WIDETECH
(MALAYSIA) BERHAD (113939-U)

ANNUAL REPORT 2017

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CORPORATE INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Dato' Lim Kim Huat
Executive Chairman

Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik
Executive Director

Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong
Executive Director

Loh Suan Phang
Executive Director

Tan Boon Seng
Executive Director

Kong Sin Seng
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Dr. Ng Bee Ken
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Lim Sin Khong
Independent Non-Executive Director

Chen Keng Sam
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Appointed on 22/05/2017)

Lee Yoke Shue
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Resigned on 9/12/2016)

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Datuk Dr. Ng Bee Ken
Chairman of Audit Committee,
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Lim Sin Khong
Independent Non-Executive Director

Kong Sin Seng
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Chen Keng Sam
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Appointed on 22/05/2017)

Lee Yoke Shue
Independent Non-Executive Director
(Resigned on 9/12/2016)

SECRETARIES

Lim Seck Wah (MAICSA 0799845)
Tang Chi Hoe (Kevin) (MAICSA 7045754)

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 15-2 Bangunan Faber Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No: 603.2692.4271
Fax No: 603.2732.5388 / 5399

SHARE REGISTRAR

Mega Corporate Services Sdn Bhd
Level 15-2 Bangunan Faber Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur
Tel No: 603.2692.4271
Fax No: 603.2732.5388 / 5399

AUDITORS

SJ Grant Thornton
Chartered Accountants
Level 11, Sheraton Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur

PRINCIPAL BANKERS

CIMB Bank Berhad
Maybank Berhad
Public Bank Berhad
RHB Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
Stock Name : WIDETEC
Stock Code : 7692

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-Third Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company will be held at Dewan Perdana 1, Bukit Kiara Equestrian & Country Resort, Jalan Bukit Kiara, Off Jalan Damansara, 60000 Kuala Lumpur on Monday, 21 August 2017 at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes:

AGENDA

1. To table the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 together with the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.

2. To re-elect the following Directors retiring by rotation pursuant to the Company's Articles of Association:

   (i) Mr. Loh Suan Phang (Article 124) — **Ordinary Resolution 1**

   (ii) Dato' Lim Sin Khong (Article 124) — **Ordinary Resolution 2**

   (iii) Mr. Chen Keng Sam (Article 129) — **Ordinary Resolution 3**

3. To re-appoint Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik as Director. — **Ordinary Resolution 4**

4. To re-appoint Messrs SJ Grant Thornton as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration. — **Ordinary Resolution 5**

SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit, to pass the following Ordinary Resolution:

5. **AUTHORITY TO ISSUE SHARES** — **Ordinary Resolution 6**

   "THAT pursuant to Section 75 and 76 of the Companies Act 2016, the Directors be and are hereby empowered to issue shares in the Company, at any time until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and upon such terms and conditions and for such purposes as the Directors may, in their absolute discretion, deem fit, provided that the aggregate number of shares issued does not exceed ten per centum (10%) of the total number of issued shares of the Company at the time of submission to the authority AND THAT the Directors be and are also empowered to obtain the approval for the listing of and quotation for the additional shares so issued on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and THAT such authority shall continue to be in force until the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

LIM SECK WAH (MAICSA 0799845)
TANG CHI HOE (KEVIN) (MAICSA 7045754)

COMPANY SECRETARIES

28 July 2017
Kuala Lumpur

NOTES:

1. For the purpose of determining a member who shall be entitled to attend, speak and vote at the Thirty-Third Annual General Meeting, the Company shall be requesting the Record of Depositors as at 15 August 2017. Only a depositor whose name appears on the Record of Depositors as at 15 August 2017 shall be entitled to attend the said meeting or appoint proxies to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf.

2. A proxy may but need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint up to two (2) proxies to attend and vote at the same meeting. Where a member appoints two (2) proxies, the appointment shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportions of his/her holdings to be represented by each proxy in a poll and the first named proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands.

3. Where a member is an authorised nominee as defined under the Central Depositories Act 1991, it may appoint at least one (1) proxy but not more than two (2) proxies in respect of each securities account it holds with ordinary shares of the Company standing to the credit of the said securities account.

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

5. The instrument appointing a proxy, in the case of an individual, shall be signed by the appointer or by his attorney duly authorised in writing, and in the case of a corporation, shall be executed under its Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney of the corporation duly authorised.

6. The Form of Proxy shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at Level 15-2, Bangunan Faber Imperial Court, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time set for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

7. Explanatory Notes:

   Ordinary Resolution 4
   Re-Appointment of Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik

   Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik, who is above the age of 70, was re-appointed as Director of the Company pursuant to S129(6) of the Companies Act 1965 (since repealed) at the Company's last AGM to hold office until the conclusion of this AGM. The proposed Ordinary Resolution 4, if passed, will enable Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik to continue as a director of the Company.

   As the Companies Act 2016, which came into force on 31 January 2017 had removed the age limit for directors, Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik, after this re-appointment, shall only be subject to retirement by rotation at future AGM in accordance with the Articles of Association of the Company.

   Ordinary Resolution 6
   Authority to Issue Shares

   The proposed Ordinary Resolution 6, if passed, will give flexibility to the Directors of the Company to issue shares up to a maximum of ten per centum (10%) of the total number of issued shares of the Company at the time of submission to the authority and for such purposes as they consider would be in the best interest of the Company without having to convene separate general meetings. This authority, unless revoked or varied at a general meeting, will expire at the conclusion of the next AGM of the Company.

   This is the renewal of the mandate obtained from the shareholders at the last AGM ("the previous mandate"). The previous mandate was not utilised and no proceeds were raised. The purpose of this general mandate sought will provide flexibility to the Company for any possible fund raising activities but not limited for futher placement of shares for purpose of funding current and/or future investment projects, working capital, repayment of borrowings and/or acquisitions.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

OVERVIEW

Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad ("Widetech") is principally engaged in investment holding, provision of management services and rental of properties. The principal activities of its subsidiaries include manufacturing of precision springs, supply of consumer products, hotel operations and management of gaming operations.

GROUP PERFORMANCE REVIEW

For the financial year under review, the Group registered a lower revenue of RM6.622 million and pre-tax profit of RM0.912 million, as compared to RM7.614 million and RM1.593 million respectively in FY2016, as the Group had ceased its Vietnam operation on 15 April 2015 upon expiry of the Lease Agreement with the Hotel. Its manufacturing division and associated company contributed largely to the earnings of the Group during the year.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVIEW

a) MANUFACTURING SEGMENT

Overview

Wire Master Spring Sdn Bhd ("WMS") was incorporated in 1990 to be principally specialised in the manufacturing of precision springs of various shapes and sizes. The Company is ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified.

Performance Review

For the financial year under review, WMS recorded a higher revenue of RM4.276 million compared with RM4.041 million in FY2016. In tandem with improved revenue, WMS achieved pre-tax profit of RM0.500 million in the current financial year against RM0.230 million in FY2016.

Armed with a bigger sales team to undertake improved and effective marketing strategies during the year, WMS has yielded improved results. Amidst stiff market completion, this division's ongoing cost management strategy and review of its operational efficiency for business sustainability have also contributed to its improved earnings.

Business Strategy and Future Prospects

Moving forward, WMS will focus on increasing its market share and stimulating further growth in different industries from both local and overseas markets. The Company will also continue to purchase machineries with the latest technology to improve its efficiency and competitiveness of manufacturing spring components to various customers' designs and required specifications.

b) SUPPLY SEGMENT

This division had ceased its business operation in 2010 and has since been tasked to collect its balance customers' loans. In tandem with repayments and early settlements of customers' loans, contribution from this division is on a declining scale. During the financial year under review, this division posted a revenue of RM0.096 million and a profit before tax of RM0.153 million, as compared to RM0.193 million and RM0.189 million respectively in FY2016.

c) GAMING SEGMENT

Overview

Probusiness Investments Limited ("PIL") commenced its gaming operation on a revenue sharing basis with a casino in Cambodia in April 2009.

Performance Review

This division generated revenue of RM0.298 million and pre-tax profit of RM0.165 million, against revenue of RM0.368 million and pre-tax profit of RM0.231 million in FY2016.

Business Strategy and Future Prospects

Barring any unforeseen circumstances, the Cambodia operation is expected to continue to contribute positively to the financial results ending 31 March 2018.

d) HOTEL SEGMENT

Overview

Lao-Malaysia Investments Group ("LMIG"), a 75% owned subsidiary of Asia Pacific Winning Limited, was incorporated in Laos. It is principally engaged in the operation of Hotel Riveria in Khamouanne Province, Thakhek, Laos.

Performance Review

In FY2017, LMIG posted revenue of RM1.592 million and pre-tax loss of RM0.339 million, as compared to revenue of RM1.407 million and pre-tax loss of RM0.396 million in FY2016.

In February 2016, the "Chat Room" was launched to compliment the income of Food and Beverage sales. With the business plan of an outlet specializing in gourmet coffee, ice cream, pastry, snack and souvenirs, the outlet, of late has gained popularity. In Rooms Division, as competition intensifies for market share, with the opening of several medium to upscale hotels within its vicinity, LMIG has identified and recognized several "key Growth Drivers" in order to maintain its positioning, such as effective advertising in getting more sales leads, competitive pricing strategies and introduction of packages to encourage longer stay.

Business Strategy and Future Prospects

Laos is one of the fastest growing economies in South East Asia and is projected to grow around 7% in 2017. Upcoming hydropower projects driven by increase demand in power generation, and continued growth in the service and hospitality sector, and manufacturing sector prompted by improved airport connectivity and closer regional integration are key growth factors.

The special and specific economic zones ("SEZ") established in Khammouane Province to attract foreign investors have recorded a total investment of USD5 billon from 21 corporations, comprising, amongst others, manufacturing and assembly industries, hotels and residential housing, airport and logistic services, international school and university, and sports facilities.

The SEZ has increased population density in Khammouane Province. Spending power also increased with new job opportunities for the villagers in Khammouane Province, especially Thakhek in particular.

With the tag line "Make Yourself At Home", Hotel Riveria with her wide range of International cuisine, clean and comfortable rooms, meeting facilities and impeccable service is positioned to benefit from the influx of foreigners to provide for their needs in the near future.

e) JOINT VENTURE

Overview

Goldshore Capital Limited ("Goldshore"), a 40% owned associated company, was incorporated in the British Virgin Islands. It is principally engaged in the management and operation of four electronic gaming clubs in Nepal, along the Nepal and Indian border, on a joint venture basis with a local company since 2012.

Performance Review

In FY2017, Goldshore and its subsidiaries contributed to a share of profit on associate of RM0.941 million, as opposed to RM0.643 million in FY2016. The improvement in earnings was mainly due to the clubs' improved and effective execution of various marketing strategies and also improvement in their hospitality and customers services.

The clubs' performance are directly affected by the unstable political situation and regulations of the Indian and Nepalese government. In November 2016, the demonetization of two Indian currency notes by the Indian government had affected the clubs' performance in the last two months of 2016 as their main players are from India. During the financial year under review, the clubs have also experienced political strikes in Nepal which led to travel and entry restrictions as the checkpoints along the India-Nepal border were sealed and transportations were crippled.

Despite all the shortcomings and obstacles, the clubs manage to perform better than the previous year. Armed with stronger financial stability and periodic organization of big events in the clubs, they were able to outdo their competitors in gaining the trust of their regular players, as well as attracting new players. In addition, revenue contribution and headcounts in the electronic gaming sector has also improved as a result of fruitful efforts made to introduce and educate their players on the attractiveness of its electronic machines.

Business Strategy and Future Prospects

Looking ahead, the clubs will strive for higher growth by targeting bigger market share with expanding club venues and investing in additional table games and electronic gaming machines to meet the surging demand.

In order to stay ahead of the competitors, the clubs will continuously conduct staff training on hospitality and services to empower their employees of different levels with knowledge and skills, which in turn improves team building, motivation and self confidence during customer engagement and thus, achieve better customer satisfaction.

With continuous aggressive marketing undertaken to cover more areas along the Indian border, the clubs expect the electronic gaming clubs in Nepal to continue to contribute positively to the earnings of the Group.

LOOKING FORWARD

Moving forward, the Group envisaged another year of challenging local and global economic environment.

Nevertheless, the Group will strive to achieve better operational efficiency and financial prudence for business sustainability while seeking to pursue and take advantage of any viable business opportunities that may arise to further enhance shareholders value.

DIVIDEND

The Board does not recommend any dividend for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

PROFILE OF DIRECTORS

DATO' LIM KIM HUAT
Malaysian, Male, Aged 57
Executive Chairman

Dato' Lim Kim Huat was appointed to the Board of Directors ("the Board") on 26 February 2004 as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director and subsequently, assumed the position of Executive Chairman on 25 July 2006. He is a member of the Remuneration Committee.

Dato' Lim is a certified public accountant by profession and is a member of The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants. He started his career with PricewaterhouseCoopers in Kuala Lumpur in 1980 before moving on to the commercial sector. Through his involvement as senior management personnel with various companies in Malaysia, Dato' Lim has extensive exposures and experience in diverse industries such as manufacturing, trading, property development, leisure & entertainment and food services.

Dato' Lim is currently the Managing Director of AbleGroup Berhad.

TAN SRI DATO' CHENG JOO TEIK
Malaysian, Male, Aged 71
Executive Director

Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik was appointed to the Board on 6 December 2006.

Tan Sri Dato' Cheng was formerly with Malaysian Airline System Berhad and having accumulated extensive experience in the commercial and service industry, he then joined as the Group Executive Director of a renowned group of companies specializing in managing hotels, restaurants, recreational clubs, entertainment and gaming activities for both its local and international operations. He was instrumental in implementing various internal controls and risk controlled procedures for the group of companies in ensuring management and operational efficiency.

Tan Sri Dato' Cheng also serves as a committee member in various philanthropic and charitable organizations and has contributed extensively to fund raising and charitable activities for the needy and underprivileged.

TAN SRI DATUK CHU SUI KIONG
Malaysian, Male, Aged 58
Executive Director

Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong was appointed to the Board on 31 January 2004 as Non-Independent Non-Executive Director. He subsequently assumed the position of an Executive Director on 25 July 2006.

Tan Sri Datuk Chu, a business entrepreneur, is involved in Property Development. He is currently the Owner and Executive Chairman of Jesselton Waterfront Holdings Sdn. Bhd. & Kudat Golf & Marina Resort Hotel.

LOH SUAN PHANG
Malaysian, Male, Aged 57
Executive Director

Mr Loh Suan Phang was appointed to the Board on 17 January 2008.

Mr Loh holds a Bachelor of Arts (Hons) from University of Malaya.

He started his initial years with Genting Berhad and has more than 30 years of experience in the senior management of food and leisure corporation.

TAN BOON SENG
Malaysian, Male, Aged 35
Executive Director

Mr Tan Boon Seng was appointed to the Board on 25 November 2014.

He holds a BSc in Finance, Marshall School of Business, University of Southern California, USA, 2005.

Mr Tan joined AmInvestment Bank Berhad as an Analyst in Investment Banking from 2006 to 2007. In 2007, he joined Maybank Investment Bank Berhad as a Senior Analyst in Corporate and Investment Banking until 2009. He joined Malayan Banking Berhad and was appointed as an Assistant Vice President in Corporate Banking until 2010. Currently, he holds the position as Chairman in Dragon-I Restaurant Sdn. Bhd.

He also holds directorship in Lone Pine Resorts Berhad and Purerich Realty Berhad.

KONG SIN SENG
Malaysian, Male, Aged 61
Non-Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Kong Sin Seng was appointed to the Board on 27 September 2004. He holds a Bachelor of Accounting (Hons) from University of Kent, England. He is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England & Wales. He assumed the position of Chief Executive Officer of the Company on 9 February 2007. He resigned as Chief Executive Officer and redesignated to Non-Independent Non-Executive Director on 31 October 2015. He is also a member of the Audit Committee.

Mr Kong started his career as an articled clerk with Reeves & Neylan, Chartered Accountants in the United Kingdom from 1978 to 1982 and subsequently joined PricewaterhouseCoopers in 1983. He then joined Promet Berhad as Group Financial Executive in 1983 and United Detergent Industries as Financial Controller in 1986. In 1987, he was attached to Promet Petroleum Ltd in Jakarta and subsequently with the Dharmala Group, Indonesia in 1989 as Group Financial Controller. He subsequently became the Managing Director of Heavy Equipment Division and the Director of Financial Services Division. He joined FACB Berhad as the Chief Financial Officer in 1995 and in 1997 was the PA to the Chief Executive Officer of MBF Capital Berhad and as Senior Vice President in MBF Finance Berhad. Since 2000, he became the Chief Executive Officer of Goldwealth Capital Sdn Bhd. He resigned as Chief Executive Officer of Goldwealth Capital Sdn Bhd on 31 October 2015.

DATUK DR. NG BEE KEN
Malaysian, Male, Aged 62
Independent Non-Executive Director

Datuk Dr. Ng Bee Ken was appointed to the Board on 22 June 2009. He is the Chairman of the Audit Committee and a member of the Nomination Committee and Remuneration Committee.

He holds a Bachelor of Law (Honours) from University of Wales, Cardiff, Wales and a Master of Laws from King's College, University of London. He is also a Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, London, an Advocate & Solicitor of the High Court of Malaya and a certified mediator. He is presently the managing partner of a law firm.

He also holds Doctor of Divinity, Master of Science (Corporate Communication) from Universiti Putra Malaysia and is an Associate of the Association of Costs and Executive Accountants, England.

Datuk Ng is currently the Chairman and an Independent Non-Executive Director of Sinotop Holdings Bhd. He also sits on the board of Talam Transform Berhad, Opensys (M) Berhad and Yong Tai Berhad as an Independent Non-Executive Director.

DATO' LIM SIN KHONG
Malaysian, Male, aged 69
Independent Non-Executive Director

Dato' Lim Sin Khong was appointed to the Board on 8 May 2014. He is the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and a member of the Audit Committee.

Dato' Lim holds a Diploma in Business Studies, United Kingdom and has more than 25 years of experience in various businesses ranging from trading, manufacturing, investment, leisure and recreation industry.

Dato' Lim was a director of a public listed company. He is also very active in community and charitable activities and currently sits on the board and committee of several non-profit making organisations.

CHEN KENG SAM
Malaysian, Male, aged 51
Independent Non-Executive Director

Mr Chen Keng Sam was appointed to the Board on 22 May 2017. He is the member of the Nomination and Audit Committee.

Mr Chen holds a Bachelor of Economic from Monash University, Australia.

Mr. Chen was previously attached to Public Finance Bhd in 1989 before moving on to Hume Industries Berhad and Mesiniaga Berhad. He is currently a remisier since 1996.

Notes to the Directors' Profile:

1. None of the Directors of Widetech have family relationships with any other Directors and/or major shareholders of the Company.
2. None of the Directors have been charged on any convictions of offences within the past 5 years other than traffic offences, if any.
3. None of the Directors have conflict of interest with the Widetech Group.
4. The details of Directors' attendance of Board Meetings during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 are disclosed on page 25 of this Annual Report.

PROFILE OF KEY SENIOR MANAGEMENT

LEE HENG CHO
Malaysian, Male, Aged 61
General Manager - International Division

Mr Lee Heng Cho was appointed as the General Manager of the International Division since 2007.

Mr Lee is a Diploma holder in Hospitality, Leisure and Food and Beverages Services Industry, from Wales, United Kingdom. He started his career with E & O Hotel, Penang and in the early of 1980 move to Kuala Lumpur as a Restaurateur. His other long posting was at Hotel Equatorial as well as in the clubbing sector, as General manager Royal Selangor Yacht Club & Royal Lake Club and had held his last Senior Management career as an Assistant Vice President of the 7,000 rooms First World Hotel in the Leisure Industry at Resort World, Genting Highland prior to joining Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad.

FOO TOON CHAI
Malaysian, Male, Aged 47
Executive Director (Subsidiary)

Mr. Foo Toon Chai started his career in Widetech Group in 1992. In 2003, he was promoted to Deputy General Manager and subsequently to General Manager of the manufacturing division in 2005 before assuming the current position of Executive Director in 2017.

Mr Foo holds an Advanced Diploma in Marketing from University of Abertay Dundee, Scotland.

He also holds a Master of Business Administration from Southern Pacific University.

Mr Foo has more than 20 years of experience in the senior management of manufacturing industry.

HO WAI LING
Malaysian, Female, Aged 46
Group Accountant

Ms Ho Wai Ling is the Group Accountant of Widetech Group since 2002. She graduated with a Bachelor of Business in Accountancy from Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Australia. She is a member of the Australian Society of Certified Practising Accountants.

Ms Ho started her career with Shamsir Jasani & Co (now known as SJ Grant Thornton) in 1994 and has more than 20 years of experience in the auditing, accounting and finance field.

None of the above Key Senior Management has any:-
- directorships in the Company, public companies and public listed companies;
- family relationship with any Directors and/or major shareholders of the Company;
- personal interest or conflict of interest with the Company;
- conviction for offences within the past five (5) years other than traffic offences (if any); and
- public sanctions or penalties imposed by the relevant regulatory bodies during the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The Board of Directors of Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad is pleased to present the Audit Committee Report for the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

As at the date of this Annual Report, the Audit Committee comprises four (4) Directors as follows:

Chairman
Datuk Dr. Ng Bee Ken- Independent Non-Executive Director

Members
Dato' Lim Sin Khong - Independent Non-Executive Director
Kong Sin Seng - Non-Independent Non-Executive Director
Chen Keng Sam - Independent Non-Executive Director

The Audit Committee met five (5) times during the financial year ended 31 March 2017 and the details of attendance of the Audit Committee are as follows:

Name of Director	Attendance
Datuk Dr. Ng Bee Ken	5/5
Dato' Lim Sin Khong	4/5
Kong Sin Seng	5/5
Lee Yoke Shue *(Resigned on 09/12/2016)*	4/4
Chen Keng Sam *(Appointed on 22/05/2017)*	-

Details of the members of the Audit Committee are contained in the Profile of Directors set out on pages 8 to 11 of this Annual Report.

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Composition

The Board shall elect a Committee from amongst themselves, comprising at least 3 Directors where all the Committee members must be Non-Executive Directors, with a majority of whom must be Independent Directors and at least 1 member shall be a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants or possess such other qualifications and/or experience as approved by the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Securities").

2. Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet at least four (4) times in each financial year. The quorum for a meeting shall be two (2) members, provided that the majority of members present shall be Independent Directors.

The Audit Committee may call for a meeting as and when required with reasonable notice as the Committee Members deem fit.

Other Directors who are not members of the Committee and employees may attend any particular Committee Meeting upon the Audit Committee's invitation.

The internal auditors and external auditors may appear at any meeting at the invitation of the Audit Committee and shall appear before the Audit Committee when required to do so by the Audit Committee. The internal auditors and external auditors may also request a meeting if they consider it necessary.

3. Key Functions and Responsibilities

The key functions and responsibilities of the Audit Committee are as follows:

(a) To review with the external auditors, the audit plan, the scope of audit and their audit report;

(b) To review the quarterly results and annual financial statements of the Group prior to submission to the Board of Directors;

(c) To review with management:

- audit reports and management letter issued by the External Auditors and the implementation of audit recommendations
- quarterly financial information
- the assistance given by the officers of the Company to the External Auditors

(d) To review the effectiveness and adequacy of the scope, competency, nature and resources of the internal audit functions and the system of internal control within the Group;

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

(f) To review any related party transaction and conflict of interest that may arise within the Company or the Group including any transaction, procedure or course of conduct that raises questions of management integrity;

(g) To consider the appointment of internal and external auditors, the audit fee and any questions of resignation or dismissal including recommending the nomination of person or persons as auditors; and

(h) To carry out other functions as may be agreed by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors from time to time.

4. Rights

The Audit Committee is authorised by the Board to investigate any activity within its terms of reference and shall have unrestricted access to both the internal and external auditors and to all employees of the Group. The Audit Committee is also authorised by the Board to obtain external legal or other independent professional advice as necessary.

The Audit Committee is also authorised to convene meetings with the Internal Auditors and External Auditors, excluding the attendance of other directors and employees of the Group, whenever deemed necessary.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

In accordance with the terms of reference of the Audit Committee, the following activities were undertaken by the Audit Committee during the financial year ended 31 March 2017, including the deliberation on and review of:

(a) the unaudited quarterly financial statements of the Group to ensure that they are in compliance with the requirements of relevant authorities, prior to submission to the Board for their approval and release of the Group's results to Bursa Securities.

(b) the annual audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company prior to submission to the Board of Directors for consideration and approval.

(c) the External Auditors' report in relation to audit and accounting issues arising from the audit; matters arising from the audit of the Group in meetings with the External Auditors without the presence of the executive Board members and management.

(d) the internal audit plan, the internal audit report and the recommendations arising from the reviews conducted by the outsourced internal auditor.

(e) the related party transactions and potential conflict of interest situation that may have arisen within the Company or Group.

(f) the re-appointment of External Auditors and their audit fees, before the recommendation to the Board of Directors for approval.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

During the financial year ended 31 March 2017, the Group's internal audit function was outsourced to an independent professional firm to review and improve its existing internal control process and to assist in identifying and managing the Group's risks and the control procedures to manage those risks.

During the financial year under review, the Internal Auditors carried out an independent internal audit review on the fixed asset, inventory, cash at banks and procurement and payment functions of the subsidiary, Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd. based on the approved internal audit plan to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls within the Group.

The Board did not review the internal control system of its associated company as the Board does not have any direct control over their operations.

The total cost incurred for the internal audit service for the financial year was RM15,000.

The Board of Directors of Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad ("Widetech" or "the Company") is committed to cultivating a responsible organisation by instilling corporate conscience through excellence in Corporate Governance ("CG") standards at all times. This includes accountability and transparency which is observed throughout the Group as a fundamental part of building a sustainable business and discharging its responsibilities to protect and enhance shareholder value and the financial performance of the Group. The Board is pleased to report on how the Company and the Group have applied the principles set out in the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012 ("MCCG 2012") and the Main Market Listing Requirements ("MMLR") of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

1. Establish clear roles and responsibilities

1.1 Clear functions of the Board and those delegated to Management

The Board is responsible for formulating and reviewing the strategic plans and key policies of the Company, and charting the course of the Group's business operations whilst providing effective oversight of Management's performance, risk assessment and controls over business operations.

The Board delegates and confers some of its authorities and discretion to the Chairman, Executive Directors, and Management as well as on properly constituted Board Committees comprising mainly/ exclusively Non-Executive Directors.

There is a clear division of responsibilities between the Chairman of the Board and the Executive Directors. The Chairman leads strategic planning at the Board level, while the Executive Directors, are responsible for the implementation of the policies laid down and execute the decision-making.

The Chairman is responsible for the Group's future business and strategy plan, setting goal to achieve the mission and vision. He provides leadership and governance of the Board, ensuring its effectiveness and assumes the formal role as the leader in chairing all Board meetings and shareholders' meetings. He leads the Board in overseeing Management and principally ensures that the Board fulfills its obligations and as required under the relevant legislations.

Some of the specific responsibilities of the Chairman include:-

i) Manage Board meetings and boardroom dynamics by promoting a culture of openness and debate where Directors are encouraged to provide their views;
ii) Work closely with the Executive Directors to ensure provision of accurate, timely and clear information to facilitate the Board to perform effectively, able to make informed decisions and to monitor the effective implementation of the Board's decisions;
iii) To provide his view and decision objectively;
iv) Ensure meetings of the shareholders are conducted in an open and proper manner with appropriate opportunity for them to ask questions; and
v) As Group's official spokesperson.

The duties of Executive Directors include implementation of decisions and policies approved by Board, overseeing and running the Group's day to day business, and also coordinating business and strategic decisions. Each Executive Director is responsible for the respective business unit that there is no overlapping of each role and duty.

The role of Management is to support the Executive Directors and implement the running of the general operations and financial business of the Company, in accordance with the delegated authority of the Board.

The Board Committees are made up of the Audit Committee ("AC"), Nomination Committee ("NC") and Remuneration Committee ("RC"); and are entrusted with specific responsibilities to oversee the Group's affairs, with authority to act on behalf of the Board in accordance with their respective Terms of Reference. At each Board meeting, minutes of the Board Committee meetings are presented to keep the Board informed. The Chairman of the relevant Board Committees also reports to the Board on key issues deliberated by the Board Committees at their respective meetings.

In general, the Non-Executive Directors are independent from Management. Their roles are to constructively challenge Management and monitor the success of Management in delivering the approved targets and business plans within the risk appetite set by the Board. They have direct access to the Management at all levels, and they engage with the external and internal auditors to address matters concerning Management and oversight of the Company's business and operations.

The following matters reserved for the Board's approval (including changes to any such matters) except where they are expressly delegated to a Committee of the Board:-

(A) Strategy and Management

1. Responsibility for the overall strategic direction and strategic plans for, and the overall management of Widetech and its subsidiaries (the "Group").

2. Approval of the Group's long-term objectives and sustainability strategy.

3. Approval of the annual operating and capital expenditure budgets and any material changes thereto.

4. Review of performance in the light of the Group's strategy, objectives, business plans, borrowings from financial institution, budgets and ensuring that any necessary corrective action is taken.

5. Oversight of the Group's operations ensuring:
   (a) competent and prudent management
   (b) sound planning
   (c) adequate system of internal control
   (d) adequate accounting and other records
   (e) compliance with statutory and regulatory obligations

6. Expansion of the Group's activities into new business or geographical areas.

7. Decision to cease to operate all or any material part of the Group's business or to cease to operate in any country that would result in the Group no longer having a presence in that country.

8. Any matters materially affecting the Group' overall reputation, including its brand and values.

(B) Structure and Capital

1. Changes relating to Group's capital structure including:
   (a) share split, capital reduction, issuance of unsecured securities
   (b) new share issues (except pursuant to approved option scheme)
   (c) establishment of employees' share and/or performance option scheme(s)

(C) Financial Reporting and Controls

1. Approval of the announcements of the interm and final results.

2. Approval of Widetech's audited financial statement and annual report.

3. Approval of any significant changes in accounting policies or practices.

(D) Investment

1. Approval of major investment proposal, such as expansion of the Group's activities into new business, acquisitions, disposals and other contractual commitments entered into by the Group (not in the ordinary course of business).

(E) Communication

1. Approval of resolutions and corresponding documentation to be put forward to shareholders at a general meeting.

2. Approval of all circulars, prospectuses and listing particulars.

(F) Board Membership and Other Appointments

1. Following recommendations from the Nomination Committee, changes to the structure, size and composition of the Board (including appointment, re-designation, resignation and removal).

2. Establishment of Board committees, membership and terms of reference.

3. Review the continuation in office of directors at the end of their term of office, when they are due for retirement by rotation and consider recommendation of Nomination Committee on the continuation of office of directors.

4. Appointment or removal of Company Secretary.

5. Appointment, reappointment or removal of external auditors and determination of their remuneration, upon recommendation from the Audit Committee.

(G) Remuneration

1. Review and approve the remuneration package for the Executive Directors upon recommendation from Remuneration Committee.

(H) Internal Controls and Governance

1. Review of the Group's internal controls and risk management, including the effectiveness of the system of internal controls, and consider significant risk issues referred to it.

2. Review of the Group's compliance with the Code on Corporate Governance.

3. Approve prosecution, defence and settlement of major litigation involving more than 10% of the Group's latest audited net profit or otherwise material to the interests of the Group.

4. Review of the performance of the Board, its Committees and individual Directors.

1.2 Clear roles and responsibilities in discharging fiduciary and leadership functions

The Board has discharged its responsibilities in the best interests of the Company. The following are among the key responsibilities of the Board:

(a) Reviewing and adopting the Company's strategic plans

The Board has in place a strategy planning process, whereby the Executive Director presents and proposes to the Board the Management's business plans for the ensuing year for the Board's review and approval. The Board will deliberate both Management's and its own perspectives, and challenge the Management's views and assumptions to ensure the best outcome.

(b) Overseeing the conduct of the Company's business

The Executive Directors are responsible for the day-to-day management of the business and operations of the Group in respect of both its regulatory and commercial functions. They are supported by the Management.

The Management's performance, under the leadership of the Executive Director, is assessed by the Board through monitoring of the success in delivering the approved targets and business plans against the performance of the Group.

(c) Identifying principal risks and ensuring the implementation of appropriate internal controls and mitigation measures

The AC, with the assistance from the internal audit, advises the Board to beef up the internal control system through a check and balance and highlighted on the high risk register faced by the Group and the adequacy of risk monitoring and control throughout the organisation. The AC reviews the action plan implemented and makes relevant recommendations to the Board to manage risks and improve the internal control system.

(d) Succession Planning

The Board has entrusted the NC and RC with the responsibilities to review candidates for the Board and key management positions and to determine remuneration packages for these appointments, as well as to formulate nomination, selection, remuneration and succession policies for the Group.

(e) Overseeing the development and implementation of a shareholder communications policy for the Company

The Company strongly believes that effective and timely communication is essential in maintaining good relations with the shareholders, investors and investment community.

In the opinion of the Board, the appointment of a Senior Independent Non-Executive Director to whom any concerns should be conveyed is not necessary. The board operates in an open environment in which opinions and information are freely exchanged and in these circumstances any concerns need not be focused on a single director as all members of the Board fulfil this role individually and collectively.

In addition to the above, shareholders and investors can make inquiries about investor relations matters with designated management personnel directly responsible for investor relations matters via dedicated e-mail addresses available at the corporate website.

(f) Reviewing the adequacy and integrity of management information and internal control system of the Company

The Board is ultimately responsible for the adequacy and integrity of the Company's internal control system. Details pertaining to the Company's internal control system and the reviews of its effectiveness are set out in the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control of this Annual Report.

1.3 Ethical standards through Code of Conduct

The Board is guided by the Company's Code of Conduct ("the Code") for Directors and Employees in discharging its oversight role effectively. The Code requires all Directors to observe high ethical business standards, and to apply these values to all aspects of the Group's business and professional practice and act in good faith in the best interests of the Group and its shareholders. A summary of the Code has been published on the corporate website at http://www.widetechbhd.com.my.

1.4 Whistleblowing Policy and Code of Ethics

The Board has reviewed and adopted the Whistleblowing policy and Code of Ethics. They can be accessed at the corporate website at http://www.widetechbhd.com.my.

1.5 Sustainability of Business

The Board is mindful of the importance of business sustainability and, in conducting the Group's business, the impact on the environmental, social, health and safety, staff welfare and governance aspects are taken into consideration. The Board takes heed of go green and energy saving by implementing several measures on sustainability.

1.6 Access to information and advice

The Board is supplied with relevant information and reports on financial, operational, corporate, regulatory, business development and audit matters, by way of Board reports or upon specific requests, for decisions to be made on an informed basis and effective discharge of Board's responsibilities.

Good practices have been observed for timely dissemination of meeting agenda, including the relevant Board and Board Committee papers to all Directors prior to the Board and Board Committee meetings, to give effect to Board decisions and to deal with matters arising from such meetings. The Executive Directors and/or other relevant Board members furnish comprehensive explanation on pertinent issues and recommendations by Management. The issues are then deliberated and discussed thoroughly by the Board prior to decision making.

In addition, the Board members are updated on the Company's activities and its operations on a regular basis. All Directors have access to all information of the Company on a timely basis in an appropriate manner and quality necessary to enable them to discharge their duties and responsibilities.

Senior Management of the Group and external advisers are invited to attend Board meetings to provide additional insights and professional views, advice and explanations on specific items on the meeting agenda. Besides direct access to Management, Directors may obtain independent professional advice at the Company's expense, if considered necessary, in furtherance of their duties.

1.7 Company Secretary

The Company Secretary is a qualified officer and meets the provision in Companies Act, 2016. The Board is regularly updated and apprised by the Company Secretary on relevant regulatory requirements, codes or new statutes issued from time to time, issued by the regulatory authorities. The Company Secretary is a MAICSA member, experienced and competent on statutory and regulatory requirements.

The Company Secretary serves notice to Directors reminding on trading in the Company's shares, during closed period in accordance with Chapter 14 on Dealings in Securities of the Bursa Securities MMLR. The Company Secretary also attends all Board and committee meetings and ensures that all meetings are properly convened and that accurate and proper records of the proceedings and resolutions passed are taken and maintained in the statutory register of the Company.

The Company Secretary works closely with Management to ensure that there are timely and appropriate information flows within and to the Board and Board Committees. The Company Secretary also facilitates the communication of key decisions and policies between the Board, Board Committees and the Senior Management.

1.8 Board Charter

In discharging its duties, the Board is constantly mindful of the need to safeguard the interests of the Group's stakeholders. In order to facilitate the effective discharge of its duties, the Board is guided by the Board Charter which was published on the corporate website at http://www.widetechbhd.com.my. The Board Charter was last reviewed on 30 May 2017.

The Board Charter serves to ensure that all Board members acting on the Group's behalf are aware of their expanding roles and responsibilities. It sets out the strategic intent and specific responsibilities to be discharged by the Board members collectively and individually. It also regulates on how the Board conducts business in accordance with the CG principles.

2.0 Strengthen Composition

2.1 Nomination Committee ("NC")

The NC was established on 26 February 2004 and comprises exclusively Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The terms of reference of NC are uploaded on the corporate website at http://www.widetechbhd.com.my.

2.2 Develop, maintain and review criteria for recruitment and annual assessment of Directors

Board appointment process

The NC is responsible for identifying and recommending suitable candidates for Board membership and also for assessing the performance of the Directors on an ongoing basis. The Board will have the ultimate responsibility and final decision on the appointment. This process shall ensure that the Board membership accurately reflects the long-term strategic direction and needs of the Company while it determines the skills matrix needed to support the strategic direction and needs of the Company.

Management shall then engage broadly to develop a pool of interested potential candidates meeting the skills, expertise, personal qualities and diversity requirements for both the Board and the Committee appointments.

The NC evaluates and matches the criteria of the candidate, and will consider diversity, including gender, where appropriate, and recommends to the Board for appointment.

Consideration will be given to those individuals possessing the identified skill, talent and experience.

The NC will contact those persons identified to determine the interest in serving the Company. This communication will ensure that prospective Board members have clarity regarding the nominating process as well as Director/Board profiles, roles and responsibilities, expectations of time commitments and other information as required.

According to the Articles of Association of the Company, all Directors are required to submit themselves for re-election at intervals of not more than three (3) years. The Articles of Association also state that one-third (1/3) of the Board members shall retire from office at the Annual General Meeting ("AGM") and shall be eligible for re-election at the same AGM.

Any person appointed as a Director, either to fill a casual vacancy or as an addition to the existing Directors shall hold office only until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting, and shall be eligible for re-election but shall not be taken into account in determining the directors who are to retire by rotation at that meeting.

The Company shall then provide orientation and on-going education to the Board.

In making the selection, the Board is assisted by the NC to consider the following aspects:

- Probity, personal integrity and reputation – the person must have the personal qualities such as honesty, integrity, diligence and independence of mind and fairness.

- Competence and capability – the person must have the necessary skills, ability and commitment to carry out the role.

Annual Assessment

The Board is tasked to review and evaluate its own performance and the performance of its Committees on an annual basis.

The assessment of the Board is based on specific criteria, covering areas such as the Board structure, Board operations, roles and responsibilities of the Board, the Board Committee and the Chairman's role and responsibilities.

For Individual (Self & Peer) Assessment, the assessment criteria include integrity and ethics, governance, strategic perspective, adding value, judgment and decision-making, teamwork, communication and commitment.

The results of the assessment would form the basis of the NC's recommendation to the Board for the re-election of Directors at the next AGM.

Gender diversity policy

Currently, the Company does not have a policy on boardroom diversity but believes in providing equal opportunity based on merit.

2.3 Remuneration Policies and Procedures

Remuneration Committee ("RC")

The RC and the Board ensure that the Company's remuneration policy remains supportive of the Company's corporate objectives and is aligned with the interest of shareholders, and that the remuneration packages of Directors and key Senior Management Officers are sufficiently attractive to attract and to retain persons of high calibre.

The RC is responsible to recommend to the Board the remuneration framework for Directors necessary to attract, retain and motivate the Directors which are reflective of the Directors' experience and level of responsibilities.

It is the ultimate responsibility of the entire Board to approve the remuneration of the Executive Directors and none of the Executive Directors participate in any way in determining their individual remuneration. The remuneration and entitlements of the Non-Executive Directors is a matter of the Board of Directors as a whole, with individual Directors abstaining from decisions in respect of their remuneration.

Details of the Directors' remuneration for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 are as follows:

Remuneration (RM)					
	Executive Directors		Independent Non Executive		
Description	**Company**	**Subsidiary**	**Company**	**Subsidiary**	**Total**
Salary	-	-	-	-	-
Fee	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance	-	452,470	44,000	-	496,470
Bonus	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit-in-kind	-	-	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**452,470**	**44,000**	**-**	**496,470**

The number of Directors whose remuneration falls within the following bands is shown as follows:

Range of Remuneration (RM)	Executive Directors	Non-Executive Directors
50,000 and below	-	4
50,001 to 100,000	5	-
100,001 to 150,000	-	-
150,001 to 200,000	-	-
200,001 to 250,000	-	-
250,001 to 300,000	-	-

3.0 Reinforce Independence

3.1 Annual Assessment of Independence

The Board, through the NC, shall assess the independence of Independent Directors annually. The criteria for assessing the independence of an Independent Director include the relationship between the Independent Director and the Company and his involvement in any significant transaction with the Company.

3.2 Tenure of Independent Directors

The Board has adopted a nine-year policy for Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board would seek shareholders' approval at the AGM if an Independent Director who has served in that capacity for more than nine years is to shall remain as an Independent Director.

None of the Independent Non-Executive Directors has served more than 9 years in the Company.

The NC will assess the independence of the Independent Director based on the assessment criteria developed by the NC, and recommended to the Board for recommendation to shareholders for approval. Justification for the Board's recommendation would be provided to shareholders.

3.3 Separation of the Positions of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO")

Currently, the Company do not have a CEO. The Chairman leads the Board to ensure its effectiveness whereas the Executive Directors are responsible for the efficient and effective management of the business and operations of the Company.

3.4 Composition of the Board

The Board currently comprises nine (9) members, of whom, five (5) are Executive Directors (including the Executive Chairman), three (3) are Independent Non-Executive Directors and one (1) Non-Independent Non-Executive Director. The profiles of the Directors are set out on pages 8 to 11 of this Annual Report.

The Board comprises highly respectable and professional persons and represents a diverse background of knowledge, expertise and experience. With their combined experience and knowledge they provide sound advice and judgment for the benefit of the Company and its shareholders. The mixed skills and experience are vital for the successful performance of the Company.

The Executive Directors are responsible for implementing the policies and decisions of the Board and overseeing the operations of the Group. The Non-Executive Directors play a pivotal role in ensuring that the strategies proposed by the executive management are for the full benefits of the stakeholders and bring forth a balanced, unbiased and independent judgment on all aspects of the Group's strategies and performance.

In addition, due to the active participation of all the Directors including the 3 Independent Non-Executive Directors, no individual or small group of individuals dominate the Board's decision making processes.

4.0 Foster Commitment

4.1 Time Commitment

The Board is satisfied with the level of time commitment given by the Directors towards fulfilling their roles and responsibilities as Directors of the Company. This is evidenced by the attendance record of the Directors at Board Meetings, as set out in the table below:

Name of Director	Attendance (As at 31/03/2017)
Dato' Lim Kim Huat	4/4
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik	4/4
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong	2/4
Tan Boon Seng	4/4
Loh Suan Phang	3/4
Kong Sin Seng	4/4
Datuk Ng Bee Ken	4/4
Dato' Lim Sin Khong	3/4
Chen Keng Sam *(Appointed on 22/05/2017)*	-
Lee Yoke Shue *(Resigned on 9/12/2016)*	3/3

To ensure that the Directors have the time to focus and fulfil their roles and responsibilities effectively, the Directors must not hold directorships in more than five (5) public listed companies and shall notify the Chairman before accepting any new directorship.

To facilitate the Directors' time planning, an annual meeting schedule is prepared and circulated at the beginning of every year, as well as the tentative closed periods for dealings in securities by Directors based on the targeted dated of announcements of the Group's quarterly results.

`4.2 Training

All Directors except for Mr Chen Keng Sam, had completed the Mandatory Accreditation Programme ("MAP") as prescribed by Bursa Securities. Mr Chen will attend the MAP within the timeline set by Bursa Securities. The Company will continue to identify suitable training for the Directors to equip and update themselves with the necessary knowledge in discharging their duty and responsibilities as Directors.

The Directors are encouraged to attend briefing, conferences, forums, trade fairs (locally and internationally), seminars and training to keep abreast with the latest developments in the industry and to enhance their skills and knowledge.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2017, the Directors had attended the following training, seminars, conferences and exhibitions which they considered vital in keeping abreast with changes in laws and regulations, business environment, and corporate governance development:

i) Bursa Malaysia Advocacy Sessions on Management Discussion and Analysis for Chief Executive Officers and Chief Financial Officers
ii) Leadership and Corporate Governance

5.0 Uphold Integrity in Financial Reporting

5.1 Compliance with applicable financial reporting standards

The Board is committed to providing a balanced, clear and meaningful assessment of the financial performance and prospects of the Company via all disclosures and announcements made.

The Board is assisted by the AC to oversee and scrutinise the process and quality of the financial reporting which includes reviewing and monitoring the integrity of the financial statements and the appropriateness of the Company's accounting policies to ensure accuracy, adequacy and completeness of the report, as well as in compliance with the relevant accounting standards.

5.2 Assessment of suitability and independence of external auditors

The AC is responsible for reviewing audit, recurring audit-related and non-audit services provided by the external auditors. These recurring audit-related and non-audit services comprise regulatory reviews and reporting, interim reviews, tax advisory and compliance services.

The terms of engagement for services provided by the external auditors are reviewed by the AC prior to submission to the Board for approval.

The AC has reviewed the provision of non-audit services by the external auditors during the year and concluded that the provision of these services did not compromise the external auditors' independence and objectivity as the amount of the fees paid for these services was not significant when compared to the total fees paid to the external auditors.

Details of statutory audit, audit-related and non-audit fees paid/payable in the financial year ended 31 March 2017 to the external auditors are set out below:-

	Fees paid/payable to SJ Grant Thornton (RM)		
Description	**Company**	**Subsidiary**	**Total**
Audit Fees	26,000	47,800	73,800
Non-Audit Fees	4,000	-	4,000
Total	30,000	47,800	77,800

Having satisfied itself with Messrs SJ Grant Thornton's performance, the AC will recommend their re-appointment to the Board, upon which the shareholders' approval will be sought at the AGM.

6.0 Recognise and manage risks

6.1 Sound framework to manage risks

The Board oversees, reviews and monitors the operation, adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's system of internal controls.

The AC oversees the risk management framework of the Group and advises the Board on areas of high risk faced by the Group and the adequacy of compliance and control throughout the organisation. The AC also reviews the action plan implemented and makes relevant recommendations to the Board to manage residual risks.

The Company continues to maintain and review its internal control procedures to ensure the protection of its assets and its shareholders' investment.

6.2 Internal Audit Function

The Company has outsourced its internal audit function to a professional service firm namely PKF Advisory Sdn Bhd to assist the AC in discharging its duties and responsibilities in respect of reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's risk management and internal control systems.

The Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control set out on page 29 of this Annual Report provides the overview of the internal control framework adopted by the Company during the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

7.0 Ensure timely and high quality disclosure

7.1 Corporate Disclosure Policy and Procedures

The Board shall ensure that all communications to the public are timely, factual, accurate, complete, broadly disseminated and where necessary, filed with regulators in accordance with applicable laws.

The Executive Directors and the management team are responsible for determining the materiality of the information and ensuring timely, complete and accurate disclosure of material information to the investing public in accordance with securities laws and stock exchange rules and regulations, monitoring compliance with this policy and overseeing the disclosure controls and procedures.

Sufficient information would be provided to the Company Secretary for drafting of the necessary announcement.

The Board is mindful that information which is expected to be material must be announced immediately, and that the confidential information should be handled properly to avoid leakage and improper use of such information.

7.2 Leverage on information technology for effective dissemination of information

Widetech's website provides all the relevant corporate information and it is accessible by the public. The Company's website includes all announcements made by Widetech as well as its financial results.

Through the Company's website, the stakeholders are able to direct queries to the Company.

8.0 Strengthen relationship between Company and Shareholders

8.1 Encourage shareholder participation at general meetings

In an effort to encourage greater shareholders' participation at AGMs, the Board takes cognisance in serving longer than the required minimum notice period for AGMs, when possible. The Chairman shall ensure that the Board is accessible to shareholders and an open channel of communication is cultivated.

Widetech encloses the Annual Report and Notice of AGM with regard to, amongst others, details of the AGM, their entitlement to attend the AGM, the right to appoint proxy and also the qualification of proxy.

The Company allows a shareholder to appoint a proxy who may not be a member of the Company. If the proxy is not a member of the Company, he/she need not be an advocate, an approved company auditors or a person approved by the Registrar of Companies.

To further promote participation of members through proxies, which is in line with the MMLR, the Company had amended its Articles of Association to include explicitly the right of proxies to attend, vote and speak at general meetings.

8.2 Encourage poll voting

In line with the amendments to the MMLR, all resolutions tabled at general meetings held on or after 1 July 2016 will be voted by way of poll.

8.3 Effective communication and proactive engagement

At the 32nd AGM, Directors were present in person to engage directly with, and be accountable to the shareholders for their stewardship of the Company. The Directors, Management and external auditors were in attendance to respond to the shareholders' queries.

From the Company's perspective, the AGM also serves as a forum for Directors and Management to engage with the shareholders personally to understand their needs and seek their feedback. The Board welcomes questions and feedback from shareholders during and at the end of shareholders' meeting and ensures their queries are responded in a proper and systematic manner.

COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

The Board strives to ensure that the Company complies with Principles and Best Practise of the Code. The Board will endeavour to improve and enhance the Procedures from time to time.

STATEMENT ON RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL

INTRODUCTION

The Board of Directors ("the Board") of Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad is pleased to present below its Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control which outlines the nature and scope of the risk management and internal controls of the Group, excluding associated company, during the financial year ended 31 March 2017. This Statement has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 15.26(b) of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad ("Bursa Securities") and as guided by the Statement on Risk Management and Internal Control: Guidelines for Directors of Listed Issuers("the Guidelines").

BOARD'S RESPONSIBILITY

The Board recognises and affirms its overall responsibility to oversee that effective systems of risk management and internal control are in place to safeguard the shareholders' interests and the Group's assets. In this respect, the responsibility of reviewing the adequacy and integrity of internal control system has been delegated to the Audit Committee, which is empowered by its terms of reference to seek an assurance on the adequacy and integrity of internal control system through reports it receives from independent reviews conducted by the internal audit function and Management.

In view of the inherent limitations in any system of internal control, such internal control system put into effect by Management can only manage, rather than eliminate, all risks to achieve the Group's corporate objectives or goals. Accordingly, internal control system can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement or loss.

RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

On a day-to-day basis, key management staff and Heads of Department are responsible for managing and reviewing risks of their departments. They are required to continuously monitor and identify new risks that may emerge from time to time through the use of a checklist of sources of risks. Having identified the risks, their potential impact and the likelihood of occurrence, these risk are further narrowed down to key risks.

Periodic management meetings, attended by Heads of Department and key management staff are held in which key risks and appropriate mitigating action plans and control strategies are also discussed. Key risks relating to the Group's strategic and business plans are escalated to the Board at their scheduled meetings.

The abovementioned risk management practices of the Group serve as an on-going process to identify, evaluate and manage significant risks. The Board formulates the Group's business strategies and re-evaluate the existing risk management practises, and where appropriate and necessary, revise such practises accordingly.

INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

The Group outsourced its internal audit function to a professional service firm to assist the Board and Audit Committee in providing independent assessment on the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Group's internal control system. The scope of review of outsourced internal audit function is determined by Audit Committee with feedback from the Executive Management.

During the financial year ended 31 March 2017, the internal audit function carried out an internal audit review on a subsidiary focusing on the adequacy of Sales and Accounts Receivable and Costing function. The results of these reviews were presented to Audit Committee at one of its scheduled meetings. In addition, follow-up visits will also be conducted to ascertain the status of implementation of agreed management action plans.

OTHER KEY ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Other key elements of the Group's internal control system are:-

1. A well defined organisational structure with clear lines of accountability, which has a documented delegation of authority that sets out decisions that need to be taken and the appropriate authority levels of management, including matters that require the Board's approval.

2. The Audit Committee reviews quarterly financial reports, annual financial statements and the internal audit report on a periodic basis. Discussions with Management were held to deliberate on actions that are required to be taken to address internal control matters identified by outsourced internal audit function.

3. The external auditors provide assurance in the form of their statutory audit for the financial statements. Further areas for improvement during the course of the statutory audit by the external auditors are brought to the attention of the Audit Committee through management letters, or discussed at Audit Committee meetings.

4. The Executive Directors are closely involved in the running of business and operations of the Group and they report to the Board on significant changes in business and external environment, which affect operations of the Group at large.

5. Experienced and dedicated teams of personnel across key functional units.

6. Scheduled periodic management meetings are held to discuss the Group's performance, business operations and management issues, as well as to formulate appropriate measures to address them.

7. Established internal policies and procedures for key business units within the Group.

8. One of the Group's operations is ISO 9001:2008 and ISO 14001:2004 certified. With such certifications, audits are periodically conducted by external ISO auditors to ensure continuous compliance and enhancement of quality management system.

9. Whistleblowing policy is in place to provide an avenue to report suspected improprieties relating to fraud and unlawful conduct, abuse and non-adherence to Group's policy and procedures.

ASSOCIATES

In the case of material associate, the Group ensures that its interests and investments are protected by having Board and Senior Management representations at the respective associate. Financial and operational information of this associate are provided regularly to the management of the Group for their review and enquiries thereon.

ADEQUACY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE GROUP'S RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board has received assurance from the Executive Directors and the management team that the Group's risk management and internal control system are operating adequately and effectively in all material aspects. It is of the view that the risk management and internal control system is satisfactory and no material internal control failures nor have any of the reported weaknesses resulted in material losses or contingencies during the financial year under review.

REVIEW OF THE STATEMENT BY EXTERNAL AUDITORS

Pursuant to paragraph 15.23 of the Main Market Listing Requirements of the Bursa Securities, the External Auditors have reviewed this Statement for inclusion in the 2017 Annual Report, and reported to the Board that nothing has come to their attention that causes them to believe that the Statement is inconsistent with their understanding of the process adopted by the Board in reviewing the adequacy and integrity of the system of internal controls.

This Statement was approved by the Board of Directors on 30 June 2017.

ADDITIONAL COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

1. Utilisation of Proceeds

The Company did not undertake any fund raising exercise during the financial year under review.

2. Material Contracts

There were no material contracts entered into by the Company and its subsidiaries involving directors' and major shareholders' interests at the end of the financial year ended 31 March 2017.

3. Corporate Social Responsibility

The Group, including its associated company, continues to embrace corporate responsibility and remains committed to operate its business in a respectable and accountable manner to the community, the environment, its employees, its shareholders and other stakeholders.

The Group values the occupational safety and well being of its employees. The Group places great emphasis to provide a conducive, safe and healthy working environment for its staff, customers and suppliers by ensuring compliance with Department of Occupational Safety and Health Malaysia standards and adopting industry best practices on health and safety.

To contribute to a cleaner environment, our manufacturing division ensures that all hazardous waste is closely monitored and disposed accordingly in compliance with ISO 14001:2004 to mitigate any negative impact to the environment.

The Group continues to adopt environmental friendly measures to conserve energy and resources at workplace.

To cultivate a help giving culture among its employees and to foster stronger community ties, our hotel in Laos provided financial support and study materials to schools, as well as cash donation to several charitable foundations to assist the communities in the province where they operate in. The Group and staff continue to extend support and reach out to the needy communities by way of donations to various charitable organizations.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES
IN RESPECT OF THE AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

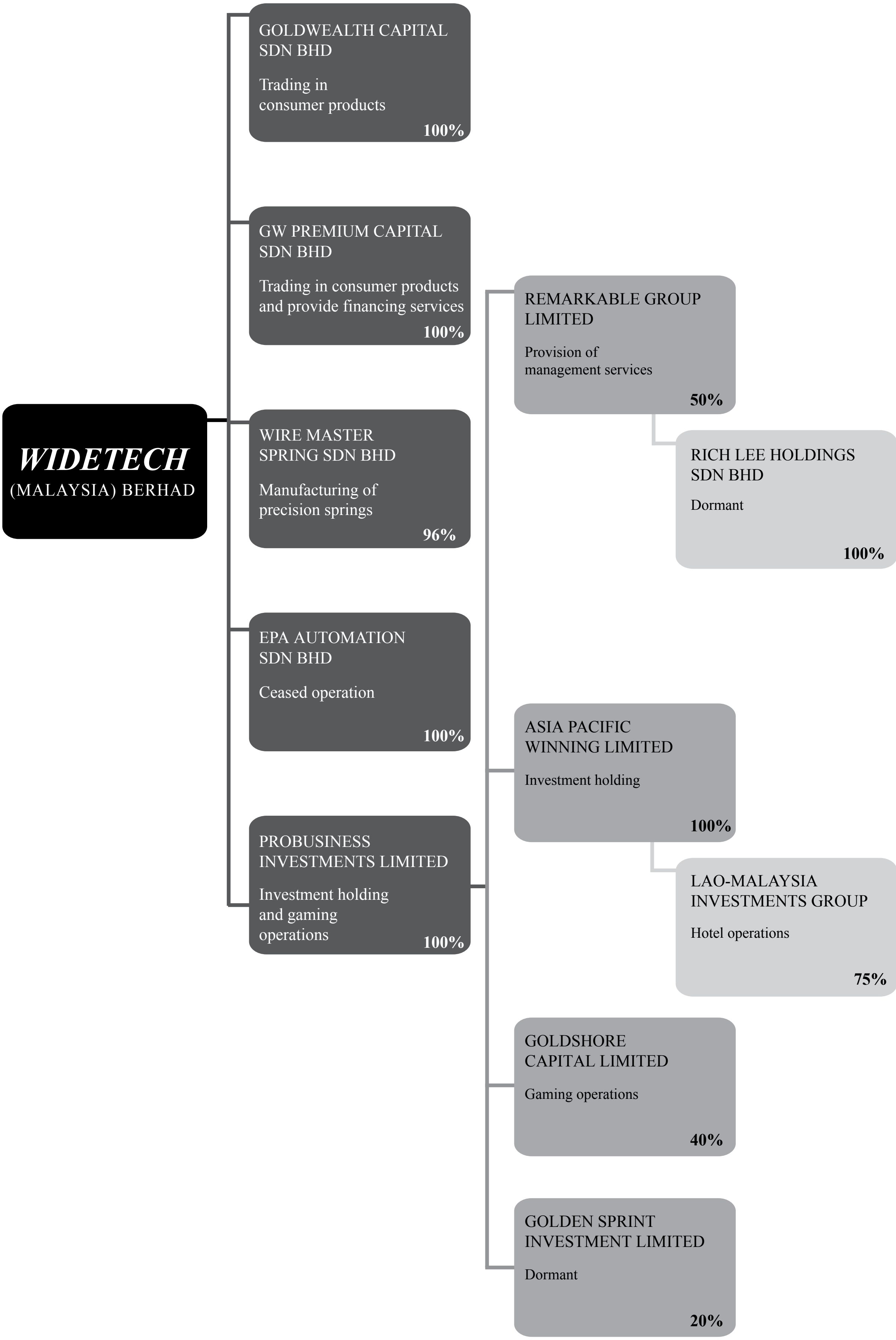
The Directors are required to prepare the financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the Group at the end of each financial year and of the results and cashflow for that year. The financial statements must be prepared in compliance with the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and with applicable approved accounting standards.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company and of the Group for the financial year ended 31 March 2017, the Directors have:

- selected suitable accounting policies and applied them consistently;
- made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- ensured that all applicable accounting standards have been followed; and
- prepared financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for ensuring that the Company and the Group maintained accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the Company and of the Group and that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The Directors have the general responsibility for taking reasonable measures to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities in order to safeguard the assets of the Company and of the Group.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DIRECTORS' REPORT
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

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 March 2017.

Principal activities

The principal activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are as follows:-

Company	-	Investment holding
	-	Provision of management services
	-	Rental of properties
Subsidiaries	-	The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

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

Financial results

	Group RM	Company RM
Profit for the financial year attributable to :-		
Owners of the Company	968,731	2,700,658
Non-controlling interest	(124,439)	-
	844,292	2,700,658

Reserves and provisions

There were no material transfers to or from reserves and provisions during the financial year under review except as disclosed in the financial statements.

Dividend

There was no dividend declared or paid by the Company since the end of the previous financial year. The Directors do not recommend any dividend to be paid for the financial year under review.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the financial year and up to the date of this report are as follows:-

Dato' Lim Kim Huat
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik
Loh Suan Phang
Tan Boon Seng
Kong Sin Seng
Dato' Lim Sin Khong
Datuk Dr Ng Bee Ken
Chen Keng Sam (appointed on 22.5.2017)
Lee Yoke Shue (resigned on 9.12.2016)

Directors' interests

The interests and deemed interests in the shares of the Company and of its related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) of those who were Directors at year end (including the interests of the spouses or children of the Directors who themselves are not Directors of the Company) as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings are as follows:-

	Ordinary shares			
	Balance at 1.4.2016	**Bought**	**(Sold)**	**Balance at 31.3.2017**
The Company				
Direct interest				
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik				
- own	200,000	-	-	200,000
- others @	1,559,900	-	-	1,559,900
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong	737,736	-	-	737,736
Loh Suan Phang	2,011,300	-	-	2,011,300
Dato' Lim Sin Khong	413,514	-	-	413,514
Tan Boon Seng	827,032	-	-	827,032
Dato' Lim Kim Huat	-	271,749	-	271,749
Indirect interest				
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik @	4,198,952	-	-	4,198,952
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong *	8,030,652	-	-	8,030,652
Tan Boon Seng *	8,030,652	-	-	8,030,652
Dato' Lim Sin Khong #	2,007,664	-	-	2,007,664

	Ordinary shares			
	Balance at 1.4.2016	**Bought**	**(Sold)**	**Balance at 31.3.2017**
Subsidiaries				
Direct interest				
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik				
- Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd.				
- own	1	-	-	1
Indirect interest				
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong				
- Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd.	1,439,998	-	-	1,439,998
Tan Boon Seng				
- Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd.	1,439,998	-	-	1,439,998

Directors' interests (Cont'd)

	Ordinary shares			
	Balance at 1.4.2016	**Bought**	**(Sold)**	**Balance at 31.3.2017**
Indirect interest				
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong				
- Remarkable Group Limited	1	-	-	1
- Lao-Malaysia Investments Group	750,000	-	-	750,000
Tan Boon Seng				
- Remarkable Group Limited	1	-	-	1
- Lao-Malaysia Investments Group	750,000	-	-	750,000

@ These are shares held in the name of the son and are treated as interest of the Director in accordance with Section 59 (11) (c) of the Companies Act 2016.
* Deemed interest by virtue of the shareholding in Distinct Rich Sdn. Bhd.
# Deemed interest by virtue of the shareholdings in Actual Ace Sdn. Bhd.

By virtue of their interest in the shares of the Company, Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik, Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong and Tan Boon Seng are also deemed to be interested in the shares of the subsidiaries during the financial year to the extent that the Company has an interest.

None of the other Directors holding office at 31 March 2017 had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Company and its related corporations during the financial year.

Directors' benefits

During the financial year, the fees and other benefits received and receivable by the Directors of the Company are as follows:-

	Incurred by the Company RM	**Incurred by the Subsidiaries RM**	**Group RM**
Directors' remuneration (Note 18)	44,000	471,954	**515,954**
Indemnity given or insurance effected for Directors	15,000,000	-	**15,000,000**

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangements subsisted to which the Company is a party, with the object or objects of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than the benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as disclosed in Notes 18 and 22 of the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related company 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, other than certain Directors who may be deemed to derive a benefit by virtue of transactions entered into in the ordinary course of business between the Company and companies in which the Directors have substantial financial interest, as disclosed in Note 22 to the financial statements.

Issue of shares and debentures

There were no changes in the issued and paid up capital of the Company.

There were no debentures issued during the financial year.

Options granted over unissued shares

No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year.

Other statutory information

Before the financial statements of the Group and of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:-

(a) to ascertain that 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 adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and

(b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the Directors are not aware of any circumstances:-

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

(b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading; or

(c) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or

(d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

At the date of this report, there does not exist:-

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

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

In the opinion of the Directors:-

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

(b) the results of 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

(c) 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 current financial year in which this report is made.

There was no indemnity given to or insurance effected for the officers of the Company.

Auditors

The total amount of fees paid to or receivable by the auditors, Messrs SJ Grant Thornton, as remuneration for their services as auditors of the Company and its subsidiaries for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 amounted to RM30,000 and RM47,800 respectively.

There was no indemnity given to or insurance effected for the auditors of the Company.

The Auditors, Messrs SJ Grant Thornton have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

………………………………………....	)	
TAN SRI DATO' CHENG JOO TEIK	)	
	)	DIRECTORS
………………………………………....	)	
DATO' LIM KIM HUAT	)	

Kuala Lumpur
11 July 2017

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	11,213,653	11,053,744
Investment in associates	6	-	15
Receivables	7	139,361	582,743
Deferred tax assets	8	359,000	427,071
Total non-current assets		11,712,014	12,063,573
Current assets			
Inventories	9	878,498	685,946
Receivables, deposits and prepayments	7	1,309,665	3,465,254
Amount due from associates	10	2,622,352	2,078,332
Tax recoverable		65,000	34,650
Cash and cash equivalents	11	21,728,814	19,163,870
Total current assets		26,604,329	25,428,052
Total assets		38,316,343	37,491,625
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	44,885,567	44,753,400
Reserves	13	(11,048,039)	(13,450,673)
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company		33,837,528	31,302,727
Non-controlling interest	14	(486,213)	(258,332)
Total equity		33,351,315	31,044,395
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	15	3,058,423	3,291,033
Total non-current liabilities		3,058,423	3,291,033
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	16	1,566,951	2,894,956
Borrowings	15	339,654	255,971
Tax payable		-	5,270
Total current liabilities		1,906,605	3,156,197
Total liabilities		4,965,028	6,447,230
Total equity and liabilities		38,316,343	37,491,625

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
Revenue	17	6,621,752	7,614,299
Changes in manufactured inventories		93,753	(143,740)
Raw materials and consumables used		(1,417,694)	(1,357,059)
Staff costs	18	(2,751,934)	(2,754,780)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(1,033,689)	(954,939)
Operating expenses		(2,110,118)	(2,507,457)
Finance costs		(194,728)	(213,174)
Other operating income		764,149	1,266,635
Operating (loss)/ profit		(28,509)	949,785
Share of profit on associate		940,959	643,179
Profit before tax	19	912,450	1,592,964
Tax expense	20	(68,158)	(3,841)
Profit for the financial year		844,292	1,589,123
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Exchange translation differences		1,462,628	1,041,181
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		2,306,920	2,630,304
Profit for the financial year attributable to:-			
Owners of the Company		968,731	1,079,609
Non-controlling interest		(124,439)	509,514
Profit for the financial year		844,292	1,589,123
Total comprehensive income attributable to:-			
Owners of the Company		2,534,801	2,156,365
Non-controlling interest		(227,881)	473,939
Profit for the financial year		2,306,920	2,630,304
Basic earnings per ordinary share (sen)	21	2.16	2.41

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Attributable to owners of the Company						
		Non-distributable					
	Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Exchange fluctuation reserve RM	Accumulated losses RM	Total RM	Non-controlling interest RM	Total equity RM
At 1 April 2015	44,753,400	132,167	2,265,278	(18,004,483)	29,146,362	(151,471)	28,994,891
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	(580,800)	(580,800)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	1,076,756	1,079,609	2,156,365	473,939	2,630,304
At 31 March 2016	44,753,400	132,167	3,342,034	(16,924,874)	31,302,727	(258,332)	31,044,395
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	1,566,070	968,731	2,534,801	(227,881)	2,306,920
Transition to no-par value regime on 31 January 2017	132,167	(132,167)	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2017	44,885,567	-	4,908,104	(15,956,143)	33,837,528	(486,213)	33,351,315

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit before tax		912,450	1,592,964
Adjustments for:-			
Allowance for obsolete inventories		8,673	27,066
Bad debts written off		132,979	565,766
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		1,033,689	954,939
Fair value adjustment on trade receivables recognised in profit or loss		(47,974)	(58,124)
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(73,133)	(5,977)
Interest expense		194,728	213,174
Property, plant and equipment written off		223	6
Share of result of associate		(940,959)	(643,179)
Interest income		(622,562)	(519,437)
Reversal of impairment loss on receivables		-	(565,766)
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		20,108	30,272
Operating profit before changes in working capital		618,222	1,591,704
Changes in working capital :-			
Associates		396,954	1,030,430
Inventories		(201,225)	92,029
Payables and accruals		(1,328,005)	(768,387)
Receivables, deposits and prepayments		3,718,776	1,319,627
Cash generated from operations		3,204,722	3,265,403
Tax (paid)/ refunded		(35,707)	28,650
Net cash from operating activities		3,169,015	3,294,053

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017 (Cont'd)

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		622,562	519,437
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		73,519	6,170
Investment in associates		-	(15)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	A	(781,589)	(98,360)
Net cash from investing activities		(85,508)	427,232
Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest		-	(580,800)
Repayment of finance lease liabilities		(33,668)	(20,167)
Repayment of term loans		(270,059)	(246,500)
Interest paid		(194,728)	(213,174)
Net cash used in financing activities		(498,455)	(1,060,641)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		2,585,052	2,660,644
Effect of exchange rate changes		(20,108)	(30,272)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April		19,163,870	16,533,498
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March (Note 11)		21,728,814	19,163,870

NOTES

A. Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM936,389 (2016: RM98,360) of which RM154,800 (2016: RM Nil) was acquired by means of finance lease arrangement. Cash payment of RM781,589 (2016: RM98,360) was made to purchase property, plant and equipment.

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

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	5,470,988	5,580,003
Investments in subsidiaries	5	3,975,004	3,975,004
Total non-current assets		9,445,992	9,555,007
Current assets			
Receivables, deposits and prepayments	7	3,577,791	3,823,536
Cash and cash equivalents	11	12,288,511	9,498,904
Total current assets		15,866,302	13,322,440
Total assets		25,312,294	22,877,447
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Share capital	12	44,885,567	44,753,400
Reserves	13	(22,988,226)	(25,556,717)
Total equity		21,897,341	19,196,683
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liability			
Borrowings	15	2,988,896	3,291,033
Total non-current liability		2,988,896	3,291,033
Current liabilities			
Payables and accruals	16	138,008	133,760
Borrowings	15	288,049	255,971
Total current liabilities		426,057	389,731
Total liabilities		3,414,953	3,680,764
Total equity and liabilities		25,312,294	22,877,447

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

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
Revenue	17	659,064	659,064
Staff costs	18	(310,463)	(313,820)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	4	(134,470)	(133,067)
Operating expenses		(373,672)	(382,408)
Other operating income		3,039,300	1,623,852
Finance costs		(179,101)	(202,661)
Profit before tax	19	2,700,658	1,250,960
Tax expense	20	-	-
Profit for the financial year		2,700,658	1,250,960
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		2,700,658	1,250,960

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	Share capital RM	← Non-distributable → Share premium RM	Accumulated losses RM	Total RM
At 1 April 2015	44,753,400	132,167	(26,939,844)	17,945,723
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	1,250,960	1,250,960
At 31 March 2016	44,753,400	132,167	(25,688,884)	19,196,683
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	2,700,658	2,700,658
Transition to no-par value regime on 31 January 2017	132,167	(132,167)	-	-
At 31 March 2017	44,885,567	-	(22,988,226)	21,897,341

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the financial year ended 31 March 2017

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,700,658	1,250,960
Adjustments fo:-		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	134,470	133,067
Interest expense	179,101	202,661
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange	(2,663,334)	(1,417,200)
Interest income	(375,966)	(161,826)
Operating (loss)/ profit before changes in working capital	(25,071)	7,662
Changes in working capital:-		
Receivables, deposits and prepayments	2,895,442	9,689,855
Payables and accruals	4,248	(387,288)
Net cash from operating activities	2,874,619	9,310,229
Cash flows from investing activities		
Interest received	375,966	161,826
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(11,818)	-
Net cash from investing activities	364,148	161,826
Cash flows from financing activities		
Interest paid	(179,101)	(202,661)
Repayment of term loans	(270,059)	(246,500)
Net cash used in financing activities	(449,160)	(449,161)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,789,607	9,022,894
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 April	9,498,904	476,010
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 March (Note 11)	12,288,511	9,498,904

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

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. The registered office of the Company is located at Level 15-2, Bangunan Faber Imperial Court, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur and the principal place of business of the Company is located at K-09-01, No.2, Jalan Solaris, Solaris Mont' Kiara, 50480 Kuala Lumpur.

The Company is principally engaged as an investment holding company, provision of management services and rental of properties. The principal activities of the subsidiaries are set out in Note 5 to the financial statements.

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

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 11 July 2017.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company are prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise indicated in the summary of significant accounting policies.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability, or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to by the Group and the Company.

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

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

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

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

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.2 Basis of measurement (cont'd)

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

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

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest RM except when otherwise stated.

2.4 Adoption of Amendments/Improvements to MFRSs

The Group and the Company have consistently applied the accounting policies set out in Note 3 to all periods presented in these financial statements.

At the beginning of the current financial year, the Group and the Company adopted amendments/ improvements to MFRSs which are mandatory for the financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2016.

Initial application of the amendments/improvements to the standards did not have material impact to the financial statements.

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

The Group and the Company have not applied the following new standards and amendments to standards that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective for the Company:-

Amendments to MFRSs effective 1 January 2017

Amendments to MFRS 107 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiatives
Amendments to MFRS 112 Income Taxes: Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses
Amendments to MFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (under Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle)

MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and IC Intepretation effective 1 January 2018

Amendments to MFRS 2 Share-based Payment: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions
MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)
MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers
Amendments to MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts: Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts
Amendments to MFRS 140 Investment Property: Transfers of Investment Property
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014-2016 Cycle (except for Amendments to MFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities)
IC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

The Group and the Company have not applied the following new standards and amendments to standards that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective for the Company (cont'd):-

MFRS effective 1 January 2019

MFRS 16 Leases

Amendments to MFRSs - effective date deferred indefinitely

Amendments to MFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretation are not expected to have any financial impacts to the financial statements, except for:-

Amendments to MFRS 107 Statement of Cash Flows: Disclosure Initiative

The amendments require entities to provide disclosure that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including changes from cash flows and non-cash changes. The disclosure requirement could be satisfies in various ways, and one method is by providing reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the statements of financial position for liabilities arising from financing activities.

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 replaces MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous version of MFRS 9. MFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

The Group plans to adopt the new standards on the required effective date. During 2016, the Group has performed a high-level impact assessment of all three aspects of MFRS 9. This preliminary assessment is based on currently available information and may subject to changes arising from further detailed analyses or additional reasonable and supportable information being made available to the Group in the future. Overall, the Group expects no significant impact on its statement of financial position and equity except of applying the impairment requirements of MFRS 9.

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

MFRS 9 contains a new classification and measurement approach for financial assets that reflects the business model in which assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics.

MFRS 9 contains three principal classification categories for financial assets: measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Under MFRS 9, derivative embedded in contracts where the host is a financial asset in the scope of the standard are never bifurcated. Instead, the hybrid financial instruments as a whole is assessed for classification.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretation are not expected to have any financial impacts to the financial statements, except for (cont'd):-

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets (cont'd)

Based on the preliminary assessment, the Group does not expect a significant impact on its statement of financial position or equity on applying the classification and measurement requirements of MFRS 9. Listed securities, debentures and equity instruments currently held as available-for-sale with gains and losses recorded in OCI will be measured at fair value through profit or loss instead, which will increase volatility in recorded profit or loss. The AFS reserve currently presented as accumulated OCI will be reclassified to opening retained earnings. Debt securities are expected to be measured at fair value through OCI under MFRS 9 as the Group expects not only to hold the assets to collect contractual cash flows but also to sell a significant amount on a relatively frequent basis.

The equity shares in non-listed companies are intended to be held for the foreseeable future. The Group expects to apply the option to present fair value changes in OCI, and, therefore, believes the application of MFRS 9 would not have a significant impact. If the Group were not to apply that option, the shares would be held at fair value through profit or loss, which would increase the volatility of recorded profit or loss.

Loans as well as trade receivables are held to collect contractual cash flows and are expected to give rise to cash flows representing solely payments of principal and interest. Thus, the Group expects that these will continue to be measured at amortised cost under MFRS 9. However, the Group will analyse the contractual cash flow characteristics of those instruments in more detail before concluding whether all those instruments meet the criteria for amortised cost measurement under MFRS 9.

(ii) Impairment of financial assets

MFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in MFRS 139 with a forward-looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model. This will require considerable judgement as to how changes in economic factors affect ECLs, which will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

The new impairment model will apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost or FVOCI, except for investments in equity instruments, and to contract assets.

Under MFRS 9, loss allowances will be measured on either of the following bases:-

- 12 months ECLs. These are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- lifetime ECLs. These are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12 months ECL measurement applies if it has not. An entity may determine that a financial asset's credit risk has not increased significantly if the asset has low credit risk at the reporting date. However, lifetime ECL measurement always applies for trade receivables and contract assets without a significant financing component; an entity may choose to apply this policy also for trade receivables and contract assets with a significant financing component.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretation are not expected to have any financial impacts to the financial statements, except for (cont'd):-

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

MFRS 9 requires the Group to record expected credit losses on all of its debt securities, loans and trade receivables, either on a 12 months or lifetime basis. The Group expects to apply the simplified approach and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables. The Group expects a significant impact on its equity due to unsecured nature of its loans and receivables, but it will need to perform a more detailed analysis which considers all reasonable and supportable information, including forward-looking elements to determine the extent of the impact.

(iii) Classification of financial liabilities

MFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in MFRS 139 for the classification of financial liabilities.

However, under MFRS 139 all fair value changes of liabilities designated as at FVTPL are recognised in profit or loss, whereas under MFRS 9 these fair value changes are generally presented as follows:-

- the amount of change in the fair value that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of the liability is presented in OCI; and
- the remaining amount of change in the fair value is presented in profit or loss.

The Group has not designated any financial liabilities at FVTPL and the Group has no current intention to do so. The Group's preliminary assessment did not indicate any material impact if MFRS 9's requirements regarding the classification of financial liabilities is applied.

(iv) Disclosures

MFRS 9 will require extensive new disclosures, in particular about hedge accounting, credit risk and expected credit losses. The Group's preliminary assessment included an analysis to identify data gaps against current processes and the Group plans to implement the system and controls changes that it believes will be necessary to capture the required data.

(v) Transition

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of MFRS 9 will generally be applied retrospectively, except as described below:-

- The Group plans to take advantage of the exemption allowing it not to restate comparative information for prior periods with respect to classification and measurement (including impairment) changes. Differences in the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities resulting from the adoption of MFRS 9 generally will be recognised in retained earnings and reserves as at 1 January 2018.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective (cont'd)

The initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretation are not expected to have any financial impacts to the financial statements, except for (cont'd):-

MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 establishes a five steps model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under MFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled for transferring goods or services to a customer.

The new revenue standard will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under MFRS, including MFRS 111 Construction Contracts, MFRS 118 Revenue, IC Interpretation 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes, IC Interpretation 15 Agreements for Construction of Real Estate, IC Interpretation 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers and IC Interpretation 131 Revenue – Barter Transaction Involving Advertising Services.

Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Group plans to adopt the new standard on the required effective date using the full retrospective method.

MFRS 16 Leases

MFRS 16 replaces MFRS 117 Leases, IC Interpretation 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC-15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC-27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease. MFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to account for all leases under a single on-balance sheet model similar to the accounting for finance leases under MFRS 117. The standard includes two recognition exemptions for lessees – leases of 'low-value' assets (e.g., personal computers) and short-term leases (i.e., leases with a lease term of 12 months or less). At the commencement date of a lease, a lessee will recognise a liability to make lease payments (i.e., the lease liability) and an asset representing the right to use the underlying asset during the lease term (i.e., the right-of-use asset). Lessees will be required to separately recognise the interest expense on the lease liability and the depreciation expense on the right-of-use asset.

Lessees will be also required to remeasure the lease liability upon the occurrence of certain events (e.g., a change in the lease term, a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine those payments). The lessee will generally recognise the amount of the remeasurement of the lease liability as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset.

Lessor accounting under MFRS 16 is substantially unchanged from today's accounting under MFRS 117. Lessors will continue to classify all leases using the same classification principle as in MFRS 117 and distinguish between two types of leases: operating and finance leases.

MFRS 16 also requires lessees and lessors to make more extensive disclosures than under MFRS 117.

MFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Early application is permitted, but not before an entity applies MFRS 15. A lessee can choose to apply the standard using either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. The standard's transition provisions permit certain reliefs.

In 2017, the Group plans to assess the potential effect of MFRS 16 on its consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.6 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's and the Company's accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures made. Estimates and underlying assumptions are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The actual results may differ from the judgements, estimates and assumptions made by management and will seldom equal the estimated results.

2.6.1 Estimation uncertainty

Information about significant judgement, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below:-

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimated the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be within 3 to 52 years and reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at end of each reporting period. At 31 March 2017, management assesses that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Group and the Company. The carrying amounts are analysed in Note 4 to the financial statements. Actual results, however, may vary due to change in the expected level of usage and technological developments, which resulting the adjustment to the Group's and the Company's assets.

Impairment of non-financial assets

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates expected future cash flows from each cash-generating unit and determines a suitable interest rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. In the process of measuring expected future cash flows management makes assumptions about future operating results. The actual results may vary, and may cause significant adjustments to the Group's assets within the next financial year.

In most cases, determining the applicable discount rate involves estimating the appropriate adjustment to market risk and the appropriate adjustment to asset-specific risk factors.

Deferred tax assets

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

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating net realisable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The Group's core business is subject to economical and technology changes which may cause selling prices to change rapidly, and the Group's profit to change.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.6 Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

2.6.1 Estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Impairment of loans and receivables

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

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience of assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

The carrying amount of the Group's and of the Company's receivables and loans at the end of the reporting date are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. If the present value of estimated future flow varies by 5% (2016: 2%) from management estimates, the Group's and the Company's impairment loss of loans and receivables would result in variance by approximately 16% (2016: 6%).

2.6.2 Significant management judgement

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Group that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Leases

In applying the classification of leases in MFRS 117, management considers some of its leases of leasehold land as finance lease arrangements. The lease transaction is not always conclusive, and management uses judgement in determining whether the lease is a finance lease arrangement that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership, whether the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset even if title is not transferred and others in accordance with MFRS 117 Leases.

Deferred tax assets

The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the Group's and the Company's latest approved budget forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the numerous jurisdictions in which the Group operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilised without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognised in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Group and the Company apply the significant accounting policies, as summarised below, consistently throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, unless otherwise stated.

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the audited financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, which have been prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are all drawn up to the same reporting date.

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

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred, measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

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

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

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

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

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss.

The gain or loss on disposal of a subsidiary is the difference between net disposal proceeds and the Group's share of its net assets together with any unimpaired balance of goodwill on acquisition and exchange differences.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition and the amount recognised for non-controlling interest over the Group's interest in the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of a subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled entities and at the date of acquisition. If the cost of acquisition is lower than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognised in profit or loss.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented separately in the statement of financial position while goodwill arising on the acquisition of associate is included within the carrying amount of investment in associate.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may be impaired.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually and, whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operations within that unit is disposed off, the goodwill associated with the operations disposed off is included in the carrying amount of the operations when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operations. Goodwill disposed off in these circumstances is measured based on the relative fair values of the operations disposed off and portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

3.3 Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the equity holders of the Company, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss and the comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and the owners of the Company.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Potential voting rights are considered when assessing control only when such rights are substantive. Besides, the Group considers it has de facto power over an investee when, despite not having the majority of voting rights, it has the current ability to direct the activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's return.

Investment in subsidiaries, which is eliminated on consolidation is stated at cost in the Company's financial statements. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the subsidiaries is assessed and written down immediately to their recoverable amount. The cost of investments includes transaction costs.

Upon the disposal of investment in a subsidiary, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is included in profit or loss.

3.5 Associates

Associates are entities in which the Group has significant influence, but no control, over their financial and operating policies.

The Group's investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, investment in an associate is carried in the statement of financial position at cost plus post acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate. Goodwill relating to the associate is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The share of the result of an associate is reflected in profit or loss. Any change in after comprehensive income of those investees is presented as part of the Group's other comprehensive income. When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest including any long-term investment is reduced to zero, and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the associate.

Where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of an associate, the Group recognises its share of any changes and discloses this, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

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

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an additional impairment loss on the Group's investments in its associates. The Group determines at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that the investments in the associate are impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associates and their carrying value and recognise the amount in the "share of profit of associates" in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.5 Associates (cont'd)

Upon loss of significant influence over an associate, the Group measures and recognises any retaining investment at its fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the associate upon loss of significant influence and the fair value of the retaining investment and proceeds from disposal is recognised in profit or loss.

When the Group's interest in an associate decreases but does not result in a loss of significant influence, any retained interest is not remeasured. Any gain or loss arising from the decrease in interest is recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are also reclassified proportionately to the profit or loss if that gain or loss would be required to be reclassified to profit or loss on the disposal of the related assets or liabilities.

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

3.6 Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are initially stated at cost. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group's and the Company's and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and less any impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, cost of replacing component parts of the assets, and the present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of the assets after their use. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. All repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight line method in order to write off the cost of each asset over its estimated useful life.

Leasehold land is depreciated over the lease period of 30 to 52 years. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:-

Buildings	2%
Building improvement and electrical installation	10%
Plant, machinery, factory equipment and tools	20%
Hotel equipment, furniture, fixtures, club and office equipment	12.5%-33.3%
Motor vehicles	20%

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

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

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, or at least annually to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gain or losses arising on the disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined as the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in profit or loss.

3.7 Inventories

Inventories of raw materials and finished goods are value at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials is determined on the weighted average basis.

Cost of finished goods include the cost of materials, direct labour and proportion of the manufacturing overheads.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less all estimates costs to completion and costs to be incurred in marketing, selling and distribution.

3.8 Assets acquired under finance lease arrangements

Leases in terms of which the Group or the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance lease. Upon initial recognition, the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognised in finance costs in the profit or loss. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

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

Leasehold land which in substance is a finance lease is classified as a property, plant and equipment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.9 Impairment of assets

3.9.1 Non-financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group and the Company estimate the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available.

If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Group and the Company base its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of three years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the third year.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the profit or loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.9.2 Financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable date indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.9 Impairment of assets (cont'd)

3.9.2 Financial assets (cont'd)

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

If any such evidence exists, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

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

Unquoted equity securities carried at cost

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

3.10 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.10 Financial instruments (cont'd)

3.10.1 Financial assets – categorisation and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:-

(a) loans and receivables;
(b) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
(c) held to maturity investments; and
(d) available-for-sale financial assets.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

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

At the reporting date, the Group and the Company carried only the loans and receivables on their statements of financial position.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process. The Group's and the Company's cash and cash equivalents, trade and most other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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

3.10.2 Financial liabilities – categorisation and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Group and the Company become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liability is derecognised when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

After the initial recognition, financial liability is classified as financial liability at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.10 Financial instruments (cont'd)

3.10.2 Financial liabilities – categorisation and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

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

At the reporting date, the Group and the Company carried only other financial liabilities on their statement of financial position.

<u>Other financial liabilities</u>

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

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group and the Company have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, banks balances and short term demand deposits which are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.12 Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

3.12.1 Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

3.12.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.12 Tax expense (cont'd)

3.12.2 Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

3.13 Borrowing costs

Interest costs on borrowings to finance the construction of property, plant and equipment are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

3.14 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Any reimbursement that the Group and the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

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

3.15 Foreign currency translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rates prevailing at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date.

All differences are taken to the profit or loss with the exception of all monetary items that forms part of a net investment in a foreign operation. These are recognised in other comprehensive income until the disposal of the net investment, at which time they are reclassified to profit or loss. Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in other comprehensive income.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.15 Foreign currency translations (cont'd)

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising in translation of non-monetary items is recognised in line with the gain or loss of the item that gave rise to the translation difference (translation differences on items whose gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss respectively).

Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of operations denominated in functional currencies other than RM, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to RM at exchange rates at the end of the reporting period, except for goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from business combination before 1 April 2011 (the date when the Group and the Company first adopted MFRSs) which are treated as assets and liabilities of the Company. The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated to RM at exchange rates at the date of the transactions.

Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the foreign currency translation reserve related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

In the consolidated financial statements, when settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in foreign currency translation reserve in equity.

3.16 Revenue recognition

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

3.16.1 Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is measured at fair value of the consideration receive or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risk and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyers. Revenue is not recognised to the extent where there are significant uncertainties regarding recovery of the consideration due, associated cost or the possible returns of goods.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.16 Revenue recognition (cont'd)

3.16.2 Interest income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

3.16.3 Rental income

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

3.16.4 Service fee

Service fee is recognised as it accrues.

3.16.5 Insurance commision

Insurance commision is recognised as it accrues.

3.16.6 Service charge

Service charge is recognised as when it accrues over instalment period based on sum-of-digits method. Unearned services charge as at reporting date is deferred to future periods and is deducted from the trade receivables.

3.16.7 Management fees

Management fees is recognised upon rendering services.

3.16.8 Gaming income

Gaming income represents net house takings.

3.16.9 Hotel income

Hotel income is recognised when the relevant services are provided.

3.16.10 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend rate.

3.17 Employee benefits

3.17.1 Short-term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are summarised as expenses in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Group and of the Company. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are summarised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences, and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are summarised when the absences occurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.17 Employee benefits (cont'd)

3.17.2 Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group and the Company pay fixed contributions into separate entities of funds and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contribution if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years.

Such contributions are recognised as expense in the profit or loss as incurred. As required by law, companies in Malaysia make such contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"). Some of the Group's foreign subsidiaries also make contributions to their respective countries' statutory pension schemes.

3.18 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group and of the Company. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably. A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs such that outflow is probable and can be measured reliably, they will then be recognised as a provision.

3.19 Equity, reserves and distributions to owners

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

Share capital represents the nominal value of shares that have been issued.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

Retained earnings include all current and prior period retained profits.

All transactions with owners of the Company are recorded separately within equity.

3.20 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified to make strategic decisions. Additional disclosures on each of these segments are shown in Note 23 to the financial statements.

Segment revenues, expenses and result include transfers between segments. The prices charged on intersegment transactions are the same as those charged for similar goods to parties outside of the Group in an arm's length transaction. These transfers are eliminated on consolidation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.21 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Services Tax ("GST") is a consumption tax based on value-added concept. GST is imposed on goods and services at every production and distribution stage in the supply chain including importation of goods and services, at the applicable tax rate of 6%. Input GST that the Company paid on purchases of business inputs can be deducted from output GST.

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:-

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

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

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

3.22 Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Group. A related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between the Group and its related party, regardless of whether a price is charged.

A party is related for an entity if:-

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Group if that person:-

    (i) has control or joint control over the Group;
    (ii) has significant influence over the Group; or
    (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the ultimate holding company of the Group, or the Group.

(b) An entity is related to the Group if any of the following conditions applies:-

    (i) the entity and the Group are members of the same group.
    (ii) one entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity.
    (iii) both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
    (iv) one entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
    (v) the entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefits of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company;
    (vi) the entity is controlled or jointly-controlled by a person identified in (a) above;
    (vii) a person identified in (a)(i) above has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of the parents of the Company; or
    (viii) the entity, or any member of a company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parents of the Company.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group	Leasehold land RM	Buildings, building improvement and electrical installation RM	Plant, machinery, factory equipment and tools RM	Hotel equipment, furniture, fixtures, club and office equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Total RM
Cost						
At 1 April 2015	1,848,966	15,947,918	2,482,311	5,910,312	578,303	26,767,810
Additions	-	-	-	72,360	26,000	98,360
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,900)	(304,580)	(306,480)
Written off	-	-	-	(2,152,249)	-	(2,152,249)
Translation differences	50,500	298,527	-	94,632	5,010	448,669
At 31 March 2016	1,899,466	16,246,445	2,482,311	3,923,155	304,733	24,856,110
Additions	-	9,403	555,874	143,219	227,893	936,389
Disposal	-	-	-	(4,100)	(181,836)	(185,936)
Written off	-	-	(3,109)	(104,662)	-	(107,771)
Translation differences	129,498	765,531	-	251,600	12,846	1,159,475
At 31 March 2017	2,028,964	17,021,379	3,035,076	4,209,212	363,636	26,658,267

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

Group	Leasehold land RM	Buildings, building improvement and electrical installation RM	Plant, machinery, factory equipment and tools RM	Hotel equipment, furniture, fixtures, club and office equipment RM	Motor vehicles RM	Total RM
Depreciation and impairment loss						
At 1 April 2015	395,012	6,034,026	2,438,945	5,572,499	547,724	14,988,206
Depreciation for the financial year	34,410	746,222	37,481	106,989	29,837	954,939
Disposal	-	-	-	(1,710)	(304,577)	(306,287)
Written off	-	-	-	(2,152,243)	-	(2,152,243)
Translation differences	7,741	142,897	-	156,709	10,404	317,751
At 31 March 2016	437,163	6,923,145	2,476,426	3,682,244	283,388	13,802,366
Depreciation for the financial year	36,209	798,430	45,457	112,518	41,075	1,033,689
Disposal	-	-	-	(3,715)	(181,835)	(185,550)
Written off	-	-	(3,102)	(104,446)	-	(107,548)
Translation differences	22,447	635,759	-	230,605	12,846	901,657
At 31 March 2017	495,819	8,357,334	2,518,781	3,917,206	155,474	15,444,614
Net carrying amounts						
At 31 March 2017	1,533,145	8,664,045	516,295	292,006	208,162	11,213,653
At 31 March 2016	1,462,303	9,323,300	5,885	240,911	21,345	11,053,744

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

Company	Buildings RM	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment RM	Total RM
Cost			
At 1 April 2015/31 March 2016	6,615,548	1,431,817	8,047,365
Additions	-	11,818	11,818
Transfer from a subsidiary	-	13,637	13,637
At 31 March 2017	6,615,548	1,457,272	8,072,820
Accumulated depreciation			
At 1 April 2015	905,177	1,429,118	2,334,295
Depreciation for the financial year	132,311	756	133,067
At 31 March 2016	1,037,488	1,429,874	2,467,362
Depreciation for the financial year	132,311	2,159	134,470
At 31 March 2017	1,169,799	1,432,033	2,601,832
Net carrying amounts			
At 31 March 2017	5,445,749	25,239	5,470,988
At 31 March 2016	5,578,060	1,943	5,580,003

(i) Assets under finance lease

Included under property, plant and equipment of the Group are motor vehicles with carrying amount of RM190,902 (2016: RMNil) acquired under finance lease instalment plans.

(ii) Security

The buildings of the Group and of the Company with the carrying amount of RM5,445,749 (2016: RM5,578,060) respectively are pledged for banking facilities (Note 15).

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	5,708,544	5,708,544
Less : Allowance for impairment loss	(1,733,540)	(1,733,540)
	3,975,004	3,975,004

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:-

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Equity ownership interest 2017	Equity ownership interest 2016	Principal activities
Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	96%	96%	Manufacturing of precision springs
EPA Automation Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%	Ceased operations
Goldwealth Capital Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%	Trading in consumer products
GW Premium Capital Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	100%	100%	Trading in consumer products and providing financing services
Probusiness Investments Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	Investment holding and gaming operations
Subsidiaries of Probusiness Investments Limited				
- Remarkable Group Limited #	British Virgin Islands	50%	50%	Provision of club equipment and management services for gaming operations
- Asia Pacific Winning Limited	British Virgin Islands	100%	100%	Investment holding

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Name of subsidiaries	Place of incorporation	Equity ownership interest 2017	Equity ownership interest 2016	Principal activities
Subsidiary of Asia Pacific Winning Limited				
- Lao-Malaysia Investments Group	Republic of Laos	75%	75%	Hotel operations
Subsidiary of Remarkable Group Limited				
- Rich Lee Holdings Sdn. Bhd. *	Malaysia	100%	100%	Dormant

* Subsidiary not audited by SJ Grant Thornton.

Deemed to be a subsidiary of the Group by virtue of its power to exercise control over the financial and operating policies. The subsidiary has been struck off on 1 May 2017.

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries

The Group's subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests ("NCI") are as follows:-

	Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd.	Remarkable Group Limited	Lao-Malaysia Investments Group	Total
2017				
NCI percentage of ownership interests and voting interest (%)	4%	50%	25%	
Carrying amount of NCI (RM)	227,808	50,227	(764,248)	(486,213)
Profit/(Loss) allocated to NCI (RM)	1,380	(41,071)	(84,748)	(124,439)
2016				
NCI percentage of ownership interests and voting interest (%)	4%	50%	25%	
Carrying amount of NCI (RM)	226,428	72,900	(557,660)	(258,332)
(Loss)/Profit allocated to NCI (RM)	(6,638)	615,246	(99,094)	509,514

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (cont'd)

The summary of financial information before intra-group elimination for the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests ("NCI") is as below:-

	Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd. RM	Remarkable Group Limited RM	Lao-Malaysia Investments Group RM	Total RM
2017				
Financial position as at 31 March				
Non-current assets	4,723,880	3	1,961,032	6,684,915
Current assets	1,900,377	-	885,647	2,786,024
Non-current liabilities	(69,527)	-	-	(69,527)
Current liabilities	(859,543)	-	(7,189,974)	(8,049,517)
Net assets	5,695,187	3	(4,343,295)	1,351,895
Summary of financial performance for the financial year ended 31 March				
Profit/(Loss) for the financial year	34,506	(82,141)	(338,993)	(386,628)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	36,795	(487,358)	(450,563)
Total comprehensive income/(loss)	34,506	(45,346)	(826,351)	(837,191)
Included in the total comprehensive income is:-				
Revenue	4,276,399	-	1,592,299	5,868,698
Summary of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 March				
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from				
- operating activites	237,493	203,433	(351,443)	89,483
- investing activites	(411,671)	-	(133,604)	(545,275)
- financing activites	(36,614)	(203,434)	695,887	455,839
Net cash (outflow)/inflow	(210,792)	(1)	210,840	47

5. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONT'D)

Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries (cont'd)

The summary of financial information before intra-group elimination for the Group's subsidiaries that has material non-controlling interests ("NCI") is as below (cont'd):-

	Wire Master Spring Sdn. Bhd. RM	Remarkable Group Limited RM	Lao-Malaysia Investments Group RM	Total RM
2016				
Financial position as at 31 March				
Non-current assets	4,190,763	3	2,271,077	6,461,843
Current assets	2,126,417	281,921	681,201	3,089,539
Current liabilities	(656,499)	(204,887)	(6,469,222)	(7,330,608)
Net assets	5,660,681	77,037	(3,516,944)	2,220,774
Summary of financial performance for the financial year ended 31 March				
(Loss)/profit for the financial year	(165,959)	1,230,492	(396,376)	668,157
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	14,504	(171,306)	(156,802)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income	(165,959)	1,244,996	(567,682)	511,355
Included in the total comprehensive income is:-				
Revenue	4,041,418	1,245,670	1,407,131	6,694,219
Summary of cash flows for the financial year ended 31 March				
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from				
- operating activites	(74,493)	(310,548)	14,035	(371,006)
- investing activites	196,923	-	(72,360)	124,563
- financing activites	(22,950)	310,548	(161,180)	126,418
Net cash inflow/(outflow)	99,480	-	(219,505)	(120,025)
Other information				
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	-	580,800	-	580,800

6. INVESTMENT IN ASSOCIATES

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Unquoted shares outside Malaysia, at cost	1,987,379	1,987,379
Share of post acquisition loss	(1,987,379)	(1,987,364)
	-	15
Represented by:-		
Share of net assets	-	-

Details of the associate are as follows:-

Name of associate	Place of incorporation	Equity ownership interest 2017	Equity ownership interest 2016	Principal activities
Goldshore Capital Limited*	British Virgin Islands	40%	40%	Gaming operations
Golden Sprint Investment Limited*	British Virgin Islands	20%	20%	Dormant

* The results of the associates have been equity accounted for based on the audited financial statements for the relevant year.

The summarised financial information of the associate is as follows:-

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Assets and liabilities:-		
Non-current assets	5,138,839	4,552,812
Current assets	2,577,342	1,341,292
Current liabilities	(20,769,030)	(19,407,636)
Net liabilities	(13,052,849)	(13,513,532)
Revenue	3,659,633	2,580,385
Profit for the financial year/Total comprehensive income	2,350,668	1,605,115
Group's share of results for the financial year ended 31 March		
Group's share of income/total comprehensive income	940,959	643,179
Other information		
Dividend received	-	-

The associates have no capital commitments and contingent liabilities as at the reporting date.

7. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	Note	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Non-current					
Trade					
Trade receivables		100,603	585,561	-	-
Less : Unearned service charges		(9,216)	(60,942)	-	-
Less : Fair value adjustment		47,974	58,124	-	-
Total non-current receivables		139,361	582,743	-	-
Current					
Trade					
Trade receivables		1,113,851	1,673,593	-	-
Less : Unearned service charges		(59,649)	(100,703)	-	-
		1,054,202	1,572,890	-	-
Less : Allowance for impairment loss		(35,643)	(34,430)	-	-
		1,018,559	1,538,460	-	-
Non-trade					
Amounts due from subsidiaries		-	-	21,685,969	21,943,896
Less : Allowance for impairment loss		-	-	(18,221,650)	(18,221,650)
	7.1	-	-	3,464,319	3,722,246
Other receivables	7.2	5,144,387	6,778,748	5,004,362	5,000,000
Deposits		100,107	99,957	82,869	82,869
Prepayments		46,612	48,089	26,241	18,421
Less : Allowance for impairment loss		(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)
		291,106	1,926,794	113,472	101,290
Total current receivables		1,309,665	3,465,254	3,577,791	3,823,536

7. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (CONT'D)

The movement in allowance for impairment loss in trade receivables are as follows:-

	Group		Company	
	2017 RM	2016 RM	2017 RM	2016 RM
Brought forward	34,430	33,957	-	-
Translation differences	1,213	473	-	-
Carried forward	35,643	34,430	-	-

The normal trade credit terms granted by the Group to the trade receivables range from 30 to 90 days (2016: 30 to 90 days).

Included in the trade receivables was an amount of RM484,390 (2016: RM1,117,712) bearing interest rate of 10.49% (2016: 10.49%) per annum.

The movement in allowance for impairment loss in non-trade receivables are as follows:-

	Group		Company	
	2017 RM	2016 RM	2017 RM	2016 RM
Brought forward	5,000,000	5,565,766	23,221,650	23,221,650
Impairment loss reversed	-	(565,766)	-	-
Carried forward	5,000,000	5,000,000	23,221,650	23,221,650

7.1 Amounts due from subsidiaries

The amounts due from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

7.2 Other receivables

Included in other receivables of the Group and of the Company is an amount of RM5,000,000 (2016: RM5,000,000) respectively due from a third party which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. Allowance for impairment loss has been fully made as at reporting date.

8. DEFERRED TAXATION

8.1 Deferred tax liabilities/(assets)

The deferred liabilities/(assets) as at reporting date are made up of temporary difference arising from:-

	At 1 April 2015 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	At 31 March 2016 RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	At 31 March 2017 RM
Group					
Carrying amount of qualifying property, plant and equipment in excess of their tax base	(433,596)	27,442	(406,154)	107,154	(299,000)
Unabsorbed capital allowance	-	(20,917)	(20,917)	(39,083)	(60,000)
Provisions	(29,489)	29,489	-	-	-
	(463,085)	36,014	(427,071)	68,071	(359,000)
		Note 20		**Note 20**	

8.2 Deferred tax assets

No deferred tax assets have been recognised for the following items:-

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Unutilised tax losses	(2,495,000)	(2,503,000)
Unabsorbed capital allowances	(317,000)	(317,000)
Property, plant and equipment	17,000	21,000
	(2,795,000)	(2,799,000)

	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Property, plant and equipment	17,000	-
Unutilised tax losses	(975,000)	(1,093,000)
Unabsorbed capital allowances	(256,000)	(256,000)
	(1,214,000)	(1,349,000)

The taxable temporary differences, unabsorbed capital allowances and unutilised tax losses do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group and the Company can utilise the benefits.

9. INVENTORIES

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Raw materials	674,542	575,743
Finished goods	203,956	110,203
	878,498	685,946
Recognised in profit and loss:-		
Inventories recognised as cost of sales	1,017,910	807,622
Allowance for obsolete inventories	8,673	27,066

10. AMOUNT DUE FROM ASSOCIATES

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Amount due from an associate	7,429,611	7,826,565
Share of post acquisition loss	(4,807,259)	(5,748,233)
	2,622,352	2,078,332

During the financial year, the movement of the share of post acquisition loss is recognised as the Group has given its undertaking to share the results eventhough it is in excess of its cost of investment.

The amount due from associates represents advances given which is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand. The advances were given in proportion to its shareholding in the associate.

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Short-term deposits with licensed banks and financial institutions	18,938,241	15,405,497	11,777,831	9,010,235
Fixed deposits with licensed banks and financial institutions	8,000	8,000	-	-
Cash and bank balances	2,782,573	3,750,373	510,680	488,669
	21,728,814	19,163,870	12,288,511	9,498,904

The interest rate of short-term deposits with licensed banks ranges from 3.20% to 3.89% (2016: 3.02% to 3.93%) per annum.

Included in the Group's fixed deposits is an amount of RM8,000 (2016: RM8,000) pledged to a licensed bank for banking facilities granted to a subsidiary.

12. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company			
	2017		2016	
	Number of shares Unit	Amount RM	Number of Shares Unit	Amount RM
Issued and fully paid:-				
Ordinary shares				
At beginning of financial year	44,753,400	44,753,400	44,753,400	44,753,400
Issued during the financial year:-				
- Transition to no-par value regime on 31 January 2017 (Note(a))	-	132,167	-	-
At end of financial year	44,753,400	44,885,567	44,753,400	44,753,400

(a) The new Companies Act 2016 (the "Act"), which came into operation on 31 January 2017, abolished the concept of authorised share capital and par value of share capital. Consequently, the amounts standing to the credit of the share premium account and capital redemption reserves become part of the Company's share capital pursuant to the transitional provision set out in Section 618(2) of the Act. Nowithstanding this provision, the Company may within 24 months from the commencement of the Act, use the amount standing to the credit of its share premium account of RM132,167 for purposes as set out in Section 618(3) for the bonus issue pursuant to Section 618(4) of the Act. There is no impact on the numbers of ordinary shares in issue or the relative entitlement of any of the members as a result of this transition.

13. RESERVES

		Group		Company	
	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM	2017 RM	2016 RM
Non-distributable					
Share premium	13.1	-	132,167	-	132,167
Exchange fluctuation reserve	13.2	4,908,104	3,342,034	-	-
		4,908,104	3,474,201	-	132,167
Accumulated losses		(15,956,143)	(16,924,874)	(22,988,226)	(25,688,884)
		(11,048,039)	(13,450,673)	(22,988,226)	(25,556,717)

13. RESERVES (CONT'D)

13.1 Share premium

The share premium account arose from the private placement net of share issue expenses and ESOS exercised in prior years.

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	RM	RM
At 1 April	132,167	132,167
Movement during the year		
- Transition to no-par value regime on 31 January 2017 (Note12(a))	(132,167)	-
	-	132,167

13.2 Exchange fluctuation reserve

Exchange fluctuation reserve comprises foreign currency differences arising from the translation of financial statements of foreign operations.

14. NON-CONTROLLING INTEREST

This consists of minority shareholders' proportion of share capital and reserves of subsidiaries.

15. BORROWINGS

		Group		Company	
	Note	2017	2016	2017	2016
		RM	RM	RM	RM
Current					
Term loans - secured	15.3	288,049	255,971	288,049	255,971
Finance lease liabilities	15.4	51,605	-	-	-
		339,654	255,971	288,049	255,971
Non-current					
Term loans - secured	15.3	2,988,896	3,291,033	2,988,896	3,291,033
Finance lease liabilities	15.4	69,527	-	-	-
		3,058,423	3,291,033	2,988,896	3,291,033
Total current and non-current borrowings		3,398,077	3,574,004	3,276,945	3,547,004

15. BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

15.1 Securities

Group/Company

The term loans are secured by the Company's building.

15.2 Interest rate

Group/Company

The term loans are subject to interest rate at 1.50% (2016: 1.50%) above bank's prevailing 3 months effective cost of fund.

Group

Finance lease liabilities are subject to fixed interest rate of range from 3.12% (2016: 2.76%) per annum.

15.3 Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Year of maturity	Carrying amount RM	Under 1 year RM	1 - 2 years RM	2 - 5 years RM	Over 5 years RM
Group						
2017						
Term loans - secured	2029	3,276,945	288,049	303,148	1,007,787	1,677,961
Finance lease liabilities	2019	121,132	51,605	51,605	17,922	-
		3,398,077	339,654	354,753	1,025,709	1,677,961
2016						
Term loans - secured	2029	3,547,004	255,971	270,760	909,399	2,110,874
Company						
2017						
Term loan - secured	2029	3,276,945	288,049	303,148	1,007,787	1,677,961
2016						
Term loan - secured	2029	3,547,004	255,971	270,760	909,399	2,110,874

15. BORROWINGS (CONT'D)

15.4 Finance lease liabilities

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:-

	2017			2016		
	Repayments RM	Interest RM	Principal RM	Repayments RM	Interest RM	Principal RM
Group						
Less than 1 year	56,292	4,687	51,605	-	-	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 2 years	56,292	4,687	51,605	-	-	-
Later than 2 years and not later than 5 years	19,664	1,742	17,922	-	-	-
	132,248	11,116	121,132	-	-	-

16. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Trade				
Trade payables	215,037	250,827	-	-
Non-trade				
Other payables	895,258	2,264,572	137,636	133,760
Accrued expenses	456,656	379,557	372	-
	1,351,914	2,644,129	138,008	133,760
	1,566,951	2,894,956	138,008	133,760

The normal trade credit terms granted by trade payables range from 30 to 90 days (2016: 30 to 90 days).

17. REVENUE

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Sale of goods	4,276,399	4,041,418	-	-
Service charges	95,759	193,193	-	-
Management fees	-	1,245,670	300,000	300,000
Gaming income	298,231	367,823	-	-
Hotel income	1,592,299	1,407,131	-	-
Rental income	359,064	359,064	359,064	359,064
	6,621,752	7,614,299	659,064	659,064

18. STAFF COSTS

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Salaries, wages and other emoluments	2,527,723	2,506,586	271,725	271,529
Defined contribution plan	169,660	178,066	27,459	27,893
Social security contributions	27,339	26,165	1,797	1,689
Other benefits	27,212	43,963	9,482	12,709
	2,751,934	2,754,780	310,463	313,820

18. STAFF COSTS (CONT'D)

Included in the staff costs is the Directors' remuneration as below:-

	Group	
	2017	**2016**
	RM	**RM**
Executive Directors:-		
Salaries and other emoluments	470,126	506,837
Defined contribution plan	1,759	4,550
Social security contributions	69	362
	471,954	511,749

	Group and Company	
	2017	**2016**
	RM	**RM**
Non-executive Directors:-		
Other emoluments	44,000	41,000

19. PROFIT BEFORE TAX

Profit before tax arrived at:-

	Group and Company	
	2017	**2016**
	RM	**RM**
After crediting:-		
Rental income from:-		
- third parties	200,448	168,488

20. TAX EXPENSE

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Current tax expense				
- Current year	-	5,270	-	-
- Under/(Over)provision in prior years	87	(37,443)	-	-
Total current tax recognised in the profit or loss	87	(32,173)	-	-
Deferred tax expense				
- Current year (Note 8)	64,000	6,525	-	-
- Underprovision in prior years	4,071	29,489	-	-
Total deferred tax recognised in the profit or loss	68,071	36,014	-	-
Total tax expense	68,158	3,841	-	-

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before tax at the statutory tax rate to income tax expense at the effective tax rate of the Group and of the Company is as follows:-

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM	Company 2017 RM	Company 2016 RM
Profit before tax	912,450	1,592,964	2,700,658	1,250,960
Tax calculated using Malaysian tax rate of 24%	218,988	382,311	648,158	300,230
Loss/(Gain) of foreign subsidiaries not available for set-off	60,451	(71,525)	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	158,934	149,549	113,674	99,066
Non-taxable income	(373,413)	(490,936)	(729,432)	(389,696)
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(960)	42,397	(32,400)	(9,600)
	64,000	11,796	-	-
Under/(Over)provision in prior years				
- current tax	87	(37,443)	-	-
- deferred tax	4,071	29,488	-	-
Tax expense	68,158	3,841	-	-

The unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances which can be carried forward to offset against future taxable profit amounted to approximately RM2,495,000 (2016: RM2,503,000) and RM317,000 (2016: RM317,000) for the Group and RM975,000 (2016: RM1,093,000) and RM256,000 (2016: RM256,000) for the Company.

The above amount is subject to the approval of the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia.

21. BASIC EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE

The basic earnings per share has been calculated based on the profit attributable to owners of the Company and the weighted average number of shares in issue during the financial year.

	Group	
	2017	**2016**
Earnings attributable to owners of the Company (RM)	968,731	1,079,609
Number of ordinary shares in issue	44,753,400	44,753,400

The diluted earnings per share are not presented as there are no dilutive potential ordinary shares.

22. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES

Related party transactions

For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group or the Company if the Group or the Company has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the party or exercise significant influence over the party in making financial and operating decisions, or vice versa, or where the Group or the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties include the following:-

(i) Subsidiaries of the Company.

(ii) Directors and key management personnel of the Company.

(iii) Machines Sdn. Bhd. ("MSB"), a Company in which a Director is deemed to have substantial financial interest.

(iv) Keyspan Express Sdn. Bhd. ("KESB"), a Company in which a Director is deemed to have substantial financial interest.

The significant related party transactions of the Group and of the Company, other than those disclosed in the financial statements are as follows:-

(i) Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries:-

	2017 RM	**2016 RM**
Management fees receivable	300,000	300,000

The balances of amounts due from subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements.

22. RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(ii) Transactions with companies in which a Director is deemed to have substantial financial interest:-

	Group and Company	
	2017	2016
	RM	RM
Rental receivable	158,616	190,576

Compensation of key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly.

The remuneration of key management personnel is same with the Directors' remuneration as disclosed in Note 18 to the financial statements. The Group and the Company have no other members of key management personnel apart from the Board of Directors.

23. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION - GROUP

(i) Business segments

For the management purposes, the Group is organised into business units based on their products and services, which comprises the following:-

Manufacturing	Manufacture of precision springs
Supply	Supply of consumer products
Gaming	Management of gaming operations and provision of club equipment
Hotel	Hotel operations
Others	(i) Investment holding (ii) Provision of management services (iii) Provision of financing service (iv) Rental of properties

23. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION – GROUP (CONT'D)

(i) *Business segments (cont'd)*

2017	Manufacturing RM	Supply RM	Gaming RM	Hotel RM	Others RM	Elimination RM	Consolidated RM
Revenue from external customers	4,276,399	95,759	298,231	1,592,299	359,064	-	6,621,752
Inter-segment revenue	-	170,000	-	-	300,000	(470,000)	-
Total revenue	4,276,399	265,759	298,231	1,592,299	659,064	(470,000)	6,621,752
Result:-							
Interest income	8,142	238,454	-	-	375,966	-	622,562
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(91,960)	(11,153)	(4,168)	(701,163)	(225,245)	-	(1,033,689)
Finance costs	(2,946)	-	-	(12,681)	(179,101)	-	(194,728)
Other non-cash income/(expense) Note (a)	64,334	47,877	(133,154)	(19,933)	-	-	(40,876)
Tax expense	(68,071)	-	(87)	-	-	-	(68,158)
Segment profit/(loss)	34,506	153,540	82,585	(338,993)	2,695,609	(1,782,955)	844,292
Assets:-							
Addition to non-current assets Note (b)	790,967	-	-	133,604	11,818	-	936,389
Unallocated assets							19,370,241
Segment assets	2,633,523	702,769	3,651,156	2,846,679	9,111,975	-	18,946,102
Liabilities:-							
Unallocated liabilities							3,398,077
Segment liabilities	295,356	184,119	266,115	326,246	495,115	-	1,566,951

23. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION – GROUP (CONT'D)

(i) Business segments (cont'd)

2016	Manufacturing RM	Supply RM	Gaming RM	Hotel RM	Others RM	Elimination RM	Consolidated RM
Revenue from external customers	4,041,418	193,193	1,613,493	1,407,131	359,064	-	7,614,299
Inter-segment revenue	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	(600,000)	-
Total revenue	4,041,418	493,193	1,613,493	1,407,131	659,064	(600,000)	7,614,299
Result:-							
Interest income	6,418	351,193	-	-	161,826	-	519,437
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	(74,810)	(14,889)	(13,625)	(627,773)	(223,842)	-	(954,939)
Finance costs	(2,783)	-	-	(7,730)	(202,661)	-	(213,174)
Other non-cash (expense)/income Note (a)	(21,069)	58,102	(2,839)	(27,437)	-	-	6,757
Tax expense	1,429	-	(5,270)	-	-	-	(3,841)
Segment profit/(loss)	(165,959)	189,415	2,378,250	(396,376)	1,246,092	(1,662,299)	1,589,123
Assets:-							
Addition to non-current assets Note (b)	26,000	-	-	72,360	-	-	98,360
Unallocated assets							15,875,218
Segment assets	2,190,917	2,757,288	4,472,380	2,952,278	9,243,544	-	21,616,407
Liabilities:-							
Unallocated liabilities							3,552,274
Segment liabilities	295,394	1,612,893	235,987	301,385	449,297	-	2,894,956

23. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION – GROUP (CONT'D)

(i) Business segments (cont'd)

Notes:-

(a) Other non-cash income/(expense) consist of the following items:-

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Allowance for obsolete inventories	(8,673)	(27,066)
Bad debts written off	(132,979)	(565,766)
Property, plant and equipment written off	(223)	(6)
Reversal of impairment loss on receivables	-	565,766
Fair value adjustment on trade receivables recognised in profit or loss	47,974	58,124
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	73,133	5,977
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	(20,108)	(30,272)
	(40,876)	6,757

(b) Additions to non-current assets consist of:-

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Property, plant and equipment	936,389	98,360

(ii) Geographical segments

Revenues and non-current assets information based on the geographical location of customers and assets respectively are as follows:-

	Malaysia RM	Cambodia RM	Laos RM	Consolidated RM
2017				
Revenue from external customers by location of customers	4,731,222	298,231	1,592,299	6,621,752
Non-current assets	9,750,610	372	1,961,032	11,712,014
Capital expenditure by location of assets	802,785	-	133,604	936,389

23. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION – GROUP (CONT'D)

(ii) Geographical segments (cont'd)

Revenues and non-current assets information based on the geographical location of customers and assets respectively are as follows (cont'd):-

	Malaysia RM	Cambodia RM	Vietnam RM	Laos RM	Consolidated RM
2016					
Revenue from external customers by location of customers	4,593,675	367,823	1,245,670	1,407,131	7,614,299
Non-current assets	9,788,246	4,250	-	2,271,077	12,063,573
Capital expenditure by location of assets	26,000	-	-	72,360	98,360

(iii) Information about major customers

Revenue from 1 (2016: 1) customer amounted to RM87,432 (2016: RM184,462) arising from revenue by the supply segment and no major customer arising from manufacturing, gaming, hotel and other segments.

24. LEASE COMMITMENT

The future minimum lease payments receivable under non-cancellable operating lease commitments are:-

	Group 2017 RM	Group 2016 RM
Not later than one year	1,320	-
Later than one year but not later than two years	1,320	-
Later than two years but not later than five years	550	-
	3,190	-

25. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as loans and receivables (L&R) and other liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC):-

	Carrying amount RM	L&R RM	AC RM
Group			
2017			
Financial assets			
Receivables and deposits	1,360,601	1,360,601	-
Amount due from an associate	2,622,352	2,622,352	-
Cash and cash equivalents	21,728,814	21,728,814	-
	25,711,767	25,711,767	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables and accruals	1,566,951	-	1,566,951
Borrowings	3,398,077	-	3,398,077
	4,965,028	-	4,965,028
2016			
Financial assets			
Receivables and deposits	3,999,908	3,999,908	-
Amount due from an associate	2,078,332	2,078,332	-
Cash and cash equivalents	19,163,870	19,163,870	-
	25,242,110	25,242,110	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables and accruals	2,893,846	-	2,893,846
Borrowings	3,547,004	-	3,547,004
	6,440,850	-	6,440,850
Company			
2017			
Financial assets			
Receivables and deposits	3,547,188	3,547,188	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12,288,511	12,288,511	-
	15,835,699	15,835,699	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables and accruals	138,008	-	138,008
Borrowings	3,276,945	-	3,276,945
	3,414,953	-	3,414,953

25. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as loans and receivables (L&R) and other liabilities measured at amortised lost (AC) (cont'd):-

	Carrying amount RM	L&R RM	AC RM
Company			
2016			
Financial assets			
Receivables and deposits	3,805,115	3,805,115	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9,498,904	9,498,904	-
	13,304,019	13,304,019	-
Financial liabilities			
Payables and accruals	132,826	-	132,826
Borrowings	3,547,004	-	3,547,004
	3,679,830	-	3,679,830

26. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial risk

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 the Company's business whilst managing its credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. 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 and the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Group's and the Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from receivables. It is the Group's and the Company's policy to enter into financial instrument with a diversity of creditworthy counterparties. The Group and the Company do not expect to incur material credit losses of its financial assets or other financial instruments.

The Group's and the Company's objective is to seek continual revenue growth while minimising losses incurred due to increased credit risk exposure. The Group and the Company provide services only to recognised and creditworthy third parties. It is the Group's and the Company's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms is subject to credit verifications procedures.

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk :-

(i) Receivables

As at end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from receivables is limited to the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

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 that are neither past due nor impaired are stated at their realisable values. The Group uses the ageing analysis to monitor the credit quality of the receivables. Any receivables having significant balances past due more than credit terms granted are deemed to have higher credit risk, and are monitored individually.

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

	Gross RM	Individually impaired RM	Net RM
2017			
Not past due	828,509	-	828,509
Past due for 1-30 days	190,501	-	190,501
Past due for 31-60 days	50,576	-	50,576
Past due for 61-90 days	59,810	-	59,810
Past due for 91-120 days	21,976	-	21,976
Past due for more than 121 days	42,191	(35,643)	6,548
	1,193,563	(35,643)	1,157,920
2016			
Not past due	1,652,320	-	1,652,320
Past due for 1-30 days	212,456	-	212,456
Past due for 31-60 days	123,960	-	123,960
Past due for 61-90 days	76,432	-	76,432
Past due for 91-120 days	12,079	-	12,079
Past due for more than 121 days	78,386	(34,430)	43,956
	2,155,633	(34,430)	2,121,203

The net carrying amount of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximate of fair values. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above. Trade receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the reporting date relate to receivables that are in significant difficulties and have defaulted in payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(a) Credit risk (cont'd)

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk (cont'd):-

(i) Receivables (cont'd)

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy receivables with good payment records with the Group. None of the Group's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

As at 31 March 2017, trade receivables of RM329,411 (2016: RM468,883) were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

In respect of trade receivables, the Group is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty other than 42% (2016: 51%) of trade receivables consist of amount due from one (2016: one) customer. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various backgrounds. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

(ii) Corporate guarantees

The maximum exposure to credit risk representing the outstanding banking facilities of the subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period.

The Company provides financial guarantees to bank in respect of banking facilities granted to certain subsidiaries. The Company monitors on an ongoing basis the results of the subsidiaries and repayments made by the subsidiaries. As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that any subsidiaries would default on repayment.

The provision of corporate guarantee to financial institution is in consideration of financial facility to the subsidiaries only at the additional credit enhancement. As such the value of the credit enhancement provided by the corporate guarantee is minimal.

(iii) Intercompany balances

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

The Company provides unsecured advances to subsidiaries and associates and monitors their results regularly.

As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that the advances to the subsidiaries and associate are not recoverable.

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will not be able to meet their financial obligations as they fall due.

In managing its exposures to liquidity risk arises principally from its various payables, loans and borrowings, the Group and the Company maintain a level of 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 Group and the Company aim at maintaining a balance of sufficient cash and deposits and flexibility in funding by keeping diverse sources of committed and uncommitted credit facilities from various banks.

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to liquidity risk:-

	Total carrying amount RM	Contractual cash flows RM	Within 1 year RM	1 to 2 years RM	2 to 5 years RM	More than 5 years RM
Group						
2017						
Unsecured:-						
Payables and accruals	1,566,951	1,566,951	1,566,951	-	-	-
Secured:-						
Borrowings	3,398,077	4,246,118	505,452	505,452	1,367,144	1,868,070
	4,965,028	5,813,069	2,072,403	505,452	1,367,144	1,868,070
2016						
Unsecured:-						
Payables and accruals	2,894,956	2,894,956	2,894,956	-	-	-
Secured:-						
Borrowings	3,547,004	4,706,379	449,160	449,160	1,347,480	2,460,579
	6,441,960	7,601,335	3,344,116	449,160	1,347,480	2,460,579

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(b) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to liquidity risk (cont'd):-

	Total carrying amount RM	Contractual cash flows RM	Within 1 year RM	1 to 2 years RM	2 to 5 years RM	More than 5 years RM
Company						
2017						
Unsecured:-						
Payables and accruals	138,008	138,008	138,008	-	-	-
Secured:-						
Borrowings	3,276,945	4,114,727	449,160	449,160	1,347,480	1,868,927
	3,414,953	4,252,735	587,168	449,160	1,347,480	1,868,927
2016						
Unsecured:-						
Payables and accruals	133,760	133,760	133,760	-	-	-
Secured:-						
Borrowings	3,547,004	4,706,379	449,160	449,160	1,347,480	2,460,579
	3,680,764	4,840,139	582,920	449,160	1,347,480	2,460,579

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(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.

To mitigate the Group's and the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, the Group and the Company are exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily US Dollar ("USD") and Singapore Dollar ("SGD").

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:-

The Group's and the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period were:-

	Denominated in	
	USD	SGD
Group	**RM**	**RM**
2017		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,731,751	-
Trade and other receivables	158,468	-
Trade and other payables	(84,263)	(3,036)
	1,805,956	(3,036)
2016		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,466,743	-
Trade and other receivables	528,788	-
Trade and other payables	(798,203)	(5,718)
	2,197,328	(5,718)
Company		
2017		
Amount due from a subsidiary	21,185,943	-
2016		
Amount due from a subsidiary	21,581,219	-

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(c) Foreign currency risk (cont'd)

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit for the financial year to a reasonably possible change in the USD and SGD exchange rates against the respective functional currencies of the Group entities, with all other variables held constant.

Group and Company	Increase/ (Decrease) Profit/ (Loss) for the year RM	Equity RM
2017		
USD/RM		
- Strengthened 1.08%	19,504	19,504
- Weakened 1.08%	(19,504)	(19,504)
SGD/RM		
- Strengthened 0.73%	22	22
- Weakened 0.73%	(22)	(22)
2016		
USD/RM		
- Strengthened 0.88%	19,277	19,277
- Weakened 0.88%	(19,277)	(19,277)
SGD/RM		
- Strengthened 0.66%	38	38
- Weakened 0.66%	(38)	(38)

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the financial year depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposures to foreign currency risk.

(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 interest rate management objective is to manage the interest expenses consistent with maintaining an acceptable level of exposure to interest rate fluctuation. In order to achieve this objective, the Group's targets a mix of fixed and floating debt based on assessment of its existing exposure and desired interest rate profile.

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(d) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

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

	Group RM	Company RM
2017		
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short-term deposits with licensed banks and financial institutions	18,938,241	11,777,831
Fixed deposits with licensed banks and financial insitutions	8,000	-
Trade receivables	484,390	-
	19,430,631	11,777,831
Floating rate instrument		
Financial liability		
Borrowings	3,276,945	3,276,945
2016		
Fixed rate instruments		
Financial assets		
Short-term deposits with licensed banks and financial institutions	15,405,497	9,010,235
Fixed deposits with licensed banks and financial insitutions	8,000	-
Trade receivables	1,117,712	-
	16,531,209	9,010,235
Floating rate instrument		
Financial liability		
Borrowings	3,547,004	3,547,004

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(d) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities through profit or loss, and the Group does not designate derivatives as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rate at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

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.

	Group and Company			
	Profit/(Loss) for the year		Equity	
	RM +50 bp	RM -50 bp	RM +50 bp	RM -50 bp
2017	16,385	(16,385)	16,385	(16,385)
2016	17,735	(17,735)	17,735	(17,735)

(e) Fair value of financial instruments

The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value for which fair value is disclosed together with their carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position.

	Fair value of financial instrument not carried at fair value Level 2* RM	Carrying amount RM
2017		
Group		
Borrowings	2,823,884	3,276,945
Finance lease liabilities	116,207	121,132
	2,940,091	3,398,077
Company		
Borrowings	2,823,884	3,276,945

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

Financial risk (cont'd)

(e) Fair value of financial instruments (cont'd)

	Fair value of financial instrument not carried at fair value Level 2* RM	Carrying amount RM
2016		
Group		
Borrowings	3,024,792	3,547,004
Company		
Borrowings	3,024,792	3,547,004

* The fair value of an asset to be transferred between levels is determined as of the date of the event or charge in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Policy on transfer between levels

The fair value of an asset to be transferred between levels is determined as of the date of the event or charge in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Level 2 Fair Value

Level 2 fair value is estimated using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the financial assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly.

27. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The primary objective of the Group's and of 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 this capital structure and make adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions 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.

28. COMPARATIVE INFORMATION

Certain figures for the financial year ended 31 March 2016 have been reclassified to be comparative with the current year's presentation of the financial statements.

The effect of the reclassification is as detailed below:-

	As previously reported RM	Reclassification RM	As reclassified RM
Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income			
Company			
Staff costs	(272,820)	(41,000)	(313,820)
Operating expenses	(423,408)	41,000	(382,408)

DISCLOSURES OF REALISED AND UNREALISED PROFITS/LOSSES

DISCLOSURES OF REALISED AND UNREALISED PROFITS/LOSSES

The breakdown of accumulated loss as at the reporting date that has been prepared by the Directors in accordance with the directives from Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad stated above and Guidance on Special Matter No. 1 issued on 20 December 2010 by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants are as follows:-

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Group		
Total accumulated losses of the Group:-		
- Realised	(31,069,278)	(32,456,698)
- Unrealised	(379,108)	(457,343)
	(31,448,386)	(32,914,041)
Total accumulated losses from the associates		
- Realised	(6,794,417)	(7,735,376)
	(38,242,803)	(40,649,417)
Consolidation adjustments	22,286,660	23,724,543
Total Group accumulated losses as per consolidated financial statements	(15,956,143)	(16,924,874)
Company		
Total accumulated losses of the Company:-		
- Realised	(25,651,560)	(27,106,084)
- Unrealised	2,663,334	1,417,200
Total accumulated losses as per financial statements	(22,988,226)	(25,688,884)

The disclosure of realised and unrealised losses above is solely for complying with the disclosure requirements stipulated in the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and should not be applied for any other purposes.

The above disclosure was approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 11 July 2017.

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO
Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 41 to 109 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as at 31 March 2017 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

In the opinion of the Directors, the information set out on page 110 has been compiled in accordance with the Guidance on Special Matter No. 1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosures Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and presented based on the format prescribed by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors.

…………………………………………...
TAN SRI DATO' CHENG JOO TEIK

…………………………………………...
DATO' LIM KIM HUAT

Kuala Lumpur
11 July 2017

STATUTORY DECLARATION PURSUANT TO
Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016

I, **Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik,** being the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 41 to 109 and the financial information set out on page 110 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the abovenamed at Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory this day of 11 July 2017.

…………………………………………...
TAN SRI DATO' CHENG JOO TEIK

Before me:

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Widetech (Malaysia) Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 March 2017 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of profit or loss and other 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 significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 41 to 109.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 31 March 2017, and of their financial performance and 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.

Basis of 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' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the current 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.

Impairment loss on trade receivables

<u>The risk</u>

The Group has trade receivables amounting to RM329,411 as disclosed in Note 26(a)(i) to the Financial Statements whereby the amounts are past due but not impaired. The key associate risk is the recoverability of billed trade receivables as management judgement is required in assessing the adequacy of impairment losses by considering the expected recoverability of the outstanding trade receivables.

<u>Our responses</u>

We have challenged management's assumptions in providing impairment losses on trade receivables. Our procedures includes reviewing the ageing of trade receivables, testing the integrity of the ageing and assessed the recoverability of outstanding receivables through examination of subsequent receipts. We have also tested the operating effectiveness of the relevant control procedures that management has in place.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matters (cont'd)

Valuation of inventories

The risk

The inventories balances amounting to RM878,498 as disclosed in Note 9 to the Financial Statements is significant to the total assets. Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value ("NRV"). The Group estimates the NRV of inventories based on an assessment of expected sales prices. Changes in these assumptions could result in a material change in the carrying value of inventories and the financial performance of the Group.

Our responses

We have reviewed to ensure that the valuation of inventories is in accordance with MFRS 102, Inventories and ascertained that inventories are stated at the lower of cost and NRV. Management's assessment of NRV of the inventories were reviewed. We have reviewed the ageing of inventories and tested the subsequent sales. We have also considered the adequacy of the Group's disclosures in respect of inventories valuation.

We have also attended physical inventory counts in warehouse within the scope of our audit. We have performed our own sample counts and checked that the accounting records reflected these physical counts.

Revenue recognition

The risk

Revenue recognition has been identified as a risk primarily due to significant volume of transactions and there is risk that revenue may be overstated because of fraud resulting from pressure that management may feel to achieve performance targets at the reporting period.

Our responses

We evaluated and tested the internal controls over the completeness, accuracy and timing of revenue recognised in the financial statements. We also verified based on a sampling basis, the completeness of revenue captured by vouching to the customer's purchase order, sales invoices, delivery order and bank and/ or cash receipt. We understood and challenged the appropriateness of revenue recognition policies.

Impairment loss on amount due from associates

The risk

The Group has amount due from associates amounting to RM2,622,352 as disclosed in Note 10 to the Financial Statements. The key associate risk is the recoverability of amount due from associates as management judgement is required in assessing the adequacy of impairment losses by considering the expected recoverability of the outstanding balances.

Our responses

We have challenged management's assumptions in providing impairment losses on amount due from associates. Our procedures includes assessed the recoverability of outstanding balances through examination of subsequent receipts and visited their significant business unit to review the transactions recording and reporting procedures including effectiveness of the relevant control procedures that management has in place.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in the 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.

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 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.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'd)

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:-

- 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.

- 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 the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- 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 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.

- 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.

- 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.

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, related safeguards.

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.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements (cont'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 5 to the Financial Statements.

Other Reporting Responsibilities

The supplementary information set out on page 110 is disclosed to meet the requirement of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and is not part of the financial statements. The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the supplementary information in accordance with Guidance on Special Matter No. 1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("MIA Guidance") and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. In our opinion, the supplementary information is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the MIA Guidance and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Other matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 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.

SJ GRANT THORNTON
(NO. AF: 0737)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

LIAN TIAN KWEE
(NO: 02943/05/2019 J)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT

Kuala Lumpur
11 July 2017

LIST OF PROPERTIES
as at 31 March 2017

Location	Tenure	Land Area / Gross Floor Area	Description Approx. Age, of Building & Year of Acquisition	Net Book Value as at 31 March 2017 (RM'000)
A. REGISTERED OWNER: WIDETECH (MALAYSIA) BERHAD				
K-09-01 to K-09-02 Block K, No. 2 Jalan Solaris Solaris Mont' Kiara Kuala Lumpur Wilayah Persekutuan	Freehold	K-09-01: 963.02 square metres K-09-02: 787.6 square metres	Office Units 9 years 2008/2009	5,446
B. REGISTERED OWNER: WIRE MASTER SPRING SDN BHD				
Plot 51 (A) Phase 1 Bukit Minyak Industrial Park, Mukim 13 District of Province Wellesley Central Penang	Leasehold -60 years Expiring 2055	2.00 acres	2 storey factory 19 years 2004	3,629

ANALYSIS OF SHAREHOLDINGS
as at 30 June 2017

Total Number of Issued Shares	44,753,400
Class of Shares	Ordinary shares
Voting Right	One vote per ordinary share
Number of Shareholders	786

ANALYSIS BY SHAREHOLDINGS

Size of Shareholdings	No. of Shareholders	No. of Shares held	%
Less than 100 shares	48	2,054	0.00
100 to 1,000 shares	268	218,419	0.49
1,001 to 10,000 shares	340	1,329,391	2.97
10,001 to 100,000 shares	90	2,949,500	6.59
100,001 to less than 5% of issued shares	36	22,495,232	50.27
5% of issued shares and above	4	17,758,804	39.68
Total	786	44,753,400	100.00

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

Name	No. of Shares Held			
	Direct	%	Indirect	%
Lim Hian Yu Sdn. Bhd	5,529,200	12.35	-	-
Distinct Rich Sdn. Bhd.	8,030,652	17.94	-	-
Gain Millen Sdn. Bhd.	4,198,952	9.38	-	-
Tan Boon Seng	827,032	1.85	8,030,652[#]	17.94
Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong	737,736	1.65	8,030,652[#]	17.94
Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik	200,000	0.45	5,758,852[^]	12.87
Dato' Lim Sin Khong	413,514	0.92	2,007,664*	4.49

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS AS AT 30 JUNE 2017

No.	Name	No. of Shares Held			
		Direct	%	Indirect	%
1.	Dato' Lim Kim Huat	271,749	0.61	-	-
2.	Tan Sri Datuk Chu Sui Kiong	737,736	1.65	8,030,652[#]	17.94
3.	Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik	200,000	0.45	5,758,852[^]	12.87
4.	Loh Suan Phang	2,011,300	4.49	-	-
5.	Dato' Lim Sin Khong	413,514	0.92	2,007,664[*]	4.49
6.	Tan Boon Seng	827,032	1.85	8,030,652[#]	17.94
7.	Kong Sin Seng -	-	-	-	
8.	Datuk Dr Ng Bee Ken	-	-	-	-
9.	Chen Keng Sam	-	-	197,900[@]	0.44

Notes:

Deemed interest through Distinct Rich Sdn Bhd.

^ Deemed interest through Gain Millen Sdn Bhd and his son, Dato' Douglas Cheng Heng Lee, pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act, 2016.

* Deemed interest through Actual Ace Sdn. Bhd.

@ Deemed interested through his spouse, Low Siew Ling, pursuant to Section 59(11)(c) of the Companies Act, 2016.

LIST OF 30 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS

No.	Names	No. of Shares	%
1	LIM HIAN YU SDN. BHD.	5,529,200	12.35
2	DISTINCT RICH SDN. BHD.	5,019,768	11.22
3	GAIN MILLEN SDN. BHD.	4,198,952	9.38
4	DISTINCT RICH SDN. BHD.	3,010,884	6.73
5	ACTUAL ACE SDN. BHD.	2,007,664	4.49
6	CHUA SENG YONG	1,838,900	4.11
7	CHIEW KOK BOO	1,764,000	3.94
8	MAYBANK SECURITIES NOMINEES (ASING) SDN BHD - MAYBANK KIM ENG SECURITIES PTE LTD FOR WORLDPLUS VENTURE CORPORATION	1,729,300	3.86
9	HLIB NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD - PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR LOH SUAN PHANG	1,592,300	3.56
10	CIMB GROUP NOMINEES (ASING) SDN. BHD. - SNOWSHILL SECURITIES LIMITED	1,282,800	2.87
11	CIMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN. BHD. - CIMB BANK FOR DOUGLAS CHENG HENG LEE	1,000,000	2.23
12	LIM HEOK CHYE	967,962	2.16
13	RHB CAPITAL NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD- PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR TAN BOON SENG	827,032	1.85
14	HO KOK MENG	738,909	1.65
15	CHIN SEOK YIN	723,500	1.62
16	CIMSEC NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN. BHD. - ON YAT SECURITIES (MALAYSIA) SDN. BHD.	710,000	1.59
17	LIM SUH HUA @ LIM YAK HUA	611,588	1.37
18	RHB CAPITAL NOMINEES (TEMPATAN) SDN BHD - PLEDGED SECURITIES ACCOUNT FOR DOUGLAS CHENG HENG LEE	556,900	1.24
19	TAN MENG CHUEN	552,796	1.24
20	LING HEE LEONG	517,236	1.16
21	CHU SUI KIONG	517,236	1.16
22	LOH SUAN PHANG	419,000	0.94
23	LIM SIN KHONG	413,514	0.92
24	KENNETH TAN KENG HAN	352,600	0.79
25	LIM CHEE KIAT	317,800	0.71
26	HIEW VUN KEE	309,796	0.69
27	ABUL HASAN BIN MOHAMED RASHID	306,000	0.68
28	GOH MO LOOI	296,000	0.66
29	LIM KIM HUAT	271,749	0.61
30	CITIGROUP NOMINEES (ASING) SDN BHD – EXEMPT AN FOR UBS AG SINGAPORE (FOREIGN)	267,100	0.60

PROXY FORM

NO. OF SHARES HELD

WIDETECH (MALAYSIA) BERHAD
(113939-U)

I/We ____

(FULL NAME IN BLOCK LETTERS)

I/C No./Co. No./CDS A/C No ______________________________

of ____

(Full address)

being a member/members of WIDETECH (MALAYSIA) BERHAD hereby appoint the following person(s):-

Name of proxy, NRIC No. & Address	*% of shares to be represented by proxy*
1. ______________________	______________________
______________________	______________________
2. ______________________	______________________
______________________	______________________

or failing him/her, the Chairman of the Meeting as my/our proxy to vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the Thirty-Third Annual General Meeting ("AGM") of the Company to be held at Dewan Perdana 1, Bukit Kiara Equestrian & Country Resort, Jalan Bukit Kiara, Off Jalan Damansara, 60000 Kuala Lumpur on Monday, 21 August 2017 at 11.30 a.m. My /our proxy/proxies is/are to vote as indicated below: -

	FIRST PROXY		SECOND PROXY	
RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO :-	**For**	**Against**	**For**	**Against**
Ordinary Resolution 1 – Re-election of Mr. Loh Suan Phang as Director				
Ordinary Resolution 2 – Re-election of Dato' Lim Sin Khong as Director				
Ordinary Resolution 3 – Re-election of Mr. Chen Keng Sam as Director				
Ordinary Resolution 4 – Re-appointment of Tan Sri Dato' Cheng Joo Teik as Director				
Ordinary Resolution 5 – Re-appointment of Messrs SJ Grant Thornton as Auditors of the Company and to authorise the Directors to fix their remuneration				
Ordinary Resolution 6 – Authority to Directors to issue shares pursuant to Section 75 and 76 of the Companies Act 2016				

(Please indicate with a "√" or "X" in the space provided how you wish your vote(s) to be cast. If no instruction as to voting is given, the proxy will vote or abstain from voting at his/her discretion.) All votings will be conducted by way of poll.

Dated this ____________ day of ______________ 2017

____
Signature/Common Seal

NOTES:

1. For the purpose of determining a member who shall be entitled to attend, speak and vote at the Thirty-Third AGM, the Company shall be requesting the Record of Depositors as at 15 August 2017. Only a depositor whose name appears on the Record of Depositors as at 15 August 2017 shall be entitled to attend the said meeting or appoint proxies to attend, speak and vote on his/her behalf.
2. A proxy may but need not be a member of the Company. A member may appoint up to two (2) proxies to attend and vote at the same meeting. Where a member appoints two (2) proxies, the appointment shall be invalid unless he/she specifies the proportions of his/her holdings to be represented by each proxy in a poll and the first named proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands.
3. Where a member is an authorised nominee as defined under the Central Depositories Act 1991, it may appoint at least one (1) proxy but not more than two (2) proxies in respect of each securities account it holds with ordinary shares of the Company standing to the credit of the said securities account.
4. Where a member of the company is an exempt authorised nominee which holds ordinary shares in the company for multiple beneficial owners in one securities account ("omnibus account"), there is no limit to the number of proxies which the exempt authorized nominee may appoint in respect of each omnibus account it holds.
5. The instrument appointing a proxy, in the case of an individual, shall be signed by the appointer or by his attorney duly authorised in writing, and in the case of a corporation, shall be executed under its Common Seal or under the hand of an officer or attorney of the corporation duly authorised.
6. The Form of Proxy shall be deposited at the Registered Office of the Company at Level 15-2, Bangunan Faber Imperial Court, Jalan Sultan Ismail, 50250 Kuala Lumpur not less than forty-eight (48) hours before the time set for holding the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

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The Company Secretaries

WIDETECH (MALAYSIA) BERHAD (113939-U)
Level 15-2, Bangunan Faber Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur

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