	(1,244,049)
Adjustments for:				
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6,770,312	6,545,917	27,726	27,771
Dividend income	-	(15)	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(127,511)	(107,427)	-	-
Impairment loss of trade receivables	48,908	-	-	-
Interest expenses	1,723,565	2,176,028	1,044,811	1,492,719
Interest income	-	-	(398,088)	(585,171)
Loss on disposal of investment property	-	30,865	-	-
Reversal of impairment loss of trade receivables	-	(32,196)	-	-
Reversal of provision for diminution in value	-	-	(784,000)	-
Share of (profit)/loss of associate	(3,631)	2,730	-	-
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(64,003)	(38,626)	-	-
Operating cash flows before changes in working capital	12,361,074	13,609,132	25,594,331	(308,730)
Inventories	(2,821,221)	(822,238)	-	-
Receivables	633,714	(815,060)	-	-
Other current asset	(26,951)	(23,708)	-	-
Payables	943,185	(1,678,224)	33,011	(16,617)
Cash flows generated from/(used in) operations	11,089,801	10,269,902	25,627,342	(325,347)
Interest received	-	-	398,088	585,171
Interest paid	(1,076,842)	(1,268,480)	(398,088)	(585,171)
Tax refund/(paid)	480	(70,060)	-	-
Net cash flows generated from/ (used in) operating activities	10,013,439	8,931,362	25,627,342	(325,347)

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Statements of cash flows (cont'd)
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	Group		Company	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,154,696)	(3,257,058)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of investment property	-	210,000	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	169,335	136,719	-	-
Repayment from subsidiary companies	-	-	28,364,335	4,034,065
Subscription of redeemable convertible preference shares issued by subsidiary companies	-	-	(48,974,000)	-
Net dividend received	-	15	-	-
Net cash flows (used in)/generated from investing activities	(3,985,361)	(2,910,324)	(20,609,665)	4,034,065
Financing activities				
(Repayment of)/Proceeds from trust receipts	(48,958)	48,958	-	-
Repayment of obligations under finance lease	(747,287)	(849,353)	-	-
Repayment of bankers' acceptances	(316,000)	(371,000)	-	-
Repayment of redeemable convertible secured loan stocks	(5,000,000)	(3,716,000)	(5,000,000)	(3,716,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	(6,112,245)	(4,887,395)	(5,000,000)	(3,716,000)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(84,167)	1,133,643	17,677	(7,282)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(2,788,709)	(3,922,352)	2,182	9,464
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December (Note 20)	(2,872,876)	(2,788,709)	19,859	2,182

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

Notes to the financial statements - 31 December 2014

1. Corporate information

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia, and is listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The registered office of the Company is located at Suite 6.1A, Level 6, Menara Pelangi, Jalan Kuning, Taman Pelangi, 80400 Johor Bahru, Johor Darul Ta'zim. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 79, Jalan Muar, 83500 Parit Sulong, Batu Pahat, Johor Darul Ta'zim.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the subsidiaries and associate are as disclosed in Notes 13 and 14 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRS"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

The financial statements have also been prepared on the historical cost basis except as disclosed in the accounting policies below and are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

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

On 1 January 2014, the Group and the Company adopted the following new and amended MFRS and IC Interpretations mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.

Description

Amendments to MFRS 132: Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127: Investment Entities
Amendments to MFRS 136: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
Amendments to MFRS 139: Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
IC Interpretation 21 Levies

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.2 Changes in accounting policies (cont'd)

Adoption of the above standards and interpretations did not have any material effect on the financial performance or position of the Group and the Company. The nature and impact of these new standards relevant to the Group and the Company are discussed below:

Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127: Investment Entities

These amendments provide an exception to the consolidation requirement for entities that meet the definition of an investment entity under MFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and must be applied retrospectively, subject to certain transition relief. The exception to consolidation requires investment entities to account for subsidiaries at fair value through profit or loss. These amendments have no impact on the Company, since none of the entities in the Company qualifies to be an investment entity under MFRS 10.

Amendments to MFRS 136: Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The amendments to MFRS 136 remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (CGU) to which goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives has been allocated when there has been no impairment or reversal of impairment of the related CGU. In addition, the amendments introduce additional disclosure requirements when the recoverable amount is measured at fair value less costs of disposal. These new disclosures include the fair value hierarchy, key assumptions and valuation techniques used which are in line with the disclosure required by MFRS 13 Fair Value Measurements.

The application of these amendments has had no material impact on the disclosures in the Company’s financial statements.

IC Interpretation 21 Levies

IC 21 defines a levy and clarifies that the obligating event which gives rise to the liability is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation. For a levy which is triggered upon reaching a minimum threshold, IC 21 clarifies that no liability should be recognised before the specified minimum threshold is reached. Retrospective application is required. The application of IC 21 has had no material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts recognised in the Group and the Company’s financial statements.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations 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 MFRS 119: Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle	1 July 2014
Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 11: Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint operations	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 141: Agriculture: Bearer Plants	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 127: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception	1 January 2016
Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure Initiative	1 January 2016
MFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2017
MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)	1 January 2018

Amendments to MFRS 119 Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

The amendments to MFRS 119 clarify how an entity should account for contributions made by employees or third parties to defined benefit plans, based on whether those contributions are dependent on the number of years of service provided by the employee. For contributions that are independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction in the service cost in the period in which the service is rendered, instead of allocating the contributions to the periods of service. For contributions that are dependent on the number of years of service, the entity is required to attribute them to the employees' periods of service.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Amendments to MFRS 116 and MFRS 138: Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation

The amendments clarify that revenue reflects a pattern of economic benefits that are generated from operating a business (of which the asset is part) rather than the economic benefits that are consumed through the use of an asset. As a result, a revenue-based method cannot be used to depreciate property, plant and equipment and may only be used in very limited circumstances to amortise intangible assets.

The amendments are effective prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The amendments clarify that:

- gains and losses resulting from transactions involving assets that do not constitute a business, between investor and its associate or joint venture are recognised in the entity’s financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate or joint venture; and

- gains and losses resulting from transactions involving the sale or contribution to an associate of a joint venture of assets that constitute a business is recognised in full.

The amendments are to be applied prospectively to the sale or contribution of assets occurring in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016. Earlier application is permitted.

Amendments to MFRS 127: Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements

The amendments will allow entities to use the equity method to account for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate in their separate financial statements. Entities already applying MFRS and electing to change to the equity method in its separate financial statements will have to apply this change retrospectively. For first-time adopters of MFRS electing to use the equity method in its separate financial statements, they will be required to apply this method from the date of transition to MFRS. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure Initiatives

The amendments to MFRS 101 include narrow-focus improvements in the following five areas:

- Materiality
- Disaggregation and subtotals
- Notes structure
- Disclosure of accounting policies
- Presentation of items of other comprehensive income arising from equity accounted investments

Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 128: Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception

The amendments clarify that the exemption from presenting consolidated financial statements applies to a parent entity that is a subsidiary of an investment entity, when the investment entity measures all of its subsidiaries at fair value. The amendments further clarify that only a subsidiary that is not an investment entity itself and provides support services to the investment entity is consolidated. In addition, the amendments also provides that if an entity that is not itself an investment entity has an interest in an associate or joint venture that is an investment entity, the entity may, when applying the equity method, retain the fair value measurement applied by that investment entity associate or joint venture to the investment entity associate's or joint venture's interests in subsidiaries.

The amendments are to be applied retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with early adoption permitted.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 establishes a new five-step models that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. MFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including MFR 118 Revenue, MFRS 111 Construction Contracts and the related interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of MFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue which depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

Under MFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e when “control” of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer.

Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017 with early adoption permitted.

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In November 2014, MASB issued the final version of MFRS 9 Financial Instruments which reflects all phases of the financial instruments project and replaces MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of MFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting. MFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010–2012 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

(a) MFRS 2 Share-based Payment

This improvement clarifies various issues relating to the definitions of performance and service conditions which are vesting conditions, including:

- A performance condition must contain a service condition;
- A performance target must be met while the counterparty is rendering service;
- A performance target may relate to the operations or activities of an entity, or those of another entity in the same Company;
- A performance condition may be a market or non-market condition; and
- If the counterparty, regardless of the reason, ceases to provide service during the vesting period, the service condition is not satisfied.

This improvement is effective for share-based payment transactions for which the grant date is on or after 1 July 2014.

(b) MFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments to MFRS 3 clarifies that contingent consideration classified as liabilities (or assets) should be measured at fair value through profit or loss at each reporting date, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument within the scope of MFRS 9 or MFRS 139. The amendments are effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 July 2014.

(c) MFRS 8 Operating Segments

The amendments are to be applied retrospectively and clarify that:

- an entity must disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria in MFRS 8, including a brief description of operating segments that have been aggregated and the economic characteristics used to assess whether the segments are similar; and

- the reconciliation of segment assets to total assets is only required to be disclosed if the reconciliation is reported to the chief operating decision maker.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

(d) MFRS 116 Property, Plant and Equipment and MFRS 138 Intangible Assets

The amendments remove inconsistencies in the accounting for accumulated depreciation or amortisation when an item of property, plant and equipment or an intangible asset is revalued. The amendments clarify that the gross carrying amount is adjusted in a manner consistent with the revaluation of the carrying amount of the asset and that accumulated depreciation/amortisation is the difference between the gross carrying amount and the carrying amount after taking into account accumulated impairment losses.

(e) MFRS 124 Related Party Disclosures

The amendments clarify that a management entity providing key management personnel services to a reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The reporting entity should disclose as related party transactions the amounts incurred for the service paid or payable to the management entity for the provision of key management personnel services.

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

(a) MFRS 3 Business Combinations

The amendments to MFRS 3 clarify that the standard does not apply to the accounting for formation of all types of joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself. This amendment is to be applied prospectively.

(b) MFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

The amendments to MFRS 13 clarify that the portfolio exception in MFRS 13 can be applied not only to financial assets and financial liabilities, but also to other contracts within the scope of MFRS 9 (or MFRS 139 as applicable).

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011–2013 Cycle (cont'd)

(c) MFRS 140 Investment Property

The amendments to MFRS 140 clarify that an entity acquiring investment property must determine whether:

- the property meets the definition of investment property in terms of MFRS 140; and
- the transaction meets the definition of a business combination under MFRS 3,

to determine if the transaction is a purchase of an asset or is a business combination.

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle

The Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle include a number of amendments to various MFRSs, which are summarised below.

(a) MFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The amendment to MFRS 5 clarifies that changing from one of these disposal methods to the other should not be considered to be a new plan of disposal, rather it is a continuation of the original plan. There is therefore no interruption of the application of the requirements in MFRS 5.

The amendment also clarifies that changing the disposal method does not change the date of classification. This amendment is to be applied prospectively to changes in methods of disposal that occur in annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016, with earlier application permitted.

(b) MFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The amendment clarifies that a servicing contract that includes a fee can constitute continuing involvement in a financial asset. An entity must assess the nature of the fee and arrangement against the guidance for continuing involvement in MFRS 7 in order to assess whether the disclosures are required.

In addition, the amendment also clarifies that the disclosures in respect of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities are not required in the condensed interim financial report.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.3 Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2012–2014 Cycle (cont'd)

(c) MFRS 119 Employee Benefits

The amendment to MFRS 119 clarifies that market depth of high quality corporate bonds is assessed based on the currency in which the obligation is denominated, rather than the country where the obligation is located. When there is no deep market for high quality corporate bonds in that currency, government bond rates must be used.

(d) MFRS 134 Interim Financial Reporting

MFRS 134 requires entities to disclose information in the notes to the interim financial statements ‘if not disclosed elsewhere in the interim financial report’.

The amendment states that the required interim disclosures must either be in the interim financial statements or incorporated by cross-reference between the interim financial statements and wherever they are included within the greater interim financial report (e.g., in the management commentary or risk report). The other information within the interim financial report must be available to users on the same terms as the interim financial statements and at the same time.

2.4 Current versus non-current classification

Assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position are presented based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.5 Fair value measurement

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:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability; or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

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

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.

Valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available, are used 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:

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

Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value

Level 3 - Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company 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.

Policies and procedures are determined by senior management for both recurring fair value measurement and for non-recurring measurement.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.5 Fair value measurement (cont'd)

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided by senior management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The senior management decides, after discussions with the external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, classes of assets and liabilities are determined based on the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

2.6 Basis of consolidation

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

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

(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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

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

Acquisition of subsidiary is 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 MFRS 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 MFRS 139, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate MFRS.

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.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.6 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

Business combinations (cont'd)

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.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If this consideration is lower than fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

2.7 Foreign currency

(a) 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.

(b) 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.8 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, property, 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 has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not depreciated. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	10 - 50 years
Plant and machinery	5 - 25 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Other assets	5 - 10 years

Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

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.

2.9 Investment properties

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.10 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 first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to those units or groups of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rata basis.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

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.

2.11 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

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

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.12 Investment in associates

An associate is an entity in which the Group has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.

On acquisition of an investment in associate, any excess of the cost of investment over the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee is recognised as goodwill and included in the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group’s share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of the investee over the cost of investment is excluded from the carrying amount of the investment and is instead included as income in the determination of the Group’s share of the associate’s profit or loss for the period in which the investment is acquired.

An associate is equity accounted for from the date on which the investee becomes an associate.

Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate is recognised at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognise the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate after the date of acquisition. When the Group’s share of losses in an associate equal or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Group does not recognise further losses, unless it has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Profits and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between the Group and its associate are recognised in the Group’s financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors’ interests in the associate. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

The financial statements of the associates are prepared as of the same reporting date as the Company. Where necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group applies MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to determine whether it is necessary to recognise any additional impairment loss with respect to its net investment in the associate. When necessary, the entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment in accordance with MFRS 136 Impairment of Assets as a single asset, by comparing its recoverable amount (higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell) with its carrying amount. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. Reversal of an impairment loss is recognised to the extent that the recoverable amount of the investment subsequently increases.

In the Company’s separate financial statements, investments in associates 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.13 Financial assets

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

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

The Group and the Company determine the classification of their financial assets at initial recognition, and the categories include the following:

(a) 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.

(b) Available-for-sale financial assets

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

The Group's available-for-sale financial assets comprise investments in unquoted equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. These 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 where 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.14 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.

(a) 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.

If 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 through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

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

(b) 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.15 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.16 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase costs on a weighted average basis.

- Indirect materials: purchase costs on a first-in first-out basis.

- Finished goods and work-in-progress: costs of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. These costs are assigned on a 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.

2.17 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.18 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 MFRS 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. The Group and the Company classify its financial liabilities as other financial liabilities.

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

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

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.

2.19 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.20 Employee benefits

The Group makes contributions to the Employees Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.21 Leases

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.

2.22 Revenue

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.

(a) Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised net of sales taxes and upon transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer. 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.

(b) Rental income

Rental income is recognised on accrual basis.

(c) Dividend income

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

(d) Interest income

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.23 Income taxes

(a) 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.

(b) 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 goodwill or 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.

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.

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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.23 Income taxes (cont'd)

(b) 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.

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.

(c) Sales and service taxes

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

- Where the sales or service tax incurred in a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the sales or service 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 or service tax included.

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

2.24 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. Summary of significant accounting policies (cont'd)

2.25 Redeemable convertible preference shares

The redeemable convertible preference shares are regarded as compound instruments consisting of a liability component and an equity component. The component of redeemable convertible preference shares that exhibits characteristics of a liability is recognised as financial liability in the statements of financial position, net of transaction costs. The dividends on those shares are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss using the effective interest rate method.

On issuance of the redeemable convertible preference shares, the fair value of the liability component is determined using market rate for an equivalent non-convertible debt and this amount is carried as a financial liability in accordance with the accounting policy for financial liabilities set out in Note 2.18.

The residual amount, after deducting the fair value of the liability component, is recognised and included in shareholder's equity, net of transaction costs.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the redeemable convertible preference shares based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments were first recognised.

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

3.1 Judgement made in applying accounting policies

The management did not make any critical judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumption 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 :

3. Significant accounting estimates and judgements

3.2 Key sources of estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

(a) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses and capital allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The carrying value of deferred tax assets of RM3,695,000 (2013 : RM443,000) of the Group as at 31 December 2014 was recognised for tax losses and tax allowances of RM14,780,000 (2013 : RM1,772,000) and the unrecognised tax losses and tax allowances at 31 December 2014 amounted to RM29,681,000 (2013 : RM49,838,800).

(b) Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial assets is impairment. 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.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience for assets with similar credit risk characteristics. The carrying amount of the Group's loans and receivable at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 17 and Note 21.

(c) Impairment of investment in subsidiary

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit ("CGU") exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm’s length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset’s performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows from the CGU. These estimates are most relevant to the impairment assessment on the investment in subsidiary of the Company. In the prior years, the Company has recognised impairment losses of RM21,023,818 in respect of investment in a subsidiary, namely Kangkar Raya Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd.("KRBB"). The Company has carried out a review on its recoverable amount during the year. Further details on the impairment assessment are disclosed in Note 13.

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4. Revenue

Revenue of the Group represents invoiced value of goods sold less returns and trade discounts. Intra-group transactions are excluded from the Group's revenue.

5. Finance costs

	Group		Company	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Interest expense on:				
- Bankers' acceptances, overdraft and trust receipts	544,291	524,161	-	-
- Obligations under finance lease	120,640	143,140	-	-
- Other loans	13,823	16,008	-	-
- Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks	1,044,811	1,492,719	1,044,811	1,492,719
	1,723,565	2,176,028	1,044,811	1,492,719

6. Other income

	Group		Company	
	2014	**2013**	**2014**	**2013**
	RM	**RM**	**RM**	**RM**
Rental income	1,200	73,734	-	72,534
Sundry income	42,256	8,895	1,135	875
Interest income from subsidiary on redeemable convertible secured loan stocks	-	-	398,088	585,171
Dividend income	-	15	26,000,000	-
Bad debts recovered (Note 17)	-	32,196	-	-
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	127,511	107,427	-	-
Reversal of provision for diminution in value	-	-	784,000	-
Realised foreign currency gain	135,473	152,195	-	-
Unrealised foreign currency gain	64,003	38,626	-	-
Vehicle rental income	71	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	378,973	21,211	-	-
	749,487	434,299	27,183,223	658,580

7. Profit/(Loss) before tax

Profit/(Loss) before tax is stated after charging:

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Employee benefits expense (Note 8)	9,325,361	8,689,687	130,688	127,958
Non-executive directors' remuneration (Note 9)	77,888	79,158	76,688	77,958
Auditors' remuneration				
- Statutory audit	91,000	89,000	25,000	23,000
- Other audit services	9,000	9,000	5,000	5,000
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (Note 12)	6,770,312	6,545,917	27,726	27,771
Impairment loss of trade receivables	48,908	-	-	-
Interest expenses	1,723,565	2,176,028	1,044,811	1,492,719
Loss on disposal of investment property	-	30,865	-	-
Rental of premises	144,000	144,000	-	-

8. Employee benefits expense

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Wages and salaries	8,427,128	7,858,582	130,688	127,958
Defined contribution plan	810,787	748,050	-	-
Social security contributions	87,446	83,055	-	-
	9,325,361	8,689,687	130,688	127,958

Included in employee benefits expense of the Group and of the Company are executive directors' remuneration amounting to RM795,074 (2013 : RM695,810) and RM54,000 (2013 : RM50,000) respectively as further disclosed in Note 9.

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9. Directors' remuneration

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Executive directors' remuneration				
Fees	61,200	57,200	54,000	50,000
Other emoluments	733,874	638,610	-	-
	795,074	695,810	54,000	50,000
Non-executive directors' remuneration				
Fees	58,388	65,158	57,188	63,958
Other emoluments	19,500	14,000	19,500	14,000
	77,888	79,158	76,688	77,958
Total directors' remuneration (excluding benefits-in-kind)	872,962	774,968	130,688	127,958
Estimated money value of benefits-in-kind	56,864	55,773	-	-
Total directors' remuneration (including benefits-in-kind)	929,826	830,741	130,688	127,958

The number of directors of the Company whose total remuneration during the financial year fell within the following bands is analysed as follows:

	Number of Directors	
	2014	2013
Executive directors:		
RM100,001 - RM150,000	3	3
RM300,001 - RM350,000	-	1
RM400,001 - RM450,000	1	-
Non-executive directors:		
<RM50,000	4	4

10. Income tax

Major component of income tax

The major component of income tax for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are:

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Statement of comprehensive income:				
Current income tax:				
(Over)/underprovision in respect of prior years	(480)	278	-	-
Deferred tax (Note 24):				
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(3,252,000)	(443,000)	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	(3,252,480)	(442,722)	-	-

10. Income tax (cont'd)

The reconciliation between tax expense and the product of accounting profit/(loss) multiplied by the applicable corporate tax rate for the years ended 31 December 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Profit/(Loss) before tax	4,013,434	5,031,856	25,703,882	(1,244,049)
Taxation at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013 : 25%)	1,003,359	1,257,964	6,425,971	(311,012)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	436,483	434,749	74,029	311,012
Income not subject to tax	-	-	(6,500,000)	-
Effect on opening deferred tax of reduction in Malaysian income rate	146,233	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets recognised on previously unrecognised unutilised tax losses	-	(443,000)	-	-
Deferred tax assets recognised on previously unrecognised unutilised reinvestment allowances	(576,974)	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets recognised on unabsorbed capital allowances previously unrecognised	(2,618,011)	-	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised unabsorbed capital allowances	(646,911)	(108,589)	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised unutilised tax losses	-	(600,858)	-	-
Utilisation of current year reinvestment allowances	-	(353,183)	-	-
Utilisation of previously unrecognised unutilised reinvestment allowances	(996,179)	(630,083)	-	-
(Over)/underprovision of income tax in respect of prior years	(480)	278	-	-
Income tax recognised in profit or loss	(3,252,480)	(442,722)	-	-

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 25% (2013 : 25%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year. The domestic statutory tax rate will be reduced to 24% from the current year's rate of 25%, effective year of assessment 2016.

10. Income tax (cont'd)

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

	Group	
	2014	2013
	RM	RM
Unutilised tax losses	11,663,000	11,663,000
Unabsorbed capital allowances	10,244,000	23,847,000
Unutilised reinvestment allowances	7,774,000	14,328,800

At the reporting date, the Group has unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised reinvestment allowances of approximately RM12,501,000 (2013 : RM14,197,000), RM32,209,000 (2013 : RM34,797,000) and RM33,671,000 (2013 : RM37,628,000) respectively that are available for offset against future taxable profits of the Group.

11. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share amount is calculated by dividing profit net of tax attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

As the conversions of all potential ordinary shares from warrants are not dilutive, the diluted earnings per share is equal to the basic earnings per share.

The following tables reflect the profit and share data used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended 31 December:

	2014	2013
	RM	RM
Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company	7,265,914	5,474,578
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue	61,937,451	61,937,451

	2014	2013
	Sen	Sen
Basic and diluted earnings per share	11.7	8.8

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12. Property, plant and equipment

	Freehold land and buildings RM	Plant and machinery RM	Motor vehicles RM	Other assets RM	Total RM
Group					
At 31 December 2014					
Cost					
At 1 January 2014	43,637,207	131,543,103	10,666,395	4,138,111	189,984,816
Additions	553,880	3,301,013	1,139,289	69,314	5,063,496
Disposals	-	(292,436)	(663,828)	(91,606)	(1,047,870)
At 31 December 2014	44,191,087	134,551,680	11,141,856	4,115,819	194,000,442
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2014	4,680,984	96,807,840	8,033,418	2,225,007	111,747,249
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	672,401	5,179,503	847,801	70,607	6,770,312
Disposals	-	(259,801)	(656,159)	(90,086)	(1,006,046)
At 31 December 2014	5,353,385	101,727,542	8,225,060	2,205,528	117,511,515
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2014	38,837,702	32,824,138	2,916,796	1,910,291	76,488,927

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12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Group	**Freehold land and buildings RM**	**Plant and machinery RM**	**Motor vehicles RM**	**Other assets RM**	**Total RM**
At 31 December 2013					
Cost					
At 1 January 2013	42,823,168	129,290,725	10,340,972	4,015,672	186,470,537
Additions	814,039	2,402,901	734,050	128,288	4,079,278
Disposals	-	(150,523)	(408,627)	(5,849)	(564,999)
At 31 December 2013	43,637,207	131,543,103	10,666,395	4,138,111	189,984,816
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1 January 2013	4,021,228	91,929,631	7,617,862	2,168,318	105,737,039
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	659,756	5,028,732	794,944	62,485	6,545,917
Disposals	-	(150,523)	(379,388)	(5,796)	(535,707)
At 31 December 2013	4,680,984	96,807,840	8,033,418	2,225,007	111,747,249
Net carrying amount					
At 31 December 2013	38,956,223	34,735,263	2,632,977	1,913,104	78,237,567

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12. Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

Company	Freehold land and buildings RM	Other assets RM	Total RM
At 31 December 2014			
Cost			
At 1 January 2014/31 December 2014	750,000	10,287	760,287
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2014	165,972	10,223	176,195
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	27,662	64	27,726
At 31 December 2014	193,634	10,287	203,921
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2014	556,366	-	556,366
At 31 December 2013			
Cost			
At 1 January 2013/31 December 2013	750,000	10,287	760,287
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 January 2013	138,310	10,114	148,424
Depreciation charge for the year (Note 7)	27,662	109	27,771
At 31 December 2013	165,972	10,223	176,195
Net carrying amount			
At 31 December 2013	584,028	64	584,092

During the financial year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM908,800 (2013 : RM822,220) by means of finance leases. The cash outflow on acquisition of property, plant and equipment amounted to RM4,154,696 (2013 : RM3,257,058).

The carrying amount of motor vehicles held under finance leases at the reporting date was RM2,473,267 (2013 : RM2,129,704). Leased assets are pledged as security for the related finance lease liabilities (Note 21).

Certain property, plant and equipment of the Group with net carrying amount of RM73,459,294 (2013 : RM75,523,771) have been pledged as security for borrowings as disclosed in Note 21 and Note 22.

Other assets of the Group include capital work-in-progress which comprise expenditures incurred for labour quarters amounting to RM49,200 (2013 : RM49,200) and machinery under construction amounting to RM966,956 (2013 : RM1,366,544).

13. Investment in subsidiaries

	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Unquoted redeemable convertible preference shares, at cost	48,974,000	-
Unquoted shares at cost	34,616,709	34,616,709
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(20,239,818)	(21,023,818)
	14,376,891	13,592,891
	63,350,891	13,592,891

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiaries	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Proportion of ownership interest 2014	Proportion of ownership interest 2013
Kangkar Raya Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing of bricks and roofing tiles	100%	100%
Syarikat Kia Lim Kilang Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacturing of bricks	100%	100%

Both subsidiaries are audited by Ernst & Young, Malaysia.

(i) Subscription of RCPS in subsidiaries

During the financial year, the Company subscribed for 42,680,000 Redeemable Convertible Preference Shares ("RCPS") of RM0.01 each at an issue price of RM1.00 per RCPS, comprising nominal value of RM0.01 and premium of RM0.99 issued by Syarikat Kia Lim Kilang Batu Bata Sdn Bhd.

The Company also subscribed for 6,294,000 RCPS of RM0.01 each at an issue price of RM1.00 per RCPS, comprising nominal value of RM0.01 and premium of RM0.99 issued by Kangkar Raya Batu Bata Sdn Bhd.

(ii) Impairment review of KRBB

The management of Kia Lim Berhad carried out a review of the recoverable amount of investment in Kangkar Raya Batu Bata Sdn.Bhd. ("KRBB") during the current financial year because KRBB is making profit for the year, which is an indication that the extent of the previously recognised impairment loss may no longer be appropriate. The review has resulted in a reversal of RM784,000 in the impairment loss previously recognised.

The recoverable amount of RM13,175,000 for investment in KRBB, as at 31 December 2014, has been determined based on a value in use calculation using cash flow projections from financial budgets approved by senior management covering a five-year period. The pre-tax discount rate applied to cash flow projection is 8.03%.

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14. Investment in associate

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Unquoted shares at cost	54,000	54,000
Share of post-acquisition reserves	31,679	28,048
	85,679	82,048

Details of the associate which has a financial year end of 31 August, are as follows:

Name of Associate	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Proportion of ownership interest 2014	Proportion of ownership interest 2013
Sersen Tiles Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Property owner	27%	27%

The results of associate is based on the audited financial statements as at 31 August 2014.

The Group's share of summarised financial information of the associate is as follows :

	2014 RM	2013 RM
Current assets	1,529	1,000
Non-current assets	329,970	314,041
Current liabilities	(31,591)	(28,580)
Equity attributable to shareholders	299,908	286,461
Equity attributable to the Group	80,975	77,344
Goodwill on acquisition	4,704	4,704
	85,679	82,048
Net profit/(loss) for the year	13,447	(10,110)
Group's share of profit/(loss) for the year	3,631	(2,730)

15. Investment property

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Cost model		
At 1 January	-	240,865
Less: Disposal	-	(240,865)
At 31 December	-	-

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16. Investment in securities

Group	Carrying amount 2014 RM	Carrying amount 2013 RM	Market value of quoted investment 2014 RM	Market value of quoted investment 2013 RM
Non-current				
Available-for-sale financial assets				
Quoted equity instruments, at fair value	5,036	5,036	5,036	5,036
Unquoted equity instruments, at cost	756,862	756,862	-	-
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	(756,861)	(756,861)	-	-
	1	1	-	-
Total investment	5,037	5,037	5,036	5,036

17. Trade and other receivables

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Current				
Trade receivables				
Third parties	12,968,883	13,069,588	-	-
Less: Allowance for impairment Third parties	(236,001)	(187,093)	-	-
	12,732,882	12,882,495	-	-
Other receivables				
Subsidiaries	-	-	5,933,942	6,322,353
Related parties	3,130	3,130	-	-
Deposits	67,800	63,530	15,130	15,130
Sundry receivables	275,271	777,490	-	-
	346,201	844,150	5,949,072	6,337,483
Less: Allowance for impairment Third parties	(54,336)	(54,336)	-	-
	291,865	789,814	5,949,072	6,337,483
Total trade and other receivables (current)	13,024,747	13,672,309	5,949,072	6,337,483
Non-current				
Other receivables				
Amount due from subsidiaries	-	-	7,000,000	34,975,924
Total trade and other receivables (current and non-current)	13,024,747	13,672,309	12,949,072	41,313,407

17. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

(a) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days (2013 : 30 to 90 days) terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

Ageing analysis of trade receivables

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

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Neither past due nor impaired	12,617,116	12,689,654
1 to 30 days past due not impaired	82,675	89,490
31 to 60 days past due not impaired	-	1,350
More than 91 days past due not impaired	33,091	102,001
	115,766	192,841
Impaired	236,001	187,093
	12,968,883	13,069,588

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Group.

None of these balances have been renegotiated during the financial year.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

The Group has trade receivables amounting to RM115,766 (2013 : RM192,841) that are past due at the reporting date but not impaired.

Although these balances are unsecured in nature, they are mostly due from customers which have a long term relationship with the Group.

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 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Individually impaired		
Trade receivables - nominal amounts	236,001	187,093
Less: Allowance for impairment	(236,001)	(187,093)
	-	-

17. Trade and other receivables (cont'd)

Movement in allowance accounts:

	Group	
	2014	**2013**
	RM	**RM**
At 1 January	187,093	369,369
Impairment loss of trade receivables (Note 7)	48,908	-
Reversal of impairment losses (Note 6)	-	(32,196)
Written off	-	(150,080)
At 31 December	236,001	187,093

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the reporting date relate to debtors that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

(b) Other receivables - current

These receivables are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

(c) Other receivables - non-current

Included in the Company's amount due from subsidiaries is a loan amounting to RM7,000,000 (2013 : RM12,000,000) which bears interest at 4% (2013 : 4%) per annum and is not expected to be repaid within the next 12 months. The balance of the amount owing from the subsidiaries is unsecured, non-interest bearing and is not expected to be repaid within the next 12 months.

18. Inventories

	Group	
	2014	**2013**
	RM	**RM**
At cost		
Raw materials	3,783,257	1,577,007
Indirect materials	12,324,145	12,163,708
Work-in-progress	426,807	403,395
Finished products	2,796,357	2,364,300
	19,330,566	16,508,410
At net realisable value		
Finished products	176,740	177,675
	19,507,306	16,686,085

The cost of inventories sold during the year is RM49,468,211 (2013 : RM47,926,029).

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19. Other current asset

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Prepayment	191,392	164,441

20. Cash and bank balances

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

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Cash and bank balances	443,860	80,255	19,859	2,182
Bank overdrafts (Note 21)	(3,316,736)	(2,868,964)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,872,876)	(2,788,709)	19,859	2,182

21. Borrowings

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Short term borrowings				
Secured:				
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	3,316,736	2,868,964	-	-
Bankers' acceptances	6,085,000	6,401,000	-	-
Trust Receipts	-	48,958	-	-
Obligations under finance lease (Note 27)	745,291	672,598	-	-
	10,147,027	9,991,520	-	-
Long term borrowings				
Secured:				
Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks (Note 22)	6,621,280	10,974,557	6,621,280	10,974,557
Obligations under finance lease (Note 27)	1,227,700	1,138,880	-	-
	7,848,980	12,113,437	6,621,280	10,974,557
Total borrowings				
Bank overdrafts (Note 20)	3,316,736	2,868,964	-	-
Bankers' acceptances	6,085,000	6,401,000	-	-
Trust Receipts	-	48,958	-	-
Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks (Note 22)	6,621,280	10,974,557	6,621,280	10,974,557
Obligations under finance lease (Note 27)	1,972,991	1,811,478	-	-
	17,996,007	22,104,957	6,621,280	10,974,557

21. Borrowings (cont'd)

The borrowings bear interest at the following rates:

	2014 %	2013 %
Bank overdrafts	8.85 - 9.35	8.60 - 9.10
Bankers' acceptances	5.47 - 6.33	5.39 - 5.88
Trust Receipts	-	8.60
Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks	8.75	8.75
Obligations under finance lease	2.18 - 4.35	2.18 - 4.35

The remaining maturities of the loans and borrowings as at the reporting date are as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
On demand or within one year	10,147,027	9,991,520	-	-
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	7,178,619	569,787	6,621,280	-
More than 2 years and less than 5 years	657,180	11,515,168	-	10,974,557
5 years or more	13,181	28,482	-	-
	17,996,007	22,104,957	6,621,280	10,974,557

The borrowings are secured by a fixed charge on certain property, plant and equipment of the Group as disclosed in Note 12.

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22. Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks

On 28 April 2006, the Company issued 15,716,000 units of 10-year Redeemable Convertible Secured Loan Stocks ("RCSLS") 2006/2016 at a nominal value of RM1.00 each pursuant to a Debt Restructuring Scheme ("DRS") exercise undertaken by its subsidiary companies with their Lenders. The terms of the RCSLS are as follows:

(a) Conversion Rights - The registered holders of the RCSLS will have the rights to convert such nominal value of RCSLS at the conversion price, into new ordinary shares in the Company during the conversion period.

(b) Conversion Rate - The conversion price is set at the par value of the Company's shares of RM1.00 each on the basis of one (1) share for every RM1.00 nominal value of the RCSLS.

(c) Conversion Period - The RCSLS may be converted, based on the maximum amount as stated below, by the RCSLS holders into new ordinary shares in the Company at the conversion price, two (2) years after the date of issue of the RCSLS up to the maturity date or the date of declaration of an Event of Default, whichever is earlier.

The maximum amount of RCSLS convertible in any given month during the conversion period shall be as follows:

(1) the Lenders shall only be entitled to convert in each of the first 4 years of the conversion period:-

(a) up to one-quarter (¼) of the total amount of the RCSLS issued to the Lenders; and

(b) the aggregate of the RCSLS that the Lenders had become entitled to convert in the preceding conversion period which have not been actually converted by the lenders; and

(2) there are no restrictions on the rights of the Lenders to convert any amount of the RCSLS upon the expiry of the first 4 years of the conversion period.

(d) Coupon Rate - Coupon rate of four per cent (4%) per annum due shall be payable on the last day of every six (6) month period (subject to adjustment for non-business days) commencing on and calculated from the date of issue of the RCSLS.

22. Redeemable convertible secured loan stocks (cont'd)

(e)	Status of Shares Upon Conversion	- The new shares in the Company of up to 15,716,000 to be issued on conversion of the RCSLS shall rank pari passu in all respects with the then existing shares of the Company in issue except that they shall not be entitled to any rights, dividends, allotment and/or other distributions, the entitlement date for which, is on or before the date of issue of the new shares arising from the conversion of the RCSLS.
(f)	Early Redemption	- Redemption of the RCSLS prior to the maturity date is allowed at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, at any time commencing from and including the date of issue of the RCSLS subject to 14 days notice given, if the cash flows of the Group allows for it.
(g)	Final Redemption	- Unless previously redeemed or purchased or converted and cancelled, the RCSLS will be redeemed at 100% of the nominal value of the RCSLS, at maturity.
(h)	Security	- The RCSLS is secured by way of a fixed charge on certain property, plant and equipment of the Group as disclosed in Note 12.

23. Trade and other payables

	Group		Company	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Current				
Trade payables				
Third parties	9,223,973	9,216,783	-	-
Related parties	392,967	506,435	-	-
	9,616,940	9,723,218	-	-
Current				
Other payables				
Related parties	1,889,298	1,073,527	-	-
Accruals	2,678,412	2,454,422	46,630	81,912
Other payables	952,131	971,372	348,167	279,874
	5,519,841	4,499,321	394,797	361,786
Total trade and other payables	15,136,781	14,222,539	394,797	361,786

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23. Trade and other payables (cont'd)

(a) Trade payables

Trade payables of the Group are non-interest bearing and the normal trade credit terms granted to the Group range from one month to three months (2013 : one month to three months).

(b) Other payables

Other payables are unsecured, non-interest bearing, repayable on demand and are to be settled in cash.

24. Deferred tax assets

	Group	
	2014	**2013**
	RM	**RM**
At 1 January	443,000	-
Recognised in profit or loss (Note 10)	3,252,000	443,000
At 31 December	3,695,000	443,000
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	12,013,000	9,238,000
Deferred tax liabilities	(8,318,000)	(8,795,000)
	3,695,000	443,000

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:

	2014	**2013**
	RM	**RM**
Property, plant and equipment		
At 1 January	(8,795,000)	(9,162,000)
Recognised in profit or loss	477,000	367,000
At 31 December	(8,318,000)	(8,795,000)

24. Deferred tax assets (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

	Unabsorbed reinvestment allowances RM	Unutilised tax losses RM	Unrealised foreign exchange RM	Unabsorbed capital allowances RM	Total RM
At 1 January 2014	5,772,000	443,000	49,000	2,974,000	9,238,000
Recognised in profit or loss	625,000	(78,000)	(232,000)	2,460,000	2,775,000
At 31 December 2014	6,397,000	365,000	(183,000)	5,434,000	12,013,000
At 1 January 2013	6,188,000	-	-	2,974,000	9,162,000
Recognised in profit or loss	(416,000)	443,000	49,000	-	76,000
At 31 December 2013	5,772,000	443,000	49,000	2,974,000	9,238,000

25. Share capital

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each		Amount	
	2014	2013	2014 RM	2013 RM
Authorised share capital:				
At 1 January/31 December	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Share capital issued and fully paid:				
At 1 January/31 December	61,937,451	61,937,451	61,937,451	61,937,451

26. Significant related party transactions

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Sales of spare parts and upkeep of tools to:		
Sri Senanggar Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd. (note a)	36,919	38,903
Purchases of indirect materials from:		
Ban Dung Palm Oil Industries Sdn. Bhd. (note c)	563,426	850,118
Kia Lim Timber Trading Sdn. Bhd. (note b)	7,661	39,135
Insurance premium payable to:		
Kia Lim Timber Trading Sdn. Bhd. (note b)	296,647	276,772
Rental payable to:		
Kia Lim Timber Trading Sdn. Bhd. (note b)	144,000	144,000
Sri Senanggar Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd. (note a)	47,588	47,588

	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Interest recouped from subsidiaries:		
Kangkar Raya Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd.	175,183	257,511
Syarikat Kia Lim Kilang Batu Bata Sdn. Bhd.	222,905	327,660

The directors are of the opinion that all the transactions above have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are mutually agreed upon.

Related parties are those enterprises which are subject to the same source of influence as the Company through common directors and shareholders.

Notes:

(a) A director of the Company, namely Tan See Chip, and a family member of Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat are directors of that company. Certain directors of the Company, namely Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat and Tan See Chip and/or their family members are also substantial shareholders of that company.

(b) Certain directors of the Company, namely Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat, Ng Yam Puan @ Ng Ah Bah and Ng Chin Kang, are directors and substantial shareholders of that company.

(c) Certain directors of the Company, namely Datuk Ng Yeng Keng @ Ng Ka Hiat and Ng Chin Kang are directors of that company and have substantial interest in that company.

The key management personnel of the Group are the directors and their remuneration are disclosed in Note 9.

27. Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Capital expenditure		
Approved and contracted for:		
Property, plant and equipment	353,244	948,685

(b) Finance lease commitments

The Group has finance leases for certain motor vehicles. Future minimum lease payments under finance leases together with the present value of the net minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Group 2014 RM	Group 2013 RM
Future minimum lease payments:		
Not later than 1 year	845,495	768,401
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	613,942	619,892
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	702,349	569,749
Later than 5 years	13,460	29,652
Total future minimum lease payments	2,175,246	1,987,694
Less: Future finance charges	(202,255)	(176,216)
Present value of finance lease liabilities (Note 21)	1,972,991	1,811,478
Analysis of present value of finance lease liabilities:		
Not later than 1 year	745,291	672,598
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	557,339	569,787
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	657,180	540,611
Later than 5 years	13,181	28,482
	1,972,991	1,811,478
Less: Amount due within 12 months (Note 21)	(745,291)	(672,598)
Amount due after 12 months (Note 21)	1,227,700	1,138,880

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

The directors review and agree on policies and procedures for the management of these risks, which are executed by the management team.

It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Group's policy that no derivatives shall be undertaken.

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.

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. In addition, receivable balances are monitored on an ongoing basis.

Exposure to credit risk

At the reporting date, the Group'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.

Credit risk concentration profile

The Group does not have any significant concentration of credit risk.

As at the reporting date, almost all of the Company's receivables were balances with the subsidiaries.

Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired

Information on trade and other receivables that are neither past due nor impaired is disclosed in Note 17.

Financial assets that are either past due or impaired

Information on trade and other receivables that are either past due or impaired is disclosed in Note 17.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Financial guarantees

	Company 2014 RM	Company 2013 RM
Unsecured:		
Corporate guarantees to banks for credit facilities granted to subsidiaries	9,401,736	9,269,964

The Company is also exposed to credit risk arising from the financial guarantees it has given to certain banks for credit facilities granted to the subsidiaries. The fair value of the financial guarantees is determined by reference to the interest rate difference that would have been charged by the banks had these guarantees not been available. The directors have determined that the fair values of these guarantees are not significant to the Company's financial position and results.

(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.

At the reporting date, approximately 56% (2013 : 45%) of the Group's loans and borrowings will mature in less than one year based on the carrying amount reflected in the financial statements.

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

31 December 2014 Financial liabilities	On demand or within one year RM	One to five years RM	Later than five years RM	Total RM
Group				
Trade and other payables	15,136,781	-	-	15,136,781
Loans and borrowings	10,247,231	8,316,291	13,460	18,576,982
	25,384,012	8,316,291	13,460	33,713,763

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

31 December 2014 Financial liabilities	On demand or within one year RM	One to five years RM	Later than five years RM	Total RM
Company				
Trade and other payables	394,797	-	-	394,797
Loans and borrowings	-	6,621,280	-	6,621,280
	394,797	6,621,280	-	7,016,077
31 December 2013 **Financial liabilities**				
Group				
Trade and other payables	14,222,539	-	-	14,222,539
Loans and borrowings	10,087,323	12,164,198	29,652	22,281,173
	24,309,862	12,164,198	29,652	36,503,712
Company				
Trade and other payables	361,786	-	-	361,786
Loans and borrowings	-	10,974,557	-	10,974,557
	361,786	10,974,557	-	11,336,343

(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’s exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from its borrowings.

<u>Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk</u>

During the financial year, if interest rates had been 50 basis points lower/higher, with all other variables held constant, the Group's net profit after tax would have been approximately RM43,655 (2013 : RM45,571) lower/higher, 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 current observable market environment.

(d) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(d) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

The Group has transactional currency exposures arising from sales which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of Group entities, which is Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"). The foreign currencies in which these transactions are denominated are mainly Singapore Dollars ("SGD"), United States Dollars ("USD") and Euro ("EUR").

The net financial assets/(liabilities) of the Group which are not denominated in its functional currency are as follows:

	2014 RM	2013 RM
Financial assets/(liabilities) held in non-functional currencies		
SGD	2,761,912	2,533,920
USD	(81,192)	(1,077)
EUR	(618,826)	(606,798)
	2,061,894	1,926,045

The Company does not hedge its foreign currency exposure.

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/RM, USD/RM and EUR/RM exchange rates, with all other variables held constant.

		Increase/(Decrease) in profit net of tax 2014 RM	 2013 RM
SGD/RM	- strengthen by 5% (2013 : 5%)	138,096	126,696
	- weaken by 5% (2013 : 5%)	(138,096)	(126,696)
USD/RM	- strengthen by 5% (2013 : 5%)	(4,060)	(54)
	- weaken by 5% (2013 : 5%)	4,060	54
EUR/RM	- strengthen by 5% (2013 : 5%)	(30,941)	(30,340)
	- weaken by 5% (2013 : 5%)	30,941	30,340

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(e) Fair values

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

	Note
Other receivables (non-current)	17
Long term borrowings	21

Financial instruments that are not carried at fair value and whose carrying amounts are reasonable approximation of fair values

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

	Note
Trade and other receivables (current)	17
Short term borrowings	21
Trade and other payables	23

The carrying amounts of these financial assets and liabilities are reasonable approximations 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 fair values of loans and borrowings are estimated by discounting expected future cash flows at the market incremental lending rate for similar types of lending, borrowing or leasing arrangements at the reporting date.

Investment in equity instruments carried at cost less impairment

Fair value information has not been disclosed for the Group's investments in unquoted equity instruments that are carried at cost less impairment because the fair value cannot be measured reliably due to the lack of an active market for these instruments. These equity instruments primarily comprise ordinary shares in a Malaysian company that is involved in the manufacture of building materials and property development.

28. Financial risk management objectives and policies (cont'd)

(e) Fair values (cont'd)

Other receivables - non-current

Fair value information has not been disclosed for the non-current portion of the Company's other receivables (comprising amount due from subsidiaries) because the fair value cannot be measured reliably. This is principally due to a lack of fixed terms of repayment entered by the parties involved.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of assets or liabilities by valuation technique:

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

- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

- Level 3: Techniques that use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

The Group held the following assets carried at fair value in the statement of financial position:

Group	Level 1 RM	Level 2 RM	Level 3 RM	Total RM
At 31 December 2014				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment in securities	5,036	-	-	5,036
At 31 December 2013				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Investment in securities	5,036	-	-	5,036

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29. Financial instruments

The financial instruments of the Group and the Company as at 31 December are categorised into the following classes:

	Note	2014 RM	2013 RM
Group			
(a) Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other receivables	17	13,024,747	13,672,309
Cash and bank balances	20	443,860	80,255
		13,468,607	13,752,564
(b) Available-for-sale financial assets measured at fair value			
Investment in securities	16	5,036	5,036
(c) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings	21	17,996,007	22,104,957
Trade and other payables	23	15,136,781	14,222,539
		33,132,788	36,327,496
Company			
(a) Loans and receivables measured at amortised cost			
Trade and other receivables	17	12,949,072	41,313,407
Cash and bank balances	20	19,859	2,182
		12,968,931	41,315,589
(b) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost			
Borrowings	21	6,621,280	10,974,557
Trade and other payables	23	394,797	361,786
		7,016,077	11,336,343

30. Capital management

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

The Group manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Group may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2013.

The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt comprises loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and bank balances whereas total capital comprises the equity attributable to equity holders of the Company.

	Note	2014 RM	2013 RM
Group			
Borrowings	21	17,996,007	22,104,957
Trade and other payables	23	15,136,781	14,222,539
Less: Cash and bank balances	20	(443,860)	(80,255)
Net debt		32,688,928	36,247,241
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company, representing total capital		80,377,730	73,111,816
Capital and net debt		113,066,658	109,359,057
Gearing ratio		29%	33%
Company			
Borrowings	21	6,621,280	10,974,557
Trade and other payables	23	394,797	361,786
Less: Cash and bank balances	20	(19,859)	(2,182)
Net debt		6,996,218	11,334,161
Equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company, representing total capital		69,860,111	44,156,229
Capital and net debt		76,856,329	55,490,390
Gearing ratio		9%	20%

31. Segment information

Segmental disclosures are not applicable as the Group operates principally within one industry and one country.

32. Retained earnings

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

33. Authorisation of financial statements for issue

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 9 April 2015.

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34. Supplementary information - Breakdown of retained earnings/(accumulated losses) into realised and unrealised

The breakdown of the retained earnings/(accumulated losses) of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2014 and 2013 into realised and unrealised profits is presented in accordance with the directive issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad 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 Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants.

	Group		Company	
	2014 RM	2013 RM	2014 RM	2013 RM
Total retained earnings/ (accumulated losses) of the Company and its subsidiaries:				
- Realised	(18,130,401)	(25,355,557)	639,430	(25,064,452)
- Unrealised	22,481,533	22,456,156	-	-
	4,351,132	(2,899,401)	639,430	(25,064,452)
Total share of retained earnings from associated company:				
- Realised	31,679	28,048	-	-
	4,382,811	(2,871,353)	639,430	(25,064,452)
Less: Consolidation adjustments	6,774,238	6,762,488	-	-
Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses) as per financial statements	11,157,049	3,891,135	639,430	(25,064,452)

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Kia Lim Berhad
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

For management purposes only

Detailed statement of comprehensive income
For the year ended 31 December 2014

	2014 RM	2013 RM
Income		
Dividend income	26,000,000	-
Reversal of provision for diminution in value	784,000	-
Sundry income	1,135	73,409
Interest recouped from subsidiaries	398,088	585,171
	27,183,223	658,580
Expenditure		
Annual general meeting expenses	35,243	35,083
Annual listing fee	43,240	43,240
Audit fee	25,000	23,000
Bank charges	883	408
Depreciation	27,726	27,771
Directors' allowances	19,500	14,000
Directors' fees	111,188	113,958
General expenses	22	27
Insurance	10,005	10,005
Interest		
- paid	398,088	585,171
- accrued in accordance with effective interest rate	646,723	907,548
KL office suite renovation expenses	-	200
Legal and professional fees	79,296	64,464
Office expenses	30,010	31,258
Overdue interest	-	8
Postage and telephone	1,583	1,474
Printing and stationery	2,079	1,893
Quit rent and assessment	8,010	6,408
Secretarial fees	11,760	12,110
Service tax	6,806	5,455
Share registrar expenses	13,400	13,600
Statistical report	2,939	1,403
Travelling expenses	5,840	4,145
	1,479,341	1,902,629
Profit/(Loss) before tax	25,703,882	(1,244,049)