

Registration No.

201401022577 (1098663-D)

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 DECEMBER 2023

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Registration No.

201401022577 (1098663-D)

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

DIRECTORS

The Directors in office during the financial year and during the period from the end of the financial year to the date of the report are:

Lau Chia Nguang
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang
Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang
Datuk Lau Joo Hong
Lau Joo Han
Lau Joo Keat
Low Han Kee
Datin Paduka Rashidah Binti Ramli
Chu Nyet Kim
Goh Wen Ling
Tay Tong Poh

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

The principal activities of the Group are the production and distribution of breeder and broiler day-old-chick, broiler chickens, eggs, animal feeds, animal health products, consumer food products, and sales of food and beverage.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

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

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	<u>Group</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
Net profit for the financial year	429,821	116,070
Profit attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	301,737	116,070
Non-controlling interests	128,084	-
	429,821	116,070

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

All material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year are shown in the financial statements.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no new ordinary shares or debentures issued during the financial year.

DIVIDENDS

The dividends paid or declared since the end of the previous financial year were as follows:

On 18 April 2023, the Directors have approved a single-tier interim dividend of 1.80 sen per ordinary share, amounting to RM65,700,000 in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and the dividend was paid to the shareholders on 23 May 2023.

On 28 November 2023, the Directors have approved a single-tier interim dividend of 1.20 sen per ordinary share, amounting to RM43,800,000 in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2023 and the dividend was paid to the shareholders on 29 January 2024.

On 25 April 2024, the Directors have approved a single-tier interim dividend of 1.30 sen per ordinary share, amounting to RM47,450,000 in respect of the financial year ending 31 December 2024 and the dividend will be paid to the shareholders on 27 May 2024.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

The aggregate amounts of compensation received or receivable by the Directors of the Company during the financial years are as follows:

	<u>Group</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
Fees	2,106	730
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	37,654	118
Defined contribution benefits	4,488	-
	<u>44,248</u>	<u>848</u>

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The Directors regard Emerging Glory Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia, as the ultimate holding company.

EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME

The number of Options outstanding at the end of the financial year are as follows:

<u>Date of offer</u>	<u>Exercise price</u>	<u>Number of options over ordinary shares ('000)</u>				<u>As at 31.12.2023</u>
		<u>As at 1.1.2023</u>	<u>Granted and accepted</u>	<u>(Exercised)</u>	<u>(Lapsed)</u>	
14 May 2019	RM1.10	32,128	-	-	(611)	31,517

Details of ESOS are set out in Note 29 to the financial statements.

During the financial year, there is no issuance of new ordinary shares of the Company that has arisen from the exercise of the Options.

On 27 February 2024, the Board of Directors decided not to extend the tenure of this scheme from the expiry of the first five (5) years and the scheme expired on 10 April 2024.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than benefits as disclosed in Directors' remuneration) by reason of a contract made by the Company or by a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year was the Company or any of its subsidiaries a party to any arrangements whose object was to enable the Directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate, except for the Options granted to Directors of the Company pursuant to the Company's ESOS.

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES

According to the Register of Directors' Shareholdings required to be kept under Section 59 of the Companies Act 2016 ("CA 2016"), none of the Directors who held office at the end of the financial year held any shares, debentures or options over ordinary shares in the Company or its subsidiaries or its holding company or subsidiaries of the holding company during the financial year except as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares ('000)			
	At 1.1.2023	Acquired	(Disposed)	At 31.12.2023
The Company				
Direct interests:				
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang	52,247	50,045	(27,045)	75,247
Datuk Lau Joo Hong	27,670	-	-	27,670
Lau Joo Han	97,099	-	-	97,099
Low Han Kee	500	-	-	500
Datin Paduka Rashidah Binti Ramli	500	-	-	500
Chu Nyet Kim	600	200	-	800
Goh Wen Ling	700	-	-	700
Tay Tong Poh	500	-	-	500
Indirect interests ^(a) :				
Lau Chia Nguang ^{(a)(1)}	58,935	-	-	58,935
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang ^(b)	11,439	27,045	(9,969)	28,515
Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang ^{(a)(2)}	62,722	-	-	62,722
Datuk Lau Joo Hong ^{(a)(3)}	1,927,201	-	-	1,927,201
Lau Joo Han ^{(a)(4)}	1,927,201	-	-	1,927,201
Lau Joo Keat ^{(a)(5)}	58,633	-	-	58,633
Low Han Kee ^(b)	10	-	-	10

Notes:

- (a) Pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Directors have deemed interest in the Company by virtue of their shareholdings in:
- ¹ CN Lau Holdings Sdn Bhd
 - ² TN Lau Holdings Sdn Bhd
 - ³ Emerging Glory Sdn Bhd through CW Lau & Sons Sdn Bhd
 - ⁴ Emerging Glory Sdn Bhd
 - ⁵ HN Lau & Sons Sdn Bhd
- (b) Pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act 2016, Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang is deemed to have interest in the Company by virtue of shareholdings held by his children, Lau Joo Yong and Lau Joo Kien Brian. Low Han Kee is deemed to have interest in the Company by virtue of shareholdings held by his spouse, Ooi Sze Lay.

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND DEBENTURES (CONTINUED)

	Number of ordinary shares ('000)			
	At 1.1.2023	Acquired	(Disposed)	At 31.12.2023
<u>Ultimate holding company,</u> <u>Emerging Glory Sdn. Bhd.</u>				
Direct interests:				
Lau Chia Nguang	5,865	-	-	5,865
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang	5,865	-	-	5,865
Lau Joo Han	7,821	-	-	7,821
Indirect interests:				
Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang ¹	5,865	-	-	5,865
Datuk Lau Joo Hong ²	7,821	-	-	7,821
Lau Joo Keat ³	5,865	-	-	5,865

Notes:

Pursuant to Section 8(4) of the Companies Act 2016, the Directors have deemed interest in the ultimate holding company by virtue of their shareholdings in:

¹ TN Lau Holdings Sdn. Bhd.

² CW Lau & Sons Sdn. Bhd.

³ HN Lau & Sons Sdn. Bhd.

By virtue of their interest in the shares of the ultimate holding company, Datuk Lau Joo Hong and Lau Joo Han are also deemed to have interest in the shares of the Company and all of its related corporations to the extent that the ultimate holding company has an interest.

	Number of options over ordinary shares ('000)			
	At 1.1.2023	Granted and accepted	(Exercised)	(Lapsed) At 31.12.2023
<u>The Company</u>				
Direct interests:				
Lau Chia Nguang	1,530	-	-	1,530
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang	1,530	-	-	1,530
Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang	1,530	-	-	1,530
Datuk Lau Joo Hong	1,350	-	-	1,350
Lau Joo Han	1,275	-	-	1,275
Lau Joo Keat	1,275	-	-	1,275

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were prepared, the Directors took reasonable steps:
- (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including the values of current assets as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company had been written down to an amount which the current assets might be expected so to realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:
- (i) which would render the amounts written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent; or
 - (ii) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading; or
 - (iii) 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.
- (c) At the date of this report:
- (i) there are no charges on the assets of the Group and of the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
 - (ii) there are no contingent liabilities in the Group and in the Company which have arisen since the end of the financial year.
- (d) No contingent or other liability of any company in the Group has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Company and its subsidiaries to meet their obligations when they fall due.
- (e) At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Group and of the Company which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(f) In the opinion of the Directors:

- (i) 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; and
- (ii) there has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

SUBSIDIARIES

Details of subsidiaries are set out in Note 14 to the financial statements.

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES

Pursuant to Section 253 of the Companies Act 2016, the list of Directors of the subsidiaries during the financial year and up to the date of this report is as follows:

Lau Chia Nguang	Dr. Masri bin Sehap
Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang	Dr. Norwati Akma binti Abd Samad
Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang	Er Teck Hwa (Resigned on 1 September 2023)
Datuk Lau Joo Hong	Faye Ong (Appointed on 1 July 2023)
Lau Jui Peng	Fleur Marie B. Africano
Lau Joo Heng	Goh Kar Meng
Lau Joo Han	Goh Kok Tin (Resigned on 30 June 2023)
Lau Joo Hwa	Goh Sze Ling
Lau Joo Kiang	Goh Wen Ling
Lau Joo Keat	Koh Bock Swi
Lau Joo Yong	Koh Kim Chui
Lau Joo Ping	Law Kim Kow
Adrian Ferdinand Oroh	Lee Chai Soon
Ali bin Mohamad Lazam	Lee Choon Seng
Brian M. O. Connor	Lee Lai Hock
Carlos Cabanes Royo	Lee Zhiwei
Choo Joo Thong	Leek Tien Hee
Chua Soon Huat	Lim Hock Mow
Chua Teck Choh	Lim Huey Hean
Chua Teck Lee	Lim Meng Bin
Dato' Dr. Ma'amor bin Osman	Lim Ying Khoo
Dato' Seri Abdul Azim Bin Mohamad Zabidi	Loh Wee Ching
David Morella Jorba	Loi Jin Choo
David Siow Ak Heong (Appointed on 21 December 2023)	Low Chiew Boey
Dr. Aidawani binti Abd Latif	Low Choon Seng

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

LIST OF DIRECTORS OF SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Pursuant to Section 253 of the Companies Act 2016, the list of Directors of the subsidiaries during the financial year and up to the date of this report is as follows (continued):

Low Eng Guan	Rudy Hartono Husin
Low Kim Seng	Sespriansyah
Lt. Kol. (B) Kudri bin Haji Siraj (Deceased on 19 April 2023)	Sim Kim Hwa
Ma Chin Chew	Tan Bet Beng (Resigned on 14 March 2024)
Na Eluen	Tan Joo Hock
Na Hap Cheng	Tan Lai Kai
Na Yok Chee	Tan Shiah Siah
Nam Hiok Joo	Tay Kong Howe
Nam Hiok Yong	Tuan Haji Safiei Bin Ahamad
Nam Ya Jun	Wang Tiam Soo
Na Yi Chan	Wong Chee Seng
Ng Eng Leng	Wong Hwa Yao
Ong Gee Tiong	Wong Sui Teck
Ong Pang Teck	Wong Wai Meng
Quek Cheaw Kwang	Yongkie Handaya
Rewin Hanrahan Lie	Yip Ah Chean
	Yeoh Jia Xing

INDEMNITY AND INSURANCE FOR DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company maintains directors' and officers' liability insurance for purposes of Section 289 of the Companies Act 2016, throughout the year, which provides appropriate insurance coverage for the Directors and Officers of the Company. During the financial year, the total amount of indemnity coverage and insurance premium paid for the Directors and Officers of the Company are RM80,000,000 and RM120,000 respectively.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

Auditors' remuneration of the Group and the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 were as follows:

	<u>Group</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> RM'000
Statutory audit fees:		
- PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT	1,606	105
- Member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited	2,214	-
	<u>3,820</u>	<u>105</u>

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DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146), have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors on 25 April 2024.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:



LAU CHIA NGUANG
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur



TAN SRI LAU TJUANG NGUANG
DIRECTOR

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LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
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**STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016**

We, Lau Chia Nguang and Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang, being two of the Directors of Leong Hup International Berhad, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Directors, the accompanying financial statements set out on pages 18 to 148 are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2023 and financial performance and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors dated 25 April 2024.


LAU CHIA NGUANG
DIRECTOR

Kuala Lumpur


TAN SRI LAU TUANG NGUANG
DIRECTOR

**STATUTORY DECLARATION PURSUANT TO
SECTION 251(1) OF THE COMPANIES ACT 2016**

I, Chew Eng Loke, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Leong Hup International Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, the financial statements set out on pages 18 to 148 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.


CHEW ENG LOKE
(MIA No. 24215)

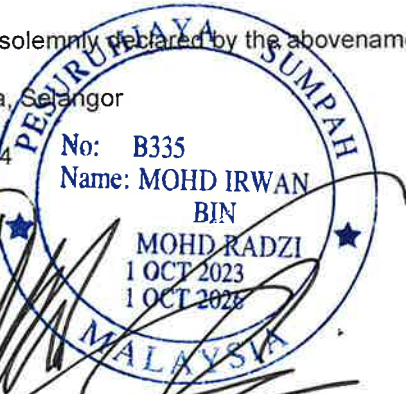
Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed

At: Petaling Jaya, Selangor

On: 25 April 2024

Before me:

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS


NO. 112, Tingkat 2,
Jalan Cempaka SD 12/2,
Bandar Sri Damansara,
Petaling Jaya, Selangor.
Tel: 03-528 7584



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 201401022577 (1098663-D)

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements of Leong Hup International Berhad ("the Company") and its subsidiaries ("the Group") give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

What we have audited

We have audited the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2023 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies, as set out on pages 18 to 148.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report.

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

Independence and other ethical responsibilities

We are independent of the Group and of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Our audit approach

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company. In particular, we considered where the Directors made subjective judgements; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters, consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group and of the Company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group and the Company operate.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<u>Valuation of biological assets</u> Refer to Note 2.24 for accounting policies and Note 3(i) and Note 17 to the financial statements. As at 31 December 2023, the Group has biological assets balance of RM515,453,000.	We obtained the biological assets' valuation prepared by management. The valuation is based on a discounted cash flow model. We have checked the mathematical accuracy of the valuation model prepared by management. We involved our valuation experts to evaluate the appropriateness of the methodology and key assumptions, including the discount rate used by management in the valuation of the biological assets.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Key audit matters	How our audit addressed the key audit matters
<u>Valuation of biological assets (continued)</u> Biological assets of the Group comprise breeders, commercial layers, broilers and hatching eggs. In determining the fair value of the biological assets, the Group uses discounted cash flow model. Significant judgement is required to be made by Directors and management to estimate the key assumptions. These judgements impact the fair value of biological assets recognised. We focused on this area as key judgements are made to estimate the expected selling price of day-old-chick, table eggs and broilers as well as feed costs used for the discounted cash flow model.	We corroborated the expected number of day-old-chick, table eggs and feed consumption rate to historical data and the manufacturer's guidebook of the particular breed of poultry. In respect of the projected selling prices and feed costs, we performed back-testing by comparing the projected prices against historical prices and checked the reasonableness of adjustments made for abnormal market movements. We assessed the appropriateness of the range used to test the sensitivity analysis performed by management as disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements. We reviewed the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements. Based on the above procedures performed, we do not find material exceptions to the Directors and management's assessment on the valuation of biological assets as at 31 December 2023.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to report for the Company.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report and contents in the 2023 Annual Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Group and of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Group and of the Company does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company 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 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Group and of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- (a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- (b) Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Group's and of the Company's internal control.
- (c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- (d) Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's or on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group or the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- (e) Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements of the Group and of the Company represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- (f) Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the financial statements of the Group. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)**
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REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Directors with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with the Directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD (CONTINUED)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
Registration No. 201401022577 (1098663-D)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia, we report that the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements.

OTHER MATTERS

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

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PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS PLT
LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146
Chartered Accountants

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, likely representing William Mah Jin Chiek.

WILLIAM MAH JIN CHIEK
03085/07/2025 J
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
25 April 2024

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		Group		Company	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Revenue	4	9,539,512	9,042,702	120,736	-
Other income		287,173	188,804	1,554	582
Changes in fair value of biological assets		90,500	7,921	-	-
Changes in closing inventories		(25,239)	29,597	-	-
Purchases of inventories and livestock		(7,030,106)	(6,865,373)	-	-
Employee benefit costs including Directors' remuneration	5	(781,373)	(677,356)	(848)	(946)
Depreciation of:					
Property, plant and equipment	10	(275,939)	(260,082)	(18)	(144)
Investment properties	11	(251)	(283)	-	-
Right-of-use assets	12	(43,160)	(40,874)	-	-
Utilities costs		(251,571)	(221,385)	-	-
Repair and maintenance		(97,046)	(91,244)	-	-
Transportation expenses		(201,648)	(181,399)	(2)	(20)
Impairment losses of:					
Property, plant and equipment	10	(16,394)	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets	12	(6,391)	-	-	-
Farmers' incentive		(110,009)	(112,136)	-	-
Other expenses		(354,053)	(354,858)	(4,359)	(4,964)
Profit/(Loss) from operations	6	724,005	464,034	117,063	(5,492)
Finance costs	7	(169,590)	(137,915)	(901)	(862)
Share of profit of associates	15	330	436	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		554,745	326,555	116,162	(6,354)
Tax expense	8	(124,924)	(82,681)	(92)	(120)
Net profit/(loss) for the financial year		429,821	243,874	116,070	(6,474)

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

		<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other comprehensive income/(loss):					
Item that will be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Currency translation differences		56,472	(6,521)	-	-
		<u>56,472</u>	<u>(6,521)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:					
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation	32	701	(7,213)	-	-
Income tax relating to remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation	8	(151)	(66)	-	-
		<u>550</u>	<u>(7,279)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		<u>57,022</u>	<u>(13,800)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the financial year		<u>486,843</u>	<u>230,074</u>	<u>116,070</u>	<u>(6,474)</u>
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		301,737	218,891	116,070	(6,474)
Non-controlling interests		128,084	24,983	-	-
		<u>429,821</u>	<u>243,874</u>	<u>116,070</u>	<u>(6,474)</u>
Total comprehensive income/(loss) attributable to:					
Owners of the Company		341,162	197,590	116,070	(6,474)
Non-controlling interests		145,681	32,484	-	-
		<u>486,843</u>	<u>230,074</u>	<u>116,070</u>	<u>(6,474)</u>
Earnings per share attributable to the owners of the Company (sen):					
- basic and diluted	9	<u>8.27</u>	<u>6.00</u>		

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

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
ASSETS					
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Property, plant and equipment	10	2,730,260	2,784,462	2	20
Investment properties	11	40,245	21,995	-	-
Right-of-use assets	12	409,308	417,740	-	-
Intangible assets	13	102,512	99,214	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	14	-	-	1,556,867	1,556,867
Investment in associates	15	1,674	1,635	-	-
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	20	18,256	16,515	-	-
Amount due from an associate	22	20,582	17,290	-	-
Deferred tax assets	16	76,687	72,961	-	-
Total non-current assets		<u>3,399,524</u>	<u>3,431,812</u>	<u>1,556,869</u>	<u>1,556,887</u>
CURRENT ASSETS					
Biological assets	17	515,453	419,624	-	-
Inventories	18	978,837	1,025,850	-	-
Trade receivables	19	729,404	649,878	-	-
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	20	144,766	173,274	188	218
Amounts due from subsidiaries	21	-	-	1,363	1,429
Non-current assets held for sale	23	11,651	-	-	-
Tax recoverable		47,444	51,475	296	441
Cash and bank balances	25	699,505	840,288	53,333	4,342
Total current assets		<u>3,127,060</u>	<u>3,160,389</u>	<u>55,180</u>	<u>6,430</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>6,526,584</u></u>	<u><u>6,592,201</u></u>	<u><u>1,612,049</u></u>	<u><u>1,563,317</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Share capital	26	1,499,684	1,499,684	1,499,684	1,499,684
Merger reserve	27	(662,966)	(662,966)	-	-
Reserves	28	1,399,988	1,168,326	49,141	42,571
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		<u>2,236,706</u>	<u>2,005,044</u>	<u>1,548,825</u>	<u>1,542,255</u>
Non-controlling interests		718,422	584,531	-	-
Total equity		<u><u>2,955,128</u></u>	<u><u>2,589,575</u></u>	<u><u>1,548,825</u></u>	<u><u>1,542,255</u></u>

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

		<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
LIABILITIES					
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred tax liabilities	16	146,084	98,748	-	-
Lease liabilities	30	151,196	154,631	-	-
Bank borrowings	31	870,771	1,046,419	-	-
Post-employment benefits obligation	32	38,971	33,282	-	-
Deferred income					
- government grants	33	1,091	1,369	-	-
Provision for asset retirement obligation	34	5,086	5,055	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,213,199	1,339,504	-	-
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade payables	35	359,580	358,946	-	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	36	322,535	270,834	2,121	3,392
Amounts due to subsidiaries	37	-	-	17,303	17,670
Lease liabilities	30	27,994	23,126	-	-
Bank borrowings	31	1,587,305	1,986,289	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	24	2,485	7,546	-	-
Deferred income					
- government grants	33	364	342	-	-
Dividend payable	38	43,800	-	43,800	-
Tax payable		14,194	16,039	-	-
Total current liabilities		2,358,257	2,663,122	63,224	21,062
TOTAL LIABILITIES		3,571,456	4,002,626	63,224	21,062
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,526,584	6,592,201	1,612,049	1,563,317

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

Registration No.

201401022577 (1098663-D)

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**

	Note	Share capital RM'000	Merger reserve RM'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000	ESOS reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company RM'000	Non-controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
Group									
At 1 January 2023		1,499,684	(662,966)	(11,592)	11,309	1,168,609	2,005,044	584,531	2,589,575
Comprehensive income:									
- Net profit for the financial year		-	-	-	-	301,737	301,737	128,084	429,821
Other comprehensive income:									
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation		-	-	-	-	318	318	232	550
- Exchange translation differences		-	-	39,107	-	-	39,107	17,365	56,472
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	39,107	-	318	39,425	17,597	57,022
Total comprehensive income		-	-	39,107	-	302,055	341,162	145,681	486,843
Transactions with owners:									
- Dividends paid	38	-	-	-	-	(65,700)	(65,700)	(11,291)	(76,991)
- Dividend payable	38	-	-	-	-	(43,800)	(43,800)	-	(43,800)
- Changes in equity interest in subsidiaries		-	-	-	-	-	-	(499)	(499)
- Share options lapsed		-	-	-	(212)	212	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023		1,499,684	(662,966)	27,515	11,097	1,361,376	2,236,706	718,422	2,955,128

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)**

	Note	Share capital RM'000	Merger reserve RM'000	Foreign currency translation reserve RM'000	ESOS reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	Total attributable to owners of the Company RM'000	Non- controlling interests RM'000	Total equity RM'000
Group									
At 1 January 2022		1,499,684	(662,466)	5,540	11,272	953,030	1,807,060	552,780	2,359,840
Comprehensive income:									
- Net profit for the financial year		-	-	-	-	218,891	218,891	24,983	243,874
Other comprehensive income:									
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation		-	-	(17,132)	-	(4,169)	(4,169)	(3,110)	(7,279)
- Exchange translation differences		-	-	(17,132)	-	-	(17,132)	10,611	(6,521)
Total other comprehensive income		-	-	(17,132)	-	(4,169)	(21,301)	7,501	(13,800)
Total comprehensive income		-	-	(17,132)	-	214,722	197,590	32,484	230,074
Transactions with owners:									
- Dividends paid		-	-	-	-	-	-	(733)	(733)
- Reduction on merger reserve upon strike off of a subsidiary		-	(500)	-	-	500	-	-	-
- ESOS expenses		-	-	-	394	-	394	-	394
- Share options lapsed		-	-	-	(357)	357	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022		1,499,684	(662,966)	(11,592)	11,309	1,168,609	2,005,044	584,531	2,589,575

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Note</u>	<u>Share capital</u> RM'000	<u>ESOS reserve</u> RM'000	<u>Retained earnings</u> RM'000	<u>Total equity</u> RM'000
At 1 January 2023		1,499,684	11,309	31,262	1,542,255
Total comprehensive income:					
Net profit for the financial year		-	-	116,070	116,070
Transactions with owners:					
Dividends paid		-	-	(65,700)	(65,700)
Dividend payable		-	-	(43,800)	(43,800)
Share options lapsed		-	(212)	212	-
At 31 December 2023		<u>1,499,684</u>	<u>11,097</u>	<u>38,044</u>	<u>1,548,825</u>
At 1 January 2022		1,499,684	11,272	37,379	1,548,335
Total comprehensive income:					
Net loss for the financial year		-	-	(6,474)	(6,474)
Transactions with owners:					
ESOS expense	5	-	102	-	102
Capital contribution to subsidiaries		-	292	-	292
Share options lapsed		-	(357)	357	-
At 31 December 2022		<u>1,499,684</u>	<u>11,309</u>	<u>31,262</u>	<u>1,542,255</u>

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

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		Group		Company	
	Note	2023	2022	2023	2022
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Profit/(Loss) before tax		554,745	326,555	116,162	(6,354)
Adjustments for:					
Expense recognised/(reversed) in respect of defined benefit plan	32	6,112	(6,051)	-	-
Depreciation of:					
- property, plant and equipment	10	275,939	260,082	18	144
- investment properties	11	251	283	-	-
- right-of-use assets	12	43,160	40,874	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income	33	(355)	(334)	-	-
Write-off of:					
- property, plant and equipment	10	14,398	14,145	-	-
- right-of-use assets	12	258	-	-	-
Gain on termination of leases	6	(416)	(463)	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of:					
- property, plant and equipment	6	(2,127)	229	-	-
- non-current assets held for sale	6	-	(5,852)	-	-
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	6	(4,786)	549	(556)	(246)
Fair value (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	6	(5,305)	6,584	-	-
Share of profit of associates	15	(330)	(436)	-	-
Bad debts written off	6	57	574	-	-
Provision for/(reversal of) impairment loss on:					
- property, plant and equipment	10	16,394	-	-	-
- right-of-use assets	12	6,391	-	-	-
- goodwill	13	102	-	-	-
- trade receivables	19	(24)	5,988	-	-
- other receivables	20	(1,809)	23	-	-
ESOS expenses	5	-	394	-	102
Dividend income	4	-	-	(120,736)	-
Interest income	6	(14,517)	(13,095)	(904)	(239)
Finance costs	7	169,590	137,915	901	862
		1,057,728	767,964	(5,115)	(5,731)

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

		<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)					
Changes in working capital:					
Biological assets		(90,500)	(7,921)	-	-
Inventories		25,239	(29,597)	-	-
Receivables		(20,775)	(66,847)	96	(68)
Payables		101,321	47,908	(2,151)	2,629
Cash generated from operations		1,073,013	711,507	(7,170)	(3,170)
Tax (paid)/refunded		(78,960)	(88,852)	53	15
Post-employment benefit paid		(1,566)	(1,770)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities		992,487	620,885	(7,117)	(3,155)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Advances to an associate	39	(2,084)	(1,024)	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of:					
- property, plant and equipment		5,573	5,249	-	-
- right-of-use assets		-	485	-	-
- non-current assets held for sale	23	-	7,945	-	-
Dividend income received from:					
- an associate	15	300	525	-	-
- subsidiaries	4	-	-	120,736	-
Interest income received	6	14,517	13,095	904	239
Additions of:					
- property, plant and equipment	10	(218,804)	(285,863)	-	-
- investment properties	11	(282)	-	-	-
- right-of-use assets	12	(557)	(5,635)	-	-
Acquisition of additional shares in:					
- a subsidiary	14	(499)	-	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in fixed deposits pledged		2,894	(9,042)	-	-
Withdrawal/(Placement) of fixed deposits with more than three months maturity	25	35,093	(3,382)	-	-
Net cash flow from investing activities		(163,849)	(277,647)	121,640	239

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> <u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Finance costs paid		(169,899)	(133,043)	-	-
Dividends paid to:					
- shareholders	38	(65,700)	-	(65,700)	-
- non-controlling interests		(11,291)	(733)	-	-
Repayment of hire purchase liabilities		(13,367)	(14,244)	-	-
Payments for the principal portion of lease liabilities		(29,789)	(31,204)	-	-
Drawdown of term loans		52,245	127,128	-	-
Repayment of term loans		(258,646)	(275,798)	-	-
Issuance of Sukuk Mudharabah		-	100,000	-	-
Payment of Sukuk Mudharabah transaction costs		-	(7)	-	-
Net drawdown of short term borrowings		(276,881)	(134,151)	-	-
Repayment to a subsidiary	39	-	-	(388)	(14)
Net cash flow from financing activities		(773,328)	(362,052)	(66,088)	(14)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		55,310	(18,814)	48,435	(2,930)
Effect of exchange translation differences		15,908	(274)	556	246
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the financial year		556,052	575,140	4,342	7,026
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the financial year	25	627,270	556,052	53,333	4,342

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES

<u>Group</u>	Term loans and Sukuk Mudharabah RM'000	Short term borrowings* RM'000	Lease liabilities RM'000	Hire purchase liabilities RM'000	Total RM'000
At 1 January 2023	1,279,631	1,556,599	177,757	17,952	3,031,939
Net cash flow	(206,401)	(276,881)	(29,789)	(13,367)	(526,438)
Finance costs paid	(76,674)	(84,098)	(8,190)	(937)	(169,899)
	(283,075)	(360,979)	(37,979)	(14,304)	(696,337)
Non-cash transaction:					
Finance costs	76,008	83,103	8,190	937	168,238
Interest accretion	806	995	-	-	1,801
Addition	-	-	34,597	10,799	45,396
Lease modification	-	-	(8,950)	-	(8,950)
Termination	-	-	(836)	-	(836)
Foreign exchange translation	42,561	43,577	6,411	46	92,595
At 31 December 2023	<u>1,115,931</u>	<u>1,323,295</u>	<u>179,190</u>	<u>15,430</u>	<u>2,633,846</u>
At 1 January 2022	1,313,887	1,689,256	172,549	24,514	3,200,206
Net cash flow	(48,677)	(134,151)	(31,204)	(14,244)	(228,276)
Finance costs paid	(60,860)	(63,267)	(7,743)	(1,173)	(133,043)
	(109,537)	(197,418)	(38,947)	(15,417)	(361,319)
Non-cash transaction:					
Finance costs	62,921	64,434	7,743	1,173	136,271
Interest accretion	(1,032)	(1,167)	(8)	-	(2,207)
Addition	5,666	-	62,304	7,704	75,674
Termination	-	-	(3,047)	-	(3,047)
Foreign exchange translation	7,726	1,494	(22,837)	(22)	(13,639)
At 31 December 2022	<u>1,279,631</u>	<u>1,556,599</u>	<u>177,757</u>	<u>17,952</u>	<u>3,031,939</u>

* Short-term borrowings exclude bank overdrafts.

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LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

CHANGES IN LIABILITIES ARISING FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Company</u>	<u>Amounts due to subsidiaries</u>	
	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000
At 1 January	16,739	15,891
Net cash flow	(388)	(14)
Non-cash transaction: Finance costs	901	862
At 31 December	<u>17,252</u>	<u>16,739</u>

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

LEONG HUP INTERNATIONAL BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The address of the principal place of business and registered office is as follows:

Principal place of business

3rd Floor, Wisma Westcourt,
No. 126, Jalan Kelang Lama,
58000 Kuala Lumpur,
Malaysia.

Registered office

Unit 30-01, Level 30, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite
Avenue 3, Bangsar South
No.8, Jalan Kerinchi
59200 Kuala Lumpur

The Directors regard Emerging Glory Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia, as the ultimate holding company.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. The principal activities of the Group are the production and distribution of breeder and broiler day-old-chick, broiler chickens, eggs, animal feeds, animal health products and consumer food products. The principal activities of its subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 14 to the financial statements. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ('MFRS'), International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the summary of accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with MFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. It also requires Directors and management to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group and Company's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgement are based on the Directors and management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 3.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Standards, amendments to published standards and interpretations that are effective

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the financial year beginning on 1 January 2023:

- MFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' and its amendments
- Amendment to MFRS 17 'Initial Application of MFRS 17 and MFRS 9 - Comparative Information'
- Amendments to MFRS 101, MFRS Practice Statement 2 and MFRS 108 on 'Disclosure of Accounting Policies' and 'Definition of Accounting Estimates'
- Amendments to MFRS 112 'Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction'
- Amendments to MFRS 112 'International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules'

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

MFRS 112 requires the disclosure on applying the exception to recognise and disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Pillar Two income taxes for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Group's entities operate in jurisdictions where the Pillar Two legislation of certain countries have been substantially enacted. Since the Legislation was not effective at the reporting date, the Group has no related current tax exposure arising from the Legislation. The Group applies the exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes, as provided in Amendments to MFRS 112 on International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules.

The Group is in the process of assessing its exposure to the Legislation when it comes into effect.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.3 Standards and amendments that have been issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for financial year beginning after 1 January 2023. None of these is expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements of the Group.

New standards and amendments effective from financial year beginning 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to MFRS 16 'Lease liability in a Sale and Leaseback'
- Amendments to MFRS 101 'Classification of liabilities as current or non-current' ('2020 amendments') and 'Non-current Liabilities with Covenants' ('2022 amendments')
- Amendments to MFRS 107 and MFRS 7 'Supplier Finance Arrangements'

New standards and amendments effective from financial year beginning 1 January 2025:

- Amendments to MFRS 121 'Lack of Exchangeability'

New standards and amendments effective date yet to be confirmed:

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

The amendments shall be applied retrospectively.

The Group is in the process of assessing the full impact of the above standards and amendments to published standards on the financial statements of the Group in the financial year of initial application.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Basis of consolidation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are set out below:

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

Business combinations under acquisition method

The Group applies the acquisition method to account for business combinations when the acquired sets of activities and assets meet the definition of a business. The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair values of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement and fair value of any pre-existing equity interest in the subsidiary. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are, with limited exceptions, measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The Group recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquiree on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the recognised amounts of acquiree's identifiable net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition-date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recognised as goodwill (refer to accounting policy Note 2.5 on goodwill). If the total of consideration transferred, non-controlling interest recognised and previously held interest measured is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognised directly in the profit or loss.

Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the carrying value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date, any gains or losses arising from such re-measurement are recognised in profit or loss.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the Group is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the contingent consideration that is deemed to be an asset or liability is recognised in accordance with MFRS 9 in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not remeasured, and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(a) Subsidiaries (continued)

Business combination under common control

The Group applies predecessor accounting to account for business combinations under common control. Under predecessor accounting, assets and liabilities acquired are not restated to their respective fair values. They are recognised at the carrying amounts from the consolidated financial statements of the ultimate holding company of the Group and adjusted to conform with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recognised as an adjustment to merger reserve. No additional goodwill is recognised.

The acquired entity's results, assets and liabilities are consolidated from the date on which the business combination between entities under common control occurred. Consequently, the consolidated financial statements do not reflect the results of the acquired entity for the period before the transaction occurred. The comparative information is not restated.

Transactions between Group companies

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to ensure consistency of accounting policies with those adopted by the Group.

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the consolidated statement of profit or loss, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of financial position respectively.

Transactions with non-controlling interests that do not result in loss of control are accounted for as transactions with equity owners of the Group. A change in ownership interest results in an adjustment between the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests to reflect their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount of the adjustment to non-controlling interests and any consideration paid or received is recognised in equity attributable to owners of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.4 Basis of consolidation (continued)

(b) Investments in subsidiaries and associates in separate financial statements

In the Company's separate financial statements, investments in subsidiaries and associates are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and associates, the difference between disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the investments are recognised in profit or loss.

The amounts due from subsidiaries of which the Company does not expect repayment in the foreseeable future are considered as part of the Company's investments in the subsidiaries.

2.5 Goodwill

Goodwill arises from a business combination and represents the excess of the aggregate of fair value of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date. If the fair value of consideration transferred, the amount of non-controlling interest and the fair value of previously held interest in the acquiree are less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary of the acquiree, the resulting gain is recognised directly in profit or loss.

Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in the statement of financial position as intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to each of the cash generating units ('CGUs'), or groups of CGUs, that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. Each unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. The carrying value of goodwill is compared to the recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and the fair value less costs of disposal. Any impairment is recognised immediately as an expense and is not subsequently reversed.

Goodwill on acquisitions of associates is included in investments in associates. Such goodwill is tested for impairment as part of the total carrying value.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)**2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)****2.6 Property, plant and equipment**

All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment initially recognised includes its purchase price, import duties, non-refundable purchase taxes and any cost that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Cost also includes borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are recognised as expenses in profit or loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

Freehold land is not depreciated as it has an infinite life. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line method to allocate the cost, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, summarised as follows:

Buildings	2% - 12.5%
Land improvement	2% - 5%
Plant and machinery	5% - 20%
Motor vehicles	10% - 20%
Furniture, fittings, equipment and renovation	5% - 50%

Depreciation on assets under construction commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

At the end of the reporting period, the Group assesses whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indications exist, an analysis is performed to assess whether the carrying amount of the asset is fully recoverable. A write down is made if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Refer to accounting policy Note 2.8 on impairment of non-financial assets.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.7 Investment properties

Investment properties, comprising principally land and buildings, are held for long term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and are not occupied by the Group.

Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including professional fees for legal services, property transfer taxes, other transaction costs and borrowing costs if the investment property meets the definition of a qualifying asset.

After initial recognition, investment property is stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Investment property is depreciated on the straight-line basis to allocate the cost to their residual values over their estimated useful lives of 8 to 50 years.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment property is derecognised either when it has been disposed of or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal.

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

If an item of owner-occupied property becomes an investment property because its use has changed, the carrying amount of the property does not change.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill or intangible assets not ready to use, are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. The Group also assesses goodwill, intangible assets with indefinite useful life and other assets that are subject to amortisation for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value-in-use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

The impairment loss is charged to profit or loss unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to the revaluation surplus. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. In respect of other assets, any subsequent increase in recoverable amount is recognised in profit or loss unless it reverses an impairment loss on a revalued asset in which case it is taken to revaluation surplus reserve.

2.9 Financial assets

(a) Classification

The Group classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income ('OCI') or through profit or loss), and
- those to be measured at amortised cost

(b) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(c) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Group measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVTPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest ('SPPI').

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Group's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

There are three measurement categories into which the Group classifies its debt instruments:

(i) Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other income/(expenses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses. Impairment losses are included as other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(c) Measurement (continued)

Debt instruments (continued)

(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent SPPI, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/(expenses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other income/(expenses) and impairment losses are included as other expenses in the statement of comprehensive income.

(iii) Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. The Group may also irrevocably designate financial assets at FVTPL if doing so significantly reduces or eliminates a mismatch created by assets and liabilities being measured on different bases. Fair value changes is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other income/(expenses) in the period which it arises.

Equity instruments

The Group subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Group's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised in other income/(expenses) in the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment

Impairment for debt instruments and financial guarantee contracts

The Group assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss ('ECL') associated with its debt instruments carried at amortised cost and at FVOCI and financial guarantee contracts issued. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Group and Company have five types of financial instruments that are subject to the ECL model:

- Trade receivables
- Other receivables and deposits
- Amounts due from intercompanies
- Amounts due from associates
- Cash and cash equivalents

While cash and cash equivalents are also subject to the impairment requirements of MFRS 9, the identified impairment loss was immaterial.

ECL represent a probability-weighted estimate of the difference between present value of cash flows according to contract and present value of cash flows the Group expects to receive, over the remaining life of the financial instrument. For financial guarantee contracts, the ECL is the difference between the expected payments to reimburse the holder of the guaranteed debt instrument less any amounts that the Group or Company expects to receive from the holder, the debtor or any other party.

The measurement of ECL reflects:

- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future economic conditions.

(i) General 3-stage approach for other receivables, deposits and non-trade amounts due from intercompanies and associates

At each reporting date, the Group measures ECL through loss allowance at an amount equal to 12 month ECL if credit risk on a financial instrument or a group of financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For all other financial instruments, a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL is required. Note 43 sets out the measurement details of ECL.

(ii) Simplified approach for trade receivables and trade amounts due from intercompanies

The Group applies the MFRS 9 simplified approach to measure ECL which uses a lifetime ECL for all trade receivables. Note 43 sets out the measurement details of ECL.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

Significant increase in credit risk

The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportable forward-looking information.

Macroeconomic information is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making a contractual payment.

Definition of default and credit-impaired financial assets

The Group defines a financial instrument as default, which is fully aligned with the definition of credit-impaired, when it meets one or more of the following criteria:

Quantitative criteria:

The Group defines a financial instrument as default, when the counterparty fails to make contractual payment within 180 days of when they fall due.

Qualitative criteria:

The debtor meets unlikelihood to pay criteria, which indicates the debtor is in significant financial difficulty. The Group considers the following instances:

- the debtor is in breach of financial covenants
- concessions have been made by the lender relating to the debtor's financial difficulty
- it is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization
- the debtor is insolvent

Financial instruments that are credit-impaired are assessed on individual basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.9 Financial assets (continued)

(d) Subsequent measurement – Impairment (continued)

Groupings of instruments for ECL measured on collective basis

(i) Collective assessment

To measure ECL, trade receivables arising from poultry business have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics of customer's geographical location and the days past due.

(ii) Individual assessment

Trade receivables which are in default or credit-impaired are assessed individually. Amounts due from intercompanies and amounts due from associates in the Group and the Company's financial statements are assessed on individual basis for ECL measurement, as credit risk information is obtained and monitored based on each entities' receivables.

Write-off

(i) Trade receivables and trade amounts due from intercompanies

Trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Group, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 365 days past due.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as net impairment losses within operating profit. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

(ii) Other receivables, deposits, non-trade amount due from intercompanies and amounts due from associates

The Group writes off financial assets, in whole or in part, when it has exhausted all practical recovery efforts and has concluded there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. The assessment of no reasonable expectation of recovery is based on unavailability of debtor's sources of income or assets to generate sufficient future cash flows to repay the amount. The Group may write-off financial assets that are still subject to enforcement activity. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off will result in impairment gains.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Leases

Accounting by lessee

Leases are recognised as right-of-use ('ROU') asset and a corresponding liability at the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Group (i.e. the commencement date).

Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties for which the Group is a lessee, it has elected the practical expedient provided in MFRS 16 not to separate lease and non-lease components. Both components are accounted for as a single lease component and payments for both components are included in the measurement of lease liability.

Lease term

In determining the lease term, the Group considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not to exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not to be terminated).

The Group reassess the lease term upon the occurrence of a significant event or change in circumstances that is within the control of the Group and affects whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an option not previously included in the determination of lease term, or not to exercise an option previously included in the determination of lease term. A revision in lease term results in remeasurement of the lease liabilities. See accounting policy below on reassessment of lease liabilities.

ROU assets

ROU assets are initially measured at cost comprising the following:

- The amount of the initial measurement of lease liability;
- Any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentive received;
- Any initial direct costs; and
- Decommissioning or restoration costs.

ROU assets that are not investment properties are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss (if any). The ROU assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Group is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the ROU asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life. In addition, the ROU assets are adjusted for certain remeasurement of the lease liabilities.

The Group applies the fair value model to ROU assets that meet the definition of investment property of MFRS 140 consistent with those investment properties owned by the Group. Refer to accounting policy Note 2.7 on investment property.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.10 Leases (continued)

Accounting by lessee (continued)

ROU assets (continued)

The Group leases various lands, buildings and equipment. The right-of-use assets are depreciated over the following leases terms which included extension options that had been assessed at inception date that would be exercised based on the prevailing economic conditions.

Leasehold land	32 – 99 years
Land use rights	20 – 60 years
Land from operating lease	2 – 60 years
Buildings	1 – 15 years
Plant and machinery	1 – 12 years

Lease liabilities

Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments include the following:

- Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentive receivable;
- Variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable by the Group under residual value guarantees;
- The exercise price of a purchase and extension options if the group is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising that option.

Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Group, the lessee's incremental borrowing is used. This is the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the ROU in a similar economic environment with similar term, security and conditions.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Variable lease payments that depend on sales are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.

The Group presents the lease liabilities as a separate line item in the statement of financial position. Interest expense on the lease liability is presented within the finance cost in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.11 Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Other receivables generally arise from transactions outside the usual operating activities of the Group. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, where they are recognised at fair value plus transaction costs. Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes and duties.

After recognition, trade and other receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Refer to accounting policy Note 2.9(d) on impairment of financial assets.

2.12 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost is determined using first in, first out method or weighted average costs, as applicable. The cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs, including import duties and other taxes and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. It excludes borrowing costs. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

2.13 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather than for investment or other purposes. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of 3 months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts, less restricted cash. Restricted cash includes restricted deposits held as compensating balances against credit facilities arrangements.

Bank overdrafts which are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Group's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. In the statement of financial position, banks overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

2.14 Share capital

(a) Classification

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(b) Share issue costs

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares are deducted against equity.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.14 Share capital (continued)

(c) Dividend distribution

Liability is recognised for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the Group, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

Distributions to holders of an equity instrument is recognised directly in equity.

(d) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company, excluding any costs of servicing equity other than ordinary shares
- by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in ordinary shares issued during the financial year and excluding treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional ordinary shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

2.15 Trade payables

Trade payables represent liabilities for goods or services provided to the Group prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value net of transaction costs incurred, which include transfer taxes and duties.

Trade payables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.16 Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost; any difference between initial recognised amount and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the weighted average effective interest method.

Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised as finance cost in profit or loss.

Borrowings are removed from the statement of financial position when the obligation specified in the Contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

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 end of the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.17 Current and deferred income tax

Tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred income tax. The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates operate and generate taxable income.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. This liability is measured using the single best estimate of the most likely outcome.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the amounts attributed to assets and liabilities for tax purposes and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets including tax benefit from investment tax credit, including reinvestment allowance are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses or unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the parent, investor and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Generally the investor is unable to control the reversal of the temporary difference for associates. Only where there is an agreement in place that gives the investor the ability to control the reversal of the temporary difference, a deferred tax liability is not recognised.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised on deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements only to the extent that it is probable the temporary difference will reverse in the future and there is sufficient taxable profit available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred and income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.18 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as other payables in the statement of financial position.

2.19 Share-based payments - Employee options

The Group operates an equity-settled, share-based compensation plan under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options) of the Group. The fair value of the options granted in exchange for the services of the employees are recognised as employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase to share option reserve within equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted:

- including any market performance conditions (for example, an entity's share price);
- excluding the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions (for example, profitability, sales growth targets and remaining an employee of the entity over a specified time period); and
- including the impact of any non-vesting conditions (for example, the requirement for employees to save or holding of share options for a specific period of time).

Non-market vesting conditions and service conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest.

The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of the reporting period, the Group revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions and service conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to share option reserve in equity.

In circumstances where employees provide services in advance of the grant date, the grant date fair value is estimated for the purposes of recognising the expense during the period between service commencement period and grant date.

When the options are exercised, the Company issues new shares. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited to equity when the options are exercised. When options are not exercised and lapsed, the share option reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.19 Share-based payments - Employee options (continued)

In its separate financial statements of the Company, the grant by the Company of options over its equity instruments to the employees of subsidiary in the Group is treated as a capital contribution to the subsidiary. The fair value of options granted to employees of the subsidiary in exchange for the services of the employees to the subsidiary are recognised as investment in subsidiary, with a corresponding credit to equity of the Company.

Modification and Cancellation

If the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, at a minimum an expense is recognised as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

If an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it had vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognised for the award is recognised immediately. However, if a cancelled award is substituted by a new award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new award are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph. If the Company does not identify a new award granted as replacement equity instruments for the cancelled award, the new award is accounted as a new grant of equity instruments

If an equity award is cancelled by forfeiture, when the vesting conditions (other than market conditions) have not been met, any expense not yet recognised for that award, as at the date of forfeiture, is treated as if it had never been recognised. At the same time, any expense previously recognised on such cancelled equity awards are reversed from the accounts effective as at the date of forfeiture.

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

2.20 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made.

Where the Group expects a provision to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost expense.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.21 Contingent assets and liabilities

The Group does not recognise contingent assets and liabilities other than those arising from business combinations, but discloses its existence in the financial statements. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in the extremely rare case where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. However, contingent liabilities do not include financial guarantee contracts.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group. The Group does not recognise contingent assets but discloses its existence where inflows of economic benefits are probable, but not virtually certain.

2.22 Revenue recognition

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised by reference to each distinct performance obligation promised in the contract with customer when or as the Group transfer control of the goods or services promised in a contract and the customer obtains control of the goods or services. Revenue from contracts with customers is measured at its transaction price, being the amount of consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, net of applicable tax, returns, rebates and discounts. Depending on the terms of the contract, revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied, which may be at a point in time or over time.

The Group's revenue is derived mainly from sales of chicken and other poultry related products, such as poultry feed and processed food.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.22 Revenue recognition (continued)

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers (continued)

Sales of chicken and other poultry related products

Revenue from sales of chicken and other poultry related products including eggs are recognised net of discount and applicable tax at the point in time when control of the goods has transferred to customer. Depending on the terms of the contract with the customer, control transfers either upon delivery of the goods to locations specified by the customer and acceptance of the goods by the customer; or upon delivery of the chicken on board for onward delivery to the customer.

Sales of feed

Revenue from sales of poultry feed are recognised net of discount and applicable tax at the point in time when control of the goods has transferred to customer. The terms of contract with the customer is ex-factory where control transfers upon the feed truck is weighed for quantity of feed loaded and accepted by customers' truck driver before it leaves the feedmill. Revenue for sales of feed by bag packaging are recognised upon delivery of the goods to locations specified by the customer and acceptance of the goods by the customer which indicate the transfer of control.

There is no element of financing present as the Group's sale of goods are either on cash term or on credit terms not exceeding 12 months.

(ii) Revenue from other sources

Specific revenue recognition criteria for other revenue and income earned by the Group are as follows:

- Lease income is recognised on the straight-line basis over the lease terms. (Note 2.10).
- Dividend income is recognised when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.23 Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are remeasured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. However, exchange differences are deferred in other comprehensive income when they arose from qualifying cash flow or net investment hedges or are attributable to items that form part of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss on a net basis within other income or expenses.

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in foreign currency classified as debt instruments classified as at fair value through other comprehensive income are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in the amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. Translation differences related to changes in amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on non-monetary financial assets, such as equities classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, are included in other comprehensive income.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.23 Foreign currencies (continued)

(iii) Group companies

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;
- income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive income presented are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognised as a separate component of other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisitions of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of any net investment in foreign entities, and of borrowings and other financial instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are recognised in other comprehensive income.

2.24 Biological assets

Biological assets comprising of breeders, broilers, commercial layers and hatching eggs are measured at fair value less cost to sell. Costs to sell include the incremental costs directly attributable to the sale of biological assets but excludes finance costs and income taxes. Purchases of livestock are directly expensed to profit or loss when incurred. Changes in fair value of biological assets, livestock losses, the carrying amount of livestock depopulation and the carrying amount of livestock sold are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income within "Change in fair value of biological assets".

The following are further information on determining the fair value of each livestock.

Breeders

Breeders comprise grandparents and parent breeding stocks. The fair value of grandparents and parent breeding stocks is determined using a discounted cash flow model over their lifespan based on the expected cash inflow from day-old-chick or hatching egg produced by each breeder, less expected costs incurred, and imputed contributory assets charges for the assets essential for the production of day-old-chick.

Commercial layers

Commercial layers comprise pullets and layers. The fair value of pullets and layers is determined using a discounted cash flow model over their lifespan based on the expected cash inflow from table eggs produced by each layer, less expected costs incurred, and imputed contributory assets charges for the assets essential for the production of table eggs.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.24 Biological assets (continued)

Broilers

The fair value of the broilers is determined using a discounted cash flow model based on expected selling price of broilers less estimated costs incurred over the life span until the point of sale.

Certain broilers are transferred to the processing plant at fair value less estimated point-of-sale costs. These broilers are then further processed when slaughtered. Once slaughtered, the biological assets are transferred to inventory.

Hatching eggs

The fair value of hatching eggs is determined using a discounted cash flow model based on expected cash inflow from expected selling price of day-old-chick or hatching egg less estimated hatchery costs to be incurred for hatching the eggs into day-old-chick, and imputed contributory asset charges for the assets essential for the hatchery production.

2.25 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The Board of Directors has appointed a Management Team which assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions. The Management Team, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, comprise the Group's chief executive officer, chief executive officer of the respective countries and the Group's chief financial officer.

2.26 Government grants

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants related to income are recognised in profit or loss within "other income" over the periods to match the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated by the Directors and management and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimates and judgements that affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and disclosures, and have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below:

(i) **Biological assets**

The fair value of biological assets is determined using a discounted cash flow model. Directors and management estimates are required in measuring the fair value of biological assets. Changes to any of these assumptions would affect the fair value of the biological assets.

Breeders

In measuring the fair value of breeders, management's estimation includes the expected number of day-old-chick produced by each breeders, the expected selling price of the day-old-chick or hatching egg, expected salvage value of old birds, mortality rate, feed consumption rate, feed costs and other estimated farming costs to be incurred over the life span of the breeders, as well as the discount rate used for the cash flow.

Commercial layers

In measuring the fair value of commercial layers, management's estimation includes the expected number of table eggs produced by each layer, the expected selling price of the table eggs, expected salvage value of layers, mortality rate, feed consumption rate, feed costs and other estimated farming costs to be incurred over the life span of the layers, as well as the discount rate used for the cash flow.

Broilers

Management's estimation includes the expected selling price of broilers, saleable weight, mortality rate, feed consumption rate, feed costs and other estimated farming costs to be incurred over the life span of broilers, as well as the discounted rate used for the cash flow.

Hatching eggs

Management's estimation includes the expected selling price of day-old-chick or hatching egg, internal hatchability ratio, estimated hatchery cost to be incurred for hatching the eggs into day-old-chick.

The Group recorded a fair value for its biological assets of RM515,453,000 as at 31 December 2023 (2022: RM419,624,000). The key assumptions used in the discounted cash flow model and the sensitivity analysis are disclosed in Note 17 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

(ii) Contingent liabilities

The Group identifies and analyses on a regular basis the current litigation, claims and arbitration involving the group, if any, when they arise. When necessary, provisions are made based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligations, taking into account information available and different possible outcomes at the reporting date.

Contingent liabilities may develop in a way not initially expected. Therefore, a contingent liability is disclosed when it is not possible to predict the outcome of present obligations that arise from past events.

Management has made an assessment on contingent liabilities, including uncertainty relating to the outcome of its ongoing appeal on the penalty imposed by Malaysia Competition Commission ("MyCC"), which is inherently subject to uncertain future events and is disclosed in Note 40 in the notes to the financial statements.

(iii) Deferred taxes

Deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. This involves significant judgement regarding the future financial performance of the particular entity in which the deferred tax asset has been recognised, the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies to support the basis of recognition of deferred tax assets. Further details of deferred tax asset are disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

4 REVENUE

The Group derives the following types of revenue:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Revenue from contracts with customers:</u>				
- Sales of goods	9,526,438	9,028,199	-	-
<u>Revenue from other sources:</u>				
- Lease income	12,922	14,434	-	-
- Dividend income from subsidiaries	-	-	120,736	-
- Others	152	69	-	-
Total revenue	<u>9,539,512</u>	<u>9,042,702</u>	<u>120,736</u>	<u>-</u>

Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by product segments:

	<u>Group</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Livestock and other poultry related products	5,155,633	4,979,244
Feedmill	4,370,805	4,048,955
	<u>9,526,438</u>	<u>9,028,199</u>

Included in the revenue from livestock and other poultry related products is revenue from sales of table eggs of RM848,524,000 (2022: RM750,806,000).

5 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT COSTS INCLUDING DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

(a) Employee benefit costs including Directors' remuneration

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Salaries, wages and bonuses	732,743	645,682	848	844
Defined contribution plans	42,518	37,331	-	-
Defined benefit plans (Note 32)	6,112	(6,051)	-	-
ESOS expenses	-	394	-	102
	<u>781,373</u>	<u>677,356</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>946</u>

(b) The breakdown of the Directors' remuneration of the Group and Company are as disclosed in Note 39 to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

6 PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS

Profit/(loss) from operations is arrived at after charging/(crediting):

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Auditors' remuneration:				
Statutory audit				
- PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT	1,606	1,537	105	90
- Member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited	2,214	2,005	-	-
- Others	271	205	-	-
Other services				
- PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT	61	61	-	-
- Member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited	372	540	-	-
Foreign exchange losses/(gains):				
- realised	4,349	(14,700)	(94)	(98)
- unrealised	(4,786)	549	(556)	(246)
Fair value (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	(5,305)	6,584	-	-
Rental expense*	9,984	11,023	-	-
Write-off of:				
- property, plant and equipment	14,398	14,145	-	-
- right-of-use assets	258	-	-	-
Gain on termination of leases	(416)	(463)	-	-
Provision for/(reversal of) impairment loss on:				
- goodwill	102	-	-	-
- property, plant and equipment	16,394	-	-	-
- right-of-use assets	6,391	-	-	-
- trade receivables	(24)	5,988	-	-
- other receivables	(1,809)	23	-	-
Amortisation of deferred income	(355)	(334)	-	-
Packing materials	20,758	25,783	-	-
Travelling expenses	13,203	11,359	-	-
Promotional and marketing expenses	7,385	10,411	-	-
Interest income	(14,517)	(13,095)	(904)	(239)
Rental income	(2,498)	(2,439)	-	-
(Gain)/Loss on disposal of:				
- property, plant and equipment	(2,127)	229	-	-
- non-current assets held for sale	-	(5,852)	-	-
Bad debts written off	57	574	-	-
Government grant	(1,850)	(2,787)	-	-
Government subsidy^	(161,348)	(90,469)	-	-
Management fee expense	37	1,507	1,217	1,991
Insurance expenses	17,005	14,581	185	190
Brooding expenses	9,976	9,990	-	-
Cleaning and washing expenses	10,550	10,802	-	-
Pest control expenses	3,777	2,906	-	-

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

6 PROFIT/(LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS (CONTINUED)

* The rental expenses disclosed comprise only short term leases and leases of low value assets. See Note 12 for details of rental expenses.

[^] Government subsidy was recognised as 'other income' during the financial year ended 31 December 2023 under "Program Subsidi Ayam dan Telur". The program has been approved by the Government of Malaysia on 9 February 2022. The objective of the programme is to ease the burden of poultry and layer farmers due to the increase in the production costs while the ceiling prices have been set for chicken and eggs. Under the program, the eligible poultry and layer farmers will receive cash when their applications have been approved by the Department of Veterinary Services ("DVS") under Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industries. Subsidy for chicken was discontinued on 1 November 2023, while subsidy for eggs remains unaffected.

7 FINANCE COSTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Interest expenses on:				
Bankers' acceptances	12,307	13,692	-	-
Bank overdrafts	938	1,147	-	-
Term loans	62,125	52,717	-	-
Hire purchase liabilities	937	1,173	-	-
Lease liabilities	8,190	7,743	-	-
Revolving credits	35,436	23,355	-	-
Trust receipts	35,360	27,387	-	-
Loan from a subsidiary	-	-	901	862
Sukuk Mudharabah	13,883	10,204	-	-
Others	414	497	-	-
	<u>169,590</u>	<u>137,915</u>	<u>901</u>	<u>862</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

8 TAX EXPENSE

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Current tax recognised in profit or loss:				
- Malaysian income tax	37,443	30,833	217	124
- Foreign income tax	44,575	35,857	-	-
- (Over)/Under provision in prior years	(1,311)	1,728	(125)	(4)
	<u>80,707</u>	<u>68,418</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>120</u>
Deferred taxation recognised in profit or loss (Note 16):				
- Origination and reversal of temporary differences	44,217	14,137	-	-
Real property gain tax	-	126	-	-
Tax expense	<u>124,924</u>	<u>82,681</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>120</u>
Deferred taxation recognised in OCI (Note 16):				
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation	<u>151</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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8 TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

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

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Profit/(Loss) before tax	554,745	326,555	116,162	(6,354)
Tax at applicable statutory tax rate	119,647	75,704	27,879	(1,525)
Tax effects of:				
- expenses not deductible for tax purposes	26,486	14,938	1,315	1,649
- income not subject to tax	(28,008)	(1,836)	(28,977)	-
- share of result of an associate	(79)	(105)	-	-
- utilisation of reinvestment allowance not recognised as tax benefits	-	(1,369)	-	-
- utilisation of previously unrecognised tax losses	(3,639)	(4,734)	-	-
- utilisation of previously unrecognised capital allowances	(1,387)	(2,623)	-	-
- utilisation of special incentive	(3,790)	(7,939)	-	-
- current year tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	745	8,791	-	-
- reversal of previously recognised tax benefits arising from tax losses	16,260	-	-	-
Real property gain tax	-	126	-	-
(Over)/Under provision in prior years	(1,311)	1,728	(125)	(4)
Tax expense	124,924	82,681	92	120

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8 TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The amounts of unutilised tax losses, deductible temporary differences on property, plant and equipment and unutilised reinvestment allowance for which no deferred tax asset has been recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	2023 RM'000	Group 2022 RM'000
Unutilised tax losses		
- expiring by year of assessment 2023*	-	14,326
- expiring by year of assessment 2024*	19,626	13,467
- expiring by year of assessment 2025*	22,750	8,519
- expiring by year of assessment 2026*	117,164	107,723
- expiring by year of assessment 2027*	69,974	29,587
- expiring by year of assessment 2028 [^]	27,680	28,402
- expiring by year of assessment 2029 [^]	4,056	4,169
- expiring by year of assessment 2030 [^]	596	596
- expiring by year of assessment 2031 [^]	7,108	7,040
- expiring by year of assessment 2032 [^]	568	-
	269,522	213,829
Unabsorbed capital allowances		
- no expiry period	5,962	11,740
Unutilised reinvestment allowance		
- expiring not more than seven years	9,318	9,318
	284,802	234,887

* Under Indonesia and Vietnam tax regulations, the unutilised tax losses can be carried forward for a maximum of 5 years following the years the losses were incurred.

[^] As announced in the Malaysia Annual Budget 2022, effective from year of assessment 2019, the time limit to carry forward unutilised tax losses of Malaysian companies was extended from 7 to 10 consecutive years of assessment.

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9 EARNINGS PER SHARE ("EPS")

Basic EPS of the Group is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average numbers of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year.

For the dilutive earnings per share calculation, the average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The dilutive potential ordinary shares for the Group are the exercise of ESOS Options by eligible Directors and employees of the Group.

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic EPS computations:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Profit attributable to the owners of the Company	301,737	218,891
Weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue ('000)	3,650,000	3,650,000
Basic and diluted EPS (sen)	8.27	6.00

Diluted EPS

For the diluted earnings per ordinary share calculation, the average number of ordinary shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary share.

The potential conversion of ESOS options are anti-dilutive as their exercise prices were higher than the average market price ('out of the money') of the Company's ordinary share during the financial year 2023 and 2022. Accordingly, the exercise of ESOS had been ignored in the calculation of dilutive earnings per share and the diluted earnings per ordinary share is the same as the basic earnings per ordinary share.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Freehold land RM'000	Buildings RM'000	Land improvement RM'000	Plant and machinery RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Furniture, fittings, equipment and renovation RM'000	Construction-in-progress RM'000	Total RM'000
<u>Net book value</u>								
At 1 January 2023	303,250	1,445,809	21,671	579,783	66,060	214,503	153,386	2,784,462
Additions	2,528	34,233	2,438	53,122	20,088	24,361	92,873	229,643
Disposals	-	(19)	-	(1,444)	(583)	(461)	(939)	(3,446)
Write-off	-	(7,406)	(423)	(3,410)	(185)	(2,436)	(538)	(14,398)
Foreign exchange differences	(755)	39,010	-	12,510	1,885	1,897	1,537	56,084
Reclassifications	-	49,932	241	39,574	2,179	9,322	(101,248)	-
Transfer to investment properties (see Note 11)	(18,219)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,219)
Transfer to right-of-use assets (see Note 12)	-	(148)	-	-	-	-	-	(148)
Transfer to assets held for sale (see Note 23)	-	(9,898)	-	(1,487)	-	-	-	(11,385)
Depreciation charge for the financial year	-	(88,513)	(1,077)	(117,808)	(22,406)	(46,135)	-	(275,939)
Impairment charge for the financial year	-	(407)	-	(3,234)	-	(12,752)	(1)	(16,394)
At 31 December 2023	286,804	1,462,593	22,850	557,606	67,038	188,299	145,070	2,730,260
<u>At 31 December 2023:</u>								
Cost	286,804	2,347,609	28,968	1,622,161	270,482	526,246	145,156	5,227,426
Accumulated depreciation	-	(883,836)	(6,113)	(1,061,321)	(203,444)	(323,730)	-	(2,478,444)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(1,180)	(5)	(3,234)	-	(14,217)	(86)	(18,722)
Net book value	286,804	1,462,593	22,850	557,606	67,038	188,299	145,070	2,730,260

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

<u>Group</u>	<u>Freehold land</u> RM'000	<u>Buildings</u> RM'000	<u>Land improvement</u> RM'000	<u>Plant and machinery</u> RM'000	<u>Motor vehicles</u> RM'000	<u>Furniture, fittings, equipment and renovation</u> RM'000	<u>Construction-in-progress</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Net book value</u>								
At 1 January 2022	303,491	1,388,492	22,700	524,721	68,623	221,070	241,222	2,770,319
Additions	98	66,323	970	95,214	20,698	41,845	73,187	298,335
Disposals	-	(1,251)	-	(83)	(510)	(149)	(3,485)	(5,478)
Write-off	-	(2,223)	(1,049)	(2,087)	-	(7,302)	(1,484)	(14,145)
Foreign exchange differences	(339)	(1,820)	-	(2,502)	362	402	(157)	(4,054)
Reclassifications	-	78,907	-	74,490	75	1,992	(155,464)	-
Transfer to right-of-use assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	(433)	(433)
(see Note 12)	-	(82,619)	(950)	(109,970)	(23,188)	(43,355)	-	(260,082)
Depreciation charge for the financial year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2022	303,250	1,445,809	21,671	579,783	66,060	214,503	153,386	2,784,462
<u>At 31 December 2022:</u>								
Cost	303,250	2,229,044	26,779	1,532,215	252,489	496,040	153,471	4,993,288
Accumulated depreciation	-	(782,462)	(5,103)	(952,432)	(186,429)	(280,072)	-	(2,206,498)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(773)	(5)	-	-	(1,465)	(85)	(2,328)
Net book value	303,250	1,445,809	21,671	579,783	66,060	214,503	153,386	2,784,462
<u>At 1 January 2022:</u>								
Cost	303,491	2,099,806	27,073	1,400,567	240,075	461,498	241,307	4,773,817
Accumulated depreciation	-	(710,541)	(4,368)	(875,846)	(171,452)	(238,963)	-	(2,001,170)
Accumulated impairment loss	-	(773)	(5)	-	-	(1,465)	(85)	(2,328)
Net book value	303,491	1,388,492	22,700	524,721	68,623	221,070	241,222	2,770,319

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Company	
	<u>Furniture, fittings and office equipment</u>	<u>Total</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Net book value</u>		
At 1 January 2022	164	164
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(144)	(144)
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	20	20
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(18)	(18)
At 31 December 2023	2	2
<u>At 31 December 2023:</u>		
Cost	578	578
Accumulated depreciation	(576)	(576)
Net book value	2	2
<u>At 31 December 2022:</u>		
Cost	578	578
Accumulated depreciation	(558)	(558)
Net book value	20	20
<u>At 1 January 2022:</u>		
Cost	578	578
Accumulated depreciation	(414)	(414)
Net book value	164	164

- (a) As of 31 December 2023, certain property, plant and equipment of the Group with a net carrying value of RM857,101,000 (2022: RM912,253,000) were charged to licensed banks to secure credit facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.
- (b) During the financial year, the Group has recognised an impairment charge of RM16,394,000 in its other poultry related operations. The assessment was triggered due to the Group's net asset value being above the Group's market capitalisation. In performing the impairment assessment of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, the recoverable amount is determined using value-in-use ("VIU") calculation. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated terminal growth rates.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

10 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

- (c) The following property, plant and equipment of the Group were acquired under hire purchase instalment plans (Note 31):

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Carrying amount</u>		
Plant and machinery	17,823	25,118
Motor vehicles	29,922	28,664
Furniture, fittings and equipment	267	256
	<u>48,012</u>	<u>54,038</u>

- (d) Additions of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment were acquired by the following means:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Cash payments	218,804	285,863
Unpaid balances included under other payables	9,624	9,584
Cash paid in respect of acquisitions in previous financial year	(9,584)	(10,482)
Financed by hire purchase	10,799	7,704
Financed by long term loans	-	5,666
Additions of property, plant and equipment	<u>229,643</u>	<u>298,335</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	<u>Group</u> RM'000
<u>Net book value</u>	
At 1 January 2022	22,278
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(283)
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	21,995
Additions	282
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 10)	18,219
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(251)
At 31 December 2023	<u>40,245</u>
<u>At 31 December 2023:</u>	
Cost	53,660
Accumulated depreciation	(13,415)
Net book value	<u>40,245</u>
<u>At 31 December 2022:</u>	
Cost	31,793
Accumulated depreciation	(9,798)
Net book value	<u>21,995</u>
<u>At 1 January 2022:</u>	
Cost	31,793
Accumulated depreciation	(9,515)
Net book value	<u>22,278</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

11 INVESTMENT PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Fair values	67,572	48,877

The property rental income earned by the Group from investment properties, certain of which are leased out under operating leases, amounted to RM1,130,000 (2022: RM1,026,000). Direct operating expenses arising from investment properties that are revenue-generating of the Group amounted to RM143,000 (2022: RM96,000).

The Group lease out some of its investment properties. The Group classified these leases as operating lease, because they do not transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to the ownership of the assets. The following table set out the maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be received after the reporting date.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Group</u>		
Within 1 year	1,250	732
In the 2 nd year	960	47
In the 3 rd year	629	35
In the 4 th year	57	35
In the 5 th year	57	-
Later than 5 th year	4	-
Total undiscounted lease payments	2,957	849

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

12

RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

<u>Group</u>	<u>Leasehold land</u> RM'000	<u>Land use rights</u> RM'000	<u>Land from operating lease</u> RM'000	<u>Buildings</u> RM'000	<u>Plant and machinery</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Carrying amount</u>						
At 1 January 2022						
Additions	34,985	188,204	102,647	65,865	3,404	395,105
Disposal	4,850	25,727	20,186	14,360	3,051	68,174
Terminations	-	-	(485)	-	-	(485)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (see Note 10)	-	-	(79)	(3,304)	-	(3,383)
Foreign exchange differences	-	433	-	-	-	433
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(470)	(3,881)	2,079	722	(150)	(1,230)
		(8,437)	(7,837)	(21,972)	(2,158)	(40,874)
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	39,365	202,046	116,511	55,671	4,147	417,740
Additions	-	667	4,166	29,167	1,310	35,310
Lease modification	-	-	(8,950)	-	-	(8,950)
Terminations	-	-	(429)	(280)	-	(709)
Write-off	-	-	-	(258)	-	(258)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (see Note 10)	-	148	-	-	-	148
Foreign exchange differences	-	8,731	6,085	536	226	15,578
Depreciation charge for the financial year	(557)	(11,008)	(8,545)	(21,510)	(1,540)	(43,160)
Impairment charge for the financial year	-	-	-	(6,272)	(119)	(6,391)
At 31 December 2023	38,808	200,584	108,838	57,054	4,024	409,308

Extension options are included in a number of leases across the group to maximise operational flexibility.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

12 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. All lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the specific use of certain leasehold land or land use rights.

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000
Interest expense (included in finance costs)	7	8,190	7,743
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in rental expenses)	6	9,581	10,683
Expense relating to leases of low value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in rental expenses)	6	403	340
The total cash outflow for leases		<u>47,963</u>	<u>49,970</u>

Additions of right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets were acquired by the following means:

	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000
Cash payments	557	5,635
Future lease payment included in lease liabilities	34,597	62,304
Provision for asset retirement obligation	156	235
Addition of right-of-use assets	<u>35,310</u>	<u>68,174</u>

During the financial year, the Group has recognised an impairment charge of RM6,391,000 in its other poultry related operations. The assessment was triggered due to the Group's net asset value being above the Group's market capitalisation. In performing the impairment assessment of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, the recoverable amount is determined using value-in-use ("VIU") calculation. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections covering a five-year period. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated terminal growth rates.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	<u>Goodwill on consolidation</u> RM'000	<u>Business customer</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Group</u>			
<u>Cost</u>			
At 1 January 2022	104,070	10,476	114,546
Translation differences	3,134	641	3,775
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	107,204	11,117	118,321
Translation differences	3,400	695	4,095
At 31 December 2023	110,604	11,812	122,416
<u>Less: Accumulated amortisation</u>			
At 1 January 2022	-	10,476	10,476
Translation differences	-	641	641
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	-	11,117	11,117
Translation differences	-	695	695
At 31 December 2023	-	11,812	11,812
<u>Less: Accumulated impairment losses</u>			
At 31 December 2022/1 January 2023	7,990	-	7,990
Addition	102	-	102
At 31 December 2023	8,092	-	8,092
<u>Net carrying amount</u>			
At 31 December 2023	102,512	-	102,512
At 31 December 2022	99,214	-	99,214

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

(i) Business customer relationship

Business customer relationship acquired in business combination are amortised over 5 years.

(ii) Goodwill on consolidation

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated at acquisition to the cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination. The carrying amount of goodwill totalling RM102.5 million (2022: RM99.2 million) had been allocated to the following cash generating units ('CGUs') for the purpose of impairment testing.

	2023 RM'000	Group 2022 RM'000
<u>Malaysia</u>		
Manufacturing of animal feeds	4,021	4,021
Trading of animal health products	3,115	3,217
Poultry farming and breeding	33,208	33,208
<u>Singapore</u>		
Processing and marketing of consumer products	62,168	58,768
	<u>102,512</u>	<u>99,214</u>

Impairment assessment for intangible assets in relation to the goodwill on consolidation

The impairment test was performed by comparing the cash-generating unit's carrying amount with its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is determined using value-in-use calculations.

The recoverable amounts of the respective CGUs are determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations use pre-tax cash flow projections covering a five-year period, based on the three-year financial budget which have been approved by the Directors and two-year forecast of the specific CGUs that the goodwill is allocated to. Cash flows beyond the five-year period are extrapolated using the estimated terminal growth rates.

An impairment loss of RM102,000 (2022: Nil) was recognised in respect of trading of animal health products CGU of an indirect subsidiary, Professional Vet Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. during the financial year.

Sensitivity

As at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the recoverable amount of CGUs above, except for Professional Vet Enterprise Sdn. Bhd.'s, are estimated to exceed the carrying amounts and is not sensitive to any reasonable change in the key assumptions.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

13 INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The key assumptions used in the value-in-use calculations are as follows:

Manufacturing of animal feeds

- The revenue growth rate and EBITDA margin is supported by management's approved budget and forecast, which is in line with past performance records, future market outlook and management's expectation of market developments.
- Pre-tax discount rate of 9.0% (2022: 9.0%) was applied, benchmarked against comparable companies at the date of assessment;
- A terminal growth rate 1% (2022: 1%) was applied.

Trading of animal health products

- The revenue growth rate and EBITDA margin is supported by management's approved budget and forecast, which is in line with past performance records, future market outlook and management's expectation of market developments.
- Pre-tax discount rate of 10.2% (2022: 11.5%) was applied, benchmarked against comparable companies at the date of assessment.
- A terminal growth rate 1% (2022: 1%) was applied.

Poultry farming and breeding

- The revenue growth rate and EBITDA margin is supported by management's approved budget and forecast, which is in line with past performance records, future market outlook and management's expectation of market developments.
- Pre-tax discount rate of 9.7% (2022: 9.7%) was applied, benchmarked against comparable companies at the date of assessment.
- A terminal growth rate 2.2% (2022: 2.5%) was applied.

Processing and marketing of consumer products

- The revenue growth rate and EBITDA margin is supported by management's forecasted projects, which is in line with past performance records, future market outlook and management's expectation of market developments.
- Pre-tax discount rate of 14.5% (2022: 14.5%) was applied, benchmarked against comparable companies at the date of assessment.
- A terminal growth rate 3.0% (2022: 2.5%) was applied.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES

	<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Unquoted shares, at cost	1,556,867	1,547,687
Capital contribution to subsidiaries – ESOS Options	-	9,180
	<u>1,556,867</u>	<u>1,556,867</u>

The subsidiaries (all incorporated in Malaysia unless otherwise indicated) are as follows:

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Effective percentage of ownership</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	
	%	%	
<u>Direct subsidiaries</u>			
Leong Hup (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
United Global Resources Limited*	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Leong Hup Singapore Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Dragon Amity Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Investment holding and trading of packaging materials and stationery equipment
Leong Hup Corporate Services Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Management services provider
Leong Hup (Philippines), Inc# (Incorporated in The Philippines)	100.00	100.00	Raising, breeding, cross breeding, fattening and pasturing of poultry and similar stocks and producer of animal feeds and pre-mix for livestock animals
Leong Hup Myanmar Co., Ltd & (Incorporated in Myanmar)	100.00	100.00	Dormant
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u>			
Leong Hup Poultry Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services
Leong Hup Broiler Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services and investment holding
Leong Hup (G.P.S.) Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services and investment holding

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14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Effective percentage of ownership</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
	<u>2023</u> %	<u>2022</u> %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
Leong Hup Agrobusiness Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Production and distribution of breeder and broiler day-old-chick, broiler chicken, animal feeds and consumer food products and operating of food, beverages and bakery retail outlets
Leong Hup Capital Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Funding vehicle, investment advisory services, other financial activities except insurance/takaful and pension funding
The Baker's Cottage Sdn. Bhd.^	100.00	100.00	Manufacturing, trading and distribution of food products
Baker's Cottage Training Academy Sdn. Bhd.^	100.00	100.00	Provision of training and consultancy services
Selasih Prospek Sdn. Bhd.^	100.00	100.00	Bakery, cafeteria and restaurant and retailing of confectionery food products
Ayam A1 Food Corporation Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of manufacturing related services and investment holding
Leong Hup Feedmill Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. *	100.00	100.00	Manufacturing and marketing of animal feeds
Ladang Ternakan Maju Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services and investment holding
Advantage Valuations Sdn. Bhd.*	51.00	51.00	Investment holding
F. E. Venture Sdn. Bhd.^	51.00	51.00	Trading of animal feeds and veterinary products

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14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of the Company	Effective percentage of ownership		Principal activities
	2023 %	2022 %	
Indirect subsidiaries (continued)			
Leong Hup Ruminant Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Leong Hup Feedmill Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of manufacturing related services
Sri Medan Duck Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services
Beaming Agrottrade Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
The Baker's Cottage Restaurant Sdn. Bhd^	100.00	100.00	Operating a restaurant dealing with food and beverage
Ayam A1 Food Processing Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of manufacturing related services
Goldkist Breeding Farms Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services and investment holding
J.B. Kim Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	51.00	51.00	Rearing of broiler chicken for sales
Mighty Farms Sdn. Bhd.*	51.00	51.00	Rearing of broiler chicken for sales
Exclusive Treasures Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Rearing of broiler chicken for sales
Mantap Untung Sdn.Bhd.\	51.00	51.00	Dormant
Ternakan Emas Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Dormant
Golden Egg Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Dormant

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14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Effective percentage of ownership</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
	<u>2023</u> %	<u>2022</u> %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
Rising Momentum Sdn. Bhd. [\]	100.00	100.00	Dormant
Farm Excel Distribution Sdn. Bhd. [^]	51.00	51.00	Exporter, importer and distribution of pharmaceutical and veterinary products
Laboratorios Reveex (Asia) Sdn. Bhd. [^]	26.01	26.01	Trading of veterinary products
Leong Hup Aquaculture Sdn. Bhd. [*]	100.00	100.00	Sales of aquaculture produce
Teo Seng Capital Berhad ^{*a}	29.44	29.02	Investment holding and provision of management services
Teo Seng Farming Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Investment holding, poultry farming, processing, wholesale, retailing and distribution of eggs and related poultry products, manufacturing and marketing of fertilisers
Teo Seng Paper Products Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Manufacturing and marketing of egg trays
Teo Seng Feedmill Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Manufacturing and marketing of animal feeds
Ritma Prestasi Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Distribution of pet food, medicine and other animal health related products
Professional Vet Enterprise Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Trading of veterinary and farming equipment, veterinary pharmaceuticals and biological products
Success Century Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Management and renting of properties
B-Tech Aquaculture Sdn. Bhd. [*]	29.44	29.02	Dormant

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of the Company	Effective percentage of ownership		Principal activities
	2023 %	2022 %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
Laskar Fertiliser Sdn. Bhd.*	29.44	29.02	Management and renting of properties
Great Egg Industries Sdn. Bhd. ^u	-	29.02	Dormant
Teo Seng Integrated Farming Sdn. Bhd. *	29.44	29.02	Poultry farming, manufacturing and marketing of animal feed, fertilizer and related poultry products
Premium Egg Products Pte. Ltd. [#] (Incorporated in Singapore)	29.44	29.02	Wholesaler, importers, exporters of eggs products
BH Fresh Food Pte. Ltd. [#] (Incorporated in Singapore)	29.44	29.02	Provisional cold storage space rental services and wholesale, importers, exporters of food products (including pet food/products).
Ritma Premier Pte. Ltd. [#] (Incorporated in Singapore)	29.44	29.02	Retail sale and distribution of pet food, medicine and other animal health related products
Leong Hup Agriculture (Desaru) Sdn. Bhd.*	60.00	60.00	Plantation of coconut and pineapple
Ideal Multifeed (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Renting of animal feeds operations

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Effective percentage of ownership</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
	<u>2023</u> %	<u>2022</u> %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
Jaco Nutrimix Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Dormant - under members' voluntary winding up process
Prima Anjung Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Duck breeding
New Soon Teng Poultry Sdn. Bhd.*	70.00	70.00	Poultry farming and trading of broiler chicken
Emivest Feedmill Vietnam Co., Limited# (Incorporated in Vietnam)	100.00	100.00	Operating poultry hatcheries and breeder farms and producing animal and poultry feed, manufacture pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical, botanical products and disinfectant
Emivest Feedmill (TG) Vietnam Limited Liability Company# (Incorporated in Vietnam)	100.00	100.00	Operating chicken breeding farm, producing animal, poultry and aqua feed and operating layer farm
Leong Hup Feedmill Vietnam Limited Liability Company# (Incorporated in Vietnam)	100.00	100.00	Producing animal, poultry and aquatic feed
Leong Hup (Cambodia) Limited^ (Incorporated in Cambodia)	100.00	100.00	Trading of animals feed
Lee Say Group Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Slaughtering, processing and sale of fresh and frozen poultry and investment holding

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14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

<u>Name of the Company</u>	<u>Effective percentage of ownership</u>		<u>Principal activities</u>
	<u>2023</u> %	<u>2022</u> %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
Tasty Meat Products Pte. Ltd.^ (Incorporated in Singapore)	80.00	80.00	Manufacturer, importers, exporters, stores and packers of processed meats
Kendo Trading Pte. Ltd. # (Incorporated in Singapore)	51.00	51.00	Slaughtering, processing and sale of fresh and frozen poultry products
Heng Kai Hock Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Poultry farming and related products
Lee Say Breeding Farm Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Provision of farming related services and investment holding
Wang Xiang Shun Food Industry Pte. Ltd.^ (Incorporated in Singapore)	26.01	26.01	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
Hup Heng Poultry Industries Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	67.18	67.18	Slaughtering of poultry, wholesale, processing and preserving of meat and meat product

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14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of the Company	Effective percentage of ownership		Principal activities
	2023 %	2022 %	
<u>Indirect subsidiaries</u> (continued)			
ES Food International Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Investment holding
Leong Hup Food Pte.Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	General importers and distributor of chickens and other meat products
Safa Gourmet Food Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Halal meat processing, manufacturing, wholesale and retail
Soonly Food Processing Industries Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	Slaughtering, processing and sale of fresh and frozen poultry
Prestige Fortune Sdn. Bhd.*	55.00	55.00	Investment holding, poultry farming and trading of related products
Prestige Fortune (S) Pte. Ltd.# (Incorporated in Singapore)	55.00	55.00	Wholesale and distribution of poultry
Leong Hup Distribution Pte Ltd # (Incorporated in Singapore)	100.00	100.00	General trading of frozen food products and provision of warehousing activities
My-Kando Food Industries Sdn. Bhd.*	100.00	100.00	Poultry farming, rental of chicken coops and related activities

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of the Company	Effective percentage of ownership		Principal activities
	2023 %	2022 %	
Indirect subsidiaries (continued)			
PT Malindo Feedmill Tbk [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.80	57.80	Investment holding, poultry feed industry and day-old-chick farming
PT Bibit Indonesia [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.74	57.72	Broiler grandparent stock farming
PT Prima Fajar [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.79	57.78	Broiler chicken farming
PT Leong Ayamsatu Primadona [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.79	57.77	Day-old-chick and broiler chicken farming
PT Malindo Food Delight [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.79	57.79	Processing and preserving of meat
PT Quality Indonesia ^{&} (Incorporated in Indonesia)	40.45	40.44	Dormant
PT Mitra Bebek Persada [#] (Incorporated in Indonesia)	57.71	57.22	Duck farming, slaughter house and packaging of poultry meat
Leong Hup Foods (Philippines), Inc [^] (Incorporated in The Philippines)	100.00	100.00	Processing, packaging and distributing all kinds of livestock products

* Audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT, Malaysia

Audited by member firms of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited which is a separate and independent legal entity from PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT, Malaysia.

^ Audited by a firm other than member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited.

& Unaudited – no statutory audit requirements

α Listed on Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad

β Listed on Indonesia Stock Exchange

μ Struck off under Section 550 of the Companies Act 2016 during the financial year

\ In the process of striking off under Section 550 of the Companies Act 2016

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests ('NCI') of the Group were mainly attributed to Teo Seng Capital Berhad ('Teo Seng'), Lee Say Group Pte Ltd ('Lee Say') and PT Malindo Feedmill Tbk ('PT Malindo').

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Teo Seng, Lee Say and PT Malindo that has NCI that are material to the Group. The below financial information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

	<u>Teo Seng</u> RM'000	<u>Lee Say</u> RM'000	<u>PT Malindo</u> RM'000
<u>2023</u>			
Effective interest of ordinary shares and voting shares held by NCI (%)	70.56	^	42.20
Summarised statements of comprehensive income:			
Revenue	760,982	374,952	3,621,024
Net profit for the financial year	155,803	25,163	3,930
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	157,661	25,163	34,596
Attributable to NCI:			
Net profit for the financial year	109,935	10,254	1,658
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	111,245	10,254	14,600
Dividends paid to NCI	10,355	-	-
Summarised statements of financial position:			
Non-current assets	386,025	50,071	738,690
Current assets	310,768	310,362	839,348
Non-current liabilities	(82,525)	(17,865)	(275,702)
Current liabilities	(143,123)	(59,230)	(731,348)
Net assets	471,145	283,338	570,988
Attributable to:			
- owners of the Company	138,705	168,514	330,031
- non-controlling interests	332,440	114,824	240,957
	471,145	283,338	570,988

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests (continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Teo Seng, Lee Say and PT Malindo that has NCI that are material to the Group. The below financial information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations. (continued)

	<u>Teo Seng</u> RM'000	<u>Lee Say</u> RM'000	<u>PT Malindo</u> RM'000
<u>2023</u>			
Summarised statements of cash flows:			
Cash flows from operating activities	188,781	(146,166)	196,980
Cash flows from investing activities	(36,455)	(1,211)	(29,766)
Cash flows from financing activities	(94,738)	(3,468)	(216,418)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	57,588	(150,845)	(49,204)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	248	5,347	7,581
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	41,100	167,533	125,771
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	98,936	22,035	84,148

^A The NCI disclosed in the financial year ended 31 December 2023 relates to certain subsidiaries of Lee Say Group Pte. Ltd. which are not wholly owned. The disclosure is in respect of Hup Heng Poultry Industries Pte. Ltd. (NCI effective interest of 32.82%), Kendo Trading Pte. Ltd. (NCI effective interest of 49.00%) and Prestige Fortune Sdn. Bhd. (NCI effective interest of 45.00%).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests (continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Teo Seng, Lee Say and PT Malindo that has NCI that are material to the Group. The below financial information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations. (continued)

	<u>Teo Seng</u> RM'000	<u>Lee Say</u> RM'000	<u>PT Malindo</u> RM'000
<u>2022</u>			
Effective interest of ordinary shares and voting shares held by NCI (%)	70.98	^	42.20
Summarised statements of comprehensive income:			
Revenue	651,967	367,369	3,279,427
Net profit for the financial year	21,682	7,950	875
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	23,144	7,950	(25,233)
Attributable to NCI:			
Net profit for the financial year	15,390	3,893	369
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	16,428	3,893	(10,648)
Dividends paid to NCI	-	-	47
Summarised statements of financial position:			
Non-current assets	373,191	61,872	735,392
Current assets	239,655	250,841	830,359
Non-current liabilities	(80,320)	(17,235)	(309,054)
Current liabilities	(203,866)	(50,223)	(726,078)
Net assets	328,660	245,255	530,619
Attributable to:			
- owners of the Company	95,377	145,794	306,698
- non-controlling interests	233,283	99,461	223,921
	328,660	245,255	530,619

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

14 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Non-controlling interests (continued)

Set out below are the summarised financial information for Teo Seng, Lee Say and PT Malindo that has NCI that are material to the Group. The below financial information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations. (continued)

	<u>Teo Seng</u> RM'000	<u>Lee Say</u> RM'000	<u>PT Malindo</u> RM'000
<u>2022</u>			
Summarised statements of cash flows:			
Cash flows from operating activities	61,132	30,716	134,690
Cash flows from investing activities	(23,765)	(3,644)	(81,403)
Cash flows from financing activities	(45,615)	(894)	39,813
Net movement in cash and cash equivalents	(8,248)	26,178	93,100
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	331	7,132	(5,551)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	49,017	134,223	38,222
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	41,100	167,533	125,771

[^] The NCI disclosed in the financial year ended 31 December 2022 relates to certain subsidiaries of Lee Say Group Pte. Ltd. which are not wholly owned. The disclosure is in respect of Hup Heng Poultry Industries Pte. Ltd. (NCI effective interest of 32.82%), Kendo Trading Pte. Ltd. (NCI effective interest of 49.00%) and Prestige Fortune Sdn. Bhd. (NCI effective interest of 45.00%).

31.12.2023

Additions of investment in a subsidiary

For the period from 2 June 2023 to 24 August 2023, an indirect subsidiary, Teo Seng Capital Berhad ("TSC"), a public listed company in Bursa Malaysia, acquired 515,700 of its own ordinary shares for cash consideration of RM493,473. The effective equity interest of the Company in TSC increased from 29.02% to 29.44%.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

15 INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
At cost:		
Unquoted shares	1,407	1,407
Share of post-acquisition results (net of dividends received)	258	224
Translation differences	9	4
	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,635</u>

Nature of investment in associates for 2023 and 2022:

<u>Name of entity</u>	<u>Place of business and country of incorporation</u>	<u>% of ownership interest</u>	<u>Nature of the relationship</u>	<u>Measurement method</u>
Indahgrains Logistics Sdn. Bhd. [^]	Malaysia	20%	Note 1	Equity
Greatmammoth Properties, Inc. [#]	The Philippines	40%	Note 2	Equity

[^] Not audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT (LLP0014401-LCA & AF 1146)

[#] Audited by a member firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers International Limited which is a separate and independent legal entity from PricewaterhouseCoopers PLT, Malaysia

Note 1: Indahgrains Logistics Sdn. Bhd. ("Indahgrains Logistics") operates a warehouse and provide warehouse management services. Indahgrains Logistics is a strategic partner for the Group, providing warehousing service to the Group.

Note 2: Greatmammoth Properties, Inc. engages in the business of acquiring by purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, use, improve, manage, develop, subdivide, sell, mortgage, exchange, lease, develop and hold for agricultural, commercial, industrial, investment or other purposes.

The associates are private companies and there is no quoted market price available for its shares.

Set out below are the reconciliation of associates, which are accounted for using the equity method.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Associates</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Reconciliation:		
At 1 January	1,635	1,728
Group's share of profit for the financial year	330	436
Dividend	(300)	(525)
Translation differences	9	(4)
At 31 December	<u>1,674</u>	<u>1,635</u>

There are no contingent liabilities relating to the Group's interest in the associates.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

16 DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax assets and liabilities were offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same tax authority. The following amounts, determined after appropriate offsetting are shown on the statements of financial position.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Deferred tax assets	76,687	72,961
Deferred tax liabilities	(146,084)	(98,748)
At 31 December	<u>(69,397)</u>	<u>(25,787)</u>

The movement in the deferred tax assets and liabilities during the financial year is as follow:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	(25,787)	(8,543)
Credited/(Charged) to profit or loss (Note 8)		
- Property, plant and equipment	(37,351)	(24,283)
- Employee benefit obligation	915	(1,525)
- Unutilised tax losses	716	12,455
- Trade and other receivables	300	79
- Trade and other payables	(1,462)	(421)
- Right-of-use assets	(16)	334
- Biological assets	(8,020)	2,670
- Others	701	(3,446)
	(44,217)	(14,137)
Translation differences	758	(3,041)
Credit to other comprehensive income	(151)	(66)
At 31 December	<u>(69,397)</u>	<u>(25,787)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

16 DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Subject to income tax:		
Deferred tax assets (before offsetting):		
- Property, plant and equipment	31,242	21,726
- Employee benefit obligation	7,928	6,788
- Unutilised tax losses	33,258	26,218
- Trade and other receivables	4,977	9,668
- Trade and other payables	8,844	10,119
- Biological assets	9,872	12,333
- Lease liabilities	10,062	11,838
	<u>106,183</u>	<u>98,690</u>
Offsetting	(29,496)	(25,729)
Deferred tax assets (after offsetting)	<u>76,687</u>	<u>72,961</u>
Deferred tax liabilities (before offsetting):		
- Property, plant and equipment	(156,428)	(106,372)
- Investment properties	(644)	(644)
- Trade and other receivables	(2,355)	(7)
- Right-of-use assets	(10,845)	(13,411)
- Biological assets	(5,308)	(48)
	<u>(175,580)</u>	<u>(120,482)</u>
Offsetting	29,496	25,729
Deferred tax liabilities (after offsetting)	<u>(146,084)</u>	<u>(94,753)</u>
Subject to real property gain tax:		
Deferred tax liabilities		
- Property, plant and equipment	-	(3,995)
	<u>(146,084)</u>	<u>(98,748)</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>At fair value less cost to sell:</u>		
Breeders (grandparent stock)	41,414	43,569
Breeders (parent stock)	248,719	192,634
Commercial layers	93,313	72,838
Broilers	63,419	52,297
Hatching eggs	65,622	54,149
Others	2,966	4,137
	<u>515,453</u>	<u>419,624</u>

The movement of biological assets can be analysed as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Breeders (grandparent stock)</u>		
At 1 January	43,569	36,738
Additions	34,148	36,568
Change in fair value	(619)	3,029
Livestock losses	(6,244)	(4,782)
Depopulation	(30,622)	(27,215)
Foreign currency translation	1,182	(769)
At 31 December	<u>41,414</u>	<u>43,569</u>
<u>Breeders (parent stock)</u>		
At 1 January	192,634	202,239
Additions	91,298	121,233
Change in fair value	124,492	81,443
Livestock losses	(29,874)	(29,267)
Depopulation	(137,795)	(179,788)
Foreign currency translation	7,964	(3,226)
At 31 December	<u>248,719</u>	<u>192,634</u>

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17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The movement of biological assets can be analysed as follows: (continued)

	Group	
	2023	2022
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Commercial layers</u>		
At 1 January	72,838	67,790
Additions	18,256	16,304
Change in fair value	46,250	29,233
Livestock losses	(9,392)	(7,760)
Depopulation	(35,013)	(32,480)
Foreign currency translation	374	(249)
At 31 December	93,313	72,838
<u>Broilers</u>		
At 1 January	52,297	40,483
Additions	254,171	355,137
Change in fair value	209,284	142,147
Livestock losses	(39,671)	(44,403)
Sales of live birds	(414,317)	(440,927)
Foreign currency translation	1,655	(140)
At 31 December	63,419	52,297
<u>Hatching eggs</u>		
At 1 January	54,149	55,750
Additions	791,170	766,470
Discarded eggs	(170,174)	(225,794)
Sales of hatching eggs and day-old-chick	(611,652)	(541,499)
Foreign currency translation	2,129	(778)
At 31 December	65,622	54,149
Others	2,966	4,137
	515,453	419,624

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17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

An analysis of the estimates of physical quantities of the Group's livestock measured at fair value less cost to sell as at year end are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	birds('000)	birds('000)
<u>Livestock</u>		
- Layers	7,904	7,777
- Breeders	5,462	5,556
- Broilers	13,581	13,940
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

An analysis of the estimates of yearly output of the Group's produced throughout the financial year are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
<u>Livestock</u>		
- Layers ('000 eggs)	1,893,348	1,764,488
- Breeders ('000 DOC)*	602,082	614,766
- Broilers ('000 kg)	277,399	279,006
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

**DOC: Day-old-chick*

The estimates of physical quantities of biological assets and their yearly output of agriculture produce were based on experience and historical data.

In the previous financial year, the Group had entered into a contract to acquire 39,434 breeding chickens as at 31 December 2022 for RM2,401,000.

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17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The Group has classified its biological assets measured at fair value within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. (See Note 44) The following table shows the valuation technique used in the determination of fair values within Level 3, as well as the significant unobservable inputs used in the valuation mode.

Description of valuation technique and input used	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between significant unobservable inputs and fair value measurements
Breeders		
Discounted cash flows: The valuation method considers the expected number of DOC produced, expected selling price of DOC or hatching egg over the life of the breeders, taking into account of the estimated growing and farming costs and the mortality rate.	- Estimated selling price of DOC or hatching egg based on management's estimate by reference to historical selling price adjusted for abnormal market movements. - Management's estimate of feed and other variable costs expected to be incurred over the life span.	The higher the estimated selling price, the higher the fair value The higher the costs, the lower the fair value
Commercial Layers		
Discounted cash flows: The valuation method considers the expected number of table egg produced, expected selling price of table eggs, taking into account of the estimated growing and farming costs and the mortality rate.	- Estimated selling price of table eggs based on management's estimate by reference to historical selling price adjusted for abnormal market movements. - Management's estimate of feed and other variable costs expected to be incurred over the life span.	The higher the estimated selling price, the higher the fair value The higher the costs, the lower the fair value
Broilers		
Discounted cash flows: The valuation method considers the estimated selling price and weight of the broilers taking into account of the estimated growing and farming costs and the mortality rate.	- Estimated selling prices of broiler adjusted for abnormal market movements. - Management's estimate of feed and other variable costs expected to be incurred over the life span.	The higher the estimated selling price, the higher the fair value The higher the costs, the lower the fair value
Hatching eggs		
Discounted cash flows: The valuation method considers selling price of DOC or hatching egg, taking into account of expected hatchery costs and the hatching eggs' hatchability.	- Expected selling prices of DOC or hatching egg adjusted for abnormal market movements. - Management's estimate of hatchery and other variable costs expected to be incurred for hatching the eggs into day-old-chick.	The higher the estimated selling price, the higher the fair value The higher the costs, the lower the fair value

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The key assumptions used in the fair value calculation are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RM	<u>2022</u> RM
<u>Breeders & hatching eggs</u>		
Projected selling price of		
- DOC (parent stock)	15.32 – 19.13	14.08 – 21.21
- Hatching egg (parent stock)	4.87	4.65
- DOC (broiler/layer)	1.22 – 4.35	1.63 – 3.44
Feed cost per kg for		
- grandparent stocks	1.96 – 2.93	1.76 – 2.93
- parent stocks	<u>1.71 – 2.58</u>	<u>1.71 – 2.53</u>
<u>Commercial layers</u>		
Projected selling prices for table eggs per egg	0.32 – 0.41	0.32 – 0.38
Feed cost per kg	<u>1.55 – 2.10</u>	<u>1.55 – 1.90</u>
<u>Broilers</u>		
Projected selling prices for broilers per kg	4.76 – 10.89	4.76 – 10.07
Feed cost per kg	<u>1.89 – 2.69</u>	<u>1.89 – 2.41</u>

Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis of biological assets fair value to the possible changes in the key assumptions are disclosed in the table below:

	Effect on fair value of biological asset			
	<u>Projected selling prices of</u> <u>DOC/table eggs/broilers</u>		<u>Feed cost per kg</u>	
	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>2022</u> RM'000
<u>Commercial layers</u>				
- increased by 10% (2022: 10%)	36,450	29,068	(25,370)	(20,600)
- decreased by 10% (2022: 10%)	(36,450)	(29,068)	25,370	20,600
<u>Breeders</u>				
- increased by 10% (2022: 10%)	35,995	30,516	(12,222)	(10,975)
- decreased by 10% (2022: 10%)	(35,995)	(30,516)	12,222	10,975
<u>Others</u>				
- increased by 10% (2022: 10%)	20,069	18,253	(5,518)	(5,523)
- decreased by 10% (2022: 10%)	<u>(20,069)</u>	<u>(18,253)</u>	<u>5,518</u>	<u>5,523</u>

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17 BIOLOGICAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

In respect of other variables, a reasonable possible change in the assumptions used will not result in any material change to the fair valuation of biological assets.

As at 31 December 2023, certain biological assets of the Group amounting to RM92,015,000 (2022: RM88,624,000) were charged to licensed banks to secure credit facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

18 INVENTORIES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Processed chickens and trading stocks	122,516	145,116
Poultry feeds	72,783	62,598
Consumable supplies	95,398	94,571
Raw material	673,629	713,103
Work-in-progress	2,681	2,507
Others	11,830	7,955
	<u>978,837</u>	<u>1,025,850</u>

As at 31 December 2023, certain inventories of the Group amounting to RM112,642,000 (2022: RM82,063,000) were charged to licensed banks to secure credit facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

19 TRADE RECEIVABLES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Trade receivables	562,452	498,804
Amounts due from related parties	210,333	192,921
	<u>772,785</u>	<u>691,725</u>
Less: Provision for impairment of trade receivables	(43,381)	(41,847)
	<u>729,404</u>	<u>649,878</u>

Amounts due from related parties are receivables from companies controlled by the Lau family.

As at 31 December 2023, certain trade receivables of the Group amounting to RM94,863,000 (2022: RM62,126,000) were charged to licensed banks to secure credit facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

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19 TRADE RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Movements of the Group's impairment losses on trade receivables are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u> RM'000
At 1 January	41,847	39,483
Impairment loss (reversed)/recognised	(24)	5,988
Impairment loss written off	(827)	(2,462)
Translation differences	2,385	(1,162)
At 31 December	<u>43,381</u>	<u>41,847</u>

Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the end of each reporting period relate to those receivables that exhibit significant financial difficulties and have defaulted on payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

20 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u> RM'000	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>Company</u> <u>2022</u> RM'000
<u>Current</u>				
Other receivables	24,268	37,773	-	-
GST/VAT receivable	1,890	1,491	-	-
Deposits	24,711	21,210	-	-
Prepaid expenses	22,197	19,206	188	218
Advances to suppliers	71,914	95,608	-	-
	<u>144,980</u>	<u>175,288</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>218</u>
Less: Impairment losses	(214)	(2,014)	-	-
	<u>144,766</u>	<u>173,274</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>218</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

20 OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAID EXPENSES (CONTINUED)

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Non-current</u>				
Deposits	6,994	5,445	-	-
Prepaid expenses	2,901	3,419	-	-
Advances	8,361	7,651	-	-
	<u>18,256</u>	<u>16,515</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>163,022</u>	<u>189,789</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>218</u>

As at 31 December 2023, certain other receivables of the Group amounting to RM6,892,000 (2022: RM29,450,000) were charged to licensed banks to secure credit facilities granted to the Group as disclosed in Note 31 to the financial statements.

Movements of the Group's impairment losses on other receivables are as follows:

	<u>Group</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	2,014	1,995
Impairment loss (reversed)/recognised	(1,809)	23
Translation differences	9	(4)
At 31 December	<u>214</u>	<u>2,014</u>

21 AMOUNTS DUE FROM SUBSIDIARIES

The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured loans which are denominated in Ringgit Malaysia, interest-free and repayable on demand.

22 AMOUNT DUE FROM AN ASSOCIATE

The amount due from an associate is an unsecured advances to an associate which are denominated in The Philippines Peso to secure leases of its land with a lease term of 30 years for the Group's operations in The Philippines. The amount is recoverable on the expiry of its leases and carry an interest rate of 6.5% per annum (2022: 6.5% per annum).

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

23 NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

	<u>Buildings</u> RM'000	<u>Plant and machinery</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Group</u>			
At 1 January 2023	-	-	-
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (see Note 10)	9,898	1,487	11,385
Foreign exchange differences	231	35	266
At 31 December 2023	<u>10,129</u>	<u>1,522</u>	<u>11,651</u>

During the financial year, the Group's indirect subsidiary, Hup Heng Poultry Industries Pte Ltd had decided to list the property located at 28, 30 Senoko Crescent, Singapore for sale. The management had conducted a valuation on the property and actively sought for buyer through various disposal channels. As a result, the property, plant and equipment associated with the intention had met the criteria of MFRS 5 and was presented as non-current assets held for sale in the end of the financial year.

24 DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	<u>2023</u>		<u>Group 2022</u>	
	<u>Contract/ Notional Amount</u> RM'000	<u>Derivative Liabilities</u> RM'000	<u>Contract/ Notional Amount</u> RM'000	<u>Derivative Liabilities</u> RM'000
<u>Current liabilities</u>				
Forward foreign exchange contracts	<u>179,848</u>	<u>(2,485)</u>	<u>301,659</u>	<u>(7,546)</u>

The Group does not apply hedge accounting on its derivative financial instruments.

The forward foreign exchange contracts are used to manage the Group's purchases denominated in USD for which firm commitments existed at the end of the reporting period. The settlement dates on forward foreign exchange contracts range from 1 week to 3 months (2022: 1 week to 3 months).

The Group has recognised a gain of RM5,305,000 (2022: loss of RM6,584,000) arising from fair value changes of derivatives and unrealised foreign exchange loss of RM244,000 (2022: loss of RM96,000) during the financial year as disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements. The method and assumptions applied in determining fair values of derivatives are disclosed in Note 44(b) to the financial statements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

25 CASH AND BANK BALANCES/CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	101,196	143,545	-	-
Cash on hand and at banks	598,309	696,743	53,333	4,342
Total cash and bank balances	699,505	840,288	53,333	4,342
Less: Bank overdraft (Note 31)	(3,420)	(178,526)	-	-
Less: Fixed deposits pledged as collateral	(21,668)	(23,470)	-	-
Less: Fixed deposits of more than three months maturity with licensed banks	(47,147)	(82,240)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	627,270	556,052	53,333	4,342

Certain fixed deposits with licensed bank of the Group with maturity period of 12 months and at a total carrying amount of RM21,668,000 (2022: RM23,470,000) are pledged with licensed banks as collaterals for certain loans and guarantees issued by the said banks. The remaining fixed deposits have maturity periods ranging from 7 to 365 days (2022: 7 to 365 days).

The weighted average effective interest rate of the fixed deposits with licensed banks ranges from 2.80% to 5.73% (2022: 0.04% to 7.02%) per annum.

26 SHARE CAPITAL

	<u>Group and Company</u>			
	<u>2023</u>		<u>2022</u>	
	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Number of</u>	<u>Amount</u>
	<u>ordinary</u>	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>ordinary</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
	<u>shares</u>		<u>shares</u>	
	'000		'000	
Issued and fully paid-up with no par value:				
At beginning of financial year/				
end of financial year	3,650,000	1,499,684	3,650,000	1,499,684

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)**27 MERGER RESERVE**

The Group applies predecessor accounting to account for business combinations under common control. Under predecessor accounting, assets and liabilities acquired are not restated to their respective fair values. They are recognised at the carrying amounts from the financial statements of the ultimate holding company of the Group and adjusted to conform with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. The difference between any consideration given and the aggregate carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the acquired entity is recognised as merger reserve.

Merger reserve mainly arose from acquired entities by the Group and the Company during the Group restructuring in year 2014 from Leong Hup Holdings Sdn Bhd, a fellow subsidiary of the Group.

28 RESERVES

	<u>Note</u>	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
		<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	(i)	27,515	(11,592)	-	-
Retained earnings	(ii)	1,361,376	1,168,609	38,044	31,262
ESOS reserve	(iii)	11,097	11,309	11,097	11,309
		<u>1,399,988</u>	<u>1,168,326</u>	<u>49,141</u>	<u>42,571</u>

(i) Foreign currency translation reserve

Exchange reserve is used to record exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements of subsidiaries whose functional currency differs from the Group's presentation currency.

(ii) Retained earnings

The entire retained earnings of the Company as at 31 December 2023 is available for distribution as dividend under the single tier system without incurring additional tax liabilities.

(iii) ESOS reserve

ESOS reserve represent cumulative value of employee services received for the issue of share options. When the option is exercised, the amount from the ESOS reserve is transferred to share capital. When the share options expire, the amount from the share-based payment reserve is transferred to retained earnings. See Note 29 for the details of the ESOS.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

29 EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME

In conjunction with the listing of the Company on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad, ("Listing"), the Company has established the Employee Share Option Scheme ("ESOS"), with effect from 11 April 2019 ("Effective Date"), which involves the granting of ESOS Options ("the Options") to the eligible Directors and employees of the Group ("Grantees") as set out in the By-Laws governing the ESOS.

The Options are for one option for one new share. The issuance of new shares for the Options shall not exceed in aggregate 5.00% of the total number issued shares of the Company (excluding treasury shares, if any) at any one time during the duration of ESOS. The ESOS expired on 10 April 2024, after 5 years from the Effective Date.

The Options are to be settled only by the issuance and allocation of new ordinary shares of the Company. There are no cash settlement alternatives.

The vested ESOS Options is exercisable by way of ESOS Trust Funding ("ETF") mechanism. In the implementation of ESOS, the Company has established a Trust of which to be administered by the Trustee. To enable the Trustee to subscribe for new shares for the purposes of the ESOS implementation, the Trustee will be entitled from time to time to accept funding from the Company. Under the ETF mechanism, as the Grantees elected to exercise the Options, the Trustee will immediately utilise the fund in the Trust Account to subscribe the new shares issued by the Company and placed into a Central Depository System ("CDS") account of the Trustee or its authorised nominee. The Trustee shall within five market days from the new shares being credited to the CDS account, effected the sale of the said shares at the market price of equal or higher than the exercise price. The net gains from the sale of the Company shares after deducting the exercise cost i.e. Exercise Price x Number of the Company shares and the related transaction costs, will be released to the grantees. In the event of unsuccessful match of sale of the said shares due to market price falling below the exercise price, the said shares will be retained as treasury shares of the Company. At the end of the financial year, no funds have been advanced to the Trustee and no ESOS Options have been exercised.

The terms and conditions relating to the grants of the Options are as follow:

<u>Grant date</u>	<u>Number of options</u> '000	<u>Exercise price</u> RM	<u>Vesting conditions</u>	<u>Contractual life of options</u>
16 May 2019	35,092	1.10	- The options divided into 4 tranches which separately vest on 1 July 2019, 1 June 2020, 1 June 2021 and 1 June 2022. - Exercisable options cap at 25 % of options offered for each vesting date. - The grantee must be an eligible employee or director, as the case may be, of the Company or its subsidiaries on the respective vesting and exercise dates.	5 years

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

29 EMPLOYEE SHARE OPTION SCHEME (CONTINUED)

The number of share options at exercise price of RM1.10 each are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
	<u>of options</u>	<u>of options</u>
	<u>'000</u>	<u>'000</u>
Outstanding as at 1 January	32,128	33,154
Lapsed during the financial year	(611)	(1,026)
Outstanding as at 31 December	<u>31,517</u>	<u>32,128</u>

Fair value of share option and assumptions

The fair value of share options granted was determined using the binomial option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share options were granted. The fair value of share options measured, closing share price at grant date and the assumptions were as follows:

	<u>Award date</u>
	16 May 2019 First Grant
Fair value per Option at grant date	RM0.352
Share price at grant date	RM1.10
Exercise price	RM1.10
Options life (expected weighted average life)	4.9 years
Expected dividends yield	1.39%
Risk-free interest rate (based on Malaysian Government Securities)	3.60%
Expected volatility	<u>37.71%</u>

30 LEASE LIABILITIES

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	<u>RM'000</u>	<u>RM'000</u>
Classified as:		
- Current	27,994	23,126
- Non-current	151,196	154,631
	<u>179,190</u>	<u>177,757</u>

The lease liabilities represent the present value of remaining lease payments, discounted using the Group's weighted average incremental borrowing rate of 4.25% (2022: 4.31%) per annum.

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31 BANK BORROWINGS

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Secured:		
<u>Current</u>		
Bankers' acceptances	-	7,451
Bank overdrafts	1,541	92,341
Term loans (a)	159,050	181,779
Revolving credits	441,908	483,023
Hire purchase liabilities (c)	8,090	10,087
	<u>610,589</u>	<u>774,681</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Term loans (a)	522,379	627,473
Hire purchase liabilities (c)	7,340	7,865
	<u>529,719</u>	<u>635,338</u>
	<u>1,140,308</u>	<u>1,410,019</u>
Unsecured:		
<u>Current</u>		
Bankers' acceptances	237,062	392,011
Bank overdrafts	1,879	86,185
Term loans (b)	59,450	59,298
Revolving credits	157,007	71,468
Trust receipts	487,318	602,646
Sukuk Mudharabah (d)	34,000	-
	<u>976,716</u>	<u>1,211,608</u>
<u>Non-current</u>		
Term loans (b)	74,797	110,965
Sukuk Mudharabah (d)	266,255	300,116
	<u>341,052</u>	<u>411,081</u>
	<u>1,317,768</u>	<u>1,622,689</u>
Total borrowings	<u>2,458,076</u>	<u>3,032,708</u>
Total borrowings:		
Bankers' acceptances	237,062	399,462
Bank overdrafts (Note 25)	3,420	178,526
Term loans	815,676	979,515
Revolving credits	598,915	554,491
Trust receipts	487,318	602,646
Hire purchase liabilities (c)	15,430	17,952
Sukuk Mudharabah (d)	300,255	300,116
	<u>2,458,076</u>	<u>3,032,708</u>
Less: Amount due within 12 months	<u>(1,587,305)</u>	<u>(1,986,289)</u>
Non-current portion	<u>870,771</u>	<u>1,046,419</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The term loans of the Group include:

(a) Secured

- (i) A floating-rate term loan amounting to SGD69.8 million (equivalent to RM212.2 million) was drawn down in December 2020 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Singapore. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is SGD48.7 million (equivalent to RM170.0 million) (2022: SGD58.7 million (equivalent to RM192.0 million)). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments commencing 9 months from the first draw down date in December 2020.
- (ii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to SGD36.8 million (equivalent to RM111.9 million) was drawn down in December 2020 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Singapore. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is SGD25.7 million (equivalent to RM89.5 million) (2022: SGD30.9 million (equivalent to RM101.1 million)). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments commencing 9 months from the first draw down date in December 2020.
- (iii) A floating-rate term loan of PHP190.0 million (equivalent to RM15.0 million) was drawn down in December 2022 by a direct subsidiary incorporated in The Philippines. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is PHP152.0 million (equivalent to RM12.6 million) (2022: PHP190.0 million (equivalent to RM15.0 million)). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments in January 2023 and fully repayable by October 2027.
- (iv) A floating-rate term loan of PHP200.0 million (equivalent to RM16.7 million) was drawn down in September 2020 and November 2020 by a direct subsidiary incorporated in The Philippines. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is PHP70.0 million (equivalent to RM5.8 million) (2022: PHP110.0 million (equivalent to RM8.7 million)). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments commencing immediately after the first drawn down date.
- (v) A floating-rate term loan of PHP180.0 million (equivalent to RM14.7 million) was drawn down between May 2021 to August 2021 by a direct subsidiary incorporated in The Philippines. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is PHP117.0 million (equivalent to RM9.7 million) (2022: PHP153.0 million (equivalent to RM12.1 million)). The loan is repayable in 16 quarterly instalments of PHP9.0 million and a balloon payment of PHP36.0 million in May 2026. The loan is repayable commencing 12 months from the first draw down date in May 2021.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The term loans of the Group include: (continued)

(a) Secured (continued)

- (vi) A floating-rate term loan of IDR200.0 billion (equivalent to RM56.4 million) was drawn down in December 2022 by an indirect subsidiary incorporated in Indonesia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is IDR196.7 billion (equivalent to RM58.6 million) (2022: IDR200.0 billion (equivalent to RM56.4 million)). The loan is repayable in 48 monthly instalments commencing in November 2023 and is fully repayable by October 2027 with the option of 2 years extension subject to bank approval.
- (vii) A term loan of 3 year-fixed rate and floating rate for the balance of tenor with the amount of IDR200.0 billion (equivalent to RM58.4 million) was drawn down in December 2021 by an indirect subsidiary incorporated in Indonesia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is IDR180.0 billion (equivalent to RM53.6 million) (2022: IDR200.0 billion (equivalent to RM56.4 million)). The loan is repayable in 72 monthly instalments of IDR1.7 billion for the first 12 instalments, IDR2.5 billion for the next 24 instalments and IDR3.3 billion for the last 36 instalments and is fully repayable by December 2028.
- (viii) Musyarakah term financing of IDR300.0 billion (equivalent to RM87.6 million) was drawn down in December 2021 by an indirect subsidiary incorporated in Indonesia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is IDR270.0 billion (equivalent to RM80.5 million) (2022: IDR300.0 billion (equivalent to RM84.6 million)). The financing is repayable in 72 monthly instalments of IDR2.5 billion for the first 12 instalments, IDR3.8 billion for the next 24 instalments and IDR5.0 billion for the last 36 instalments and is fully repayable by December 2028.
- (ix) A floating-rate term loan amounting to IDR500.0 billion (equivalent to RM144.2 million) was cumulatively drawn down in the previous financial years in 2020 and 2021 by an indirect subsidiary incorporated in Indonesia. The subsidiary diverted IDR100 billion (equivalent to RM29.8 million) of the total outstanding to Musyarakah Mutanaqisah term financing during the financial year as disclosed in Note31(x). The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is IDR251.8 billion (equivalent to RM75.0 million) (2022: IDR412.5 billion (equivalent to RM116.3 million)). The loan is repayable in 72 monthly instalments of IDR4.2 billion for the first 12 instalments, IDR6.3 billion for the next 9 instalments, IDR4.7 billion for the next 15 instalments and IDR6.2 billion for the last 36 instalments and is fully repayable by June 2027.
- (x) Musyarakah Mutanaqisah term financing was diverted out from a floating-rate term loan amounting to IDR500.0 billion (equivalent to RM144.2 million) during the financial year by an indirect subsidiary incorporated in Indonesia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is IDR85.7 billion (equivalent to RM25.5 million). The financing is repayable in 51 monthly instalments of IDR1.6 billion for the first 15 instalments and IDR2.1 billion for the last 36 instalments and is fully repayable by June 2027.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The term loans of the Group include: (continued)

(a) Secured (continued)

- (xi) A floating-rate term loan amounting to VND95.3 billion (equivalent to RM17.3 million) was cumulatively drawn down during previous financial years in 2021 and 2022 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Vietnam. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is VND61.3 billion (equivalent to RM11.6 million) (2022: VND88.5 billion (equivalent to RM16.5 million)). The loan is repayable in 14 quarterly instalments commencing 18 months from the first utilisation date.
- (xii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to VND276.2 billion (equivalent to RM50.3 million) was cumulatively drawn down during previous financial years in 2021 and 2022 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Vietnam. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is VND175.0 billion (equivalent to RM33.1 million) (2022: VND233.3 billion (equivalent to RM43.4 million)). The loan is repayable in 19 quarterly instalments commencing 6 months from the first drawn date.
- (xiii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to VND135.0 billion (equivalent to RM24.7 million) was cumulatively drawn down during previous financial years in 2021 and 2022 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Vietnam. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is VND72.3 billion (equivalent to RM13.7 million) (2022: VND104.7 billion (equivalent to RM19.5 million)). The loan is repayable in 17 quarterly instalments commencing 12 months from the first drawn date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The term loans of the Group include: (continued)

(b) Unsecured

- (i) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM32.0 million was first drawn down in February 2018 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM4.8 million (2022: RM11.2 million). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of RM1.6 million each commencing 15 months from the first drawn date.
- (ii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM66.0 million was cumulatively drawn down in several tranches during previous financial years in 2019 and 2022 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM23.1 million (2022: RM36.3 million). The loan is repayable in 20 quarterly instalments of RM3.3 million each commencing 15 months from the first drawn date.
- (iii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM21.5 million was first drawn down in January 2019 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM4.7 million (2022: RM9.0 million). The financing is repayable in 60 monthly instalments, being RM358,334 for the first to fifty-ninth (59) instalment and RM358,294 for the last instalment, commencing 12 months from the first drawn date.
- (iv) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM18.2 million was cumulatively drawn down in previous financial years by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM5.5 million (2022: RM9.1 million). The financing is repayable in 60 monthly instalments, being RM303,334 for the first to fifty-ninth (59) instalment and RM303,294 for the last instalment, commencing 12 months from the first drawn date.
- (v) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM16.0 million was cumulatively drawn down in the previous financial years in 2020 and 2021 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM7.6 million (2022: RM11.2 million). The financing is repayable in 52 monthly instalments, being RM466,667 for the first three instalments, RM300,000 from the next 48 instalments and RM141,099 for the last instalment by February 2026.
- (vi) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM10.4 million was first drawn down in June 2020 by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM5.2 million (2022: RM7.3 million). The financing is repayable in 60 monthly instalments, being RM173,334 for the first to fifty-ninth (59) instalment and RM173,294 for the last instalment, commencing 12 months from the first drawn date.
- (vii) A floating-rate term loan amounting to RM31.0 million was cumulatively drawn down in previous financial years by a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Malaysia. The outstanding balance at the end of the financial year is RM4.6 million (2022: RM10.8 million). The financing is repayable in 60 monthly instalments, being RM516,700 for the first to fifty-ninth (59) instalment and RM514,700 for the last instalment, commencing 12 months from the first drawn date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The weighted average effective interest rates of term loans by currency profile as at end of the financial year are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	%	%
Ringgit Malaysia	5.4	4.8
Singapore Dollar	5.3	5.4
Indonesia Rupiah	7.5	7.8
Vietnamese Dong	6.8	9.1
Philippines Peso	8.3	6.3

(c) Hire purchase liabilities

Future instalment payments under hire purchase liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Instalment payments:		
- Not later than 1 year	8,576	10,753
- Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	7,640	8,177
	16,216	18,930
Less: Future finance charges	(786)	(978)
Present value of hire purchase liabilities	15,430	17,952
Of which are:		
- Not later than 1 year	8,090	10,087
- Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	7,340	7,865
	15,430	17,952

The carrying amounts and fair values of the hire purchase liabilities of the Group are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Carrying amount	15,430	17,952
Fair value	15,417	18,074

The fair value of hire purchase liabilities is estimated based on discounted cash flows using prevailing market rates for borrowings with similar risks profile and within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)**31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)****(d) Sukuk Mudharabah**

On 23 November 2020, Leong Hup Capital Sdn. Bhd. ("LHC") lodged the proposed establishment of an unrated Islamic Medium Term Notes Programme of up to RM1.0 billion in nominal value under the Shariah principle of Mudharabah ("Sukuk Mudharabah Programme") with the Securities Commission Malaysia ("SC") under the SC's Guidelines on Unlisted Capital Market Products under the Lodge and Launch Framework issued by the SC on 9 March 2015 and revised on 12 November 2020 (as amended from time to time).

The Sukuk Mudharabah Programme is established by LHC as a funding vehicle for Leong Hup (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. ("LHM") and its subsidiaries (collectively, "LHM Group") and is guaranteed by LHM pursuant to an irrevocable and unconditional corporate guarantee under the principle of Kafalah and an irrevocable and unconditional letter of undertaking both in favour of the sukuk trustee.

The Sukuk Mudharabah Programme is unrated and shall have a tenure of 10 years from the date of first issuance of the Islamic medium term notes ("Sukuk Mudharabah") under the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme. The Sukuk Mudharabah to be issued under the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme from time to time shall have a tenure of at least 1 year and up to 10 years from the date of issuance as LHC may select provided that the Sukuk Mudharabah shall mature on or prior to the expiry of the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme.

On 22 December 2020, LHC completed an issuance of RM100 million in nominal value ("first issuance") with a tenure of 5 years from the date of issuance. The first issuance is due for repayment in December 2025.

On 15 June 2021, LHC completed the second issuance of RM100 million (RM34 million, RM33 million and RM33 million cumulatively) in nominal value ("second tranche", "third tranche" and "fourth tranche" respectively) with a tenure of 3 to 5 years from the date of issuance. The second issuance is due for repayment in June 2024, June 2025 and June 2026 respectively.

On 10 January 2022, LHC completed the third issuance of a total of RM100 million (RM30 million, RM30 million and RM40 million cumulatively) in nominal value ("fifth tranche", "sixth tranche" and "seventh tranche" respectively) with a tenure of 3 to 5 years from the date of issuance. The third issuance is due for repayment in January 2025, January 2026 and January 2027 respectively.

The proceeds from the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme shall be utilised by LHC for the following Shariah-compliant purposes:

- i. provide Shariah-compliant intercompany advance(s) to the companies within the LHM Group;
- ii. finance the redemption of any Sukuk Mudharabah then maturing; and
- iii. defray fees and expenses incurred in relation to the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme.

The proceeds from the Sukuk Mudharabah Programme shall be utilised by the relevant company within the LHM Group for the following Shariah-compliant purposes:

- i. refinance its existing financing/ borrowings;
- ii. finance its capital expenditure requirements;
- iii. finance its working capital requirements;
- iv. finance its investment and/or acquisition of company(ies) and/or business(es); and
- v. finance its general corporate purposes.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

31 BANK BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)

The currency profile of borrowings is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Ringgit Malaysia	798,335	969,582
Singapore Dollar	266,052	553,523
US Dollar	48,682	36,697
Indonesia Rupiah	704,573	822,291
Vietnamese Dong	501,679	578,296
Philippines Peso	138,755	72,047
Euro	-	272
	<u>2,458,076</u>	<u>3,032,708</u>

Secured bank borrowings are secured by legal charges over shares of certain subsidiaries, property, plant and equipment (Note 10), biological assets (Note 17), inventories (Note 18), trade receivables (Note 19) and other receivables (Note 20) of the Group.

Borrowings of the Group are subject to certain covenants. These covenants require that certain ratios (Debt to Equity ratio, Current ratio, Interest coverage ratio, EBITDA to interest ratio and Debt servicing coverage ratio) to be met. The Group is in compliance with these covenants at each reporting date.

The weighted average effective interest rates as at end of the financial year are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	%	%
Bankers' acceptances	3.8	3.7
Bank overdrafts*	8.0	0.5
Term loans	6.4	6.5
Revolving credits	6.2	5.8
Trust receipts	3.3	6.8
Hire purchase liabilities	3.0	2.8
Sukuk Mudharabah	4.8	4.6

* In the previous financial year, a wholly-owned subsidiary incorporated in Singapore together with its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as "LHS Group") and DBS Bank Ltd ("the Bank"), had entered into a Notional Pooling Agreement in year 2016. Under this agreement, the Bank would provide notional cash pooling arrangement with net group utilisation of the bank accounts of LHS Group. The bank accounts with surplus cash balances were notionally offset against the bank accounts with deficit cash balances (Overdraft) within LHS Group to derive the net cash balance / overdraft, which was then used to calculate the borrowing interest. Accordingly, interest would not be charged by the Bank when there was a net surplus of cash balances of LHS Group. The primary objective of the notional cash pooling was for cash management of LHS Group in order to optimise the group's cash balance and ultimately lower the borrowing cost of LHS Group.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

32 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OBLIGATION

The Group operates various post-employment schemes, including both defined contributions plan (Note 5) and defined benefit plan. The Group's post-employment benefits obligation primarily arise from PT Malindo Feedmill Tbk and its subsidiaries. The Group provides defined post-employment benefits to their employees in accordance with Indonesian Labour Law No. 13/2003. No funding has been made to this defined benefit plan.

The method used in the actuarial valuation is the "Projected Unit Credit" method with the following assumptions:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group 2022</u>
Retirement age	56 years	56 years
Discount rate (per annum)	7.0%	7.0%
Annual salary increase	8.0%	8.0%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on actuarial advice in accordance with published statistics and experience in Indonesia.

Movements in the present value of the post-employment benefit obligation are as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group 2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January	33,282	34,961
Charge/(Reversal) of current service cost	3,845	(8,313)
Interest cost	2,267	2,262
Benefit paid	(1,566)	(1,770)
Translation differences	1,844	(1,071)
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation charged to other comprehensive income	(701)	7,213
At 31 December	<u>38,971</u>	<u>33,282</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

32 POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATION (CONTINUED)

The amounts recognised in consolidated statements of comprehensive income in respect of the defined benefit plan are as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u> RM'000
Charge/(Reversal) of current service cost	3,845	(8,313)
Interest cost	2,267	2,262
Expenses recognised in profit or loss (Note 5(a))	<u>6,112</u>	<u>(6,051)</u>
Remeasurements:		
Actuarial loss arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	7,519
Actuarial gain arising from experience adjustment	(701)	(306)
Remeasurements (gain)/loss of post-employment benefit obligation recognised in other comprehensive income	<u>(701)</u>	<u>7,213</u>

The sensitivity of the overall pension liability to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is as follows:

	<u>2023</u> RM'000	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u> RM'000
<u>Effect on defined benefit obligation</u>		
- 1% on discount rate	520	3,600
+ 1% on discount rate	(443)	(3,084)

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the pension liability recognised within the statement of financial position.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the previous year.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

33 DEFERRED INCOME – GOVERNMENT GRANTS

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
As at 1 January	1,711	1,936
Amortised during the financial year	(355)	(334)
Translation differences	99	109
As at 31 December	<u>1,455</u>	<u>1,711</u>
Classified as:		
Current	364	342
Non-current	1,091	1,369
As at 31 December	<u>1,455</u>	<u>1,711</u>

The government grant received by a wholly owned subsidiary are for the undertaking of the redesign and enhancement of business processes to improve productivity.

34 PROVISION FOR ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
As at 1 January	5,055	5,373
Additions	156	235
Termination	(289)	(799)
Unwinding of discount	164	246
As at 31 December	<u>5,086</u>	<u>5,055</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

35 TRADE PAYABLES

	<u>Group</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Trade payables	268,901	325,160
Amounts due to related parties	90,679	33,786
	<u>359,580</u>	<u>358,946</u>

Amounts due to related parties comprise payables to companies controlled by the Lau family amounting to RM89,880,000 (2022: RM33,003,000) and the Nam Family amounting to RM799,000 (2022: RM783,000). See Note 39 for significant related party disclosures.

36 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Other payables	104,213	81,483	-	-
GST/VAT payable	651	1,038	-	-
Accrued expenses	96,797	110,735	1,938	1,778
Accrued payroll	101,880	71,886	183	183
Amounts due to related parties (non-trade)	18,994	5,692	-	1,431
	<u>322,535</u>	<u>270,834</u>	<u>2,121</u>	<u>3,392</u>

Amounts due to related parties

Amounts due to related parties (companies controlled by the Lau family) included transactions such as transportation charges, purchases of sundries, rental expenses and royalty fee as disclosed in Note 39.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

37 AMOUNTS DUE TO SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Unsecured advances	17,252	16,739
Non-trade transactions	51	931
	<u>17,303</u>	<u>17,670</u>

The unsecured advances granted by a subsidiary bear interest rate of 5.3% (2022: 5.3%) per annum, are denominated in Ringgit Malaysia and repayable on demand.

The non-trade balances are unsecured, denominated in Ringgit Malaysia, interest-free and repayable on demand.

38 DIVIDEND PAID/PAYABLE

	Company	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
In respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2023:		
- Single-tier interim dividend of 1.80 sen per ordinary share on 3,650,000,000 ordinary shares, paid on 23 May 2023	65,700	-
- Single-tier interim dividend of 1.20 sen per ordinary share on 3,650,000,000 ordinary shares, payable on 29 Jan 2024	43,800	-

On 25 April 2024, the Directors have approved a single-tier interim dividend of 1.30 sen per ordinary share, amounting to RM47,450,000 in respect of the financial year ending 31 December 2024 and the dividend will be paid to the shareholders on 27 May 2024.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

39 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

In addition to related party disclosures mentioned elsewhere in the financial statements, set out below are other significant related party transactions and balances. The related party transactions described below were carried out on terms and conditions negotiated amongst the parties.

Related parties and relationship

The related parties of and relationships with the Company are as follows:

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Emerging Glory Sdn Bhd ("EGSB")	Ultimate holding company

Subsidiaries of the Company:

Leong Hup (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd ("LHM")	Subsidiary
Leong Hup Corporate Services Sdn Bhd	Subsidiary
Leong Hup (Philippines) Inc	Subsidiary
Leong Hup Singapore Pte Ltd	Subsidiary
United Global Resources Limited	Subsidiary

Subsidiary of LHM:

The Baker's Cottage Sdn Bhd	Indirect subsidiary
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Companies controlled by/Persons related to Lau family:

A'Famosa Golf Resort Bhd	Lau family *
Alam Muhibah Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Amalan Tepat Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Astaka Shopping Centre (Muar) Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Chiap Hup Known You Agriculture Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Emerging Success Pte Ltd	Lau family *
Emivest Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Gemini Glory Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Goh Cha Boh @ Goh Hui Siang	Lau family *
Hornbill Restoran & Kafe Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Ikatan Kayangan Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Jaya Belembang Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Jordon International Food Processing Pte Ltd	Lau family *
Kemajuan Mesju Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Lau Jui Peng	Lau family *
Leong Hup Corporation Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Leong Hup Holdings Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Leong Hup Pedagang Sayur	Lau family *
LKT Success Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Pengangkutan Mekar Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Perfect Breeding and Aquatic Corporation	Lau family *
Perfect Food Solutions Pte Ltd	Lau family *
Phil Malay Poultry Breeders, Inc	Lau family *
Platinum Epitome Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Plenitude Hectares Sdn Bhd	Lau family *

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

39 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Related parties and relationship

The related parties of and relationships with the Company are as follows (continued):

<u>Name of company</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Companies controlled by/Persons related to Lau family (continued):</u>	
Poly-Yarn Industries Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Popular Yield Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
PT LeongHup JayaIndo	Lau family *
PT Sehat Cerah Indonesia	Lau family *
Safari Bird Park & Wonderland Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Safari Wonderland Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Sri Menawan Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Stable Discovery Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Teratai Agriculture Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
Teratai Agriculture Vietnam Ltd	Lau family *
Wealthy Approach Sdn Bhd	Lau family *
<u>Companies controlled by Nam family:</u>	
Blue Home Marketing Sdn Bhd	Nam family ^

* Lau family refers to family members who, collectively control EGSB and the Company. The following Lau family members are Directors of the Company: Lau Chia Nguang, Tan Sri Dato' Lau Eng Guang, Tan Sri Lau Tuang Nguang, Datuk Lau Joo Hong, Lau Joo Han and Lau Joo Keat collectively.

^ Nam family refers to family members who has significant financial interest in an indirect subsidiary, Teo Seng Capital Berhad, a company listed on Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The following Nam family member is Director of Teo Seng Capital Berhad: Nam Hiok Joo.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

Significant related party transactions

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Associates</u>		
Advances granted	(2,084)	(1,024)
Interest income	1,093	1,021
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Companies controlled by the Lau family</u>		
Sales of goods	709,520	715,513
Purchases of goods	(345,171)	(370,138)
Transportation charges	(13,298)	(14,230)
Purchases of sundries	(6,290)	(6,203)
Interest income	168	985
Sales of property, plant and equipment	24	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(494)	(258)
Management fee income	3,117	2,290
Rental income	6,212	3,646
Rental expense	(3,303)	(3,017)
Royalty fee	(1,809)	(1,431)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Companies controlled by the Nam family</u>		
Transportation charges	(9,959)	(8,889)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u> </u>	<u>Company</u>
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Subsidiaries</u>		
Dividend income	120,736	-
Interest expense	(901)	(862)
Management fee expense	(1,217)	(1,991)
Repayment of advances by Company	(388)	(14)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u>Companies controlled by the Lau family</u>		
Royalty fee	(1,809)	(1,431)

The significant outstanding balances with subsidiaries and associate are shown in Note 21, Note 22 and Note 37 respectively. The significant outstanding balances with companies controlled by the Lau family and Nam family are shown in Note 19, Note 35 and Note 36 respectively.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

39 SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel comprise the Directors and the Management Team of the Company, who assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions directly or indirectly.

The aggregate amounts of compensation received or receivable by the Directors and the Management Team who are not the Directors of the Company during the financial years are as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Directors of the Company:</u>				
Fees	2,106	2,028	730	730
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	37,654	33,577	118	114
Defined contribution benefits	4,488	3,822	-	-
ESOS expense ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	102	-	102
	<u>44,248</u>	<u>39,529</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>946</u>
<u>Management Team other than Directors of the Company:</u>				
Fees paid to Directors of subsidiaries	-	335	-	-
Salaries, bonuses and other benefits	18,075	11,977	-	-
Defined contribution benefits	1,757	1,037	-	-
ESOS expense ⁽ⁱ⁾	-	56	-	-
	<u>19,832</u>	<u>13,405</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>64,080</u>	<u>52,934</u>	<u>848</u>	<u>946</u>

Note:

- (i) ESOS expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. See Note 29 for the details of the ESOS.

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40 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

On 22 December 2023, Leong Hup Feedmill Malaysia Sdn Bhd ("LFM"), an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company had received a Notice of Finding of An Infringement under Section 40 of the Competition Act 2010 dated 11 December 2023, together with the Decision of Infringement of Section 4(1) read with Sections 4(2)(a) and 4(3) of the Competition Act 2010 (the "Decision") dated 11 December 2023 from Malaysia Competition Commission ("MyCC").

In the Decision, MyCC maintains its proposed decision of 5 August 2022, that LFM had engaged in price-fixing infringement under Section 40 of the Competition Act 2010 with an imposition of financial penalty of RM157,470,027 on LFM.

The Company and LFM strongly believe that MyCC's finding of infringement is without merit and had on 9 January 2024 appealed the Decision via the filing of the Notice of Appeal and an application for a stay of the execution of the financial penalty with the Competition Appeal Tribunal after consultation with its external legal counsels. On 22 April 2024, MyCC had fixed 12 June 2024 for hearing of the stay application.

41 CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

Capital expenditure not provided for in the financial statements are as follows:

	<u>Group</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment:		
- approved by Directors and contracted for	36,322	42,924

The capital commitments as at 31 December 2023 include the estimated costs to be incurred in securing the certificate of completion and compliance on certain farms of the Group.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

42 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

- (a) Financial assets at amortised cost ("FAAC")
- (b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost ("FLAC")
- (c) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL")

	<u>FAAC</u> RM'000	<u>FLAC</u> RM'000	<u>FVPL</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Group</u>				
<u>2023</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade receivables	729,404	-	-	729,404
Other receivables and deposits	55,759	-	-	55,759
Amount due from an associate	20,582	-	-	20,582
Cash and bank balances	699,505	-	-	699,505
	<u>1,505,250</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,505,250</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade payables	-	359,580	-	359,580
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	220,004	-	220,004
Bank borrowings	-	2,458,076	-	2,458,076
Lease liabilities	-	179,190	-	179,190
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	2,485	2,485
Dividend payable	-	43,800	-	43,800
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,260,650</u>	<u>2,485</u>	<u>3,263,135</u>

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42 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

	<u>FAAC</u> RM'000	<u>FLAC</u> RM'000	<u>FVPL</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>Group</u>				
<u>2022</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade receivables	649,878	-	-	649,878
Other receivables and deposits	62,414	-	-	62,414
Amount due from an associate	17,290	-	-	17,290
Cash and bank balances	840,288	-	-	840,288
	<u>1,569,870</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,569,870</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade payables	-	358,946	-	358,946
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	197,910	-	197,910
Bank borrowings	-	3,032,708	-	3,032,708
Lease liabilities	-	177,757	-	177,757
Derivative financial liabilities	-	-	7,546	7,546
	<u>-</u>	<u>3,767,321</u>	<u>7,546</u>	<u>3,774,867</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

42 CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

<u>Company</u>	<u>FAAC</u> RM'000	<u>FLAC</u> RM'000	<u>Total</u> RM'000
<u>2023</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Amounts due from subsidiaries	1,363	-	1,363
Cash and bank balances	53,333	-	53,333
	<u>54,696</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>54,696</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	1,938	1,938
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	17,303	17,303
Dividend payable	-	43,800	43,800
	<u>-</u>	<u>63,041</u>	<u>63,041</u>
<u>2022</u>			
<u>Financial assets</u>			
Amounts due from subsidiaries	1,429	-	1,429
Cash and bank balances	4,342	-	4,342
	<u>5,771</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,771</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>			
Other payables and accrued expenses	-	3,209	3,209
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	17,670	17,670
	<u>-</u>	<u>20,879</u>	<u>20,879</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. Financial risk management policy is established to ensure that adequate resources are available for the development of the Group's and of the Company's business whilst managing its financial risks. The Group and the Company operate within clearly defined policies and procedures that are approved by the Board of Directors to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management process.

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and the Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. It is the Group's policy to enter into financial instrument with a diversity of creditworthy counterparties. The Group does not expect to incur material credit losses of its financial assets or other financial instruments.

As of the end of the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from financial assets is limited to the carrying amounts in the statements of financial position. The Group's major classes of financial assets are trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances.

Following are the areas where the Group is exposed to credit risk:

(i) Trade receivables using simplified approach

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic, industry and geographical factors similarly affect the group of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Group's total credit exposure. The Group's portfolio of financial instrument is broadly diversified by geographical lines, and transactions are entered into with diverse creditworthy counterparties, thereby mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk.

It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Group does not offer credit terms without the approval of the appropriate authorised personnel. With a credit policy in place to ensure the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis, management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that receivables are stated at their realisable values. A significant portion of the receivables are regular customers that have been transacting with the Group.

Historically, the Group's loss arising from credit risk is low. To measure the expected credit loss, receivables have been grouped based on days past due. The expected loss rates are based on the historical payment profiles of debtors and the corresponding credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are then adjusted to reflect forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of customers to settle receivables. No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(i) Trade receivables using simplified approach (continued)

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 180 days of when they fall due.

Financial assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor failing to engage in a repayment plan with the Group. The Group categorises a receivable for write off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments greater than 365 days past due. Where trade receivables have been written off, the Group continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.

The Group applies the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by MFRS 9, which permits the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables.

The Group's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Basis for recognising expected credit losses ("ECL")</u>
Performing	The customers that have no history of default.	Lifetime ECL
In-default	- Customers that have history of default. - Amount that is more than 180 days past due.	Lifetime ECL
Write-off	Amount that is more than 365 days and there is evidence indicating that the Group has no realistic prospect of recovery.	Asset is written off

The movement of allowance for impairment is disclosed in Note 19.

The Group's ECL rate at the end of the reporting period is 0.46% (2022: 0.47%)

No significant changes to estimation techniques or assumptions were made during the reporting period.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Credit risk (continued)

(ii) Other debt investments financial assets at amortised costs

Other debt instruments financial assets at amortised cost include other receivables, amounts due from subsidiaries, non-trade amounts due from fellow subsidiaries and amounts due from an associate.

The loss allowance for other financial assets at amortised cost as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 reconciles to the opening loss allowance disclosed in Note 20.

All of these financial assets are considered to have low credit risk, and thus the impairment provision recognised during the period was limited to 12 months expected losses. These financial assets instruments are considered to be low credit risk when they have a low risk of default and the counterparties have strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

At the date of reporting, there is no financial guarantee contract granted to external parties.

(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 and the Company actively manage their debt maturity profile, operating cash flows and availability of funding so as to ensure that all refinancing, repayment and funding needs are met. The Group and the Company adopt prudent liquidity risk management by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

The Company obtains financial support from its direct subsidiary, Leong Hup (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd. to the extent that the Company will be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

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43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The table below analyses the Group's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

The following are areas of the Group and of the Company exposure to liquidity risk.

	Within 1 year RM'000	1 to 2 years RM'000	2 to 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
Group						
2023						
Trade payables	359,580	-	-	-	359,580	359,580
Other payables and accrued expenses	220,004	-	-	-	220,004	220,004
Lease liabilities	35,080	33,617	46,405	118,437	233,539	179,190
Term loans and Sukuk Mudharabah	313,718	543,939	387,040	6,825	1,251,522	1,115,931
Other bank borrowings	1,335,291	5,488	2,152	-	1,342,931	1,342,145
Derivative financial liabilities	2,485	-	-	-	2,485	2,485
Dividend payable	43,800	-	-	-	43,800	43,800
	<u>2,309,958</u>	<u>583,044</u>	<u>435,597</u>	<u>125,262</u>	<u>3,453,861</u>	<u>3,263,135</u>

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43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

	Within 1 year RM'000	1 to 2 years RM'000	2 to 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000	Total RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
<u>Group</u>						
<u>2022</u>						
Trade payables	358,946	-	-	-	358,946	358,946
Other payables and accrued expenses	197,910	-	-	-	197,910	197,910
Lease liabilities	30,402	30,307	46,931	134,114	241,754	177,757
Term loans and Sukuk Mudharabah	308,585	299,272	827,304	33,766	1,468,927	1,279,631
Other bank borrowings	1,745,877	5,752	2,426	-	1,754,055	1,753,077
Derivative financial liabilities	7,546	-	-	-	7,546	7,546
	<u>2,649,266</u>	<u>335,331</u>	<u>876,661</u>	<u>167,880</u>	<u>4,029,138</u>	<u>3,774,867</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Liquidity risk (continued)

Company

	Within 1 year	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Other payables and accrued expenses	1,938	3,209
Amounts due to subsidiaries	18,217	18,557
Dividend payable	43,800	-
	<u>63,955</u>	<u>21,766</u>

(c) 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.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases, borrowings and bank balances that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the entities within the Group. The currencies which give rise to this risk are primarily Singapore Dollar (SGD) and United States Dollar (USD).

The Group's exposure to foreign currency risk arising on financial instruments denominated in a currency different from the functional currency of the entity holding the instruments is as shown in the table below:

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43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency exposure

<u>Group</u>	<u>SGD</u> <u>RM'000</u>	<u>USD</u> <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Others</u> <u>RM'000</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>RM'000</u>
<u>2023</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Trade receivables	12,406	3,410	22	15,838
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	41	4,578	3,599	8,218
Cash and bank balances	3,071	94,604	51	97,726
	<u>15,518</u>	<u>102,592</u>	<u>3,672</u>	<u>121,782</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Trade payables	(1,283)	(41,216)	(3,350)	(45,849)
Other payables and accrued expenses	(531)	(1)	(450)	(982)
Bank borrowings	-	(32,158)	-	(32,158)
	<u>(1,814)</u>	<u>(73,375)</u>	<u>(3,800)</u>	<u>(78,989)</u>
Net currency exposure	<u>13,704</u>	<u>29,217</u>	<u>(128)</u>	<u>42,793</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Foreign currency risk (continued)

Foreign currency exposure (continued)

Group

2022

Financial assets

Trade receivables
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses
Cash and bank balances

	SGD RM'000	USD RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
	11,922	3,896	173	15,991
	38	3,370	209	3,617
	1,034	93,312	693	95,039
	12,994	100,578	1,075	114,647

Financial liabilities

Trade payables
Other payables and accrued expenses
Bank borrowings

	(1,033)	(58,065)	(1,773)	(60,871)
	(500)	(2,520)	(1)	(3,021)
	(3,751)	(36,697)	(272)	(40,720)
	(5,284)	(97,282)	(2,046)	(104,612)
	7,710	3,296	(971)	10,035

Net currency exposure

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(c) Foreign currency risk (continued)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit after tax and equity to 5% and 10% (2022: 5%) strengthening/weakening of each currency respectively in SGD and USD against the respective functional currencies of the entities within the Group, with all other variables held constant.

Profit for the year increases/(decreases):

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
SGD		
- Strengthened 10% (2022: 5%)	1,042	293
- Weakened 10% (2022: 5%)	(1,042)	(293)
USD		
- Strengthened 5%	1,110	125
- Weakened 5%	(1,110)	(125)
Others		
- Strengthened 5%	(5)	(37)
- Weakened 5%	5	37
	<u>5</u>	<u>37</u>

(d) Interest rate risk

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

The Group's fixed rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates. The Group's variable rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in cash flows due to changes in interest rates.

The Group's interest rate management objective is to manage the interest expenses consistent with maintaining an acceptable level of exposure to interest rate fluctuation. The risk is managed by the Group by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Interest rate risk (continued)

The interest rate profile of the Group's significant interest-bearing financial instruments based on the carrying amounts as of the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	<u>Group</u>		<u>Company</u>	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Fixed rate instruments:</u>				
<u>Financial assets</u>				
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	101,196	143,545	-	-
Amount due from associate	20,582	17,290	-	-
	<u>121,778</u>	<u>160,835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Hire purchase liabilities	11,916	15,378	-	-
Bankers' acceptances	237,062	399,462	-	-
Trust receipts	487,318	602,646	-	-
Term loans	164,317	169,388	-	-
Amounts due to subsidiaries	-	-	17,252	16,739
	<u>900,613</u>	<u>1,186,874</u>	<u>17,252</u>	<u>16,739</u>
<u>Floating rate instruments:</u>				
<u>Financial liabilities</u>				
Hire purchase liabilities	3,514	2,574	-	-
Bank overdrafts	3,420	178,526	-	-
Term loans	651,359	810,127	-	-
Revolving credits	598,915	554,491	-	-
Sukuk Mudharabah	300,255	300,116	-	-
	<u>1,557,463</u>	<u>1,845,834</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates of +/- 50 basis point ("bp"). These changes considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	<u>Net profit/(loss) for the year</u>		<u>Equity</u>	
	<u>+50 bp</u>	<u>-50 bp</u>	<u>+50 bp</u>	<u>-50 bp</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Group</u>				
31 December 2023	<u>(5,918)</u>	<u>5,918</u>	<u>(5,918)</u>	<u>5,918</u>
31 December 2022	<u>(7,014)</u>	<u>7,014</u>	<u>(7,014)</u>	<u>7,014</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

44 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Determination of fair value

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

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

<u>Asset/liability</u>	<u>Note</u>
Trade receivables	19
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	20
Amounts due from subsidiaries	21
Amount due from an associate	22
Cash and bank balances	25
Lease liabilities	30
Bank borrowings	31
Trade payables	35
Other payables and accrued expenses	36
Amounts due to subsidiaries	37

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities classified within current assets and current liabilities respectively approximate their fair values due to the relatively short-term nature of this financial instruments.

Certain bank borrowings that are floating rate instruments are reasonable approximation of fair values as they are re-priced to market interest rate on or near the reporting date.

The carrying amount of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates their respective fair values.

The fair values of long term financial assets and liabilities are calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at market rate of interest or incremental lending rate for similar types of lending, borrowing or leasing arrangement at the reporting date.

(b) Fair value measurement

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

- (i) Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2 – Valuation techniques for the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- (iii) Level 3 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

44 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Fair value measurement (continued)

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value and those not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed, together with their values and carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

	Fair value of financial instrument carried at fair value Level 2 RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
<u>Group</u>		
<u>2023</u>		
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 24)	2,485	2,485
<u>2022</u>		
<u>Financial liabilities:</u>		
Derivative financial liabilities (Note 24)	7,546	7,546

The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the end of the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

44 FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(b) Fair value measurement (continued)

The table below analyses assets and liabilities not carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed, together with their values and carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

	Fair value of assets not carried at fair value Level 3 RM'000	Carrying amount RM'000
<u>Group</u>		
<u>2023</u>		
<u>Assets:</u>		
Investment properties (Note 11)	67,572	40,245
<u>2022</u>		
<u>Assets:</u>		
Investment properties (Note 11)	48,877	21,995

Fair value of certain investment properties is based on comparison method carried out by independent firms of professional valuers in determining its fair value. These were based on recent sale transactions of comparable properties with adjustments made to reflect location, purpose, visibility, size, tenure and age.

When there is no valuation performed, the fair values of the Group's investment properties are arrived by reference to market indication of transactions prices for similar properties determined by Group's Directors.

There were no transfer between all 3 levels of the fair value hierarchy during the financial year.

(c) Other non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

Other than biological assets (Note 17), the Group does not have assets and liabilities measured at fair value at the reporting date.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

45 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's and the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains a strong credit rating and financially prudent capital ratios in order to support its current business as well as future expansion so as to maximise shareholder value.

The Group and the Company manage their capital structure and make adjustment to it, in light of changes in economic condition including the interest rate movements. To maintain and adjust the capital structure, the Group and the Company may adjust dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Group's debt-to-equity ratio as of the reporting period under review is as follows:

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Total borrowings (Note 31)	2,458,076	3,032,708
Cash and bank balances (excluding fixed deposit pledged as collateral)	(677,837)	(816,818)
Net debts	<u>1,780,239</u>	<u>2,215,890</u>
Total equity	<u>2,955,128</u>	<u>2,589,575</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio (times)^	<u>0.60</u>	<u>0.86</u>

^ Debt-to-equity ratio is calculated as net debts divided by total equity.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the financial year. Other than the covenants on borrowings as disclosed in Note 31, the Group is not subject to any other externally imposed capital requirements.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

46 OPERATING SEGMENTS

Operating segments are prepared in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Management Team as its chief operating decision maker in order to allocate resources to segments and to assess their performance on a quarterly basis. For management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services provided.

The Group is organised into two main operating segments as follows:

- Livestock and poultry related products – production and distribution of breeder and broiler day-old-chick, broiler chickens, eggs, animal health products, consumer food products and sales of food and beverage.
- Feedmill – Manufacturing and trading of animal feeds.

- (a) The Management Team assesses the performance of the operating segments based on their earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation ("EBITDA"). The accounting policies of the operating segments are the same as the Group's accounting policies.

Borrowings and investment-related activities are managed on a group basis by the central treasury function and are not allocated to operating segments.

- (b) Each operating segment assets is measured based on all assets of the segment.
- (c) Each operating segment liabilities is measured based on all liabilities of the segment.
- (d) Assets, liabilities and expenses which are common and cannot be meaningfully allocated to the operating segments are presented under unallocated items. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's headquarters) and head office expenses. These includes investment properties, deferred tax assets/liabilities, tax recoverable/payable and borrowings.

Transactions between operating segments are carried out on agreed terms between both parties. The effects of such inter-segment transactions and balances arising thereof are eliminated.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

46 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Business segments

<u>2023</u>	<u>Livestock & poultry related products RM'000</u>	<u>Feedmill RM'000</u>	<u>Inter- segment elimination RM'000</u>	<u>Group RM'000</u>
Revenue				
- external revenue	5,155,633	4,370,805	-	9,526,438
- inter-segment revenue	-	1,772,338	(1,772,338)	-
Revenue from sales of goods	5,155,633	6,143,143	(1,772,338)	9,526,438
Revenue from other sources				13,074
Total revenue				9,539,512
EBITDA	341,642	707,370	(5,657)	1,043,355
Depreciation	(246,337)	(66,593)	(6,420)	(319,350)
	95,305	640,777	(12,077)	724,005
Share of results in associates				330
Finance costs				(169,590)
Profit before taxation				554,745
Tax expense				(124,924)
Net profit for the financial year				429,821
Assets				
Segment assets	6,864,752	5,614,801	(6,117,345)	6,362,208
Unallocated assets:				
Investment properties				40,245
Deferred tax assets				76,687
Tax recoverable				47,444
Total assets				6,526,584
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	1,876,559	1,429,165	(2,352,621)	953,103
Unallocated liabilities:				
Borrowings				2,458,076
Deferred tax liabilities				146,084
Tax payable				14,194
Total liabilities				3,571,457
Other disclosure				
Capital expenditure*	194,643	75,774	(5,464)	264,953
Non-cash item (other than depreciation)	18,084	5,737	(779)	23,042

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

46 **OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)**

Business segments (continued)

	Livestock & poultry related <u>products</u> RM'000	<u>Feedmill</u> RM'000	Inter- segment <u>elimination</u> RM'000	<u>Group</u> RM'000
2022				
Revenue				
- external revenue	4,979,244	4,048,955	-	9,028,199
- inter-segment revenue	-	1,534,337	(1,534,337)	-
Revenue from sales of goods	4,979,244	5,583,292	(1,534,337)	9,028,199
Revenue from other sources				14,503
Total revenue				9,042,702
EBITDA	277,308	483,217	4,748	765,273
Depreciation	(229,473)	(67,326)	(4,440)	(301,239)
	47,835	415,891	308	464,034
Share of results in associates				436
Finance costs				(137,915)
Profit before taxation				326,555
Tax expense				(82,681)
Net profit for the financial year				243,874
Assets				
Segment assets	7,047,002	5,305,962	(5,907,194)	6,445,770
Unallocated assets:				
Investment properties				21,995
Deferred tax assets				72,961
Tax recoverable				51,475
Total assets				6,592,201
Liabilities				
Segment liabilities	1,704,186	1,383,015	(2,232,070)	855,131
Unallocated liabilities:				
Borrowings				3,032,708
Deferred tax liabilities				98,748
Tax payable				16,039
Total liabilities				4,002,626
Other disclosure				
Capital expenditure*	282,739	85,987	(2,217)	366,509
Non-cash item (other than depreciation)	13,251	2,672	(271)	15,652

* Includes capital expenditure in respect of property, plant and equipment ("PPE") and right-of-use assets in financial year ended 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

46 OPERATING SEGMENT (CONTINUED)

Geographical Information

Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is analysed based on the country in which the head office is located.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	2,386,078	2,357,663
Singapore	826,122	796,216
Indonesia	3,623,474	3,282,071
Vietnam	2,114,196	2,196,586
The Philippines	576,568	395,663
Total revenue	<u>9,526,438</u>	<u>9,028,199</u>

EBITDA

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	583,266	360,840
Singapore	81,625	60,101
Indonesia	171,714	138,338
Vietnam	141,083	145,386
The Philippines	65,667	60,608
Total EBITDA	<u>1,043,355</u>	<u>765,273</u>

Non-current assets

Non-current assets are determined according to the country where the head office is located. The amounts of non-current assets do not include financial instruments and deferred tax assets.

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	1,556,076	1,547,219
Singapore	326,168	372,245
Indonesia	642,985	665,350
Vietnam	491,190	498,224
The Philippines	267,580	242,008
Total non-current assets	<u>3,283,999</u>	<u>3,325,046</u>

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

46 OPERATING SEGMENTS (CONTINUED)

Geographical Information (continued)

Total Borrowings (excluding lease liabilities)

	<u>2023</u>	<u>Group</u> <u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000
Malaysia	798,335	965,268
Singapore	266,052	554,086
Indonesia	736,731	853,344
Vietnam	518,203	587,963
The Philippines	138,755	72,047
Total borrowings	<u>2,458,076</u>	<u>3,032,708</u>

Major customers

There is no single customer that has contributed 10% or more of the Group's revenue throughout the reported financial years.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

47 EFFECT OF INTERBANK OFFERED RATE REFORM

Following the Global Financial Crisis, the reform and replacement of benchmark interest rates such as GBP LIBOR, USD LIBOR and other interbank offered rates has become a priority for global regulators. Globally, the new alternative reference rates ("ARR") are being introduced to improve the integrity of financial benchmark rates as part of a transition to transaction-based rates, in line with the LIBOR reforms. The Group has a number of borrowings which are referenced to IBOR.

Malaysia

On 24 September 2021, Bank Negara Malaysia ("BNM") announced the launch of the Malaysia Overnight Rate ("MYOR") as the new alternative reference rate for Malaysia. The MYOR will run in parallel to the existing Kuala Lumpur Interbank Offered Rate ("KLIBOR"). There remain key differences between KLIBOR and MYOR. KLIBOR is a 'term rate', which means that it is published for a borrowing period (such as 3- or 6-month tenor) and is 'forward looking', because it is published at the beginning of the borrowing period. MYOR is currently a "backward-looking" rate, based on unsecured overnight Malaysian Ringgit interbank transactions in the Malaysian financial market, and it is published on the next business day (i.e. at the end of the overnight borrowing period). Furthermore, KLIBOR includes a credit spread over the risk-free rate, which MYOR currently does not. To transition existing contracts and agreements that reference KLIBOR to MYOR, adjustments for term and credit differences might need to be applied to MYOR, to enable the two benchmark rates to be economically equivalent on transition. On 25 March 2022, a new Islamic benchmark rate was announced, the Malaysia Islamic Overnight Rate ("MYOR-i") to replace the Kuala Lumpur Islamic Reference Rate.

The publication of the 2- and 12-month KLIBOR tenors was discontinued on 1 January 2023. The cessation of the publication of the remaining 1-month, 3-month and 6-month KLIBOR tenors had not been determined. Management will continue to monitor this and take the necessary action to address related risk and uncertainties going forward.

Vietnam

The Group has a borrowing which referenced the Vietnam Interbank Offered Rate ("VNIBOR") which extends beyond 2023.

As at 31 December 2023, the alternative benchmark for VNIBOR is not yet been determined. Management will continue to monitor this and take the necessary action to address related risk and uncertainties going forward.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

47 EFFECT OF INTERBANK OFFERED RATE REFORM (CONTINUED)

Indonesia

The Group also has a number of borrowings which referenced the Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate ('JIBOR') which extends beyond 2022.

As at 31 December 2023, the alternative benchmark for JIBOR is not yet been determined. Management will continue to monitor this and take the necessary action to address related risk and uncertainties going forward.

Singapore

The Group also has a number of borrowings which referenced the Singapore Interbank Offered Rate ('SIBOR') which extends beyond 2022.

SIBOR will cease publication after 31 December 2024, and it is expected to be replaced by the Singapore Overnight Rate Average ("SORA"). The Group has variable rate SGD borrowings which references to SIBOR and the expected transition from SIBOR to SORA had no effect on the amounts reported for the current and prior financial years. The publication of the 6-month SIBOR tenors had discontinued on 31 March 2022. The publication of the remaining 1-month and 3-month SIBOR tenors will be ceased on 31 December 2024.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 DECEMBER 2023 (CONTINUED)

47 EFFECT OF INTERBANK OFFERED RATE REFORM (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2023, there is no change to the Group's IBOR-linked contracts. The Group will closely monitor the regulators' announcement on the alternative benchmark rate or discontinuation of publication of the relevant benchmark interest rates for the relevant tenors; and engage the counterparties to discuss necessary changes to the related contracts. The carrying amounts of these borrowings and amounts which reference to IBOR and have not transitioned to the respective new alternative reference rates ("ARR") are disclosed below.

	Carrying amount		Amounts which have yet to transition to an alternative benchmark interest	
	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2022</u>
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
<u>Exposed to KLIBOR</u>				
Long-term borrowings	<u>300,255</u>	<u>300,116</u>	<u>300,255</u>	<u>300,116</u>
<u>Exposed to SIBOR</u>				
Long-term borrowings	<u>259,520</u>	<u>304,515</u>	<u>259,520</u>	<u>301,112</u>
<u>Exposed to VNIBOR</u>				
Long-term borrowings	<u>3,314</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,314</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Exposed to JIBOR</u>				
Long-term borrowings	<u>159,182</u>	<u>172,725</u>	<u>159,182</u>	<u>172,725</u>

48 APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements have been approved for issuance in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 25 April 2024.