



KETAHANAN DAN PERUBAHAN

RESILIENCE AND TRANSITION

LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2020 | ANNUAL REPORT 2020



LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA



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RASIONAL MUKA HADAPAN

Pandemik COVID-19 telah menyebabkan gangguan besar mengakibatkan negara dan organisasi di seluruh dunia menangani cabaran kewangan dan operasi. Ketika Malaysia melakukan beberapa siri sekatan pergerakan dan orang ramai kekal di rumah mereka, Angkatan Tentera kita dipanggil bertugas untuk bersama-sama dengan pasukan Polis mengawal pergerakan rentas negeri, serta menubuhkan hospital medan ketika kes COVID-19 meningkat secara mendadak. Di LTAT, tumpuan kami adalah untuk memastikan staf kami selamat dan sihat untuk memastikan kesinambungan perniagaan supaya tidak mengganggu pemprosesan permohonan pengeluaran dan pembayaran kepada pencarum kami, sambil melaksanakan pelbagai kaedah untuk kekal berdaya tahan dari segi kewangan. Muka depan laporan ini menggambarkan kepentingan Angkatan Tentera kita dan hubungan simbiotiknya dengan LTAT sebagai dana persaraan dan pengurus simpanan mereka.



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Penghargaan:
Foto dari sumbangan Jurugambar Koresponden dan Ketua Pengarang Buletin Tentera Darat Malaysia (BTDM)

DASAR KUALITI

LTAT adalah komited untuk menjadi sebuah organisasi berwibawa dan mencapai tahap pengurusan dana wang caruman anggota angkatan tentera yang tinggi bagi memenuhi ekspektasi pelanggan dari segi pemberian perkhidmatan dan pulangan wang caruman serta meningkatkan keberkesanan sistem pengurusan kualiti secara berterusan.



PERNYATAAN PENERUSI

Yang Berhormat,
Menteri Pertahanan Malaysia.

Kami, Ahli-Ahli Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, dengan segala hormatnya, mengikut Seksyen 17[4] Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101], mengangkat kira-kira Lembaga bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2020.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,



**JENERAL DATO' SERI DIRAJA TAN SRI (DR.) MOHD ZAHIDI BIN
HAJI ZAINUDDIN
(BERSARA)**

Pengerusi

LATAR BELAKANG

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera yang lebih dikenali dengan singkatan LTAT, telah ditubuhkan pada bulan Ogos 1972 di bawah Akta Parlimen, iaitu Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101].

OBJEKTIF LTAT

LTAT mempunyai dua objektif. Objektif pertama ialah mengadakan faedah persaraan dan faedah-faedah lain untuk pegawai dan anggota lain-lain pangkat Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) dan satu skim simpanan untuk Anggota Kerahan Angkatan Sukarela.

Objektif sampingan ialah untuk menggalakkan pembangunan sosioekonomi dan kebajikan anggota tentera yang akan atau telah bersara serta Anggota Kerahan Angkatan Sukarela.

CARUMAN

Di bawah skim LTAT, pencarum dikehendaki mencarum 10% daripada gaji bulanan dan Kerajaan akan mencarum sebanyak 15% sebagai majikan kepada LTAT. Di bawah skim simpanan bagi pencarum sukarela, simpanan dibenarkan sekurang-kurangnya RM25 sebulan sehingga had maksimum RM2,000 sebulan.



VISI

Menjadi sebuah organisasi pengurusan dana terkemuka yang memberikan pulangan pelaburan yang terbaik dan perkhidmatan yang cemerlang berteraskan kepada keperluan pelanggan



MISI

Komited untuk mengoptimumkan faedah persaraan dan memberikan perkhidmatan yang cemerlang kepada anggota-anggota Angkatan Tentera menerusi amalan dan piawaian yang terbaik

NILAI-NILAI MURNI

INTEGRITI

Tadbir urus korporat yang baik, beretika, telus dan dipercayai

BEKERJA SECARA BERPASUKAN

Kesediaan untuk bekerjasama bagi mencapai matlamat atau objektif yang sama

PROFESIONALISME

Melaksanakan tanggungjawab dengan cara yang terbaik dan berkualiti tinggi

INOVASI

Membina model perniagaan, produk dan perkhidmatan yang baru

TERAS HALA TUJU STRATEGIK

1

MENGUKUHKAN TADBIR URUS KORPORAT

Membina kepercayaan dan keyakinan pihak berkepentingan dengan melindungi dana pelaburan dan menjana pulangan

2

MENINGKATKAN PULANGAN PELABURAN YANG MAMPAN

Menguatkan pertumbuhan masa hadapan dan meningkatkan pulangan atas pelaburan

3

MENINGKATKAN PENGURUSAN PIHAK BERKEPENTINGAN STRATEGIK

Memberikan perkhidmatan yang cemerlang dan berkomunikasi secara efektif untuk memenuhi harapan pihak berkepentingan

4

MENAMBAHBAIK INFRASTRUKTUR

Memudahkan pelaksanaan pekerjaan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dan kepuasan agar perkhidmatan yang cemerlang dapat diberi kepada pihak berkepentingan

5

MEMBANGUNKAN MODAL INSAN

Mengenal pasti, memilih, membangun, meningkatkan dan mengekalkan kemahiran

LATAR BELAKANG

FAEDAH-FAEDAH BAGI ANGGOTA YANG SEDANG BERKHIDMAT

Pengeluaran Sekaligus Termasuk Dividen dan Bonus

Pencarum wajib yang bertaraf tidak berpencen akan dibayar semua wang simpanannya dan caruman Kerajaan termasuk dividen dan bonus terkumpul secara sekaligus apabila pencarum meninggal dunia [kepada waris], berhenti atau bersara daripada perkhidmatan, atau telah mencapai umur 50 tahun.

Pencarum wajib yang berpencen akan hanya dibayar wang simpanannya termasuk dividen dan bonus yang terkumpul sahaja secara sekaligus tanpa sumbangan Kerajaan apabila pencarum meninggal dunia [kepada waris], berhenti atau bersara daripada perkhidmatan atau telah mencapai umur 50 tahun. Wang sumbangan Kerajaan dibayar kepada Kumpulan Wang Persaraan [Diperbadankan] atau KWAP untuk bayaran pencen bulanan.

Pencarum sukarela boleh mengeluarkan wang simpanannya pada bila-bila masa dan diberikan kelonggaran untuk menjadi ahli bagi kali kedua walaupun telah membuat pengeluaran caruman kali pertama.

Skim Faedah Kematian dan Hilang Upaya

Semua pencarum secara automatik mendapat perlindungan di bawah Skim Faedah Kematian dan Hilang Upaya LTAT. Skim ini membolehkan sejumlah wang dibayar kepada pencarum yang diberhentikan atas sebab kecacatan fikiran atau tubuh badan, atau kepada waris pencarum yang meninggal dunia semasa dalam perkhidmatan.

Pengeluaran Sebahagian Caruman Untuk Membeli Rumah

Pencarum dibenar mengeluarkan tidak melebihi 40% daripada carumannya sahaja atau 10% daripada harga harta tak alih yang mana lebih rendah, untuk pembelian rumah kediaman pertama atau sebidang tanah untuk membina rumah kediaman.

FAEDAH-FAEDAH BAGI ANGGOTA TENTERA YANG AKAN DAN TELAH BERSARA

Program Latihan Peralihan Bagi Anggota Tentera Yang Akan Dan Telah Bersara

Pelbagai program latihan peralihan bagi anggota tentera yang akan dan telah bersara untuk menyediakan mereka untuk kerjaya kedua di Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera [PERHEBAT], sebuah perbadanan milik penuh LTAT yang telah ditubuhkan dalam tahun 1994.

PERBADANAN MILIKAN PENUH LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA

Perwira Niaga Malaysia (PERNAMA)

Perwira Niaga Malaysia atau PERNAMA, sebuah perbadanan milik penuh LTAT yang ditubuhkan dalam tahun 1983, mengendalikan rangkaian kedai-kedai runcit di kem-kem Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) di seluruh negara untuk menjual barangan pengguna, sebahagiannya bebas cukai, kepada anggota angkatan tentera, veteran dan keluarga mereka.

Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM)

Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia atau PPHM, sebuah lagi perbadanan milik penuh LTAT, yang ditubuhkan dalam tahun 1984, menjalankan aktiviti perniagaan berhubung dengan pengambilan, pembelian, pemilikan, penyewaan, pemajakan, pembangunan dan penjualan harta, menawarkan perkhidmatan pengurusan projek hartanah serta menjalankan aktiviti penyelenggaraan harta bagi pihak LTAT.

Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera (PERHEBAT)

Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera atau PERHEBAT, perbadanan milik penuh ketiga LTAT yang ditubuhkan dalam tahun 1994, menawarkan pelbagai program latihan dalam bidang kemahiran teknikal, vokasional dan keusahawanan untuk anggota angkatan tentera yang akan dan telah bersara.

➤ **Alamat :** Tingkat 12 Bangunan LTAT Jalan Bukit Bintang Peti Surat 11542 50748 Kuala Lumpur
➤ **Juruaudit :** Ketua Audit Negara, Malaysia

➤ **Bank Utama :** Affin Bank Berhad

➤ **Portal Rasmi :** www.ltat.org.my

PERNYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

KOD

Ahli Lembaga LTAT memberi komitmen sepenuhnya dalam memastikan piawaian urus tadbir korporat yang paling tinggi dan aplikasi yang efektif, selaras dengan Prinsip Amalan Terbaik Urus Tadbir Korporat seperti yang digariskan dalam Kod Urus Tadbir Korporat Malaysia, diamalkan di Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera [LTAT] dan Kumpulan sebagai satu bahagian penting dalam pelaksanaan tanggungjawabnya dalam mengendalikan aset dan mentadbir wang pencarum LTAT. Ahli Lembaga LTAT dengan sukacitanya melaporkan bahawa LTAT dan Kumpulan telah menerima pakai prinsip-prinsip dan mematuhi amalan terbaik seperti yang digariskan di dalam Kod tersebut.

AHLI LEMBAGA

Komposisi Ahli Lembaga

LTAT mengiktiraf kepentingan peranan yang dimainkan oleh ahli Lembaga dan Panel Pelaburan dalam pembentukan, penentuan hala tuju dan operasinya. Ahli Lembaga LTAT dianggotai oleh:

- Pengerusi, iaitu Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertahanan atau wakil yang dilantik oleh Menteri;
- Timbalan Pengerusi, iaitu wakil daripada Kementerian Pertahanan;
- Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan;
- Ketua Eksekutif yang merupakan seorang ahli ex-officio;
- Empat [4] orang ahli yang dilantik oleh Menteri untuk mewakili pencarum, seorang daripadanya hendaklah Panglima Angkatan Tentera; dan
- Beberapa orang ahli lain, tidak melebihi empat [4] orang yang dilantik oleh Menteri.

Ahli Lembaga bertanggungjawab sepenuhnya atas keseluruhan urus tadbir korporat LTAT dan Kumpulan termasuk hala tuju pembangunan strategiknya serta menetapkan matlamat untuk pengurusan dan memantau pencapaian matlamat tersebut.

Integriti Ahli Lembaga

Keputusan ahli Lembaga tidak dipengaruhi oleh mana-mana pihak dan sekiranya terdapat percanggahan kepentingan, ahli Lembaga yang berkenaan dikehendaki untuk mengecualikan diri dalam apa-apa pertimbangan [kecuali atas undangan Lembaga] dan pengundian dalam perkara yang melibatkan kepentingan mereka, kepentingan peribadi atau yang berkaitan dengan pemegang saham yang diwakili mereka.

Lembaga ialah badan yang dibentuk untuk mentadbir LTAT mengikut apa-apa jua cara yang dapat memajukan kepentingan pencarum dan juga warga kerja yang akan bersara, pesara ATM dan anggota Kerahan Angkatan Sukarela. Fungsi Lembaga juga adalah untuk menggubal dasar pentadbiran dan pengurusan serta memastikan LTAT mencapai objektifnya dengan sempurna dan cemerlang.

Mesyuarat Lembaga

Ahli Lembaga bermesyuarat sekurang-kurangnya sekali bagi setiap enam bulan berdasarkan Jadual Pertama 4 [1] di bawah Seksyen 4 [4] Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101]. Pengerusi atau seseorang ahli yang bertugas sebagai Pengerusi semasa Pengerusi tidak ada dan [3] tiga orang ahli lain boleh dijadikan korum pada mana-mana mesyuarat Lembaga. Pada setiap mesyuarat, ahli Lembaga menimbang dan membuat keputusan bagi cadangan yang berkaitan dengan operasi dan pentadbiran, dasar serta isu semasa dan strategi LTAT serta meluluskan penyata kewangan LTAT. Bagi tahun 2020, Lembaga telah bermesyuarat sebanyak enam belas [16] kali.

Kesemua ahli Lembaga diberi maklumat yang tepat dan lengkap sebelum tiap-tiap mesyuarat Lembaga bagi membolehkan mereka mengambil bahagian dalam mesyuarat berkenaan, memahami isu-isu yang akan dibincangkan untuk membuat keputusan yang tepat. Bagi membantu Lembaga menjalankan tugasnya, Lembaga boleh mendapatkan khidmat dan nasihat profesional yang bebas dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawab mereka seperti yang dinyatakan dalam peruntukan dalam Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101] di bawah seksyen 5 [3].

Persaraan dan Pelantikan Semula

Pengerusi dan Ahli Lembaga yang lain yang telah dilantik di bawah Seksyen 4[3] [d] [selain Panglima Angkatan Tentera] dan Seksyen 4[3] [e] Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101] hendaklah memegang jawatan selama tempoh tidak melebihi tiga [3] tahun, sebagaimana yang ditentukan dalam surat pelantikan mereka. Pelantikan Panglima Angkatan Tentera adalah atas jawatannya. Ahli Lembaga adalah layak untuk dilantik semula.

Imbuhan Lembaga

Ahli Lembaga yang telah dilantik boleh dibayar elaun, termasuk elaun perjalanan dan elaun hidup, sebagaimana yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga dari semasa ke semasa tertakluk kepada apa-apa syarat yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

PERNYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

PANEL PELABURAN

Komposisi Panel Pelaburan

Panel Pelaburan ialah badan yang dibentuk mengikut Seksyen 6 [1], [2] dan [3] Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101] untuk membantu Lembaga melaksanakan tugas dan tanggungjawab mengenai perkara yang berkaitan dengan bidang pelaburan LTAT. Panel Pelaburan adalah terdiri daripada:

- Pengerusi yang dilantik oleh Menteri atas nasihat Lembaga;
- Panglima Angkatan Tentera;
- Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan; dan
- Dua [2] orang Ahli yang berpengalaman dalam perniagaan atau kewangan yang dilantik oleh Menteri.

Mesyuarat Panel Pelaburan

Mesyuarat Panel Pelaburan biasanya diadakan sebelum Lembaga bermesyuarat dan/atau apabila dikehendaki oleh Lembaga. Pengerusi dan dua [2] orang ahli lain adalah mencukupi untuk dijadikan korum dalam sesuatu mesyuarat Panel. Bagi tahun 2020, Panel Pelaburan telah bermesyuarat sebanyak sepuluh [10] kali.

Persaraan dan Pelantikan Semula

Seseorang ahli Panel Pelaburan hendaklah memegang jawatan selama tempoh yang ditetapkan oleh LTAT dan layak dilantik semula.

Imbuhan Panel Pelaburan

Panel Pelaburan yang dilantik layak dibayar elaun, termasuk elaun perjalanan dan elaun hidup, sebagaimana yang ditetapkan oleh Lembaga dari semasa ke semasa tertakluk kepada apa-apa syarat sebagaimana yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri.

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA

Lembaga dalam menjalankan tugasnya, boleh menubuhkan apa-apa jawatankuasa yang terdiri daripada mana-mana orang yang difikirkan layak oleh Lembaga untuk membantu melaksanakan tanggungjawabnya untuk memastikan urus tadbir korporat dilaksanakan dengan baik dan teratur.

Jawatankuasa kecil yang diwujudkan untuk membantu ahli Lembaga dalam pentadbirannya adalah seperti berikut:

- Lembaga Risiko;
- Jawatankuasa Audit;

- Lembaga Perolehan;
- Jawatankuasa Skim Gaji dan Perkhidmatan;
- Jawatankuasa Temu Duga.

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Risiko

Jawatankuasa Lembaga Risiko [Lembaga Risiko] adalah jawatankuasa bebas bagi Lembaga Pengarah yang mana fungsi eksklusif dan tunggalnya adalah bertanggungjawab terhadap pengawasan dasar dan amalan pengurusan risiko organisasi dan pengawasan terhadap operasi rangka kerja pengurusan risiko organisasi.

Ahli Jawatankuasa Lembaga Risiko bagi tahun 2020 adalah terdiri daripada:

Pengerusi

- YBhg. Dato' Maznah binti Abdul Jalil**

Ahli

- YBhg. Laksamana Madya Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
- YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Tamat lantikan pada 18 Disember 2020]
- YBrs. Cik Che Zakiah binti Che Din**

Jawatankuasa Audit

Jawatankuasa Audit ditubuhkan bagi membantu Lembaga dalam mengkaji, menilai, dan melaporkan perkara berkaitan dengan audit yang merangkumi pelan audit, dasar dan prosedur dalaman, membincang tentang laporan audit dalaman dan laporan Ketua Audit Negara mengenai laporan kewangan dan memastikan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman terhadap aktiviti LTAT.

Ahli Jawatankuasa Audit bagi tahun 2020 adalah:

Pengerusi

- YBhg. Dato' Seri Muez bin Abd Aziz**
[Dilantik pada 1 Februari 2020]

Ahli

- YBhg. Dato' Asri bin Hamidon**
[Tamat lantikan pada 1 Mei 2020]
- YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Tamat lantikan pada 18 Disember 2020]
- YBrs. Tuan Akhramsyah Muammar Ubaidah bin Sanusi**
- YBhg. Laksamana Madya Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
- YBhg. Dato' Maznah binti Abdul Jalil**

PERNYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

Lembaga Perolehan

Lembaga Perolehan terdiri daripada ahli yang dilantik oleh Lembaga untuk mengelolakan perolehan LTAT bernilai melebihi RM500,000 tetapi tidak melebihi RM100 juta bagi satu-satu jenis item, atau satu-satu kelas jenis item, atau satu-satu projek, atau satu-satu kontrak. Perolehan yang nilainya melebihi RM100 juta dikemukakan untuk pertimbangan dan kelulusan Lembaga.

Senarai ahli Lembaga Perolehan bagi tahun 2020 adalah:

Pengerusi

- 1. **YBhg. Dato’ Seri Muez bin Abd Aziz**
[Dilantik pada 1 Februari 2020]

Ahli

- 1. **YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Hj Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan TUDM**
[Dilantik pada 3 Januari 2020]
- 2. **YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Dato’ Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
- 3. **YBrs. Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed**

Jawatankuasa Skim Gaji dan Perkhidmatan

Jawatankuasa ini ditubuhkan oleh Lembaga dengan tujuan untuk membuat kajian lanjut bagi syor-syor tertentu berkenaan dengan skim gaji dan skim perkhidmatan LTAT.

Senarai ahli Jawatankuasa Skim Gaji dan Perkhidmatan bagi tahun 2020 adalah:

Pengerusi

- 1. **YBhg. Dato’ Sri Muez bin Abd Aziz**
[Dilantik pada 1 Februari 2020]

Ahli

- 1. **YBhg. Laksamana Madya Dato’ Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
[Dilantik pada 10 Disember 2020]
- 2. **YBhg. Jeneral Tan Sri Dato’ Sri Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan TUDM**
- 3. **YBhg. Dato’ Maznah Abdul Jalil**

Jawatankuasa Temu Duga

Jawatankuasa Temu Duga terdiri daripada ahli-ahli yang dilantik oleh Lembaga yang bertanggungjawab bagi menemu duga, dan melantik pegawai-pegawai LTAT, Gred 27 dan ke atas.

Senarai ahli Jawatankuasa Temu Duga bagi tahun 2020 adalah:

Pengerusi

- 1. **YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Dato’ Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Tamat lantikan pada 18 Disember 2020]

Ahli

- 1. **YBhg. Jeneral Tan Sri Dato’ Sri Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan TUDM**
- 2. **YBhg. Laksamana Madya Dato’ Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
[Dilantik pada 10 Disember 2020]

Lembaga menurunkan kuasa kepada Ketua Eksekutif untuk menemu duga dan melantik pegawai Gred 26 dan ke bawah.

Komposisi Jawatankuasa adalah seperti berikut:

- a. Ketua Eksekutif / Timbalan Ketua Eksekutif sebagai Pengerusi
- b. Ketua Pegawai Pelaburan
- c. Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
- d. Ketua Sumber Manusia

PERNYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

JAWATANKUASA LEMBAGA (sambungan)

Jawatankuasa Kecil Lain

Jawatankuasa kecil lain juga ditubuhkan untuk mengawal selia perkara-perkara yang spesifik berkaitan dengan operasi dan pelaburan LTAT. Setiap jawatankuasa telah melaksanakan tanggungjawab mengikut terma rujukan yang telah ditetapkan. Jawatankuasa tersebut adalah:

JAWATANKUASA	FUNGSI UTAMA
Jawatankuasa Pelaburan	• Membantu Panel Pelaburan dan Lembaga dalam mempertimbangkan peluang-peluang pelaburan dan tindakan korporat [<i>Corporate Exercise</i>] lain • Meluluskan pengambilalihan, pelupusan dan perbelanjaan modal
Jawatankuasa Lembaga Tatatertib	• Menimbang dan menentukan hukuman tatatertib ke atas pegawai dan kakitangan LTAT yang telah melanggar syarat perkhidmatan dan peraturan yang berkuat kuasa dari semasa ke semasa
Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kewangan dan Akaun	• Membantu Ketua Eksekutif untuk mengawasi, mengesan dan menyelia semua urusan kewangan dan akaun • Menyediakan laporan suku tahunan
Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko dan Pematuhan	• Mengkaji dan mengesyorkan strategi pengurusan risiko, dasar, dan selera risiko/ toleransi untuk pengesahan Lembaga Risiko dan seterusnya untuk kelulusan Lembaga • Mengkaji dan menilai kecukupan dasar dan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko dalam mengenal pasti, mengukur, memantau dan mengawal risiko serta menguji sejauh mana ia beroperasi dengan berkesan • Menyokong pelan Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perkhidmatan [PKP] dalam pengoperasian Rangka Kerja PKP yang diluluskan oleh Lembaga • Memastikan infrastruktur, sumber dan sistem disediakan untuk pengurusan risiko • Memastikan kakitangan melaksanakan sistem pengurusan risiko secara bebas daripada aktiviti pengambilan risiko jabatan • Laporan berkala mengenai pendedahan risiko, komposisi portfolio risiko, pematuhan dan aktiviti pengurusan risiko • Mengkaji penarafan risiko dan menentukan risiko utama yang akan diangkat kepada Lembaga pada setiap suku tahun
Jawatankuasa Khas Sistem Pengurusan Kualiti	• Membuat penambahbaikan pada keseluruhan sistem pengurusan kualiti
Jawatankuasa Khas Sistem Pengurusan Teknologi Maklumat	• Membuat pemantauan dan penambahbaikan pada keseluruhan sistem pengurusan teknologi maklumat
Jawatankuasa Sistem Pengurusan Keselamatan Maklumat	• Membuat pemantauan dan penambahbaikan pada keseluruhan sistem pengurusan keselamatan maklumat
Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Aset Alih	• Merancang, memantau, mengawasi dan menyelia semua aspek pengurusan aset alih LTAT

KEBERTANGGUNGJAWABAN DAN PENGAUDITAN

Laporan Kewangan

LTAT sebagai sebuah badan berkanun dikehendaki untuk mengemukakan akaunnya kepada Pejabat Ketua Audit Negara bagi tujuan pengauditan setiap tahun. Akaun yang telah diaudit akan dibentangkan di Parlimen untuk kelulusan.

Lembaga juga perlu memastikan yang semua rekod perakaunan dilaporkan dengan tepat dan memberi pandangan yang benar dan saksama mengenai status LTAT setakat akhir tahun kewangan, berdasarkan piawaian perakaunan yang diguna pakai.

PERNYATAAN URUS TADBIR KORPORAT

Sebagai mematuhi peruntukan dalam Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101], ahli Lembaga hendaklah memastikan perkara-perkara berikut:

- Lembaga hendaklah, tidak lewat daripada satu bulan sebelum bermula setiap tahun kewangan, menimbang dan meluluskan suatu anggaran perbelanjaan Lembaga (termasuk perbelanjaan modal) bagi tahun yang berikutnya;
- Lembaga bertanggungjawab mengarahkan supaya penyata kewangan dan juga laporan kewangan LTAT lain disediakan menurut piawaian perakaunan yang bersesuaian dan diluluskan;
- Lembaga hendaklah memastikan kesemua laporan kewangan diaudit setiap tahun oleh Ketua Audit Negara atau seseorang juruaudit lain yang dilantik oleh Lembaga dengan kelulusan Menteri Kewangan;
- Selepas berakhir setiap tahun kewangan, setelah diaudit, Lembaga hendaklah mengarahkan supaya satu salinan penyata akaun itu dihantar kepada Menteri bersama dengan satu salinan apa-apa pandangan audit. Menteri hendaklah mengarahkan supaya satu salinan bagi tiap-tiap penyata dan pandangan itu dibentangkan di dalam setiap satu Mesyuarat Parlimen; dan
- Lembaga hendaklah, tidak lewat daripada tiga puluh [30] hari bulan Jun setiap tahun, mengarahkan supaya dibuat dan dihantar kepada Menteri suatu laporan berkenaan dengan aktiviti LTAT dalam tahun kewangan yang lalu dan mengandungi sebarang maklumat berhubungan dengan perjalanan dan dasar sebagaimana yang diarahkan dari semasa ke semasa oleh Menteri. Menteri hendaklah mengarahkan supaya satu salinan setiap laporan itu dibentangkan di hadapan setiap satu mesyuarat Parlimen.

PERKARA-PERKARA LAIN

Piagam Lembaga

Piagam Lembaga telah dibangunkan untuk menekankan komitmen ahli Lembaga Pengarah LTAT terhadap standard amalan urus tadbir korporat yang terbaik dan menetapkan dengan jelas mengenai peranan, komposisi, dan tanggungjawab ahli Lembaga LTAT. Ianya menerima pakai amalan terbaik, garis panduan, peraturan dan undang-undang yang berkenaan, proses dan prosedur untuk memberi panduan kepada Lembaga dalam menjalankan tugas dan tanggungjawabnya contohnya seperti *Guidelines on Conduct of Directors of Listed Issuers and their Subsidiaries* yang dikeluarkan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti. Piagam Lembaga akan

menjadi bahagian penting dalam setiap tugas dan tanggungjawab ahli Lembaga.

Perhubungan Dengan Juruaudit

Lembaga mewujudkan satu hubungan yang rasmi dan telus dengan Pejabat Ketua Audit Negara dan Juruaudit swasta bagi anak syarikat LTAT. Penemuan audit bagi LTAT diteliti oleh Ketua Eksekutif sebelum tindakan susulan dijalankan. Jawapan kepada penemuan audit akan dibentangkan secara rasmi dalam Mesyuarat Penutupan Audit dan pemantauan berterusan dijalankan oleh pegawai di setiap bahagian dan jabatan bagi teguran audit yang diterima.

Komunikasi Dengan Pencarum

Lembaga mengiktiraf akan pentingnya Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dalam memberi maklumat yang tepat berkenaan dengan prestasi dan perkara lain yang melibatkan kepentingan pencarum LTAT. Antara kaedah yang digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan pencarumnya berkenaan aktiviti dan prestasi kewangan LTAT adalah melalui Laporan Tahunan, Penyata Caruman Ahli, Hari Bersama Pelanggan, Kenyataan Akhbar, Portal Rasmi, Taklimat, Media Sosial (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) dan pengumuman melalui media.

TANGGUNGJAWAB LEMBAGA MENGENAI LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Lembaga adalah bertanggungjawab memastikan Penyata Kewangan disediakan berdasarkan piawaian perakaunan yang diluluskan dan bersesuaian serta memberikan gambaran benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Kewangan LTAT dan Kumpulan. Ini termasuk keputusan dan Penyata Aliran Tunai bagi LTAT dan Kumpulan bagi tahun Penyata Kewangannya. Lembaga hendaklah memastikan bahawa proses penyediaan penyata kewangan adalah berasaskan konsep usaha yang berterusan (*on-going concern concept*) berdasarkan jangkaan munasabah dan dengan sumber yang mencukupi untuk meneruskan operasi dalam jangka masa tertentu. Lembaga juga bertanggungjawab sepenuhnya untuk mengambil langkah bagi memastikan keselamatan aset Kumpulan dan mengurangkan risiko operasi dan kewangan.

KAWALAN DALAMAN

Lembaga telah mengambil tanggungjawab untuk mengenal pasti, menilai, dan mengkaji kecukupan dan keutuhan sistem kawalan dalaman LTAT bagi mematuhi undang-undang, peraturan, dan garis panduan yang berkenaan. Maklumat berkenaan sistem kawalan dalaman LTAT dibentangkan menerusi Pernyataan Kawalan Dalaman dalam Laporan Tahunan yang memberikan tinjauan menyeluruh berhubung kedudukan kawalan dalaman LTAT.

MESYUARAT LEMBAGA PENGARAH

YABhg. Jeneral Dato' Seri Diraja Tan Sri (Dr.) Mohd Zahidi bin Haji Zainuddin (Bersara) Pengerusi		
Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 16 daripada 16 mesyuarat		
YBhg. Dato' Sri Muez bin Abdul Aziz Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertahanan	YBhg. Jeneral Tan Sri Dato' Seri Hj Affendi bin Buang TUDM Panglima Angkatan Tentera	YBrs. Puan Nik Amlizan binti Mohamed Ketua Eksekutif
[Dilantik pada 1 Februari 2020]	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 14 daripada 16 mesyuarat	[Tamat lantikan pada 30 September 2020]
Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 8 daripada 15 mesyuarat		Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 13 daripada 13 mesyuarat
YBhg. Dato' Asri bin Hamidon	YBrs. Puan Anis Rizana binti Mohd Zainudin @ Mohd Zainuddin Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan [Pelaburan] Malaysia	YBhg. Lt. Jeneral Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah Timbalan Panglima Tentera Darat
[Tamat lantikan pada 1 Mei 2020]	[Dilantik pada 7 Julai 2020]	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 15 daripada 16 mesyuarat
Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 1 daripada 5 mesyuarat	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 6 daripada 8 mesyuarat	
YBhg. Laksamana Madya Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Ayob Timbalan Panglima Tentera Laut	YBhg. Lt Jeneral Dato' Hj Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan TUDM Timbalan Panglima Tentera Udara	YBhg. Dato' Maznah binti Abdul Jalil
Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 15 daripada 16 mesyuarat	[Dilantik pada 3 Januari 2020]	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 16 daripada 16 mesyuarat
	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 14 daripada 16 mesyuarat	
YBhg. Datuk Seri Dr. Mohd Shafei bin Abdullah	YBhg. Datuk Musa bin Haji Sheikh Fadzir	YBrs. Tuan Akhramsyah Muammar Ubaidah bin Sanusi
[Dilantik pada 1 Jun 2020]	[Dilantik pada 1 Jun 2020]	[Tamat lantikan pada 1 Mei 2020]
Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 9 daripada 9 mesyuarat	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 6 daripada 9 mesyuarat	Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020 3 daripada 5 mesyuarat

MESYUARAT PANEL PELABURAN

**YM Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Aman
bin Raja Haji Ahmad**
Pengerusi

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
10 daripada 10 mesyuarat

YBhg. Dato' Asri bin Hamidin @ Hamidon

[Tamat Iantikan pada 1 Mei 2020]

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
1 daripada 3 mesyuarat

**YBrs. Puan Anis Rizana binti Mohd
Zainudin @ Mohd Zainuddin**
Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha
Perbendaharaan (Pelaburan)
Malaysia

[Dilantik pada 1 Ogos 2020]

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
3 daripada 4 mesyuarat

**Encik Mohd Suffian
bin Haron**
Ahli Panel Pelaburan

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
9 daripada 10 mesyuarat

**YBhg. Jeneral Tan Sri Dato' Seri Hj
Affendi bin Buang TUDM**
Panglima Angkatan Tentera

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
3 daripada 10 mesyuarat

**Cik Che Zakiah
binti Che Din**
Ahli Panel Pelaburan

Kehadiran Mesyuarat 2020
10 daripada 10 mesyuarat

PERNYATAAN KAWALAN DALAMAN

TANGGUNGJAWAB

Lembaga LTAT bertanggungjawab terhadap pengekalan sistem kawalan dalaman LTAT yang sempurna dan berkesan. Sistem kawalan dalaman LTAT telah diwujudkan untuk mengurus risiko dan bukan untuk menyingkirkan terus risiko kegagalan mencapai matlamat organisasi secara mutlak. Ia hanya dapat memberikan jaminan keberkesanan organisasi yang munasabah dan bukan jaminan terhadap salah nyata atau kerugian ketara.

CIRI-CIRI UTAMA KAWALAN DALAMAN

Ciri-ciri utama kawalan dalaman LTAT adalah seperti berikut:

- Terma rujukan yang jelas menggariskan peranan dan tanggungjawab ahli Lembaga, Panel Pelaburan dan Jawatankuasa Audit;
- Struktur organisasi yang jelas menggariskan had kuasa dan tanggungjawab di semua peringkat untuk memastikan akauntabiliti pengurusan risiko dan kawalan;
- Tanggungjawab Lembaga dan Panel Pelaburan yang berkaitan dicatatkan dalam Pernyataan Urus Tadbir Korporat;
- Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Audit yang diadakan secara tetap untuk mengkaji, menilai, dan memberi pertimbangan terhadap laporan audit dalaman dan laporan pejabat Ketua Audit Negara tentang laporan kewangan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman terhadap aktiviti LTAT dan seterusnya dibentangkan kepada Lembaga untuk kelulusan. Pengurusan bertanggungjawab untuk mengambil tindakan susulan pada laporan tersebut;
- Mesyuarat Pengurusan yang diadakan oleh Ketua Eksekutif dengan Pegawai-Pegawai Kanan dan Ketua-Ketua Jabatan memberi penekanan kepada proses penilaian dan pengawasan terhadap pengurusan risiko, prestasi pendapatan, perkhidmatan pelanggan, kewangan, pentadbiran, pelaburan dan sistem kualiti;
- Peraturan Kewangan menggariskan secara keseluruhan dasar dan prosedur bagi pengurusan hal ehwal kewangan dan perakaunan LTAT untuk rujukan pegawai dan kakitangan melaksanakan tanggungjawab harian dan dikemas kini dari semasa ke semasa mengikut kesesuaian;

- Belanjawan tahunan disediakan oleh unit-unit operasi, dikaji semula oleh pengurusan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga;
- Sistem pembangunan dan penilaian program latihan pegawai dan kakitangan bertujuan memastikan kakitangan ialah kompeten dan mempunyai latihan yang mencukupi untuk melaksanakan tugas dan tanggungjawab mereka;
- Sebagai usaha yang berterusan untuk meningkatkan tadbir urus korporat dalam organisasi, LTAT telah mewujudkan Dasar Pendedahan Maklumat [*Whistleblowing*] bertujuan untuk meningkatkan pencegahan dan pengesanan kesalahan, rasuah, dan salah guna kuasa secara berkesan;
- Sistem komunikasi maklumat di mana laporan kewangan bulanan, laporan syarikat-syarikat pelaburan LTAT, Petunjuk Keberkesanan Prestasi dan sebarang laporan kelemahan dan perubahan profil risiko dilaporkan kepada Pengurusan, ahli Lembaga dan Panel Pelaburan;
- Polisi keselamatan teknologi maklumat menggariskan polisi dan prosedur yang penting bagi menjamin aset-aset teknologi maklumat dilindungi secukupnya dari segi kerahsiaan, keutuhan, dan ketersediaan maklumat, data, dan penggunaannya di LTAT;
- *Integrity Pact* dilaksanakan bagi mengukuhkan usaha ke arah meningkatkan integriti dan ketelusan dalam perolehan LTAT;
- LTAT telah melantik wakil daripada ahli Lembaga dan Pegawai Integriti Bertauliah (CeIO) untuk membantu memantapkan sistem pengurusan integriti dan meningkatkan ketelusan serta mewujudkan budaya tadbir urus yang terbaik di LTAT, Perbadanan milik penuh LTAT dan syarikat kumpulannya; dan
- LTAT telah melantik Ketua Pegawai Keselamatan Maklumat dan Pegawai Keselamatan Teknologi Komunikasi dan Maklumat yang bertanggungjawab untuk membantu Pengurusan LTAT dalam perkara-perkara yang berkaitan dengan sistem pengurusan keselamatan teknologi komunikasi dan maklumat (ICT) agar dilaksanakan dengan teratur, mengikut piawaian dan mematuhi Dasar Keselamatan ICT LTAT supaya keselamatan maklumat pencarum LTAT terjamin.

PERNYATAAN KAWALAN DALAMAN

FUNGSI JABATAN AUDIT DALAMAN

Fungsi utama Jabatan Audit Dalamam ialah untuk memberi jaminan yang munasabah kepada Lembaga berkaitan kecukupan dan keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman untuk berfungsi dengan sempurna. Sebagai satu badan bebas, Jabatan Audit Dalamam memberi kepastian dan khidmat perundingan secara objektif bagi menambah nilai dan meningkatkan tahap operasi LTAT. Jabatan membantu LTAT dalam mencapai objektifnya melalui pendekatan yang sistematik dan berdisiplin untuk menilai dan memperbaiki keberkesanan proses-proses pengurusan risiko, kawalan dalaman dan tadbir urus di LTAT.

Fungsi Audit Dalamam dikawal oleh Piagam Audit Dalamam yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Audit bagi memberi kuasa kepada Jabatan Audit Dalamam untuk melaksanakan peranan dan tanggungjawabnya dengan lebih berkesan. Sistem kawalan dalaman bagi aktiviti-aktiviti utama di LTAT dinilai berpandukan kepada Pelan Tahunan Audit Dalamam yang diluluskan oleh Jawatankuasa Audit.

Proses audit dalaman menggunakan pendekatan berasaskan risiko di mana pelan dan strategi audit yang dirangka adalah berdasarkan kepada profil-profil risiko berkaitan dengan unit-unit perniagaan serta ditumpukan kepada pencapaian objektif berkaitan tadbir urus, operasi dan sistem maklumat LTAT mengikut skop berikut:

- Pencapaian objektif strategik organisasi;
- Kebolehpercayaan dan integriti maklumat kewangan dan operasi;
- Keberkesanan dan kecekapan operasi dan program;
- Aset adalah terpelihara; dan
- Pematuhan ke atas undang-undang, peraturan, polisi, prosedur dan kontrak.

Dalam melaksanakan fungsinya, skop kerja Jabatan Audit Dalamam juga merangkumi:

- Pelaksanaan siasatan khas atas permintaan Lembaga / Jawatankuasa Audit / Jawatankuasa Lembaga;
- Bekerjasama dengan juruaudit luar untuk memastikan liputan pengauditan adalah mencukupi, serta meminimumkan pertindihan kerja; dan

- Penglibatan sebagai pemerhati dalam jawatankuasa-jawatankuasa Pengurusan. Penglibatan adalah terhad kepada pemberian khidmat nasihat berkaitan kawalan dalaman.

Semua laporan audit dalaman dibentangkan untuk perbincangan Jawatankuasa Audit. Pengurusan bertanggungjawab bagi memastikan tindakan pembetulan diambil ke atas kelemahan-kelemahan yang dilaporkan dalam tempoh masa yang ditetapkan.

Status pemerhatian audit yang belum selesai dilaporkan dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Audit secara sukuan dan status pelaksanaan pelan tindakan yang telah dipersetujui oleh Pengurusan akan terus dipantau oleh Jabatan Audit Dalamam.

PENGURUSAN RISIKO DAN PEMATUHAN

Pengurusan Risiko Menyeluruh (Enterprise Risk Management)

LTAT komited untuk memastikan pengurusan risiko memainkan peranan utama dalam usaha untuk mewujudkan tadbir urus korporat yang terbaik di LTAT. LTAT telah membangunkan Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Menyeluruh bagi memastikan risiko diambil kira dalam semua proses membuat keputusan dan bagi membolehkan tindakan wajar diambil untuk meminimumkan pendedahan kepada risiko selepas ianya dikenal pasti.

Lembaga Risiko bertanggungjawab mengawasi dan menentukan hala tuju mengenai tadbir urus pengurusan risiko, manakala Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko dan Pematuhan memacu pelaksanaan strategi pengurusan risiko, rangka kerja, dasar dan had risiko. Fungsi Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dan Pematuhan juga telah dipertingkatkan bagi membolehkan risiko diuruskan dengan berkesan dan proaktif secara holistik dan menyeluruh. Memandangkan cabaran yang lebih getir di masa hadapan, LTAT terus memantau dan meneliti setiap situasi risiko untuk memastikan langkah-langkah pengurusan risiko yang sesuai diambil.

Pada tahun ini, fungsi pengurusan risiko LTAT terus membantu Lembaga Risiko dalam mengawasi pengurusan risiko keseluruhan LTAT dan menyokong jabatan dalam penilaian risiko dan inisiatif risiko. Proses Pengurusan Risiko Menyeluruh adalah penting dalam menguruskan perkhidmatan kerana ia menyediakan panduan untuk mengenal pasti, menilai, menambahbaik, memantau dan mengkaji risiko secara sistematik. Ia bertujuan untuk meningkatkan keupayaan untuk

PERNYATAAN KAWALAN DALAMAN

mengurangkan kemungkinan dan/atau kesan risiko yang dikenal pasti yang boleh menjejaskan pencapaian objektifnya.

Profil risiko diwujudkan melalui proses pengurusan risiko dipantau di peringkat korporat dan keseluruhan organisasi, terdiri daripada risiko utama dan mitigasi yang dikenal pasti bagi mengurangkan risiko yang berkaitan. Ini membolehkan tindakan diambil untuk memastikan risiko diuruskan dengan berkesan oleh setiap jabatan.

Barisan Pertahanan

Model tadbir urus LTAT meletakkan akauntabiliti dan pemilikan bagi memastikan terdapat pengasingan tugas yang bersesuaian dan bebas di antara tiga barisan pertahanan. Bagi menyokong Lembaga dan Pengurusan dalam melaksanakan pengawasan risiko mereka, tanggungjawab dalam organisasi untuk menangani dan menguruskan risiko diperjelaskan

melalui “Tiga Barisan Pertahanan”. Setiap barisan mempunyai peranan penting bagi menguruskan risiko dengan berkesan. Barisan pertama diwakili oleh semua jabatan yang bertanggungjawab sebagai pemilik dan pengurus risiko dan mengambil kira kawalan risiko dalam operasi harian mereka.

Barisan kedua diwakili oleh Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dan Pematuhan, yang membangunkan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko, dasar dan metodologi untuk pengurusan risiko utama dalam organisasi.

Jabatan Audit Dalamam, sebagai barisan ketiga, mengaudit aktiviti utama perkhidmatan LTAT, menilai keberkesanan dan kecukupan kawalan dalaman, pengurusan risiko operasi dan keseluruhan tadbir urus.

Ilustrasi di bawah menggariskan Tiga Barisan Pertahanan yang digunakan untuk menguruskan risiko:

Barisan Pertahanan	Pertama	Kedua	Ketiga
Jabatan	Semua Jabatan	Jabatan Pengurusan Risiko dan Pematuhan	Jabatan Audit Dalamam
Peranan	Pemilik	Tadbir Urus	Jaminan Bebas
Tanggungjawab	• Menguruskan aktiviti risiko dan pematuhan harian • Memantau dan melaporkan isu-isu risiko dan pematuhan kepada JPRP • Menyokong dan mengambil bahagian dalam aktiviti JPRP	• Menubuhkan rangka kerja/polisi/prosedur/garis panduan pengurusan risiko dan pematuhan • Menyediakan tadbir urus risiko dan pematuhan secara keseluruhan, pengawasan dan menguji Barisan Pertama • Menyelaraskan aktiviti pengurusan risiko • Memastikan pematuhan kepada undang-undang dan peraturan • Penilaian risiko secara bebas kepada Barisan Pertama	• Memberi jaminan bebas, berkala dan objektif terhadap keberkesanan keseluruhan tadbir urus risiko dan pematuhan, sistem kawalan dalaman dan pengurusan • Peranan sebagai khidmat perunding untuk memperbaiki proses

Jadual 1: Tiga Barisan Pertahanan LTAT

PERNYATAAN KAWALAN DALAMAN

Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perkhidmatan

LTAT telah membangunkan Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perkhidmatan (PKP) yang telah diluluskan pada Ogos 2020 oleh Lembaga untuk memastikan kesinambungan fungsi perkhidmatan utama sekiranya berlaku gangguan perkhidmatan atau situasi yang tidak dijangka. Rangka Kerja PKP menggariskan proses, keperluan minimum, peranan serta tanggungjawab PKP dalam jabatan-jabatan di LTAT dengan objektif berikut:

- Memastikan kesinambungan perkhidmatan LTAT semasa krisis bagi melindungi keselamatan nyawa manusia dan memastikan proses kesinambungan perkhidmatan kritikal mengikut masa yang ditetapkan;
- Memastikan penyediaan perkhidmatan dan fungsi kritikal terus berfungsi pada tahap yang ditetapkan; dan
- Melindungi imej dan reputasi LTAT.

Rangka Kerja PKP dan pelan-pelan di bawahnya akan terus dipantau, dikemaskini dan disampaikan kepada semua peringkat untuk memastikan LTAT bersedia sekiranya berlaku krisis. Latihan simulasi PKP seperti latihan tindak balas kecemasan, latihan pemulihan bencana IT dan latihan senario PKP akan dijalankan secara berkala untuk mengenal pasti jurang dan menilai keberkesanan dan kesepaduan pelan, proses dan keupayaan Pengurusan Kesenambungan Perkhidmatan LTAT.

Pengurusan Pematuhan

LTAT berhasrat untuk mencapai piawaian tadbir urus terbaik dan pematuhan terhadap undang-undang dan peraturan kawal selia. Bagi membolehkan organisasi beroperasi dengan lancar, bertanggungjawab dan mampan, semua operasi mesti mematuhi semua undang-undang, dan peraturan yang berkenaan.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko LTAT, Polisi dan Prosedur Pematuhan telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga pada 24 Ogos 2020 yang memperincikan pendekatan dalam menguruskan obligasi pematuhan dan mengurangkan risiko pematuhan untuk mencapai objektif pematuhan.

Polisi dan Prosedur Pematuhan ditakrifkan dengan jelas, dan terus diperkukuhkan di seluruh organisasi untuk memupuk budaya pematuhan melalui pengenalpastian secara aktif dan penilaian bagi mengurangkan risiko pematuhan. Lembaga, Pengurusan Kanan dan kakitangan komited dalam mematuhi keperluan undang-undang dan peraturan yang berkaitan sebagai sebahagian daripada budaya pematuhan. Komitmen ini jelas dinyatakan melalui penubuhan dan pengukuhan dasar, proses dan kawalan dalam mengurus dan mencegah ketidakpatuhan.

PEMANTAUAN DAN KAJIAN KECUKUPAN DAN KETELUSAN SISTEM KAWALAN DALAMAN

Proses-proses pemantauan, pengkajian kecukupan, dan ketelusan sistem kawalan LTAT termasuklah:

- Pengamatan yang cermat dan tindakan susulan penambahbaikan yang berterusan oleh Ketua Eksekutif, Pegawai-pegawai Kanan, dan Ketua-ketua Jabatan dalam mesyuarat Pengurusan tentang keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman dan pengurusan risiko;
- Pengakuan tetap oleh Ketua Eksekutif dan Lembaga mengenai keberkesanan sistem kawalan dalaman setiap tahun dalam laporan kewangan tahunan;
- Audit berkala terhadap pematuhan prosedur kawalan dalaman dan pengkajian semula semua penemuan dan syor-syor audit dalaman tersebut oleh Jawatankuasa Audit dan Lembaga Risiko dalam mesyuaratnya yang diadakan secara tetap;
- Pengesahan daripada Pejabat Ketua Audit Negara melalui Sijil Ketua Audit Negara terhadap Laporan Kewangan dan Laporan Pengurusan

Pengurusan akan terus mengambil langkah-langkah untuk memperkukuhkan persekitaran kawalan dalaman LTAT.

KESIMPULAN

Bagi tahun 2020, tiada sebarang kerugian matan berlaku yang disebabkan oleh kelemahan kawalan dalaman LTAT dan Kumpulannya.

Sistem kawalan dalaman LTAT dan Kumpulannya meliputi pengurusan risiko serta kawalan kewangan, operasi dan pematuhan kawalan. Manakala risiko yang boleh diinsuranskan, atau perlindungan insuransnya boleh dibeli serta risiko lain yang dihadapi oleh Kumpulan (kecuali syarikat-syarikat bersekutu), dilaporkan dan diurus oleh ahli Lembaga yang berkenaan. Lembaga berpendapat bahawa sistem kawalan dalaman Kumpulan LTAT perlu dipertingkatkan untuk memperbaiki kelemahan kawalan bagi mengelakkan kepincangan pengurusan untuk memelihara pelaburan para pemegang saham, kepentingan pelanggan, dan aset-aset Kumpulan.

LEMBAGA BOARD



YABHG. JENERAL DATO' SERI DIRAJA TAN SRI (DR.) MOHD ZAHIDI BIN HAJI ZAINUDDIN (BERSARA)

Pengerusi
Chairman



YBHG. DATO' SRI MUEZ BIN ABDUL AZIZ

Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Pertahanan
Secretary General to the Ministry of Defence

Timbalan Pengerusi
Deputy Chairman

LEMBAGA
 BOARD


**YBRS. PUAN ANIS RIZANA
BINTI MOHD ZAINUDIN @
MOHD ZAINUDDIN**

**Timbalan Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan
(Pelaburan)**

*Deputy Secretary General of Treasury
[Investment]*

Ahli Panel Pelaburan

Investment Panel Member

Ahli Lembaga

Board Member

LEMBAGA
 BOARD


**YBHG. DATO' ASRI
BIN HAMIDON**

*[Tamat lantikan pada 12 April 2020]
[Ceased to be a member effective from 12
April 2020]*

Ahli Lembaga

Board Member

**YBRS. PUAN NIK AMLIZAN
BINTI MOHAMED**

Ketua Eksekutif

Chief Executive

*[Tamat lantikan pada 30 September 2020]
[Ceased to be a member effective from
30 September 2020]*

Ahli Lembaga (Ex-Officio)

Board Member

**YBHG. JENERAL TAN SRI
DATO' SRI HJ AFFENDI BIN
BUANG TUDM**

Panglima Angkatan Tentera

Chief of Defence Force

Ahli Panel Pelaburan

Investment Panel Member

Ahli Lembaga

Board Member

LEMBAGA
 BOARD


**YBHG. LT. JENERAL
DATO' HASAGAYA
BIN ABDULLAH**

Timbalan Panglima Tentera Darat
Deputy Chief of the Army

[Tamat lantikan pada 18 Disember 2020]
 [Ceased to be a member effective from
 18 December 2020]

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member

LEMBAGA
 BOARD


**YBHG. VICE ADMIRAL
DATUK ABDUL RAHMAN
BIN AYOB**

Timbalan Panglima Tentera Laut
Deputy Chief of the Navy

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member



**YBHG. LT. JENERAL DATO'
HJ MOHD ASGHAR KHAN
BIN GORIMAN
KHAN TUDM**

Timbalan Panglima Tentera Udara
Deputy Chief of the Air Force

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member



**YBRS. TUAN
AKHRAMSYAH
MUAMMAR UBAIDAH
BIN SANUSI**

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member

[Tamat lantikan pada Mei 2020]
 [Ceased to be a member effective from
 May 2020]

LEMBAGA
BOARD



**YBHG. DATO' MAZNAH
BINTI ABDUL JALIL**

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member



**YBHG. DATUK SERI DR.
MOHD SHAFEI
BIN ABDULLAH**

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member

LEMBAGA
BOARD



**YBHG. DATUK MUSA BIN
HAJI SHEIKH FADZIR**

Ahli Lembaga
Board Member

PANEL PELABURAN INVESTMENT PANEL



**YM RAJA
TAN SRI DATO'
SERI AMAN
BIN RAJA HAJI
AHMAD**

Pengerusi Panel Pelaburan
Chairman of Investment Panel



**YBRS. ENCIK
MOHD SUFFIAN
BIN HARON**

Ahli Panel Pelaburan
Investment Panel Member



**YBRS. CIK CHE
ZAKIAH BINTI
CHE DIN**

Ahli Panel Pelaburan
Investment Panel Member

PENGURUSAN ATASAN TOP MANAGEMENT



**YBRS. PUAN NIK
AMLIZAN BINTI
MOHAMED**

Ketua Eksekutif
Chief Executive

[Tamat lantikan pada
30 September 2020]
[Ceased to be a member
effective from
30 September 2020]



**MOHD HANIZ
BIN MOHD NAZLAN**

Ketua Pegawai Pelaburan
Chief Investment Officer



**MOHAMMAD ASHRAF
BIN MD. RADZI**

Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
Chief Financial Officer

PENGURUSAN KANAN

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**MOHD SAIFUL RAZIFF
BIN ZAINON**

**Pegawai Khas
kepada Ketua Eksekutif**
*Special Officer
to Chief Executive*



**SAIRA BANU
BINTI CHARA DIN**

**Ketua Pentadbiran dan
Operasi Pelaburan**
*Head of Investment
Administration
and Operation*



**ZAIRUDDY
BIN ZAINAL**

Ketua Hartanah
Head of Real Estate



**MAIZATUL AZNIN
BINTI MOHAMED**

**Ketua Perundangan dan
Kesetiausahaan**
Head of Legal and Secretarial



**BALILAH
BINTI HASSAN**

Ketua Sumber Manusia
Head of Human Resource



**KHAIRUL ANWAR
BIN ISMAIL**

Ketua Ekuiti Persendirian
Head of Private Equity

PENGURUSAN KANAN

SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**DAYANA ROGAYAH
BINTI OMAR**

**Ketua Perumpukan Aset
Strategik**
*Head of Strategic Asset
Allocation*



**IRFAN
BIN HASHIM**

Ketua Kewangan Korporat
Head of Corporate Finance



**MUHAMMAD FITRI
BIN OTHMAN**

Ketua Pasaran Awam
Head Of Public Markets



**JASNI
BIN SAMI**

**Penolong Pengurus Besar
(Strategi Korporat)**
*Assistant General Manager
[Corporate Strategy]*



**ZULKIFLI
BIN ISMAIL**

**Penolong Pengurus Besar
(Pengurusan Pencarum)**
*Assistant General Manager
[Contributors Management]*



**ROZLINA
BINTI ABDUL SAMAD**

**Ketua Pengurusan Risiko dan
Pematuhan**
*Head of Risk Management &
Compliance*

PENGURUSAN KANAN SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**SALAHUDDIN
BIN MD SAH**

Ketua Audit Dalaman
Head of Internal Audit



**AHMAD SHAKIF BIN
MOHD NAWI**

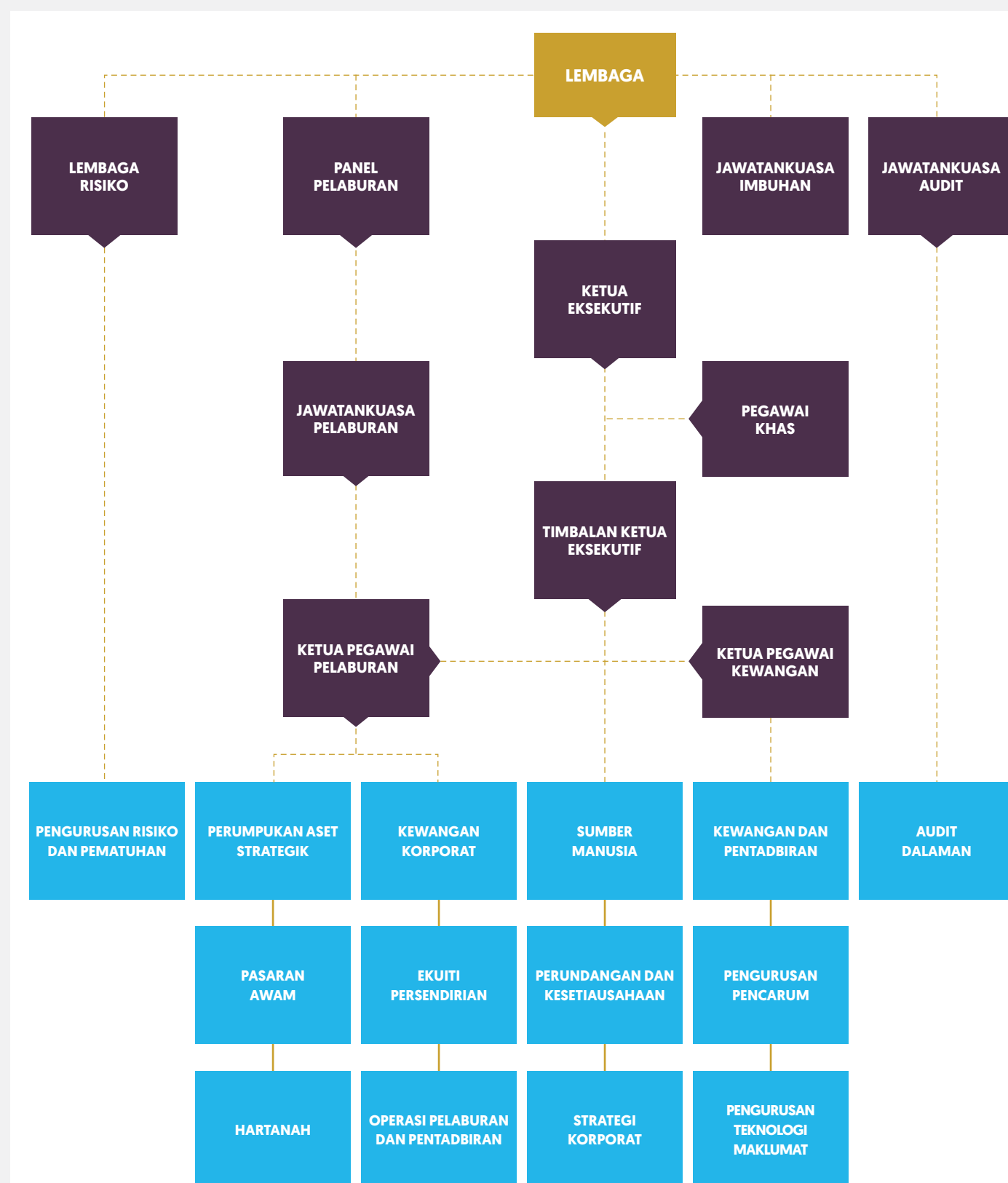
**Penolong Pengurus Besar
(Pengurusan Teknologi
Maklumat)**
*Assistant General Manager
(Information Technology
Management)*



**MUSA
BIN BACHIK**

**Penolong Pengurus Besar
(Kewangan dan Pentadbiran)**
*Assistant General Manager
(Finance and Administration)*

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA



PERUTUSAN Pengerusi

“

Saya ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada Lembaga Pengarah dan Panel Pelaburan LTAT, pengurusan kanan serta semua staf yang telah bekerja dengan tekun, di samping menjaga keselamatan diri serta fleksibel dalam menjayakan semua objektif organisasi.

”



PERSEKITARAN YANG MENCABAR MENGUJI KETAHANAN

Tahun 2020 telah menguji ketahanan kami di Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) sebagai salah satu tahun paling mencabar sejak penubuhan LTAT, ketika kami masih dalam usaha memacu momentum transformasi organisasi yang bermula sejak 2019, sejurus selepas mengisytiharkan dividen tahun 2018, kadar terendah yang diumumkan dalam sejarah organisasi.

Pandemik COVID-19 telah memberi kesan yang dahsyat terhadap dunia yang serba tidak bersedia, dengan mengubah kehidupan sejagat secara mendadak serta aktiviti ekonomi hampir terhenti sepenuhnya. Ekonomi negara-negara dunia terpaksa ditutup akibat sekatan sempadan sehingga pergerakan rentas sektor dan industri diperlahankan. Isu-isu yang berterusan, seperti konflik perdagangan berskala besar antara Amerika Syarikat dan China, serta harga minyak yang rendah, hanya menyulitkan lagi keadaan.

Namun begitu, walaupun mengalami penguncupan dalam pertumbuhan sepanjang tahun, kami masih mampu mencatat keputusan kewangan yang baik dan terus membuat penambahbaikan untuk tahun 2020. Alhamdulillah, kami berupaya meraih kemajuan positif dari segi kewangan dan perancangan strategik di samping berjaya menangani cabaran pasaran, operasi dan tempat kerja yang terkesan akibat pandemik COVID-19.

Saya ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada Lembaga Pengarah dan Panel Pelaburan LTAT, pengurusan kanan serta semua staf yang telah bekerja dengan tekun, di samping menjaga keselamatan diri serta fleksibel dalam menjayakan semua objektif organisasi. Pasukan ini juga telah bertindak balas dengan pantas dalam keadaan yang serba berubah, dengan menumpukan usaha terhadap tiga keutamaan yang jelas: mengekalkan tumpuan kepada penyampaian perkhidmatan, pembangunan sosioekonomi dan kebajikan penjawat kami; bersama-sama melindungi staf dan kedudukan kewangan kami.

Oleh kerana pandemik telah menjejaskan keupayaan infrastruktur kami, kami terus berusaha mengurangkan gangguan pada operasi dan perkhidmatan kami dengan menumpukan usaha mengekalkan kesinambungan perniagaan, bagi memastikan talian *hotline* kami terus beroperasi demi penjawat kami. Ini termasuk beralih kepada penggunaan talian telefon bimbit kerana kakitangan perkhidmatan pelanggan kami tidak dapat menggunakan talian bebas tol LTAT yang berpusat dari pejabat. Kami terpaksa membuat perubahan besar terhadap proses seharian dan berlumba-lumba mencari penyelesaian dan menyediakan peralatan teknologi yang diperlukan agar staf kami kekal produktif semasa bekerja dari rumah.

PERUTUSAN Pengerusi

**Jeneral Dato' Seri Diraja Tan Sri (Dr.)
Mohd Zahidi Bin Haji Zainuddin (Bersara)**
Pengerusi



PERUTUSAN Pengerusi

Kemudahan pengeluaran kekal sebagai salah satu penyampaian perkhidmatan teras kami, tidak kira dalam keadaan pandemik sekalipun, di mana kami perlu memastikan anggota tentera terus menerima simpanan persaraan mereka tepat pada waktunya dan tanpa sebarang gangguan. Ini amat kritikal kerana majoriti daripada mereka adalah pencaharum tidak berpencen yang sangat bergantung pada simpanan mereka bagi menampung perbelanjaan kewangan, lebih-lebih lagi dalam keadaan pandemik.

Bagi menjayakan Pelan Pemulihan Pelaburan LTAT, kami menumpukan usaha menyiapkan kerangka Perumpukan Aset Strategik [SAA] bermula awal tahun 2020, yang kemudiannya mendapat kelulusan Lembaga Pengarah pada November 2020. Sebagai dana persaraan bagi anggota Angkatan Tentera Malaysia [ATM], LTAT perlu mengubah tanda aras organisasi agar berupaya beroperasi seperti dana pelaburan terkemuka yang lain, termasuklah menyediakan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko perniagaan di peringkat organisasi yang juga memainkan peranan penting dalam agenda transformasi LTAT.



KETAHANAN PRESTASI PELABURAN

Salah satu cabaran terbesar yang kami hadapi sepanjang tahun 2020 ialah menguruskan pelaburan dalam pasaran kewangan yang meruap dan tidak menentu. Terdapat pelbagai cabaran makro-ekonomi akibat pertikaian perdagangan yang berterusan, memudaratkan lagi keadaan ekonomi global. Tambahan lagi, kesan sampingan akibat ancaman yang dibawa oleh pandemik. Namun, di sebalik setiap krisis wujudnya peluang. Alhamdulillah, kami mempunyai kapasiti pendapatan ekuiti awam yang baik pada masa itu, terutamanya apabila pasaran saham melonjak dari bulan Jun dan seterusnya pada tahun yang sama, membantu kami menambah pendapatan. Pasukan kami dari Jabatan Kewangan dan Pasaran Awam bekerjasama rapat untuk memaksimumkan jumlah kecairan kewangan yang sedia ada, di samping mengamalkan pendekatan berhemah terhadap pengurusan tunai.

Sepanjang suku kedua tahun 2020, kami menumpukan usaha untuk menyesuaikan kemampuan organisasi dengan perubahan akibat pandemik. Usaha terhadap pelaksanaan program transformasi kami dipertingkatkan hanya mulai suku tahun ketiga lebih-lebih lagi selepas SAA kami diluluskan, kerana ia menjadi panduan penting dalam menentukan sasaran pendapatan dan perbelanjaan untuk tahun 2021 serta menyokong usaha pasukan pelaburan dalam memperbaiki portfolio pelaburan LTAT.

Walaupun berhadapan keadaan ekonomi yang menguncup sepanjang tahun 2020, kami mampu memberikan pulangan pelaburan yang sederhana, di mana sebahagian besar hasil disumbangkan oleh pelaburan ekuiti awam dan swasta, serta berkat disiplin serta pengorbanan pasukan pelaburan kami yang bertungkus-lumus melaksanakan program penjualan aset demi mengurangkan pendedahan dalam ekuiti persendirian dan hartanah, berpandukan SAA kami. Portfolio ekuiti awam bukan dari anak syarikat tersenarai kami juga menjadi penampun yang amat diperlukan untuk mengimbangi pulangan yang tidak memberangsangkan daripada pelaburan kami dalam Boustead Holdings Berhad, yang mencatatkan prestasi lemah akibat kesan buruk pandemik COVID-19 ke atas harga bahan api, serta industri perhotelan, hartanah dan perniagaan berkaitan pelancongan.



TADBIR URUS – TONGGAK KEPERCAYAAN

Dalam mengukuhkan asas yang menentukan peranan kami sebagai dana persaraan, kami telah menumpukan masa dan usaha untuk menyemak semula rangka kerja tadbir urus yang dibina berdasarkan nilai teras kami - Integriti, Profesionalisme, Inovasi dan Kerja Berpasukan. Dengan meneruskan perjalanan sejak 2019, LTAT mengukuhkan lagi keupayaan pengurusan, terutamanya dalam bidang pelaburan, dengan mewujudkan peranan dan fungsi baharu yang berdedikasi untuk memacu dan meningkatkan keberkesanan bagi menyesuaikan dengan perubahan landskap dan jangkaan masa hadapan.

Tahun ini juga menyaksikan LTAT mengukuhkan dasar dan prosedur membuat keputusannya. Tahun 2020 juga menyaksikan penambahbaikan berterusan dibuat pada Polisi dan Garis Panduan Pelaburan serta Prinsip Tadbir Urus Korporat dan Garis Panduan Pengundian.

PERUTUSAN Pengerusi



MEMBINA KOMPETENSI DAN MENYATUPADUKAN TENAGA KERJA

Pandemik telah membuktikan bahawa terdapat keperluan agar semua organisasi dapat menangani gangguan besar yang tidak dijangka. Kami tidak mempunyai pengalaman atau sumber rujukan lampau untuk dijadikan panduan. Jelas sekali, kami perlu mengambil tindakan segera dan tepat untuk mengekalkan pertumbuhan dan momentum sepanjang 2020. Sebahagian besar kemajuan yang kami capai adalah disebabkan kemampuan pasukan kami yang terdiri daripada individu yang bermotivasi untuk membantu membina LTAT menjadi organisasi yang mampan seperti sekarang.

Walaupun ia merupakan tahun yang mencabar, kami jadikan 2020 sebagai platform pembelajaran yang penuh pengajaran di samping melaksanakan usaha berterusan secara berkelompok dari segi pengurusan perubahan dan inisiatif transformasi sepanjang tahun yang menggalakkan integriti, profesionalisme dan budaya inovatif. Kami juga menyediakan platform penglibatan dan komunikasi untuk staf LTAT, kebanyakannya dilaksanakan atas talian, termasuk sesi *Townhall* setiap bulan, sesi penglibatan jabatan dengan Ketua Eksekutif, kesatuan pekerja serta melalui pelaksanaan dasar pintu terbuka.

LTAT dengan legasi yang berusia hampir 50 tahun, kaya dengan pengetahuan dan pengalaman institusi yang banyak digunakan untuk membimbing pasukan kami. Kami juga mendapat sokongan dan panduan dari ahli Lembaga LTAT yang berkebolehan untuk memberi kami kebebasan membuat keputusan yang penting. Namun, apa yang pasti adalah inspirasi dari anggota tentera benar-benar mendorong kami untuk mencapai matlamat kami terutamanya dalam persekitaran yang amat mencabar.



MELANGKAH KE HADAPAN

Pandemik dan kelembapan ekonomi global nampaknya tidak menunjukkan tanda-tanda perubahan positif dalam masa terdekat kerana kami menjangkakan tahap kemaruapan yang tinggi, pendapatan yang lemah dan termasuk risiko ketidakstabilan politik, yang akan menjadikan persekitaran pelaburan sukar diramalkan. Tetapi di mana terdapatnya cabaran, di situ juga wujudnya peluang, dan saya yakin bahawa berbekalkan minda dan pelaksanaan yang tepat, menggunakan pendekatan dan strategi berasaskan risiko, kami mampu mengoptimalkan aktiviti pengambilan risiko untuk memperoleh pulangan yang mampan dengan lebih baik. Kami terus komited kepada visi dan misi kami, agar mencapai keseimbangan yang baik antaranya menghasilkan pulangan jangka pendek untuk manfaat anggota tentera, di samping memastikan kemampan jangka panjang dan pertumbuhan aset yang stabil.



PENGHARGAAN

Setinggi-tinggi penghargaan saya tujukan kepada semua ahli Lembaga Pengarah LTAT, Panel Pelaburan dan Pengurusan LTAT yang telah membentuk hala tuju dan mewujudkan penciptaan nilai. Kepada semua staf LTAT, ribuan terima kasih kerana berusaha menyesuaikan diri, berkembang dan bersama-sama mengharungi cabaran pandemik. Ketahanan dan ketangkasan anda membantu memenuhi LTAT memikul tanggungjawab dan menunaikan kewajipan fidusiari kami dalam menguruskan dana persaraan anggota Angkatan Tentera Malaysia dengan berkesan dan cekap.

Saya juga berterima kasih atas sokongan berterusan yang diberikan oleh Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Kewangan, semua kementerian dan agensi Kerajaan, organisasi perniagaan dan individu yang telah menyumbang kepada kejayaan LTAT.

Akhir sekali, saya ingin mengucapkan terima kasih kepada anggota tentera kita atas keyakinan dan kepercayaan yang mereka berikan kepada LTAT. Kepercayaan yang diberikan adalah suatu penghormatan bagi pasukan kami di LTAT untuk menguruskan faedah persaraan anggota tentera kami dan kami berjanji untuk terus memberikan perkhidmatan yang cemerlang dan meningkatkan pulangan simpanan sara hidup mereka. Inilah sumbangan kami bagi menghargai pengorbanan mereka yang telah memberikan segala-galanya untuk melindungi nyawa rakyat dan kedaulatan negara kita.

ULASAN KETUA EKSEKUTIF

“

Saya amat berterima kasih kepada semua warga kerja lelaki dan wanita di LTAT yang membuktikan keupayaan untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan pantas demi bertindak balas kepada pandemik global di samping terus mengekalkan nilai korporat LTAT iaitu Integriti, Profesionalisme, Inovasi dan Kerja Berpasukan.

”



KETAHANAN, KEBOLEHSUAIAN DAN KETANGKASAN DIUJI

Pengajaran paling berharga sepanjang tahun 2020 adalah menjangka perkara yang tidak dijangka. Tahun ini telah menjadi satu tahun yang tiada tandingannya, namun saya amat berbangga dengan cara LTAT bertindak balas, dengan dipandu oleh tujuan penubuhan kami iaitu, untuk meningkatkan kualiti kehidupan anggota tentera yang mencarum kepada dana ini. Saya amat berterima kasih kepada semua warga kerja lelaki dan wanita di LTAT yang membuktikan keupayaan untuk menyesuaikan diri dengan pantas demi bertindak balas kepada pandemik global di samping terus mengekalkan nilai korporat LTAT iaitu Integriti, Profesionalisme, Inovasi dan Kerja Berpasukan.

Bagi memastikan semua staf sentiasa diberi maklumat terkini serta membawa bersama seluruh warga kerja organisasi sepanjang setiap langkah adalah penting untuk memastikan semua berada pada landasan yang sama. Hakikatnya, kami berjaya mengurangkan gangguan pada proses pengeluaran, yang merupakan tanggungjawab teras bagi kami di LTAT. Berikutan pengumuman Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan [PKP] pertama pada Mac 2020, kami meningkatkan usaha untuk mengurangkan kesan dengan melengkapkan pasukan operasi kami dengan bantuan sokongan yang mereka perlukan untuk meneruskan operasi perniagaan seperti biasa agar anggota tentera terus menerima wang simpanan persaraan mereka tanpa sebarang gangguan.

Dari segi prestasi, Alhamdulillah, kami berjaya meningkatkan pulangan dan prestasi aset yang membolehkan kami merekodkan pencapaian kewangan yang lebih baik untuk mengumumkan dividen yang lebih tinggi untuk tahun 2020. Kejayaan ini merupakan hasil usaha bersepadu daripada pasukan pelaburan untuk menstrukturkan semula portfolio serta fokus terhadap usaha memanfaatkan perolehan jangka pendek dan inisiatif berimpak tinggi yang segera untuk mencipta nilai ke arah mencapai kemampanan jangka panjang.



AGENDA TRANSFORMASI

Bagi menyesuaikan dengan keadaan persekitaran tahun 2020 yang tidak menentu, kami mengamalkan pendekatan serampang tiga mata. Pendekatan pertama, adalah mengekalkan kesinambungan perniagaan, di mana kami memastikan tahap kesihatan dan keselamatan staf serta penyelarasan semua proses kami dilaksanakan agar mereka kekal produktif. Kedua, menerusi program transformasi, kami mengukuhkan keupayaan pengurusan dengan mewujudkan peranan dan fungsi kerja berdedikasi yang baharu. Dan ketiga, penjajaran portfolio kepelbagaian aset yang lebih rapat dibuat antara Pelan Pemulihan Pelaburan, dengan kerangka Perumpukan Aset Strategik (SAA) kami yang baru diluluskan kerana ia merupakan tulang belakang strategi pelaburan LTAT.

Penyusunan semula Bahagian Pelaburan kepada enam jabatan baharu telah dilaksanakan berbanding struktur sebelum ini hanya terdiri daripada Jabatan Pengurusan Aset dan

ULASAN KETUA EKSEKUTIF

Puan Nik Amlizan Binti Mohamed
Ketua Eksekutif



ULASAN KETUA EKSEKUTIF

Pembangunan Pelaburan. Semua ekuiti awam dan pendapatan tetap kami kini dikawal selia oleh Jabatan Pasaran Awam, manakala Hartanah, Ekuiti Persendirian dan Kewangan Korporat ditugaskan mengawal selia kesemua anak syarikat tersenarai. Kami juga mewujudkan pasukan yang berdedikasi untuk menyelia pembangunan serta memantau perkembangan SAA kami, yang bertujuan memberi penjelasan dan halatuju LTAT untuk bergerak secara lebih dinamik agar mampu menerokai keadaan pasaran yang berbeza dan memperuntukkan semula aset secara lebih strategik.

PENDAPATAN PELABURAN KASAR

▲ 71.3%

RM334.4 Juta

PEMBAYARAN DIVIDEN

RM310.7 Juta



KETAHANAN DALAM PERSEKITARAN YANG TIDAK MENENTU

Sebahagian besar portfolio pelaburan LTAT tidak cair telah memaksa kami memaksimumkan portfolio ekuiti awam mengikut keperluan kami. Penstrukturan semula perniagaan kami dilaksanakan mengikut dua cadangan nilai jangka panjang: pertama, pembangunan Pernyataan Tahap Risiko bagi memacu SAA yang akan menilai semula kedudukan pelaburan, jangkaan pulangan dan risiko kami, prospek pasaran; dan kedua, proses menyelaraskan bersama Lembaga Pengarah dan Panel Pelaburan LTAT untuk mentakrifkan semula strategi dan mengklasifikasikan semula aset pelaburan yang berkaitan dengan industri pertahanan, serta pelaburan yang akan ditakrif semula sebagai anak syarikat tersenarai dalam senarai syarikat penerima pelaburan kami.

Bagi mengurangkan kesan akibat prestasi pasaran Malaysia yang rendah pada tahun 2020, kami terpaksa mengimbangi semula portfolio dan menumpukan terhadap saham yang memberikan pulangan yang baik. Oleh kerana portfolio LTAT

sangat tertumpu, kami mengambil masa yang lama untuk menguruskan aset yang tertumpu dalam pelaburan tertentu disebabkan keadaan pasaran semasa. Namun begitu, kami dapat melihat potensi di sebahagian portfolio yang lain yang boleh disusun semula atau diperkemarkan untuk meningkatkan lagi tahap sinergi.

Walaupun prestasi pasaran global 2020 mencatatkan trend penurunan, pendapatan pelaburan kasar kami meningkat sebanyak 71.3% daripada 2019 kepada RM334.4 juta. Dengan sokongan berterusan dari Kerajaan, kami mengisytiharkan pembayaran dividen sebanyak 3.5% bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2020, dengan pengagihan sebanyak RM310.7 juta. Pertimbangan yang amat penting adalah komitmen kami untuk memberikan kadar pulangan melebihi tahap inflasi agar kami dapat memelihara dan meningkatkan nilai simpanan anggota tentera untuk jangka masa panjang dan membantu mereka memperoleh pulangan yang sewajarnya.



BUDAYA BERPRESTASI TINGGI

Teras transformasi LTAT adalah warga kerjanya, kerana tanpa mereka, organisasi tidak dapat memulakan perjalanan ini dengan jayanya. Tahun 2020 bukanlah tahun yang mudah, maka dengan berbekalkan pasukan seramai 256 orang, bersama-sama mengharungi tahun ini telah menunjukkan daya tahan dan kekal fokus untuk mencapai matlamat strategik kami untuk mengukuhkan LTAT demi memanfaatkan pencarum anggota Tentera.

Kami kekal komited untuk meningkatkan kemahiran dan kompetensi staf untuk memastikan mereka dapat mengemudi perubahan ini dan akhirnya, membantu LTAT merealisasikan potensi sepenuhnya. Pada tahun 2020, lebih daripada 65 peserta, terdiri daripada 55 staf pelaburan kami, ahli Lembaga Pengarah LTAT, Panel Pelaburan, serta pihak Pengurusan telah menjayakan Investment Retreat LTAT bagi mengumpul usaha bersama untuk membuat perubahan besar.

Fokus utama semasa sesi tersebut adalah untuk membina Kerangka Perumpukan Aset Strategik LTAT, meneroka rangka kerja SAA yang akan membolehkan LTAT mencapai pulangan yang mampan serta menyelaraskan dengan tahap risiko menerusi kepelbagaian kelas aset mengikut keadaan pasaran yang berbeza. SAA akhirnya diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah LTAT pada November 2020, sekali gus membolehkan Bahagian Pelaburan mengemudi hala tuju serta mencapai sasaran tempoh jangka panjang untuk portfolio LTAT.

ULASAN KETUA EKSEKUTIF



MENGORAK LANGKAH KE ARAH PEMBAHARUAN

Bagi mengorak langkah ke tahun baharu, kami memberi tumpuan kepada tiga inisiatif teras. Pertama, memastikan semua warga kerja memahami dan melaksanakan sepenuhnya Pelan Transformasi dan Pelan Pemulihan Pelaburan kami. Selain daripada menjajarkan pelan dengan perubahan dalam perniagaan dan persekitaran operasi akibat pandemik COVID-19, aktiviti lain seperti libat urus dan latihan juga diselenggarakan kepada halatuju yang sama. Ini termasuk pengurusan risiko, proses dan prosedur juga perlu disesuaikan untuk memastikan semua sasaran dan hasil dapat dilaksanakan.

Pindaan Akta TAT juga merupakan satu lagi aspek penting yang perlu kami laksanakan sebahagian daripada pelan transformasi. Kami sedang bergerak ke hadapan dengan pindaan Akta TAT – yang menandakan tahap seterusnya dalam transformasi kami – yang dibina berdasarkan apa yang telah kami capai setakat ini. Kami akan terus mengikut hala tuju yang ditetapkan selama ini – dengan mengekalkan fokus terhadap pelanggan dan berdisiplin dalam mematuhi SAA kami.

Oleh kerana masa hadapan dilihat akan terus tidak menentu dan mencabar, kami menyedari keperluan untuk mengubah strategi dan pertimbangan kepimpinan. Dari segi perniagaan, kami berjaya mencipta portfolio ekuiti awam baharu untuk mempelbagaikan tahap penumpuan aset dalam Boustead Group dan Affin Bank Bhd. Dengan penjajaran serta mentakrifkan semula strategi pelaburan, kami berharap dapat menjana pendapatan yang besar dan memberikan pulangan yang lebih baik untuk 2021.

Kami akan terus meningkatkan libat urus dengan pihak berkepentingan dan rakan sejawatan untuk mewujudkan persekitaran di mana mereka boleh memainkan peranan semak dan imbang, serta menyatakan pandangan dan maklum balas mereka tentang prestasi operasi kami.

Encik Mohd Haniz Bin Mohd Nazlan telah dilantik sebagai Pemangku Ketua Eksekutif mulai 1 Oktober 2020 bagi menggantikan YBrs Puan Nik Amlizan Binti Mohamed yang telah menamatkan kontraknya pada 30 September 2020.



PENGHARGAAN

Pencapaian LTAT selama ini tidak akan terlaksana tanpa kepercayaan daripada semua pencarum dan pemegang sahamnya. Dalam memasuki fasa terbaharu perjalanan kami untuk tahun 2021, kami terus berkembang, dipacu oleh asas penubuhan kami yang membuktikan komitmen kami untuk membawa LTAT setanding dengan dana persaraan terkemuka lain di negara dan rantau ini.

Saya mewakili barisan kepimpinan LTAT, ingin menyampaikan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada Pengerusi LTAT, YABhg. Jeneral Dato' Seri Diraja Tan Sri [Dr.] Mohd Zahidi Bin Haji Zainuddin [Bersara] dan semua ahli Lembaga Pengarah, kepada Panel Pelaburan atas arahan dan kepercayaan mereka terhadap pasukan kami, serta kepada semua staf atas dedikasi, sumbangan, dan komitmen dalam memenuhi tanggungjawab yang diamanahkan dalam menjaga dan mengurus dana persaraan Angkatan Tentera dengan berkesan dan cekap.

Setinggi-tinggi penghargaan juga ditujukan kepada Kementerian Pertahanan, Kementerian Kewangan, dan semua kementerian dan agensi kerajaan yang lain, atas sokongan mereka.

Sememangnya, setakat ini kuasa penggerak sebenar adalah pencarum kami, yang kepercayaannya kami pertahankan dan harapan mereka kami cuba tepati. Bagi saya dan barisan kepimpinan LTAT, ia terus menjadi satu penghormatan untuk meneruskan perjalanan ini demi memperjuangkan dana simpanan persaraan Angkatan Tentera kita.



LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

PENCAPAIAN UTAMA PELAN TRANSFORMASI LTAT SEPANJANG TAHUN 2020

Bulan	Pencapaian Utama
Januari 2020	- Penyusunan semula Bahagian Pelaburan kepada 6 jabatan: - Jabatan Perumpukan Aset Strategik - Jabatan Kewangan Korporat - Jabatan Pasaran Awam - Jabatan Ekuiti Persendirian - Jabatan Hartanah - Jabatan Operasi Pelaburan dan Pentadbiran
Mac 2020	Pelantikan Ketua Pegawai Kewangan yang pertama
Jun 2020	Pengenalan Kad Skor Korporat yang baharu berdasarkan metodologi kad skor terimbang
Ogos 2020	- Pembangunan Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Perniagaan yang dikaji semula - Pembangunan Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Kelangsungan Perniagaan
November 2020	Penubuhan Rangka Kerja Perumpukan Aset Strategik LTAT yang pertama

RANGKA KERJA PERUMPUKAN ASET STRATEGIK (SAA)

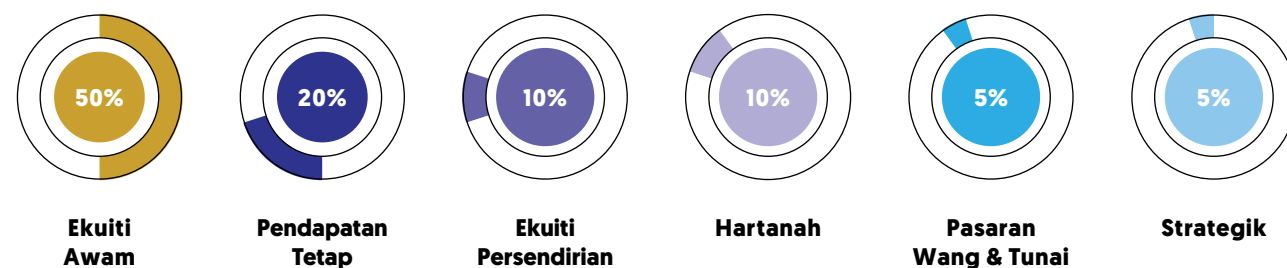
Perumpukan Aset Strategik (SAA) ialah strategi pelaburan yang melibatkan penetapan sasaran alokasi jangka panjang bagi setiap kelas aset yang berbeza. Objektif rangka kerja ini adalah untuk mengoptimumkan pulangan berdasarkan toleransi risiko yang boleh diterima setelah mengambil kira kekangan yang dihadapi LTAT. Ianya berfungsi sebagai hala tuju pelan jangka panjang LTAT dalam usaha pengstrukturian dan pengimbangan semula portfolio pelaburannya, bagi memastikan kemampuan LTAT dalam menjana pulangan dividen yang mampan untuk anggota Angkatan Tentera bagi tempoh jangka panjang.

Rangka kerja SAA pertama LTAT telah diwujudkan dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga pada November 2020 berdasarkan objektif pelaburan berikut:

- Mengisytiharkan kadar dividen yang mampan dan kompetitif setiap tahun untuk jangka panjang.
- Ketahanan dalam menghadapi ketidakpastian jangka pendek ekoran pergerakan dalam pasaran ekonomi dan modal.
- Kemampuan dalam membiayai sebarang pembayaran komitmen dan aliran tunai keluar pada bila-bila masa.

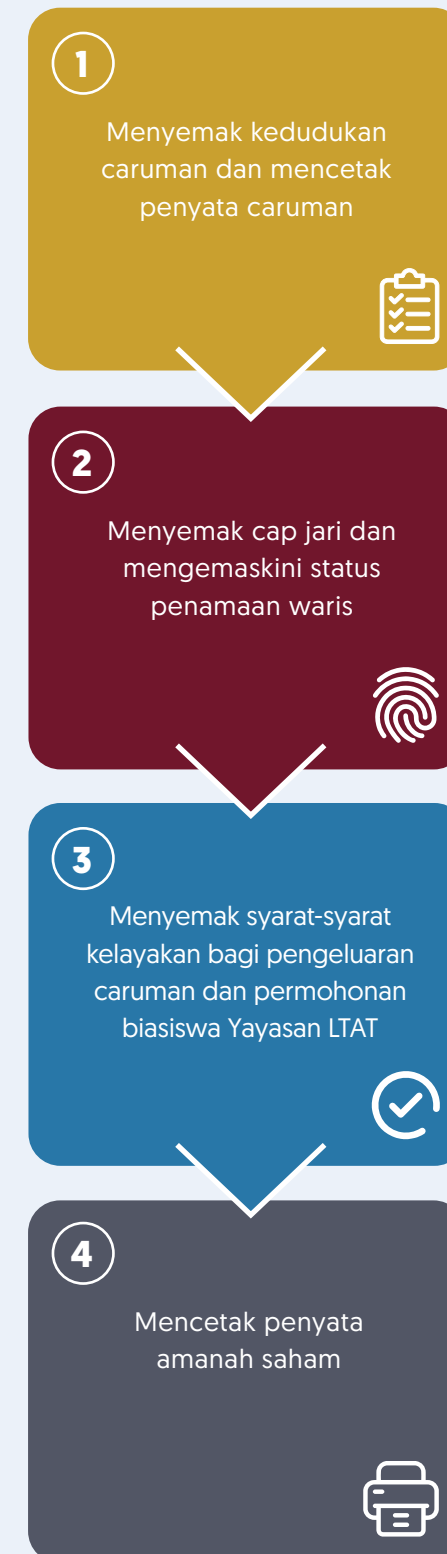
Rangka kerja ini tertakluk kepada semakan berkala atau apabila terdapat perubahan ketara kepada struktur pasaran modal, dalam memastikan kerelevanannya dengan keadaan pasaran semasa, perubahan dalam keperluan kawal selia, polisi perakaunan, kekangan pelaburan dan model perniagaan.

PERUMPUKAN ASET STRATEGIK



LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

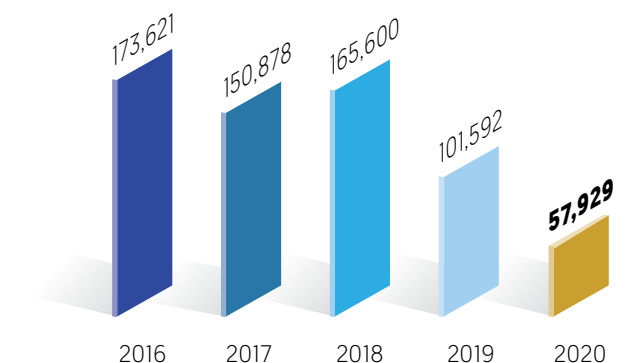
PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN e-KIOSK



KEMUDAHAN PAUTAN e-KIOSK



Bilangan Pengguna e-kiosk



LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK



PERLIS

- Taman Intan Arau

PULAU PINANG

- Kem Sungai Ara, Bayan Lepas
- Pangkalan Udara Butterworth

KEDAH

- Kem Lapangan Terbang, Sungai Petani
- Kem Tok Jelai, Jitra
- Kem Bukit Kayu Hitam, Jitra
- PN 420, Kolej Tentera Udara Alor Setar
- Kem Tanjong Gerak, Langkawi

PERAK

- Pengkalan Hulu, Kroh
- Pangkalan TLDM, Lumut
- Kem Sangro Circle Taiping
- TUDM Ipoh
- Kompleks Mutiara PERNAMA, Jalan Hospital, Ipoh
- Kem Tapah
- Kem Syed Putra, Jalan Tambun, Ipoh
- KD Malaya Lumut
- Kem Gerik
- KD Pelandok, TLDM Lumut

KELANTAN

- Kem Desa Pahlawan, Kota Bharu
- Kem Pengkalan Chepa
- Kem Tanah Merah

TERENGGANU

- Kem Sri Pantai, Seberang Takir
- Pangkalan Udara Gong Kedak, Jerneh

PAHANG

- Kem Batu 10 Kuantan
- Markas 4 Briged, Kem Batu 3, Temerloh
- Rumah Keluarga TLDM, Taman Balok Perdana, Kuantan
- Kem Ungku Nasaruddin, Kuala Lipis
- Kem Mentakab
- Kem Bentong
- Pangkalan TUDM Batu 10, Kuantan
- Skuadron 322, Bukit Ibam
- Kem Mempaga, Pahang

KUALA LUMPUR & SELANGOR

- Bangunan LTAT
- Bangunan KEMENTAH
- Kem Sungai Besi
- Pangkalan TUDM Subang
- Kem Sungai Buloh
- Kem Batu Kentonmen
- Kem Wardieburn
- Unit Gaji Angkatan Tentera (UGAT), Kementah
- TUDM Jugra, Banting
- UPM Sungai Besi
- Desa Tun Hussein Onn, Jalan Jelatek
- Kem Paya Jaras, Sungai Buloh
- Hospital Angkatan Tentera Tuanku Mizan, Wangsa Maju

MELAKA

- Kem Terendak
- Kem Sungai Udang

NEGERI SEMBILAN

- LATEDA Port Dickson
- Kem Rasah, Seremban
- Kem Syed Sirajuddin, Gemas
- Kem Senawang, Seremban
- Pusat Latihan Asas Tentera Darat [PUSASDA]
- Kem Sikamat, Seremban
- Kem Sunggala, Port Dickson
- Kedai PERNAMA, Pangkalan Udara Sendayan

JOHOR

- Kem Mahkota, Kluang
- Kem Sri Iskandar, Mersing
- Pangkalan TLDM Tanjung Pengelih, Kota Tinggi, Pengerang
- PULADA Ulu Tiram
- Kem Tebrau, Johor Bharu
- Kem Batu 3, Jalan Mersing, Kluang
- Kem Batu Pahat, Johor

SABAH & LABUAN

- Kem Lok Kawi, Kota Kinabalu
- Pangkalan TLDM Sepanggar, Kota Kinabalu
- Kem Sri Kinabatangan, Sandakan
- Kem Kabota, Tawau
- Pangkalan TUDM Labuan
- Kem TLDM Semporna
- Kem Paradise Kota Belud

SARAWAK

- Kem Penrissen, Kuching
- Kem Simanggang, Sri Aman
- Kem Miri
- Kem Semenggo, Batu 8 Jalan Penrissen Kuching
- Pangkalan Udara Kuching
- Kem Rascom, Batu 10 Sibu
- Kem Oya, Batu 14 1/2, Sibu
- Kem Muara Tuang, Kuching

LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

FAEDAH SKIM PENGELUARAN CARUMAN



PENGELUARAN CARUMAN TAMAT PERKHIDMATAN

Apabila pencaerum berhenti atau bersara daripada perkhidmatan atau telah mencapai umur 50 tahun. Bagi pencaerum wajib yang bertaraf pensen, wang sumbangan Kerajaan dikembalikan kepada Kumpulan Wang Persaraan [Diperbadankan] atau KWAP untuk bayaran pensen bulanan.

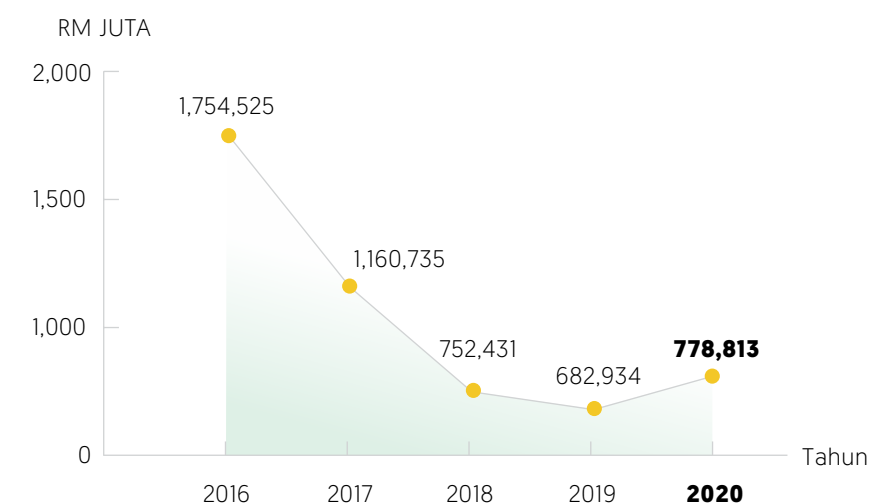
SKIM FAEDAH KEMATIAN DAN HILANG UPAYA

Skim Faedah Kematian dibayar kepada tanggungan pencaerum yang meninggal dunia semasa dalam perkhidmatan dengan Angkatan Tentera Malaysia, manakala Faedah Hilang Upaya dibayar kepada pencaerum yang diberhentikan perkhidmatan atas sebab-sebab kecacatan fikiran atau tubuh badan.

SKIM PENGELUARAN PERUMAHAN

Pencaerum dibenarkan mengeluarkan tidak melebihi 40% daripada carumannya atau 10% dari harga harta tak alih yang mana lebih rendah untuk pembelian rumah kediaman pertama atau sebidang tanah untuk membina rumah kediaman di atasnya.

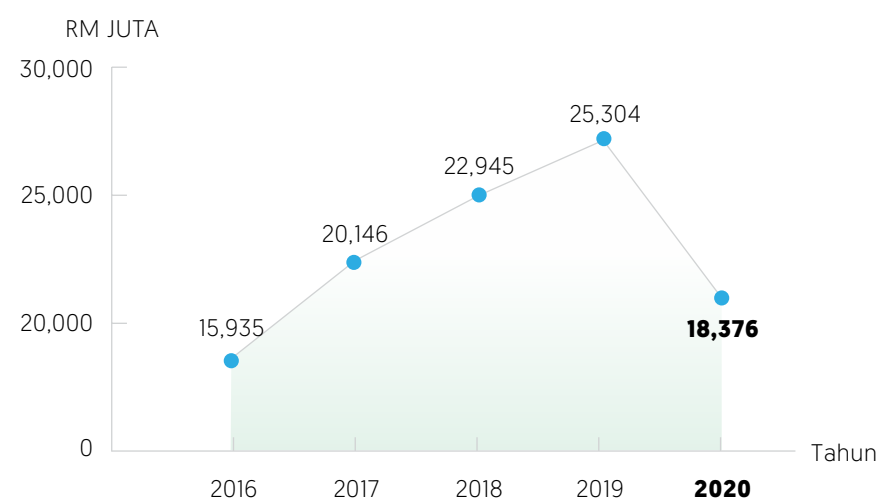
PENGELUARAN CARUMAN TAMAT PERKHIDMATAN



Bilangan Pengeluaran	
2016	11,179
2017	8,322
2018	7,850
2019	6,463
2020	6,545

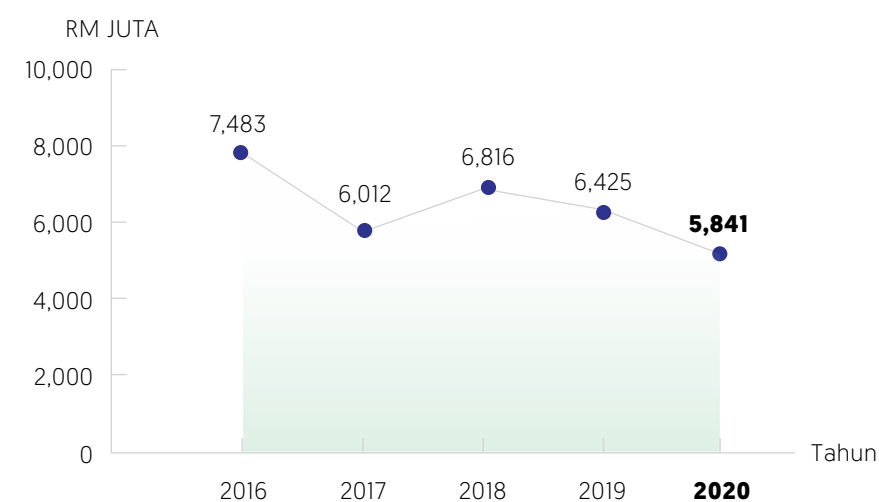
LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

SKIM PENGELUARAN PERUMAHAN



Bilangan Pengeluaran	
2016	1,952
2017	2,401
2018	2,692
2019	3,033
2020	2,192

SKIM FAEDAH KEMATIAN DAN HILANG UPAYA



Bilangan Pengeluaran	
2016	225
2017	183
2018	175
2019	174
2020	169

LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

PROGRAM TAKLIMAT DAN PROGRAM SEHARI BERSAMA PELANGGAN



OBJEKTIF

Untuk mempertingkatkan sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan kepada anggota ATM

Meninjau secara terus tahap kepuasan pelanggan terhadap perkhidmatan dan manfaat yang disediakan oleh LTAT untuk pencerum

Memastikan maklumat terkini sampai kepada pencerum



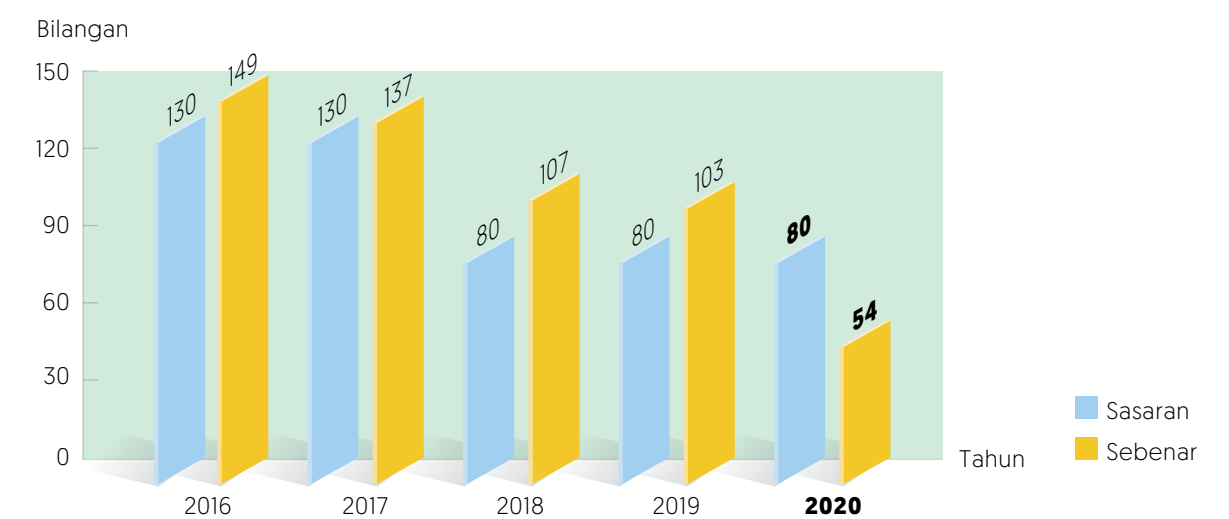
IMPAK

Anggota angkatan tentera dapat berkomunikasi dengan lebih baik melalui sesi soal jawab pada setiap program

LTAT dapat meningkatkan mutu penyampaian perkhidmatan dan memberi manfaat yang lebih baik kepada anggota ATM

Meningkatkan kepuasan pelanggan

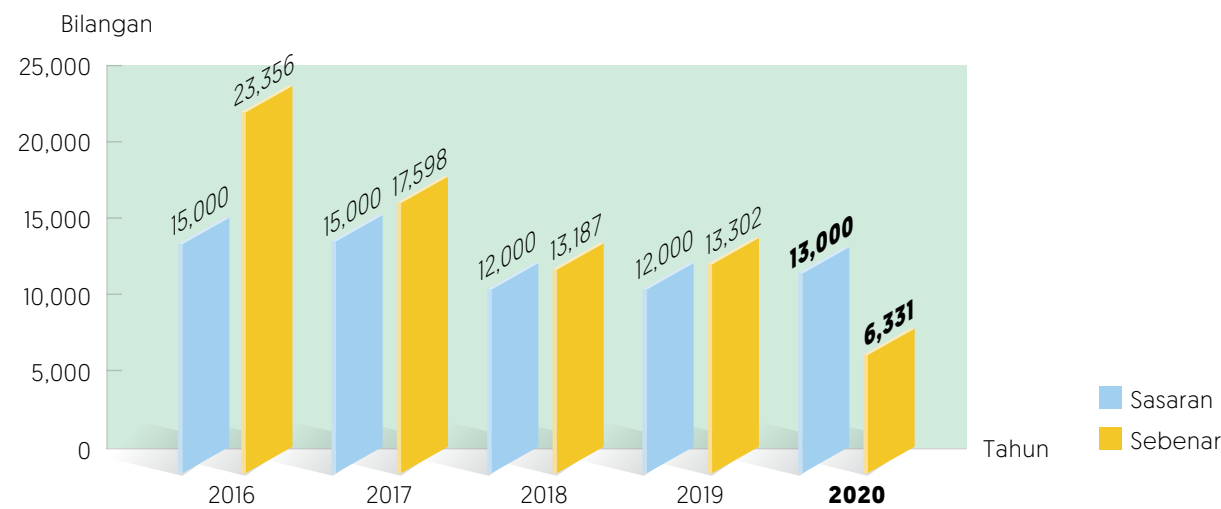
1. BILANGAN PROGRAM



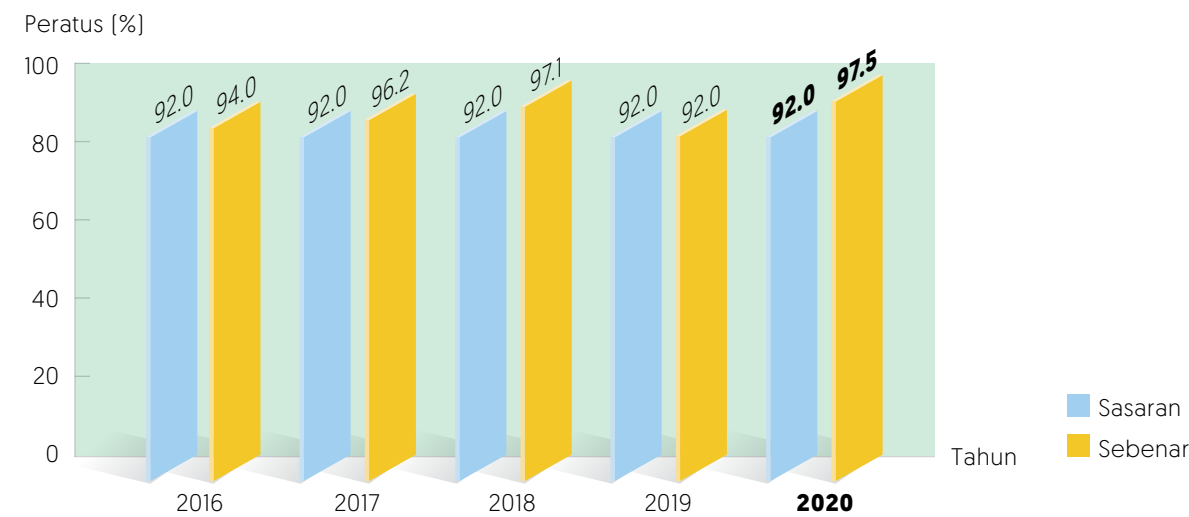
LAPORAN PENILAIAN HASIL DAN IMPAK

KAJIAN KEPUASAN PELANGGAN

2. STATISTIK PENERIMAAN BORANG KEPUASAN PELANGGAN



3. INDEKS KEPUASAN PELANGGAN



ANALISIS PRESTASI KEWANGAN

PRESTASI KEWANGAN LIMA TAHUN LTAT

PENDAPATAN DAN JUMLAH PEMBAYARAN DIVIDEN [RM Juta]

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1 JUMLAH PENDAPATAN (termasuk pendapatan-pendapatan lain)	341.1	195.2	423.9	528.5	572.3
2 PERBELANJAAN KENDALIAN	72.8	75.0	76.6	66.2	77.7
3 NISBAH KOS KEPADA ASET (%)**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
4 UNTUNG BERSIH BAGI TAHUN	134.9	92.8	221.0	459.5	356.2
5 DIVIDEN, BONUS DAN BONUS KHAS KEPADA AHLI (%)	3.5	2.5	2.0	8.27	7.99

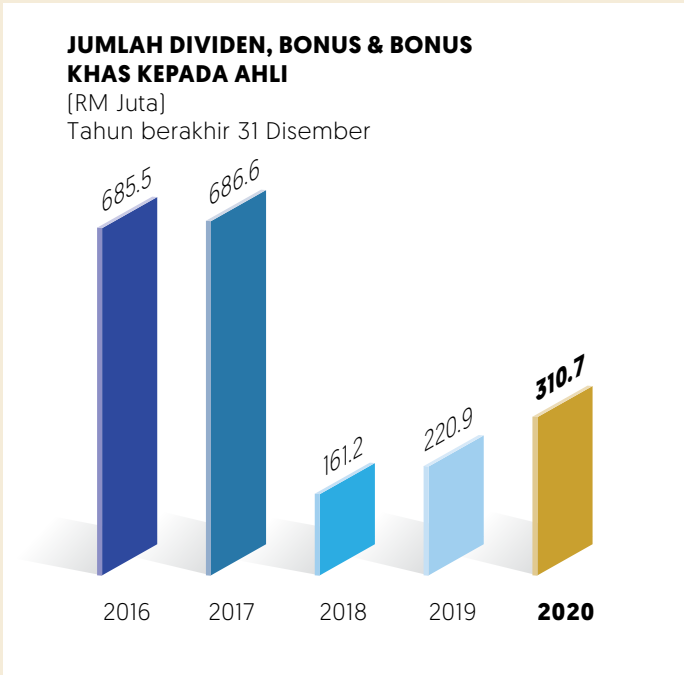
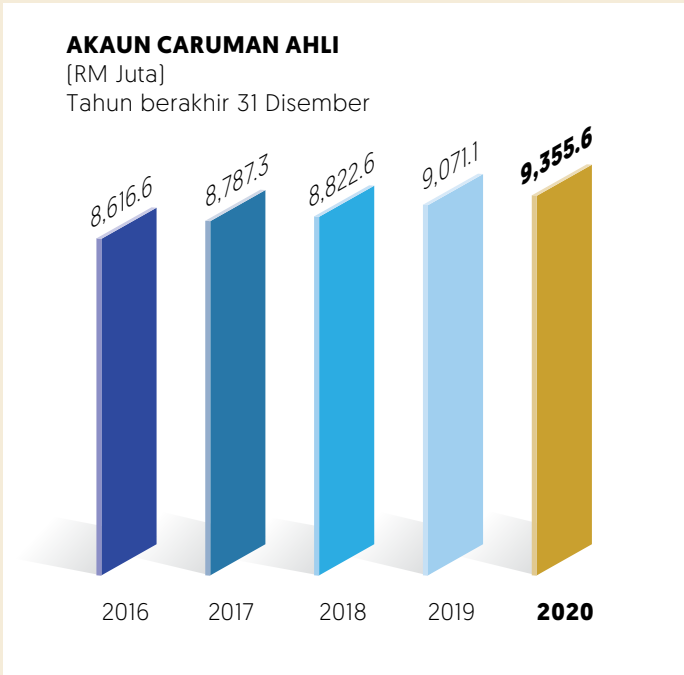
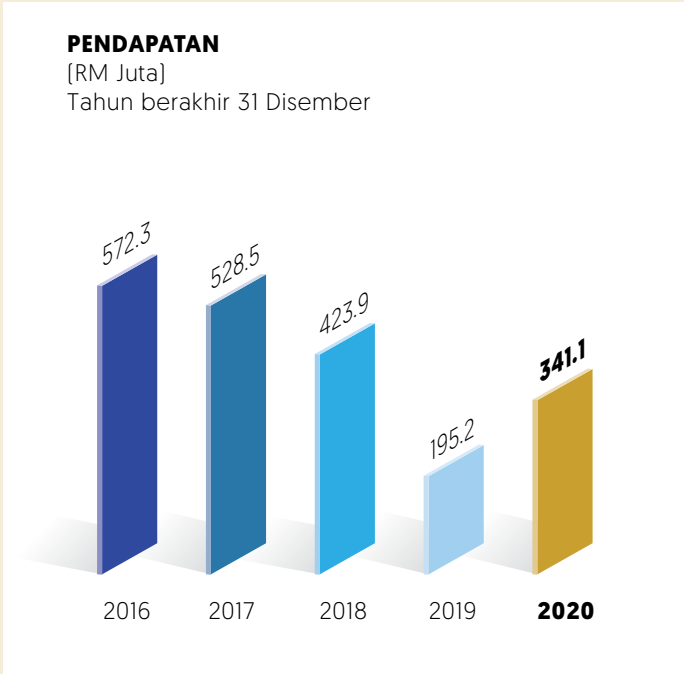
** KPI baru bermula 2018

ASET, EKUITI DAN LIABILITI [RM Juta]

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1 JUMLAH ASET	9,652.4	9,648.7	9,380.6	9,620.3	9,380.9
• Aset Bukan Semasa	7,191.2	7,357.0	7,607.5	8,055.7	8,554.4
• Aset Semasa	2,461.2	2,291.7	1,773.1	1,564.6	826.5
2 JUMLAH EKUITI	9,173.2	9,146.7	8,867.8	8,814.6	8,587.0
• Akaun Caruman Ahli	9,355.6	9,071.1	8,822.6	8,787.3	8,616.6
• Kumpulan Wang Rizab	187.1	181.4	176.5	175.7	172.3
• Rizab Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain	(562.7)	(169.3)	(170.0)	-	-
• Rizab Sekuriti Sedia Untuk Dijual	-	-	-	22.4	(267.8)
• Rizab Penilaian Semula Aset	-	-	-	-	-
• Kerugian Terkumpul/Keuntungan Tertahan	193.2	63.5	38.7	(170.8)	65.9
3 JUMLAH LIABILITI	479.2	502.0	512.8	805.7	793.9
4 JUMLAH EKUITI DAN LIABILITI	9,652.4	9,648.7	9,380.6	9,620.3	9,380.9

ANALISIS PRESTASI KEWANGAN

PRESTASI KEWANGAN LIMA TAHUN LTAT (sambungan)



ANALISIS PRESTASI KEWANGAN

PRESTASI KEWANGAN LIMA TAHUN KUMPULAN

PENDAPATAN [RM Juta]					
	2020	*2019	2018	2017	2016
1 JUMLAH PENDAPATAN (termasuk pendapatan-pendapatan lain)	11,831.3	15,254.7	13,607.8	15,002.6	13,126.7
2 KEUNTUNGAN / (KERUGIAN) SEBELUM CUKAI DAN ZAKAT	143.9	[566.2]	54.5	1,738.7	1,489.5
3 UNTUNG/(RUGI) BERSIH BAGI TAHUN	68.4	[808.1]	[169.1]	1,362.3	1,161.9
* Dinyatakan semula					

ASET, EKUITI DAN LIABILITI [RM Juta]					
	2020	*2019	2018	2017	2016
1 JUMLAH ASET	87,800.3	87,681.5	96,681.1	91,792.5	89,131.2
• Aset Bukan Semasa	28,125.0	28,225.1	32,206.5	32,027.1	31,444.0
• Aset Semasa	59,675.3	59,456.4	64,474.5	59,765.4	57,687.2
2 JUMLAH EKUITI	16,779.2	17,047.3	18,173.1	19,772.9	18,754.3
• Akaun Caruman Ahli	9,355.6	9,071.1	8,822.6	8,787.3	8,616.6
• Rizab-Rizab	578.6	932.8	1,016.1	1,072.9	1,302.5
• Kumpulan Wang	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.2
• Keuntungan Tertahan/[(Kerugian Terkumpul]	[628.0]	[443.3]	[74.7]	1,061.4	691.0
• Kepentingan Bukan Mengawal	7,007.0	7,020.6	7,343.8	7,786.2	7,077.7
• Sukuk Kekal	463.9	463.6	1,062.5	1,062.3	1,062.3
3 JUMLAH LIABILITI	71,021.1	70,634.2	78,508.0	72,019.6	70,376.9
4 JUMLAH EKUITI DAN LIABILITI	87,800.3	87,681.5	96,681.1	91,792.5	89,131.2
* Dinyatakan semula					

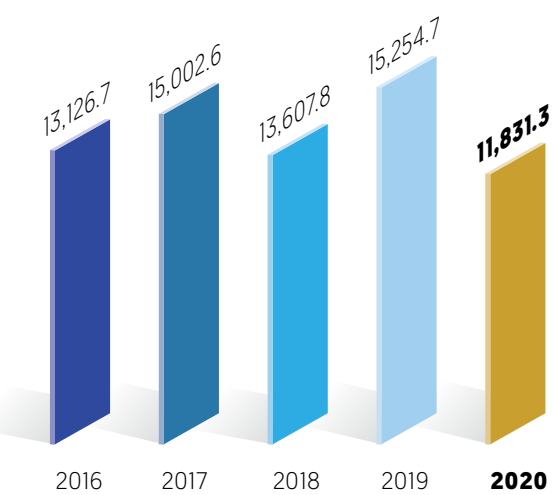
ANALISIS PRESTASI KEWANGAN

PRESTASI KEWANGAN LIMA TAHUN KUMPULAN (sambungan)

PENDAPATAN

[RM Juta]

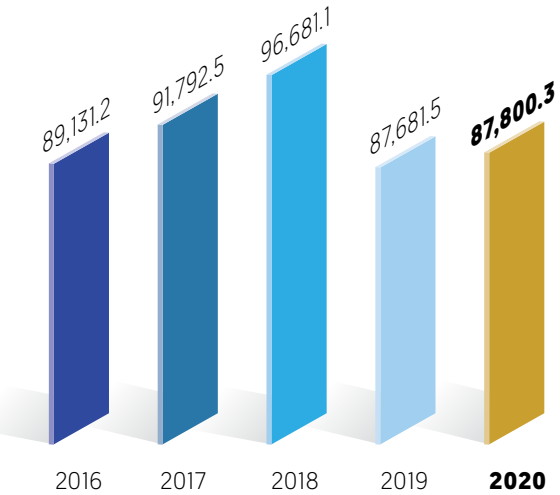
Tahun berakhir 31 Disember



ASET

[RM Juta]

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**SIJIL KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020**

Sijil Mengenai Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat Berteguran

Saya telah mengaudit Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera. Penyata Kewangan tersebut merangkumi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan pada 31 Disember 2020 Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan dan Penyata Untung Atau Rugi Dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti serta Penyata Aliran Tunai Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut dan nota kepada penyata kewangan termasuklah ringkasan polisi perakaunan yang signifikan seperti dinyatakan pada muka surat 1 hingga 86.

Pada pendapat saya, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2020 dan prestasi kewangan serta aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) dan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101) kecuali perkara yang dinyatakan di perenggan Asas Kepada Pendapat Berteguran.

Asas Kepada Pendapat Berteguran

1. Nota 8 Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat Subsidiari

Pelaburan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dalam tujuh syarikat subsidiari pada tahun 2020 adalah berjumlah RM5.059 bilion. Termasuk dalam jumlah tersebut adalah kos pelaburan di Boustead Holdings Berhad berjumlah RM2.551 bilion. Nilai pasaran pada 31 Disember 2020 bagi Boustead Holdings Berhad berjumlah RM753 juta. Bagaimanapun, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera tidak membuat penjejasan nilai terhadap Boustead Holdings Berhad berjumlah RM1.798 bilion mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) 136 Penjejasan Aset. Perkara ini menyebabkan untung bersih dan pelaburan dalam syarikat subsidiari terlebih nyata berjumlah RM1.798 bilion.

2. Nota 27 Liabiliti Manfaat Kakitangan

Liabiliti Manfaat Kakitangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera pada tahun 2020 adalah berjumlah RM86.62 juta. Termasuk dalam jumlah tersebut adalah manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan berjumlah RM53.54 juta yang sepatutnya berjumlah RM105.09 juta seperti kehendak Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) 119 Manfaat Kakitangan. Mengikut Laporan Penilaian Aktuaris, penilaian semula skim manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan pada 31 Disember 2020 adalah berjumlah RM59.43 juta. Bagaimanapun, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera hanya mengiktiraf sejumlah RM7.88 juta daripada RM59.43 juta. Perkara ini menyebabkan kerugian komprehensif terlebih nyata dan liabiliti manfaat kakitangan terkurang nyata berjumlah RM51.55 juta.

3. Nota 6 Inventori

Inventori Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera pada tahun 2020 adalah berjumlah RM1.383 bilion. Termasuk dalam jumlah tersebut adalah kos projek pembangunan Kompleks Logistik Tentera Darat berjumlah RM5.43 juta. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera telah mengiktiraf kos projek pembangunan tersebut sebagai inventori sejak tahun 2015. Sehingga 31 Disember 2020, projek berkenaan belum dilaksanakan dan tiada kontrak dimeterai. Bagaimanapun, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera tidak membuat hapus kira terhadap projek pembangunan Kompleks Logistik Tentera Darat berjumlah RM5.43 juta seperti kehendak Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) 102 Inventori. Perkara ini menyebabkan untung bersih dan inventori terlebih nyata berjumlah RM5.43 juta.

Pengauditan telah dilaksanakan berdasarkan Akta Audit 1957 dan *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*. Tanggungjawab saya diuraikan selanjutnya di perenggan Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan dalam sijil ini. Saya percaya bahawa bukti audit yang diperoleh adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk dijadikan asas kepada Pendapat Berteguran saya.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Saya adalah bebas daripada Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan serta telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain berdasarkan *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*.

Maklumat Lain Selain Daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit Mengenainya

Lembaga Pengarah, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera bertanggungjawab terhadap maklumat lain dalam Laporan Tahunan. Pendapat saya terhadap Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan tidak meliputi maklumat lain selain daripada Penyata Kewangan dan Sijil Juruaudit mengenainya dan saya tidak menyatakan sebarang bentuk kesimpulan jaminan mengenainya.

Tanggungjawab Lembaga Pengarah Terhadap Penyata Kewangan

Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab terhadap penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan yang memberi gambaran benar dan saksama selaras dengan Piawain Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) dan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101). Lembaga Pengarah juga bertanggungjawab terhadap penetapan kawalan dalaman yang perlu bagi membolehkan penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan yang bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan.

Semasa penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan, Lembaga Pengarah bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan untuk beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkannya jika berkaitan serta menggunakannya sebagai asas perakaunan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit Terhadap Pengauditan Penyata Kewangan

Objektif saya adalah untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan secara keseluruhannya adalah bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, dan mengeluarkan Sijil Juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat saya. Jaminan yang munasabah adalah satu tahap jaminan yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions* akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata yang ketara apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh wujud daripada fraud atau kesilapan dan dianggap ketara sama ada secara individu atau agregat sekiranya boleh dijangkakan dengan munasabah untuk mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang dibuat oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

Sebagai sebahagian daripada pengauditan mengikut *International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions*, saya menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan keraguan profesional sepanjang pengauditan. Saya juga:

- a. Mengenal pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata ketara dalam Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan, sama ada disebabkan fraud atau kesilapan, merangka dan melaksanakan prosedur audit yang responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan serta mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat saya. Risiko untuk tidak mengesan salah nyata ketara akibat daripada fraud adalah lebih tinggi daripada kesilapan kerana fraud mungkin melibatkan pakatan, pemalsuan, ketinggalan yang disengajakan, representasi yang salah, atau mengatasi kawalan dalaman.
- b. Memahami kawalan dalaman yang relevan untuk merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian tetapi bukan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan.
- c. Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan yang berkaitan yang dibuat oleh Lembaga Pengarah.
- d. Membuat kesimpulan terhadap kesesuaian penggunaan asas perakaunan untuk usaha berterusan oleh Lembaga Pengarah dan berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi, sama ada wujudnya ketidakpastian ketara yang berkaitan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang mungkin menimbulkan keraguan yang signifikan terhadap keupayaan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera atau Kumpulan sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika saya membuat kesimpulan bahawa ketidakpastian ketara wujud, saya perlu melaporkan dalam Sijil Juruaudit terhadap pendedahan yang berkaitan dalam Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, pendapat saya akan diubah. Kesimpulan saya dibuat berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi sehingga tarikh Sijil Juruaudit.
- e. Menilai persembahan secara keseluruhan, struktur dan kandungan Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan termasuk pendedahannya dan sama ada Penyata Kewangan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan telah melaporkan asas-asas urus niaga dan peristiwa-peristiwa yang memberikan gambaran saksama.
- f. Mendapatkan bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian berkaitan maklumat kewangan entiti dan aktiviti perniagaan dalam Kumpulan untuk memberikan pendapat terhadap Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan. Saya bertanggungjawab untuk hala tuju, pengawasan dan pelaksanaan pengauditan kumpulan. Saya hanya bertanggungjawab terhadap pendapat saya.

Laporan Mengenai Keperluan Perundangan dan Peraturan Lain

Berdasarkan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101), saya juga melaporkan:

- a. Syarikat subsidiari yang tidak diaudit oleh saya telah dinyatakan di Nota 8 dalam penyata kewangan.
- b. Pada pendapat saya, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain tidak disimpan dengan sempurna seperti yang dinyatakan di perenggan Asas Kepada Pendapat Berteguran.

Hal-hal Lain

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera perlu mengambil perhatian terhadap perkara berikut:

- a. Pada 11 Mei 2021, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera mengisytihar dividen sebanyak 3.5% bersamaan RM310.69 juta untuk tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2020. Bagaimanapun, Laporan Cadangan Pembayaran Dividen Tahun 2020 oleh aktuaris menyatakan pembayaran dividen pada kadar 3.5% akan menjejaskan keupayaan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera untuk membayar liabilitinya. Bagi merealisasikan pembayaran dividen tersebut, Kerajaan telah meluluskan permohonan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera untuk mengecualikan baki pembayaran dividen bagi caruman Kerajaan berjumlah RM188.68 juta kepada Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan). Pengecualian ini menjadikan peningkatan keuntungan tertahan pada tahun 2020 daripada RM125.29 juta kepada keuntungan tertahan RM313.97 juta, iaitu keuntungan yang bukan daripada aktiviti utama Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera.
- b. Berdasarkan kepada Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) 137 Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luar Jangka dan Aset Luar Jangka, jumlah caruman Angkatan Tentera Malaysia yang diiktiraf sebagai ekuiti memenuhi kriteria untuk diiktiraf sebagai liabiliti. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera mempunyai kewajipan undang-undang untuk membayar kembali caruman Angkatan Tentera Malaysia berserta dividen semasa pengeluaran seperti kehendak Seksyen 9 dan 10, Akta 101. Aliran tunai keluar dapat dianggar berdasarkan jangkaan pengeluaran oleh pencarum yang memenuhi kehendak Seksyen 12, Akta 101. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera perlu menyediakan sejumlah peruntukan wang bagi membayar jumlah caruman tersebut berserta dividen bagi tujuan tersebut.
- c. Mengikut Seksyen 15(1)(a) Akta 101, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera boleh melabur tidak kurang daripada 70% dalam pelaburan yang dibenarkan oleh atau di

bawah Akta Pemegang Amanah 1949. Bagaimanapun, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera hanya membuat pelaburan berjumlah RM3.009 bilion atau 32% iaitu kurang 38% daripada had ditetapkan. Seksyen 15(1)(b) pula membenarkan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera melabur tidak melebihi 30% dalam pelaburan ekuiti sama ada tidak disenaraikan atau disenaraikan di bursa saham yang ditubuhkan di Malaysia. Bagaimanapun, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera telah membuat pelaburan berjumlah RM6.391 bilion atau 68% iaitu melebihi 38% daripada had ditetapkan.

Sijil ini dibuat untuk Lembaga Pengarah Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera berdasarkan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101) dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Saya tidak bertanggungjawab terhadap pihak lain bagi kandungan sijil ini.


(DATUK NIK AZMAN NIK ABDUL MAJID)
KETUA AUDIT NEGARA
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
23 DISEMBER 2021



LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
Ditubuhkan Di bawah Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101)

**PENYATA Pengerusi
dan Seorang Anggota Lembaga**

Kami, YM Jeneral Tan Sri Raja Mohamed Affandi Bin Raja Mohamed Noor (Bersara) dan YBhg. Jeneral Tan Sri Dato' Sri Hj Affendi Bin Buang TUDM yang merupakan Pengerusi dan salah seorang Anggota Lembaga, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Lembaga, Penyata Kewangan yang mengandungi Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai yang berikut ini berserta dengan Nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya, adalah disediakan untuk menunjukkan pandangan yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera dan Kumpulan pada 31 Disember 2020 dan hasil kendaliannya serta perubahan kedudukan kewangannya bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Lembaga,


YM JENERAL TAN SRI
RAJA MOHAMED AFFANDI
BIN RAJA MOHAMED NOOR
(Bersara)

PENGERUSI

TARIKH: 26 AUG 2021
KUALA LUMPUR

Bagi pihak Lembaga,


YBHG. JENERAL TAN SRI
DATO' SRI HJ AFFENDI
BIN BUANG TUDM

ANGGOTA LEMBAGA

TARIKH: 26 AUG 2021
KUALA LUMPUR

LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
Ditubuhkan Di bawah Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101)

**PENGAKUAN OLEH PEGAWAI UTAMA YANG
BERTANGGUNGJAWAB KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA**

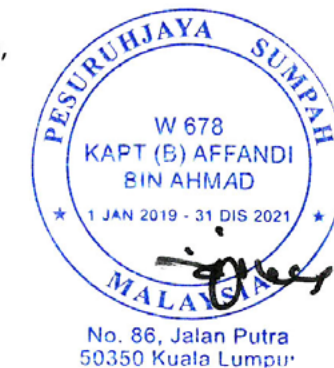
Saya, Dato' Ahmad Nazim Bin Abd Rahman, pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan dan rekod-rekod perakaunan Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, dengan ikhlasnya mengakui bahawa Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan, Penyata Untung atau Rugi dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain, Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti dan Penyata Aliran Tunai dalam kedudukan kewangan yang berikut ini berserta dengan Nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan di dalamnya mengikut sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, adalah betul dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan sebenarnya mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan atas kehendak-kehendak Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Sebenar dan)
sesungguhnya diakui)
oleh penama di atas di)
Kuala Lumpur)
pada 26 AUG 2021)



DATO' AHMAD NAZIM BIN ABD RAHMAN

Di hadapan saya,



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PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

Pada 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
ASET					
Aset Bukan Semasa					
Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan	3	5,496,960	5,733,254	75,230	76,825
Pelaburan harta tanah	4	2,259,420	2,427,754	455,100	453,100
Hak Penggunaan Aset	5	2,372,997	2,462,721	739	986
Inventori	6	905,154	847,062	-	-
Aset-aset tidak ketara	7	278,004	321,225	-	-
Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	8	-	-	5,058,661	5,107,940
Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	9	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	201,698
Pelaburan dalam usaha sama	10	485,179	547,673	-	-
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	11	13,967,320	13,626,144	824,956	1,016,522
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	12	-	-	150,385	150,045
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	13	143,037	145,066	279,519	287,989
Aset cukai tertunda	14	154,093	120,625	-	-
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima	15	422,165	386,583	144,944	61,892
Jumlah Aset Bukan Semasa		28,124,987	28,225,087	7,191,183	7,356,997
Aset Semasa					
Inventori	6	2,285,975	2,418,105	1,382,811	1,446,191
Aset biologi	16	25,026	22,230	-	-
Kontrak aset dan kontrak kos aset	17	1,110,834	940,055	-	-
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	12	1,035,229	815,977	305,548	122,430
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima	15	47,762,758	47,358,319	31,419	116,537
Aset derivatif	18	388,294	164,868	-	-
Deposit Berkanun Dengan Bank Negara Malaysia	19	103,267	1,534,777	-	-
Deposit	20	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213
Wang tunai dan baki bank	21	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336
Aset dipegang untuk jualan	22	322,609	92,949	-	-
Jumlah Aset Semasa		59,675,344	59,456,366	2,461,202	2,291,707
JUMLAH ASET		87,800,331	87,681,453	9,652,385	9,648,704

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
EKUITI DAN LIABILITI					
Akaun caruman ahli	23	9,355,600	9,071,124	9,355,600	9,071,124
Kumpulan wang	24	2,056	2,441	-	-
Rizab-rizab	25	578,643	932,847	(375,583)	12,115
[Kerugian terkumpul]/ Keuntungan tertahan		(628,014)	(443,309)	193,199	63,475
		9,308,285	9,563,103	9,173,216	9,146,714
Kepentingan bukan mengawal		7,006,996	7,020,592	-	-
Sukuk Kekal	26	463,924	463,545	-	-
Jumlah Ekuiti		16,779,205	17,047,240	9,173,216	9,146,714
Liabiliti Bukan Semasa					
Liabiliti manfaat kakitangan	27	123,130	101,506	81,412	66,546
Pinjaman	28	6,307,794	7,130,062	-	-
Akaun belum bayar	29	69,490	106,080	168,407	61,389
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	14	359,006	428,897	4,642	4,621
Liabiliti pajakan	30	69,094	31,762	529	775
Jumlah Liabiliti Bukan Semasa		6,928,514	7,798,307	254,990	133,331
Liabiliti Semasa					
Liabiliti manfaat kakitangan	27	6,823	6,738	5,203	4,635
Pinjaman	28	58,005,192	56,906,653	-	-
Kontrak liabiliti	17	51,249	60,989	-	-
Akaun belum bayar	29	5,533,391	5,542,419	218,730	363,790
Liabiliti derivatif	18	391,161	189,924	-	-
Liabiliti pajakan	30	73,086	83,223	246	234
Cukai		31,710	45,960	-	-
Jumlah Liabiliti Semasa		64,092,612	62,835,906	224,179	368,659
Jumlah Liabiliti		71,021,126	70,634,213	479,169	501,990
JUMLAH EKUITI DAN LIABILITI		87,800,331	87,681,453	9,652,385	9,648,704

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

Pada 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan	31	11,359,568	14,416,639	334,416	195,242
Pendapatan-pendapatan lain	32	471,769	838,084	6,661	(7)
Jumlah pendapatan bagi tahun		11,831,337	15,254,723	341,077	195,235
Perbelanjaan faedah - institusi bank		(1,032,225)	(1,487,914)	-	-
Kerugian modifikasi	33	(78,447)	-	-	-
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	34	(12,340)	(19,807)	(22,431)	(4,692)
Rosot nilai dan kerugian kredit dijangka	35	(605,324)	(74,296)	(107,841)	(19,230)
Rosot nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan, aset biologi dan pelaburan harta tanah		(133,317)	(286,469)	-	(372)
Rosot nilai hak penggunaan aset		(37,860)	-	-	-
Rosot nilai muhibbah		(36,100)	(1,511,270)	-	-
Pelunasan aset tidak ketara dipercepat		-	(247,322)	-	-
Perubahan inventori untuk barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan		(205,994)	8,948	-	-
Pembelian barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan		(4,895,459)	(6,794,281)	-	-
Bahan mentah dan barangan digunakan		(918,240)	(1,701,575)	-	-
Program Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi Veteran ATM Tidak Berpencen (PPSEV)		(274)	(1,728)	-	-
Perbelanjaan kakitangan		(1,749,317)	(1,687,169)	(49,770)	(41,553)
Perbelanjaan operasi		(1,179,459)	(1,290,002)	(23,012)	(33,497)
Susut nilai dan pelunasan		(451,072)	(459,450)	(3,091)	(3,089)
Untung/(Rugi) operasi		495,909	(297,612)	134,932	92,802
Kos kewangan		(358,107)	(357,276)	-	-
Bahagian keuntungan selepas cukai syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		70,145	88,632	-	-
Bahagian (kerugian)/keuntungan pelaburan dalam usaha sama		(63,956)	41	-	-
Untung/(Rugi) sebelum cukai dan zakat		143,991	(566,215)	134,932	92,802
Cukai dan zakat	36	(212,433)	(241,866)	(21)	-
(Rugi)/Untung bersih bagi tahun		(68,442)	(808,081)	134,911	92,802

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

Nota	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan komprehensif lain				
Item mungkin/akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi				
Bahagian pendapatan komprehensif lain syarikat bersekutu	17,895	11,171	-	-
Bahagian (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif lain pelaburan dalam usaha sama	(6,421)	2,422	-	-
Pertukaran mata wang asing	(4,791)	812	-	-
Cukai tertunda atas pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	22,643	(38,866)	-	-
Perubahan bersih dalam aliran tunai lindung nilai	-	17	-	-
	29,326	(24,444)	-	-
Item tidak akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi				
Perubahan nilai saksama bersih ke atas pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	(270,830)	149,654	(255,401)	(13,493)
Pengukuran semula manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(7,878)	-	(7,878)	-
Pengukuran semula manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	(1,748)	-	(1,748)	-
(Kerugian)/Pendapatan komprehensif lain bagi tahun	(251,130)	125,210	(265,027)	(13,493)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	(319,572)	(682,871)	(130,116)	79,309
Agihan kepada:				
Kumpulan/LTAT	(119,769)	(433,139)	134,911	92,802
Kepentingan bukan mengawal	783	(454,387)	-	-
Pemegang Sukuk Kekal	50,544	79,445	-	-
(Rugi)/Untung bersih bagi tahun	(68,442)	(808,081)	134,911	92,802
Agihan kepada:				
Kumpulan/LTAT	(377,301)	(380,841)	(130,116)	79,309
Kepentingan bukan mengawal	7,185	(381,475)	-	-
Pemegang Sukuk Kekal	50,544	79,445	-	-
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	(319,572)	(682,871)	(130,116)	79,309

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

KUMPULAN	Nota	Akaun	Kumpulan	Rizab-Rizab	Kerugian	Kepentingan	Sukuk	Jumlah
		Caruman Ahli RM'000	Wang {nota 24} RM'000	{nota 25} RM'000	Terkumpul RM'000			
2020								
Baki pada 1 Januari		9,071,124	2,441	932,847	{443,309}	9,563,103	463,545	17,047,240
Rugi bersih bagi tahun		-	-	-	{119,769}	{119,769}	783	{68,442}
Kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun		-	-	{247,906}	{9,626}	{257,532}	6,402	{251,130}
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif bagi tahun		-	-	{247,906}	{129,395}	{377,301}	7,185	{319,572}
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	{138,534}	138,534	-	-	-
Perubahan kepentingan pemilikan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		-	-	{2,844}	{30,906}	{33,750}	85,200	51,450
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan		-	-	35,080	{35,080}	-	-	-
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant		{55}	-	-	-	{55}	-	{55}
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	37	{63}	-	-	{12}	{75}	-	{75}
Pelarasan dividen ke atas caruman kerajaan		{188,682}	-	-	188,682	-	-	-
Caruman diterima pada tahun		959,778	-	-	-	959,778	-	959,778
Dividen pada kadar 3.5% dalam tahun		310,687	-	-	{310,687}	-	-	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun		{778,813}	-	-	-	{778,813}	-	{778,813}
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun		{18,376}	-	-	-	{18,376}	-	{18,376}
Pelunasan Kumpulan Wang Aset Latihan		-	{385}	-	-	{385}	-	{385}
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya		-	-	-	{5,841}	{5,841}	-	{5,841}
Sukuk Kekal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Agihan		-	-	-	-	-	{50,165}	{50,165}
Dividen dibayar kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal oleh syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		-	-	-	-	-	{105,981}	{105,981}
Baki pada 31 Disember		9,355,600	2,056	578,643	{628,014}	9,308,285	463,924	16,779,205

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

KUMPULAN	Nota		Akaun Caruman Ahli RM'000	Kumpulan Wang (nota 24) RM'000	Rizab-Rizab (nota 25) RM'000	Kerugian Terkumpul RM'000	Jumlah RM'000	Kepentingan Bukan Mengawal RM'000	Sukuk Kekal (nota 26) RM'000	Jumlah Ekuiti RM'000
2019										
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya			8,822,585	2,796	1,016,049	157,815 (221,117) [11,208]	9,999,245 (221,117) [11,208]	7,503,491 (159,732) [8,460]	1,062,526	18,565,262 (380,849) [19,668]
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula			8,822,585	2,796	1,016,049	(74,510)	9,766,920	7,335,299	1,062,526	18,164,745
Rugi bersih bagi tahun			-	-	-	(433,139)	(433,139)	(454,387)	79,445	(808,081)
Pendapatan komprehensif lain bagi tahun			-	-	52,298	-	52,298	72,912	-	125,210
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif bagi tahun			-	-	52,298	-	(380,841)	(381,475)	79,445	(682,871)
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain			-	-	16,101	(16,101)	-	-	-	-
Perubahan kepentingan pemilikan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari			-	-	(32,715) (118,886)	10,478 118,886	(22,237)	140,640	-	118,403
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant			(4,587)	-	-	-	(4,587)	-	-	(4,587)
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	37		66	-	-	(5,102)	(5,036)	-	-	(5,036)
Pelarasan dividen ke atas caruman kerajaan			(183,483)	-	-	183,483	-	-	-	923,902
Caruman diterima pada tahun			923,902	-	-	-	923,902	-	-	-
Dividen pada kadar 2.5% dalam tahun			220,879	-	-	(220,879)	-	-	-	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun			(682,934)	-	-	-	(682,934)	-	-	(682,934)
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun			(25,304)	-	-	-	(25,304)	-	-	(25,304)
Pelunasan Kumpulan Wang Aset Latihan			-	(397)	-	-	(397)	-	-	(397)
Pendapatan tertunda			-	42	-	-	42	-	-	42
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya			-	-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)	-	-	(6,425)
Sukuk Kekal			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Agihan			-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,426)	(85,426)
- Penebusan			-	-	-	-	-	-	(593,000)	(593,000)
Dividen dibayar kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal oleh syarikat-syarikat subsidiari			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember			9,071,124	2,441	932,847	(443,309)	9,563,103	7,020,592	463,545	17,047,240

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

LTAT	Nota	Akaun Caruman Ahli RM'000	Rizab-Rizab (Nota 25) RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020					
Baki pada 1 Januari		9,071,124	12,115	63,475	9,146,714
Untung bersih bagi tahun		-	-	134,911	134,911
Kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun		-	(255,401)	(9,626)	(265,027)
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif bagi tahun		-	(255,401)	125,285	(130,116)
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan ke atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	(137,987)	137,987	-
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant		(55)	-	-	(55)
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan		-	5,690	(5,690)	-
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	37	(63)	-	(12)	(75)
Pelarasan dividen ke atas caruman kerajaan		(188,682)	-	188,682	-
Caruman diterima pada tahun		959,778	-	-	959,778
Dividen pada kadar 3.5% dalam tahun		310,687	-	(310,687)	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun		(778,813)	-	-	(778,813)
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun		(18,376)	-	-	(18,376)
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya		-	-	(5,841)	(5,841)
Baki pada 31 Disember		9,355,600	(375,583)	193,199	9,173,216
2019					
Baki pada 1 Januari		8,822,585	6,492	38,712	8,867,789
Untung bersih bagi tahun		-	-	92,802	92,802
Kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun		-	(13,493)	-	(13,493)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		-	(13,493)	92,802	79,309
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan ke atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	14,146	(14,146)	-
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant		(4,587)	-	-	(4,587)
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan		-	4,970	(4,970)	-
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	37	66	-	(5,102)	(5,036)
Pelarasan dividen ke atas caruman kerajaan		(183,483)	-	183,483	-
Caruman diterima pada tahun		923,902	-	-	923,902
Dividen pada kadar 2.5% dalam tahun		220,879	-	(220,879)	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun		(682,934)	-	-	(682,934)
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun		(25,304)	-	-	(25,304)
Pelunasan Kumpulan Wang Aset Latihan		-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)
Pendapatan tertunda		-	-	-	-
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya		-	-	-	-
Sukuk Kekal		-	-	-	-
- Agihan		-	-	-	-
- Penebusan		-	-	-	-
Dividen dibayar kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal oleh syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		-	-	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember		9,071,124	12,115	63,475	9,146,714

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Operasi				
Penerimaan tunai daripada pendapatan-pendapatan lain	1,037,394	940,236	-	-
Penerimaan tunai daripada geran bagi pihak PERHEBAT	-	-	11,000	7,000
Penerimaan tunai daripada pelanggan	9,638,673	10,712,351	2,590	7,285
(Bayaran)/Penerimaan daripada kerajaan kepada PPHM untuk pembangunan Kuarters Kerajaan	(2,978)	2,978	(2,978)	2,978
Penerimaan pampasan daripada Kerajaan bagi pihak subsidiari	-	668,929	-	668,929
Penerimaan sewaan lain	2	42	880	843
Penerimaan deposit penjualan harta tanah	-	49,759	-	49,759
Perolehan semula pinjaman yang telah dihapus kira	34,795	35,184	-	-
Bayaran tunai kepada kakitangan dan pembekal	(8,877,924)	(10,547,198)	(60,505)	(78,210)
Penerimaan balik cukai keuntungan harta tanah bagi pihak syarikat subsidiari dari Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri	-	-	5,322	-
Pendahuluan kepada PPHM	-	-	-	(65,784)
Pembayaran balik kumpulan wang skim pinjaman kakitangan	243	373	-	-
Pembayaran untuk Program Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi Veteran ATM Tidak Berpencen (PPSEV)	(279)	(987)	-	-
(Penambahan)/Pengurangan dalam aset operasi:				
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	(699,219)	2,918,577	-	-
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	87,737	(8,869)	-	-
Penghutang perdagangan	(388,630)	(164,477)	-	-
Penghutang-penghutang lain	(166,720)	6,404	-	-
Pengurangan/(Penambahan) dalam liabiliti operasi:				
Deposit daripada pelanggan	(1,128,913)	(6,467,588)	-	-
Deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara	1,431,510	411,892	-	-
Deposit dan penempatan daripada bank-bank dan institusi kewangan lain	1,907,974	(3,083,660)	-	-
Obligasi atas sekuriti yang dijual di bawah perjanjian beli balik	18,258	(142,477)	-	-
Bil dan penerimaan jurubank	34,107	318	-	-
Liabiliti-liabiliti lain	-	252,265	-	-
Pemiutang perdagangan	133,829	186,589	-	-
Tunai janaan daripada/(digunakan untuk) aktiviti-aktiviti operasi	3,059,859	(4,229,359)	(43,691)	592,800
Bayaran faedah	(825,356)	(1,289,612)	-	-
Bayaran cukai	(280,924)	(240,860)	-	-
Penerimaan pendahuluan Bantuan Bakti Negara (BBN)	-	51,988	-	51,988
Bayaran pendahuluan Skim Anuiti Veteran (SAVe)	-	(1,014)	-	(1,014)
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya	(5,842)	(6,425)	(5,842)	(6,425)
Bayaran geran kepada PERHEBAT	-	-	(11,000)	(7,000)
Bayaran manfaat kakitangan	(4,940)	(3,243)	(4,940)	(3,243)
Bayaran kepada syarikat subsidiari atas pemulangan cukai keuntungan harta tanah	-	-	(5,322)	-
Bayaran pampasan daripada kerajaan kepada syarikat subsidiari	-	-	-	(555,000)
Penerimaan bayaran balik Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Usahawan Veteran ATM	2,337	4,517	-	-
Tunai bersih daripada/(digunakan untuk) aktiviti-aktiviti operasi	1,945,134	(5,714,008)	(70,795)	72,106

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Pelaburan				
Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan				
- Pembelian	(375,028)	(464,180)	(1,242)	(979)
- Penjualan	26,603	12,625	-	-
Pembangunan harta tanah				
- Pembelian	(169,200)	(230,100)	-	-
- Penjualan	221,564	-	221,564	-
Hak penggunaan aset				
- Pembelian	(10,209)	(321,000)	(285)	(285)
- Penjualan	-	(479)	-	-
Pembelian aset-aset tidak ketara	(31,285)	(47,816)	-	-
Pelaburan harta tanah	(4,807)	(3,940)	(18)	(1,404)
Pelaburan dalam usaha sama	(15,300)	(15,300)	-	-
Pelaburan tambahan dalam syarikat bersekutu	(140)	(3,135)	(140)	-
Pembelian pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	(322,644)	(92,549)	(322,644)	(92,549)
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	(172,681)	14,796	(172,681)	14,796
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan	(103,315)	(201,959)	(103,315)	(201,959)
Penerimaan faedah dan keuntungan	379,558	528,060	13,374	8,898
Penerimaan keuntungan daripada Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	12,150	10,275
Penerimaan keuntungan daripada pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada Perbadanan	-	-	6,092	19,202
Penjualan aset dipegang untuk jualan	-	133,500	-	-
Pemulangan deposit	3,821	16,300	-	-
Penjualan harta tanah lelongan	1,020	9,837	-	-
Penjualan syarikat subsidiari	7,692	7,258	7,692	7,258
Penjualan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	67,991	-	59	-
Penjualan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	253,067	52,361	248,996	43,861
(Belian)/Jualan bersih saham pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	(167,945)	3,277,511	-	-
Dividen diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	7,663	68,568
Dividen diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	16,965	23,745	16,965	23,745
Dividen dan pendapatan lain diterima daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	72,780	47,221	28,116	27,338
Dividen diterima daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	7,185	8,022	-	-
Pengurangan bersih amaun terhutang daripada syarikat bersekutu	-	26,528	-	-
Pendapatan lain daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	85	147	85	147
Jualan bersih daripada pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	-	14,444	-	-
Dividen diterima daripada saham keutamaan boleh tebus terkumpul	-	-	1,200	1,200
Penebusan saham keutamaan boleh tebus terkumpul	2,010	2,515	2,010	2,515
Pemulangan modal dan faedah diterima daripada pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	-	-	22,877	269,655
Penerimaan sewaan daripada pelaburan harta tanah	25,502	32,432	26,552	33,379
Bayaran balik kredit cukai daripada Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (Pemulangan)/Penerimaan deposit tetap	1,977	23,922	1,977	23,922
(Pemulangan)/Penerimaan deposit tetap	(1,253)	3,192	-	-
Tunai bersih (digunakan untuk)/daripada aktiviti-aktiviti pelaburan	(285,987)	2,853,958	17,047	257,583

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Pembiayaan				
Penerimaan caruman ahli	960,203	924,205	960,203	924,205
Pengeluaran caruman ahli	(771,580)	(779,542)	(771,580)	(779,542)
Pengurangan bersih daripada pinjaman lain	(433,783)	(287,648)	-	-
Bayaran faedah	(612,888)	(617,508)	-	-
Terbitan saham	128,018	134,794	-	-
Sukuk Kekal				
- Penebusan	-	(593,000)	-	-
- Pengagihan	(37,950)	(75,125)	-	-
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang ekuiti	-	(7,127)	-	-
Bayaran dividen kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal	(182,025)	(84,783)	-	-
Penerimaan daripada pinjaman jangka panjang	4,300	1,375,400	-	-
Bayaran balik pinjaman jangka panjang	(231,037)	(366,705)	-	-
Penerimaan geran kerajaan - Kumpulan wang mengurus	32,350	28,000	-	-
(Bayaran kepada)/Penerimaan balik daripada pelaburan usaha sama	(23,200)	146,500	-	-
Bayaran ke atas pinjaman sewa pajak	(75,489)	(47,288)	-	-
Penerimaan daripada obligasi pinjaman/pembiayaan yang dijual kepada Cagamas Berhad	50,000	-	-	-
Tunai bersih (digunakan untuk)/daripada untuk aktiviti-aktiviti pembiayaan	(1,193,081)	(249,827)	188,623	144,663
Penambahan/(Pengurangan) bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	466,066	(3,109,877)	134,875	474,352
Kesan pertukaran mata wang asing	(7,342)	12,000	-	-
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 1 Januari	6,014,973	9,112,850	606,549	132,197
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember	6,473,697	6,014,973	741,424	606,549
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai				
Deposit (Nota 20)	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213
Wang tunai dan baki bank (Nota 21)	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336
Wang tunai dan baki bank diklasifikasikan sebagai aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	3,900	-	-	-
Overdraif bank (Nota 28)	(55,377)	(46,630)	-	-
Pelarasan bagi tunai yang dipegang dalam amanah bagi pihak remiser (Nota 29)	(65,792)	(47,483)	-	-
Deposit dengan kematangan lebih daripada 3 bulan (Nota 21)	(50,386)	-	-	-
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember	6,473,697	6,014,973	741,424	606,549

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

1. LATAR BELAKANG DAN AKTIVITI UTAMA

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera yang lebih dikenali dengan singkatan LTAT, telah ditubuhkan pada bulan Ogos 1972 di bawah Akta Parlimen. Pejabat berdaftar adalah di Tingkat 12, Bangunan LTAT, Jalan Bukit Bintang, Peti Surat 11542, 50748 Kuala Lumpur.

Aktiviti utama Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) mengikut Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101) adalah bagi mentadbir dan melabur kumpulan wang caruman pegawai-pegawai dan anggota-anggota lain-lain pangkat, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) yang mencarum secara wajib dan Anggota Kerahan Angkatan Sukarela yang mencarum secara sukarela. Aktiviti ini meliputi proses mengumpul, mengurus dan melabur dana wang caruman dalam pelaburan harta tanah (nota 4), inventori (nota 6), syarikat-syarikat subsidiari (nota 8), syarikat-syarikat bersekutu (nota 9), pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain (nota 11), pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi (nota 12), pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan (nota 13), aset derivatif (nota 18) dan deposit (nota 20).

LTAT juga melaksanakan program-program latihan peralihan bagi anggota Angkatan Tentera yang akan dan yang telah bersara.

Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT dikemukakan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM) dan semua nilai dibundarkan kepada ribu yang terdekat (RM'000), kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

Penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 yang telah diaudit dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga secara pembentangan untuk pengeluaran pada 26 Ogos 2021.

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN

2.1 Asas Penyediaan

(a) Pernyataan Pematuhan

Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT telah disediakan mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS), Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa (IFRS) dan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101).

Dasar perakaunan yang diterima pakai adalah konsisten dengan dasar perakaunan tahun kewangan sebelumnya, Kumpulan dan LTAT menerima pakai MFRS baharu dan pindaan yang diwajibkan untuk tempoh kewangan tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020, seperti berikut:

Keterangan	Berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 139 dan MFRS 7: Pembaharuan Tanda Aras Kadar Faedah	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: Definisi Material	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan kepada MFRS 108: Definisi Material	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan Rujukan Rangka Kerja Konseptual dalam Piawaian MFRS	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan kepada MFRS 4: Pelanjutan Pengecualian Sementara dari menerima pakai serta merta MFRS 9	Berkuat kuasa serta merta pada 17 Ogos 2020

Penerimaan pakai MFRS baharu dan pindaan di atas tidak memberi kesan yang signifikan kepada prestasi kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(b) Piawaian yang dikeluarkan tetapi belum berkuatkuasa

Piawaian dan tafsiran yang dikeluarkan tetapi belum berkuat kuasa sehingga tarikh pengeluaran Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT dinyatakan di bawah. Kumpulan dan LTAT berhasrat untuk menerima pakai piawaian ini, jika diterima pakai, apabila ia berkuat kuasa.

Keterangan	Berkuat kuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan kepada MFRS 16: Konsesi Sewa Berkaitan COVID-19	1 Jun 2020
Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 139 dan MFRS 7, MFRS 4 dan MFRS 16: Kadar Faedah - Penanda Aras - Fasa 2	1 Januari 2021
Pindaan kepada MFRS 16: Konsesi Sewa Berkaitan COVID-19 selepas 30 Jun 2021	1 April 2021
Penambahbaikan tahunan terhadap Piawaian MFRS 2018 - 2020	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 3: Rujukan kepada Kerangka Konseptual	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 116: Harta tanah, Loji dan Peralatan - Hasil sebelum Penggunaan	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 137: Kontrak Berat - Kos Memenuhi Kontrak	1 Januari 2022
MFRS 17: Kontrak Insurans	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 17: Kontrak Insurans	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: Pengelasan Liabiliti Semasa atau Bukan Semasa	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: Pendedahan Dasar Perakaunan	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 108: Definisi Anggaran Perakaunan	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128: Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama	Ditangguhkan

Lembaga menjangkakan bahawa menerima pakai piawaian dan penafsiran di atas tidak akan memberi kesan ketara terhadap penyata kewangan dalam tempoh penggunaan.

(c) Asas Pengukuran

Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT telah disediakan mengikut kelaziman kos kecuali untuk harta tanah tertentu dan instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada amaun penilaian semula atau nilai saksama pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan di bawah.

(d) Anggaran Dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan

Penyediaan Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT memerlukan pihak pengurusan membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada jumlah pendapatan, perbelanjaan, aset dan liabiliti dan pendedahan liabiliti luar jangka pada tarikh pelaporan. Andaian utama berkaitan dengan masa hadapan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran pada tarikh pelaporan yang mempunyai risiko signifikan menyebabkan pelarasan material kepada amaun dibawa aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan akan datang seperti di bawah:

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(d) Anggaran Dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan (sambungan)

(i) Rosot Nilai Aset-Aset Tidak Ketara

Kumpulan dan LTAT menilai sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosot nilai aset-aset tidak ketara pada setiap tarikh pelaporan. Aset-aset tidak ketara (muhibah dan aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat tanpa batasan) diuji untuk rosot nilai setiap tahun dan pada masa lain apabila terdapat petunjuk yang wujud. Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat kegunaan yang terhad diuji untuk rosot nilai apabila terdapat petunjuk bahawa amaun dibawa mungkin melebihi jumlah yang boleh diperolehi. Apabila pengiraan nilai kegunaan dilaksanakan, pengurusan menganggarkan aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka daripada aset-aset atau unit-unit janaan tunai dan memilih kadar diskaun yang sesuai untuk mengira nilai semasa aliran tunai tersebut. Penyediaan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan melibatkan pertimbangan dan anggaran yang signifikan.

Walaupun Kumpulan dan LTAT percaya bahawa andaian itu adalah wajar dan munasabah, perubahan signifikan dalam andaian boleh memberi kesan penilaian jumlah yang boleh diperolehi dan boleh membawa kepada rosot nilai masa hadapan.

(ii) Rosot Nilai Harta Tanah, Loji Dan Peralatan, Hak Penggunaan Aset dan Pelaburan dalam Subsidiari dan Usaha Sama

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengkaji semula amaun dibawa bagi aset bukan kewangan di atas pada setiap tarikh pelaporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosot nilai.

Jika sebarang petunjuk wujud, Kumpulan dan LTAT perlu menganggarkan amaun unit-unit janaan tunai yang boleh diperolehi semula atau kumpulan bagi unit-unit janaan tunai. Amaun yang boleh diperolehi semula adalah diukur pada nilai saksama ditolak kos penjualan atau nilai kegunaan yang mana lebih tinggi.

Di mana, penilaian amaun unit-unit janaan tunai yang boleh diperolehi semula atau kumpulan bagi unit-unit janaan tunai ditentukan berdasarkan nilai saksama ditolak kos penjualan, Kumpulan dan LTAT antara lain, berdasarkan penilaian nilai saksama ditolak kos penjualan yang dibuat oleh penilai profesional bebas yang telah diperolehi daripada perbandingan dengan urus niaga terkini yang melibatkan aset-aset lain yang serupa dan di mana berkenaan, umur, saiz dan tempoh.

Penentuan nilai kegunaan bagi unit-unit janaan tunai atau kumpulan unit-unit janaan tunai memerlukan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka akan diperolehi dari penggunaan aset tersebut secara berterusan dan penjualan muktamad seperti aset. Dalam menganggarkan nilai kegunaan itu, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada nilai kini menggunakan kadar diskaun sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko khususnya kepada aset.

Anggaran amaun yang boleh diperolehi semula melibatkan anggaran dan pertimbangan yang signifikan. Manakala Kumpulan dan LTAT percaya bahawa andaian yang wajar dan munasabah, perubahan dalam andaian mungkin menjejaskan penilaian terhadap amaun yang boleh diperolehi semula.

(iii) Peruntukan Kerugian Kredit Dijangka ke atas Akaun Belum Terima Perdagangan, Akaun Belum Terima Lain-lain dan Aset Kontrak

Kumpulan dan LTAT menilai risiko kredit pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, sama ada terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak dari pengiktirafan awal secara individu. Untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit, Kumpulan dan LTAT mempertimbangkan faktor-faktor seperti kebarangkalian ketidakmampuan bayar atau kesukaran kewangan penghutang dan keingkaran atau kelewatan dalam pembayaran.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(d) Anggaran Dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan (sambungan)

(iii) Peruntukan Kerugian Kredit Dijangka ke atas Akaun Belum Terima Perdagangan, Akaun Belum Terima Lain-lain dan Aset Kontrak (sambungan)

Sekiranya terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit, Kumpulan dan LTAT menentukan kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat dengan mengambil kira kerugian dan kebarangkalian kepada setiap pelanggan. Aset kewangan dihapuskan sama ada sebahagian atau sepenuhnya apabila tiada prospek pemulihan yang realistik. Ini biasanya berlaku apabila Kumpulan dan LTAT menentukan bahawa akaun belum terima tidak mempunyai aset atau sumber pendapatan yang boleh menghasilkan aliran tunai yang mencukupi untuk bayaran balik jumlah tertakluk kepada hapus kira.

(iv) Nilai Saksama Aset Biologi

Aset biologi adalah pengeluaran daripada hasil kelapa sawit. Tandan buah segar dituai dari kelapa sawit untuk digunakan dalam pengeluaran minyak sawit mentah dan kernel sawit. Hasil yang dikeluarkan adalah dituai daripada tandan buah segar.

Buah kelapa sawit dijangka mula menghasilkan minyak sekitar 14 ke 15 minggu selepas pendebungaan. Kandungan minyak dalam buah meningkat secara eksponen dalam tempoh selepas 5 minggu berikutnya dan mencapai penghasilan maksimum sekitar 22 minggu.

Pengurusan mempertimbangkan tahap kematangan tandan buah segar dan membuat kesimpulan bahawa tandan buah segar yang dijangka akan dituai dalam tempoh tiga minggu akan digunakan untuk menentukan nilai saksama aset biologi.

Nilai saksama hasil yang semakin meningkat ditentukan berdasarkan nilai semasa aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka dengan mengambil kira pengeluaran dan anggaran harga jualan minyak sawit mentah dan kernel sawit diselaraskan untuk kos-kos pengestrakan, pemprosesan, penuaian dan pengangkutan.

(v) Pembangunan Harta Tanah

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengiktiraf hasil dan perbelanjaan pembangunan harta tanah dalam untung atau rugi dengan menggunakan kaedah input berdasarkan kos yang ditanggung sehingga kini berbanding dengan jumlah kos yang dijangka untuk memenuhi obligasi prestasi.

Pertimbangan signifikan diperlukan dalam penentuan peringkat kesiapan, tahap kos pembangunan harta tanah yang ditanggung, anggaran jumlah hasil dan kos pembangunan harta, dan juga pulangan bagi kos pembangunan harta tanah. Dalam membuat pertimbangan, Kumpulan dan LTAT menilai berdasarkan pengalaman lepas dan bergantung kepada kerja pakar.

(vi) Pembuatan dan Pembaikan Kapal

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengiktiraf hasil dan kos kontrak dalam untung atau rugi dengan menggunakan kaedah input berdasarkan kos yang ditanggung sehingga kini berbanding dengan jumlah kos yang dijangka untuk mencapai prestasi tersebut.

Pertimbangan signifikan diperlukan untuk penentuan kos kontrak yang ditanggung, anggaran jumlah hasil dan kos kontrak, perolehan semula kos kontrak serta menilai potensi penolakan kepada hasil akibat kelewatan penghantaran atau penalti kontrak yang lain. Pertimbangan lanjut yang signifikan juga diperlukan dalam menentukan pengubahsuaian kontrak dengan perubahan yang dipersetujui dalam ruang lingkup pekerjaan, tetapi dengan harga kontrak yang masih belum ditentukan. Kumpulan menilai berdasarkan pengalaman lepas, maklum balas dari pelanggan dan kerja pakar dalaman

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(d) Anggaran Dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan (sambungan)

(vii) Aset Cukai Tertunda

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua kerugian dan kredit cukai belum digunakan, elaun modal dan elaun pertanian tidak diserap terhad kepada keuntungan boleh dicukai yang boleh ditolak dengan perbezaan sementara yang boleh dimanfaatkan. Keputusan pengurusan yang signifikan diperlukan untuk menentukan amaun aset cukai tertunda yang boleh diiktiraf, berdasarkan masa dan tahap keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan bersama dengan strategi perancangan cukai masa hadapan.

Andaian mengenai penjanaan keuntungan cukai masa depan bergantung kepada anggaran pengurusan bagi aliran tunai masa hadapan. Ini bergantung kepada anggaran pengeluaran dan jumlah jualan, kos operasi, perbelanjaan modal, dividen dan urus niaga pengurusan modal lain pada masa hadapan. Pertimbangan juga diperlukan berkaitan aplikasi undang-undang cukai pendapatan.

Pertimbangan dan andaian ini adalah tertakluk kepada risiko dan ketidakpastian, oleh itu terdapat kemungkinan bahawa perubahan dalam keadaan akan mengubah jangkaan, yang boleh memberi kesan kepada amaun aset cukai tertunda yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dan jumlah kerugian cukai dan perbezaan sementara yang tidak diiktiraf.

(viii) Penilaian bagi Pelaburan Harta Tanah

Kumpulan dan LTAT telah menilai pelaburan harta tanah pada nilai saksama, perubahan nilai saksama tersebut diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi. Bagi tanah-tanah yang dikelaskan sebagai pelaburan harta tanah, Kumpulan dan LTAT telah mengaplikasikan teknik penilaian perbandingan kegunaan bagi menentukan nilai saksama tanah tersebut. Bagi pelaburan harta tanah, Kumpulan dan LTAT telah mengaplikasikan pelbagai teknik penilaian bagi menentukan nilai saksama harta tanah tersebut. Keputusan yang diperolehi akan dinilai berdasarkan kewajaran julat nilai yang terhasil daripada keputusan tersebut. Pengukuran nilai saksama tersebut adalah titik utama dalam julat bagi menentukan nilai saksama aset.

Penilai profesional terlibat dalam penilaian pelaburan harta tanah dan ditentukan setiap tahun oleh pihak pengurusan. Kriteria dalam pemilihan penilai profesional merangkumi pengetahuan pasaran, reputasi, kebebasan dan piawaian profesional adalah terpelihara. Selepas perbincangan bersama penilai profesional Kumpulan, pihak pengurusan akan memutuskan teknik penilaian dan input-input yang akan digunakan bagi setiap kes.

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan

(a) Asas Penyatuan

(i) Syarikat-Syarikat Subsidiari

Subsidiari adalah entiti-entiti, termasuk entiti berstruktur, yang dikawal oleh Kumpulan dan LTAT.

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengawal entiti apabila ia terdedah, atau mempunyai hak ke atas pulangan boleh ubah daripada penglibatan dengan entiti dan mempunyai keupayaan untuk mempengaruhi pulangan menerusi kuasanya ke atas entiti. Apabila menilai kawalan, potensi hak mengundi dipertimbangkan hanya apabila hak-hak tersebut adalah substantif.

Kumpulan dan LTAT juga mempertimbangkan kuasa *de facto* ke atas pelaburan, walaupun tidak mempunyai majoriti hak mengundi tetapi mempunyai keupayaan untuk mengarahkan aktiviti-aktiviti pelaburan yang memberi kesan yang signifikan terhadap pulangan pelaburan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(a) Asas Penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Syarikat-Syarikat Subsidiari (sambungan)

Syarikat subsidiari disatukan bermula apabila Kumpulan memperoleh kawalan ke atas syarikat subsidiari dan terhenti apabila Kumpulan hilang kawalan terhadap syarikat subsidiari. Aset, liabiliti, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan syarikat subsidiari yang diperolehi atau dilupus dalam tahun, adalah diambil kira dalam penyata kewangan disatukan mulai dari tarikh Kumpulan memperoleh kawalan sehingga tarikh Kumpulan tidak lagi mengawal syarikat subsidiari.

Kepentingan bukan mengawal pada tarikh pelaporan, adalah bahagian aset bersih syarikat subsidiari yang diagihkan kepada kepentingan ekuiti yang bukan dimiliki oleh Kumpulan, sama ada secara langsung atau sebaliknya melalui syarikat subsidiari, adalah dinyatakan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan yang disatukan dan penyata perubahan ekuiti yang disatukan di bawah ekuiti, berasingan dari ekuiti diagihkan kepada Kumpulan. Untung atau rugi dan setiap komponen pendapatan komprehensif lain diagihkan kepada Kumpulan dan kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal, walaupun keputusan dalam kepentingan bukan mengawal mengalami baki defisit.

Pengambilalihan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari diambil kira mengikut kaedah perakaunan pengambilalihan. Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti yang dikenal pasti diambil alih adalah diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilalihan. Kos-kos berkaitan pengambilalihan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dan dicaj sebagai perbelanjaan pentadbiran.

Muhibah pada mulanya diukur pada kos (iaitu lebihan agregat pertimbangan yang dipindahkan dan jumlah yang diiktiraf untuk kepentingan bukan mengawal dan sebarang kepentingan terdahulu yang dipegang atas aset yang boleh dikenal pasti bersih yang diperolehi dan liabiliti yang diandaikan). Sekiranya nilai saksama aset bersih yang diambil alih adalah melebihi pertimbangan agregat yang dipindahkan, Kumpulan menilai semula sama ada ia telah mengenal pasti semua aset yang diperolehi dan semua liabiliti yang diandaikan dan mengkaji semula prosedur yang digunakan untuk mengukur jumlah yang akan diiktiraf pada tarikh pengambilalihan. Sekiranya penilaian semula itu masih menghasilkan lebihan nilai saksama aset bersih yang diperolehi daripada pertimbangan agregat yang dipindahkan, maka keuntungan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Dasar perakaunan mengenai muhibah atas pengambilalihan syarikat subsidiari seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2.2 (j) (i).

Bagi setiap penggabungan perniagaan, Kumpulan memilih sama ada untuk mengukur kepentingan bukan mengawal syarikat subsidiari diambil alih pada tarikh pengambilalihan sama ada pada nilai saksama atau bahagian setara aset bersih yang dikenal pasti.

Perubahan dalam kepentingan ekuiti Kumpulan dalam syarikat subsidiari yang tidak mengakibatkan kehilangan kawalan diambil kira sebagai transaksi ekuiti. Dalam keadaan tersebut, amaun dibawa kepentingan mengawal dan kepentingan bukan mengawal diselaraskan untuk menunjukkan perubahan dalam kepentingan masing-masing dalam syarikat subsidiari. Sebarang perbezaan di antara amaun kepentingan bukan mengawal diselaraskan dan nilai saksama ke atas pertimbangan yang dibayar atau diterima diiktiraf secara langsung ke ekuiti.

Setelah kehilangan kawalan ke atas syarikat subsidiari, Kumpulan menyahiktiraf aset (termasuk muhibah) dan liabiliti, sebarang kepentingan bukan mengawal dan komponen ekuiti lain yang berkaitan dengan syarikat subsidiari daripada penyata kedudukan kewangan disatukan. Bahagian kumpulan yang sebelum ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula ke untung atau rugi atau keuntungan tertahan. Sebarang lebihan atau defisit yang timbul daripada kehilangan kawalan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(a) Asas Penyatuan (sambungan)

(i) Syarikat-Syarikat Subsidiari (sambungan)

Jika Kumpulan mengekalkan sebarang kepentingan dalam syarikat subsidiari, maka faedah itu diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh kehilangan kawalan dan seterusnya diambil kira sebagai ekuiti syarikat penerima pelaburan atau sebagai aset kewangan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain bergantung kepada tahap pengaruh yang dikekalkan. Dividen yang diterima daripada subsidiari direkodkan sebagai komponen pendapatan dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

Pelaburan disebut harga dan tidak disebut harga dalam syarikat subsidiari dinyatakan pada kos ditolak rosot nilai. Butiran lanjut syarikat-syarikat subsidiari disenaraikan di Nota 8.

(ii) Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat-syarikat Bersekutu Dan Usaha Sama

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti-entiti, termasuk entiti yang tidak diperbadankan, di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh signifikan, tetapi tidak mempunyai kawalan atau kawalan bersama ke atas keputusan-keputusan dasar operasi dan kewangan.

Usaha sama adalah suatu perjanjian bersama di mana pihak-pihak yang mempunyai kawalan bersama dengan perjanjian itu mempunyai hak ke atas aset bersih usaha sama itu. Kawalan bersama adalah perjanjian kawalan perkongsian yang dipersetujui secara kontrak, yang wujud hanya apabila keputusan mengenai aktiviti-aktiviti berkaitan yang memerlukan persetujuan sebulat suara daripada pihak yang berkongsi kawalan.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama diambil kira di dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti. Di bawah kaedah ekuiti, pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama pada mulanya diiktiraf pada kos. Amaun dibawa pelaburan diselaraskan untuk mengiktiraf perubahan bahagian kumpulan dalam aset bersih syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama bermula dari tarikh pengambilalihan. Muhibah berkaitan syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama dimasukkan dalam amaun dibawa pelaburan dan tidak dilunaskan atau diuji secara individu untuk rosot nilai.

Penyata pendapatan disatukan menunjukkan bahagian Kumpulan daripada keputusan operasi syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama. Sebarang perubahan dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain ditunjukkan sebagai sebahagian daripada Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain Kumpulan. Di samping itu, sekiranya terdapat perubahan yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, Kumpulan mengiktiraf bahagiannya dalam perubahan tersebut, sekiranya ada, dalam penyata perubahan ekuiti disatukan. Keuntungan atau kerugian tidak direalisasi daripada urus niaga antara Kumpulan dan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama dihapuskan setakat kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan melebihi kepentingannya di dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, Kumpulan tidak perlu mengiktiraf kerugian tambahan melainkan ke satu tahap Kumpulan menanggung obligasi konstruktif atau melibatkan undang-undang atau pembayaran dibuat bagi pihak syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama.

Penyata kewangan syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama yang terkini digunakan oleh Kumpulan dalam mengakaunkan kaedah ekuiti. Apabila tarikh penyata kewangan yang telah diaudit digunakan tidak selari dengan Kumpulan, bahagian keuntungan diambil kira dari penyata kewangan yang telah diaudit dan penyata kewangan pengurusan sehingga akhir tempoh perakaunan. Jika perlu, pelarasan perlu dibuat ke atas penyata kewangan ini bagi memastikan keseragaman dasar-dasar perakaunan yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan adalah konsisten.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(a) Asas Penyatuan (sambungan)

(ii) Pelaburan Dalam Syarikat-syarikat Bersekutu Dan Usaha Sama (sambungan)

Selepas mengaplikasi kaedah ekuiti, Kumpulan menentukan sama ada perlu untuk mengiktiraf tambahan rosot nilai ke atas pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama. Kumpulan menentukan pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif bahawa pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama terjejas. Jika pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama terjejas, Kumpulan akan mengira amaun rosot nilai sebagai perbezaan di antara amaun yang boleh diperolehi semula daripada syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama dengan amaun dibawa. Rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Apabila kehilangan pengaruh signifikan atau kawalan bersama ke atas syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama, Kumpulan mengukur dan mengiktiraf sebarang pelaburan dikekalkan pada nilai saksama. Perbezaan di antara amaun dibawa syarikat bersekutu atau usaha sama setelah kehilangan pengaruh signifikan atau kawalan bersama dan nilai saksama atau pelaburan yang dikekalkan dan hasil jualan daripada pelupusan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(b) Aset Kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan Awal dan Pengukuran

Aset kewangan diklasifikasikan, pada pengiktirafan awal, yang kemudiannya diukur pada kos dilunaskan, nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain dan nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi.

Pada pengiktirafan awal klasifikasi aset kewangan bergantung kepada ciri-ciri aliran tunai kontrak aset kewangan dan model perniagaan Kumpulan dan LTAT untuk menguruskan aset kewangan.

Dengan pengecualian akaun belum terima perdagangan yang tidak mengandungi komponen kewangan penting atau yang mana Kumpulan dan LTAT telah mengaplikasikan manfaat praktikal, Kumpulan dan LTAT pada mulanya mengukur aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ditambah, dalam hal aset kewangan tidak pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kos transaksi.

Akaun belum terima perdagangan yang tidak mengandungi komponen pembiayaan penting atau Kumpulan dan LTAT telah memohon faedah praktikal diukur pada harga transaksi yang ditentukan di bawah MFRS 15.

Bagi memastikan aset kewangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada kos dilunaskan atau nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain, ia perlu meningkatkan aliran tunai hanya pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah (SPPI) atas jumlah prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan. Penilaian ini dirujuk sebagai ujian SPPI dan dilaksanakan pada tahap instrumen.

Model perniagaan Kumpulan dan LTAT untuk menguruskan aset kewangan merujuk kepada pengurusan aset kewangan bagi menjana aliran tunai. Model perniagaan menentukan sama ada aliran tunai akan dihasilkan dari aliran tunai kontrak, penjualan aset kewangan atau kedua-duanya.

Pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan penghantaran aset dalam jangka masa yang ditentukan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen dalam pasaran berkenaan (amalan biasa atau urusan niaga), diiktiraf pada tarikh niaga iaitu, tarikh Kumpulan dan LTAT komited untuk membeli atau menjual aset itu.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(b) Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya

Bagi tujuan pengukuran berikutnya, aset kewangan dikelaskan dalam tiga kategori:

- Aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan (instrumen hutang)
- Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi kumulatif apabila berlaku penyahiktirafan (instrumen ekuiti)
- Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi

1) Aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan (instrumen hutang)

Kategori ini adalah relevan kepada Kumpulan dan LTAT. Kumpulan dan LTAT mengukur aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan jika kedua-dua syarat berikut dipenuhi:

- Aset kewangan dipegang dalam suatu model perniagaan dengan objektif untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak, dan
- Terma kontrak aset kewangan memanjangkan tempoh tertentu kepada aliran tunai SPPI atas amaun prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan.

Aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan kemudiannya diukur dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif dan tertakluk kepada rosot nilai. Keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila aset tersebut dinyah iktiraf, diubah suai atau rosot nilai.

Aset kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT pada kos dilunaskan terdiri daripada akaun belum terima (tidak termasuk prabayaran dan pendahuluan yang dibayar kepada pembekal) deposit, wang tunai dan baki bank.

2) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain (ekuiti instrumen)

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, Kumpulan dan LTAT boleh memilih untuk mengklasifikasikan pelaburan ekuiti yang tidak boleh ditarik balik sebagai instrumen ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain apabila memenuhi definisi ekuiti di bawah MFRS 132 Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan dan tidak dipegang untuk urusan niaga. Klasifikasi instrumen ditentukan berdasarkan asas instrumen.

Keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas aset kewangan ini tidak dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi. Dividen diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan lain dalam penyata untung atau rugi apabila hak pembayaran telah dikenal pasti, kecuali apabila Kumpulan dan LTAT mendapat manfaat daripada hasil tersebut sebagai diperoleh semula sebahagian daripada kos aset kewangan, dalam hal ini, keuntungan sedemikian direkodkan dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Instrumen ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak tertakluk kepada penilaian rosot nilai.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(b) Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran berikutnya (sambungan)

3) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi termasuk aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk urus niaga, aset kewangan yang ditetapkan pada pengiktirafan awal pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi, atau aset kewangan yang mandatori diukur pada nilai saksama. Aset kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga sekiranya ia diperolehi untuk tujuan jualan atau belian semula dalam tempoh terdekat. Derivatif, termasuk derivatif yang diterap secara berasingan, juga diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga kecuali ianya ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai yang efektif.

Aset kewangan dengan aliran tunai yang bukan untuk pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah dikelas dan diukur pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi, tanpa mengira model perniagaan. Walau apa pun kriteria bagi instrumen hutang yang diklasifikasikan pada kos dilunaskan atau pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain seperti yang dinyatakan di atas, instrumen hutang boleh ditetapkan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi pada pengiktirafan awal sekiranya dapat menghapuskan atau mengurangkan ketidaksamaan perakaunan.

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi dibawa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

(iii) Penyahiktirafan

Aset kewangan (atau, jika berkenaan, sebahagian daripada aset kewangan atau sebahagian daripada sekumpulan aset kewangan yang serupa) tidak lagi diiktiraf apabila:

- Hak untuk menerima aliran tunai dari aset telah tamat; atau
- Kumpulan telah memindahkan hak-hak lain untuk menerima aliran tunai dari aset atau telah mengambil tanggungjawab untuk membayar aliran tunai yang diterima sepenuhnya tanpa kelewatan yang melampau kepada pihak ketiga di bawah perjanjian *'pass-through'*; dan sama ada:
 - a) Kumpulan telah memindahkan semua risiko dan ganjaran aset tersebut secara keseluruhan, atau
 - b) Kumpulan tidak memindahkan atau mengekalkan semua risiko dan ganjaran aset tersebut secara keseluruhan, tetapi telah memindahkan kawalan aset tersebut.

Apabila Kumpulan telah memindahkan haknya untuk menerima aliran tunai dari aset atau telah menandatangani perjanjian *'pass-through'*, ianya akan menilai sejauh mana, ia telah mengekalkan risiko dan keuntungan pemilikan. Apabila ianya tidak memindahkan atau mengekalkan semua risiko dan keuntungan aset secara keseluruhan, atau memindahkan kawalan aset tersebut, Kumpulan terus mengiktiraf aset yang dipindahkan setakat penglibatannya secara berterusan. Dalam kes tersebut, Kumpulan juga akan mengiktiraf liabiliti yang berkaitan. Aset yang dipindahkan dan liabiliti berkaitan diukur berdasarkan asas yang menggambarkan hak dan tanggungjawab yang telah dikekalkan oleh Kumpulan.

Penglibatan berterusan yang berbentuk jaminan ke atas aset yang dipindahkan diukur pada amaun dibawa asal aset yang lebih rendah dan jumlah pertimbangan maksimum yang mungkin diperlukan oleh Kumpulan untuk membayar balik.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(c) Liabiliti Kewangan

Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran Awal

Pada pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan dikelaskan sebagai liabiliti pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, pinjaman bank dan peminjaman, hutang atau derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai.

Pada awalnya, semua liabiliti kewangan diiktiraf pada nilai saksama dalam hal pinjaman dan peminjaman serta pemiutang, dikurangkan daripada kos urus niaga secara langsung.

Hutang, pinjaman overdraf bank dan instrumen kewangan derivatif termasuk sebagai liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan.

Pengukuran Seterusnya

Pengukuran liabiliti kewangan bergantung pada klasifikasi mereka, seperti yang dijelaskan di bawah:

1) Liabiliti Kewangan Pada Nilai Saksama Ke Untung Atau Rugi

Liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi termasuk liabiliti kewangan yang dipegang untuk urus niaga dan liabiliti kewangan yang ditentukan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi semasa pengiktirafan awal.

Liabiliti kewangan yang dikelaskan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga sekiranya ianya ditanggung untuk tujuan pembelian semula dalam jangka masa terdekat. Kategori ini juga merangkumi instrumen kewangan derivatif yang disertai oleh Kumpulan yang tidak ditentukan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai dalam hubungan lindung nilai seperti yang dinyatakan oleh MFRS 9. Derivatif tersembunyi yang terpisah juga diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga melainkan ditetapkan sebagai instrumen lindung nilai yang berkesan.

Keuntungan atau kerugian liabiliti yang dipegang untuk urus niaga diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi. Liabiliti kewangan yang ditetapkan semasa pengiktirafan awal pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi ditetapkan pada tarikh awal pengiktirafan, dan hanya jika kriteria dalam MFRS 9 dipenuhi. Kumpulan tidak menetapkan sebarang tanggungjawab kewangan sebagai nilai wajar melalui untung atau rugi.

2) Liabiliti Kewangan Lain pada Kos Dilunaskan

Liabiliti kewangan lain Kumpulan dan LTAT termasuk pinjaman dan peminjaman, pemiutang perdagangan dan pemiutang lain.

Pinjaman dan peminjaman pada awalnya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama, kos urus niaga bersih yang terlibat, dan kemudiannya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Pinjaman dikelaskan sebagai liabiliti semasa melainkan Kumpulan mempunyai hak tidak bersyarat untuk menunda penyelesaian liabiliti sekurang-kurangnya 12 bulan selepas tarikh pelaporan.

Pada awalnya, pemiutang perdagangan dan pemiutang lain diiktiraf pada nilai saksama ditambah kos urus niaga yang terlibat secara langsung dan seterusnya diukur pada kos dilunaskan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif.

Bagi liabiliti kewangan lain, keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila liabiliti dinyah iktiraf dan melalui proses pelunasan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(c) Liabiliti Kewangan (sambungan)

Penyahiktirafan

Liabiliti kewangan dinyah iktiraf apabila obligasi di bawah liabiliti diberhentikan atau dibatalkan atau telah tamat. Apabila liabiliti kewangan sedia ada digantikan dengan liabiliti kewangan yang lain dari peminjam yang sama dengan syarat yang berbeza, atau terma liabiliti sedia ada diubah dengan ketara, sebarang pertukaran atau perubahan tersebut dianggap sebagai penyahiktirafan liabiliti asal dan pengiktirafan liabiliti baharu dan perbezaan dalam amaun dibawa diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

(d) Pengukuran Nilai Saksama

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengukur aset kewangan seperti derivatif dan aset bukan kewangan seperti pelaburan harta tanah, pada nilai saksama pada setiap tarikh pelaporan.

Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima dari penjualan sesuatu aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran.

Pengukuran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan kepada anggapan bahawa transaksi penjualan aset tersebut atau memindahkan liabiliti sama ada:

- di pasaran utama; atau
- jika tiada pasaran yang utama, dalam pasaran yang paling menguntungkan.

Pasaran utama atau paling menguntungkan mestilah boleh diakses oleh Kumpulan dan LTAT.

Nilai saksama bagi aset atau liabiliti diukur dengan andaian bahawa peserta pasaran akan menggunakan nilai saksama bagi menetapkan harga aset atau liabiliti, dengan andaian bahawa peserta pasaran bertindak demi kepentingan ekonomi mereka yang terbaik.

Pengukuran nilai saksama aset bukan kewangan mengambil kira keupayaan peserta pasaran untuk menjana faedah ekonomi dengan menggunakan aset dengan baik atau menjual kepada peserta pasaran lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut secara baik. Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaan di mana data adalah mencukupi untuk mengukur nilai saksama, memaksimumkan penggunaan input yang boleh dilihat dan meminimumkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat dilihat.

Semua aset dan liabiliti yang mana nilai saksama diukur atau dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan dikategorikan mengikut hierarki nilai saksama, berdasarkan input paras terendah yang signifikan kepada ukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan seperti berikut:

Tahap 1 : Harga pasaran disebut harga tidak terlaras dalam pasaran aktif bagi aset atau liabiliti yang serupa.

Tahap 2 : Input selain daripada harga pasaran disebut harga yang dilihat sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

Tahap 3 : Input yang tidak dapat dilihat untuk aset dan liabiliti.

Bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan secara berulang, Kumpulan dan LTAT akan menentukan sama ada terdapat pemindahan telah berlaku antara tahap dalam hierarki dengan pengkategorian penilaian semula (berdasarkan input paras terendah yang signifikan kepada pengukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan) pada akhir setiap tarikh pelaporan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(e) Harta Tanah, Loji dan Peralatan dan Susut Nilai

Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan pada mulanya dicatatkan pada kos, selepas susut nilai terkumpul dan rosot nilai terkumpul, jika ada. Kos termasuk kos penggantian sebahagian loji dan peralatan dan kos pinjaman jika kriteria pengiktirafan dipenuhi.

Kos berikutnya dimasukkan ke dalam amaun dibawa aset atau diiktiraf sebagai aset berasingan, yang sesuai, apabila kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang berkaitan dengan aset tersebut dan kos aset boleh diukur dengan pasti. Amaun dibawa bahagian yang diganti adalah dinyahiktiraf. Semua pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan lain diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi dalam tahun kewangan di mana ia ditanggung.

Tanah milik bebas mempunyai jangka hayat kegunaan yang tidak terhad dan tidak dilunaskan. Tanah pegangan pajak jangka panjang dilunaskan sepanjang jangka masa pajakan. Bangunan dalam binaan tidak disusut nilai memandangkan aset tersebut belum sedia untuk diguna. Susut nilai kerja dalam pelaksanaan bermula apabila aset sedia untuk digunakan.

Susut nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan lain diperuntukkan berdasarkan kaedah garis lurus untuk menghapus kira kos setiap aset kepada nilai sisa sepanjang tempoh anggaran jangka hayat kegunaannya pada kadar tahunan seperti berikut:

Bangunan	
• Milik bebas	1.25% -5.6%
• Pegangan pajak jangka pendek dan jangka panjang	1.25% -20%
Kapal dan Pesawat	4.0% -16.7%
Loji dan peralatan lain	6.0% -33.3%

Amaun dibawa bagi harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dikaji semula bagi rosot nilai apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan yang menunjukkan bahawa amaun dibawa mungkin tidak boleh diperolehi semula.

Nilai sisa, jangka hayat kegunaan dan kaedah susut nilai dikaji semula pada setiap akhir tahun kewangan, dan diselaraskan secara prospektif, jika sesuai.

Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan yang dinyah iktiraf apabila dilupuskan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dijangka daripada penggunaan atau pelupusannya. Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih, jika ada, dan amaun dibawa bersih diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(f) Aset Biologi

Aset biologi merangkumi hasil yang dikeluarkan daripada kelapa sawit. Aset biologi diukur pada nilai saksama tolak kos untuk dijual. Perubahan dalam nilai saksama tolak kos untuk dijual diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Nilai saksama ditentukan berdasarkan nilai semasa aliran tunai bersih dijangka daripada aset biologi. Aliran tunai bersih yang dijangkakan dianggarkan dengan menggunakan penuaian kelapa sawit yang dijangka dan harga pasaran pada tarikh pelaporan minyak sawit mentah dan kernel sawit diselaraskan dengan kadar pengekstrakan ditolak kos pemprosesan, penuaian dan pengangkutan.

(g) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai terendah antara kos atau nilai realisasi bersih, kos ditentukan berdasarkan purata wajaran.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(g) Inventori (sambungan)

(i) Bahan mentah dan kerja dalam pelaksanaan, hasil ladang, barangan untuk dijual semula dan kedai pengguna

Kos termasuk semua kos sampingan yang ditimbulkan untuk membawa inventori ke lokasi dan keadaan semasa dalam menghasilkan stok, termasuk caj penuaian, pembuatan dan pengangkutan, jika berkenaan.

Bagi barangan siap dibina dan kerja dalam pelaksanaan, buruh dan overhed pengeluaran yang sesuai [berdasarkan kapasiti operasi biasa] juga dimasukkan.

(ii) Pembangunan harta tanah

Pembangunan harta tanah (diklasifikasikan dalam aset bukan semasa) meliputi tabungan tanah yang dalam proses penyediaan untuk pembangunan tetapi belum dilancarkan atau di mana aktiviti pembangunan tidak dijangka akan disiapkan dalam kitaran operasi biasa.

Kos yang berkaitan dengan pemerolehan tanah termasuklah harga pembelian tanah, yuran profesional, duti setem, komisen, yuran penukaran dan levi yang berkaitan.

Pembangunan harta tanah dipindahkan kepada pembangunan harta tanah, dalam pelaksanaan [diklasifikasikan dalam aset semasa] pada ketika aktiviti pembangunan harta tanah telah dimulakan dan di mana ia dapat ditunjukkan bahawa aktiviti tersebut dapat diselesaikan dalam kitaran operasi biasa.

(iii) Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan

Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan terdiri daripada kos tanah dalam pembangunan beserta kos pembangunan yang berkaitan dengan keseluruhan projek dan kos langsung bangunan.

Kos pembangunan harta tanah kemudiannya diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi apabila kawalan ke atas inventori dipindahkan kepada pelanggan. Kos pembangunan harta tanah unit tidak terjual dipindahkan ke harta tanah yang disiapkan sebaik sahaja pembangunan selesai.

(iv) Harta tanah siap

Kos merangkumi kos pembelian tanah termasuk semua kos berkaitan yang ditanggung selepas pembelian bagi tujuan penyediaan guna tanah, kos pembangunan yang berkaitan dengan projek dan kos langsung bangunan.

Nilai realisasi bersih ialah anggaran harga jualan dalam perjalanan perniagaan biasa, ditolak anggaran kos penyiapan dan anggaran kos yang perlu untuk membuat jualan.

(h) Pelaburan Harta Tanah

Harta tanah yang dipegang di bawah pajakan diklasifikasikan sebagai pelaburan harta tanah apabila dimiliki untuk tujuan pengeluaran atau pentadbiran. Pelaburan harta tanah merangkumi harta tanah siap dan harta tanah yang siap dibina atau dibangunkan untuk kegunaan masa depan sebagai pelaburan harta tanah. Harta tanah yang disewakan kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari LTAT untuk menjalankan operasi perniagaan dianggap sebagai diduduki sendiri dan bukan pelaburan harta tanah. Pelaburan harta tanah terdiri daripada pelaburan harta tanah yang telah siap dan harta tanah yang sedang dibina atau dibangunkan untuk kegunaan masa hadapan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(h) Pelaburan Harta Tanah (sambungan)

Pelaburan harta tanah adalah harta tanah yang dimiliki sama ada untuk mendapatkan pendapatan sewa atau untuk peningkatan modal, atau kedua-duanya untuk digunakan dalam pengeluaran atau pembekalan barangan atau perkhidmatan, atau untuk tujuan pentadbiran, atau dalam urusan perniagaan biasa. Pelaburan hartanah merangkumi pelaburan harta tanah siap dan harta tanah yang sedang dibina dan tidak digunakan secara keseluruhan oleh, atau dalam operasi Kumpulan dan LTAT, atau untuk penjualan dalam perniagaan biasa, tetapi dipegang terutamanya untuk mendapatkan pendapatan sewa dan peningkatan modal. Bangunan ini pada dasarnya disewa kepada penyewa dan tidak bertujuan untuk dijual dalam urusan perniagaan biasa.

Pelaburan harta tanah awalnya diukur pada kos, termasuk kos transaksi. Kos urus niaga merangkumi cukai pemindahan, bayaran profesional untuk perkhidmatan undang-undang dan (hanya sekiranya pelaburan harta tanah dipegang di bawah pajakan) komisen pajakan awal untuk membawa harta tanah agar dapat beroperasi. Amaun dibawa merangkumi kos penggantian sebahagian harta tanah yang ada pada masa kos tersebut dikenakan sekiranya kriteria pengiktirafan dipenuhi.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, pelaburan harta tanah diukur pada nilai saksama yang ditentukan oleh Kumpulan dengan merujuk kepada bukti pasaran harga urus niaga bagi harta tanah yang serupa, dan penilaian dilakukan oleh penilai bebas berdaftar yang mempunyai kelayakan profesional yang diiktiraf dan pengalaman terkini di lokasi dan kategori harta tanah yang dinilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada perubahan nilai saksama pelaburan harta tanah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tahun ianya berlaku termasuk kesan cukai.

Pelaburan harta tanah dinyah iktiraf apabila ia telah dilupuskan atau apabila pelaburan harta tanah tersebut ditarik balik penggunaan selama-lamanya dan tiada manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dijangka daripada pelupusan berkenaan. Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih dan amaun dibawa diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh pelaburan harta tanah dinyah iktiraf.

Pemindahan dibuat kepada atau daripada pelaburan harta tanah hanya apabila terdapat perubahan dalam penggunaan. Bagi pindahan daripada pelaburan harta tanah kepada harta tanah yang diduduki pemilik, kos yang dianggarkan bagi perakaunan berikutnya adalah nilai saksama pada tarikh perubahan dalam penggunaan.

Bagi pindahan daripada harta tanah yang diduduki pemilik kepada pelaburan harta tanah, harta tanah diambil kira mengikut dasar perakaunan untuk harta tanah, loji dan peralatan sehingga tarikh perubahan dalam penggunaan.

(i) Pajakan

Kumpulan dan LTAT menilai permulaan kontrak sama ada ianya kontrak, atau mengandungi pajakan. Di mana, jika kontrak tersebut memberikan hak untuk mengawal penggunaan aset yang telah dikenal pasti bagi satu jangka masa sebagai pertukaran.

Kumpulan dan LTAT sebagai pemajak

Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan pendekatan pengiktirafan dan pengukuran tunggal bagi semua pajakan, kecuali pajakan jangka pendek dan pajakan aset bernilai rendah. Kumpulan dan LTAT juga mengiktiraf liabiliti pajakan untuk membuat pembayaran pajakan dan hak penggunaan aset yang mewakili hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Pajakan (sambungan)

(i) Hak Penggunaan Aset

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengiktiraf hak penggunaan aset pada tarikh permulaan pajakan (iaitu, tarikh aset pendasar sedia digunakan). Hak penggunaan aset diukur pada kos, ditolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosot nilai, dan dipelaraskan sekiranya ada pengukuran semula liabiliti pajakan. Kos hak penggunaan aset merangkumi jumlah liabiliti pajakan yang diiktiraf, kos langsung awal yang dikenakan dan pembayaran pajakan yang dibuat pada atau sebelum tarikh permulaan ditolak sebarang insentif pajakan yang diterima.

Hak penggunaan aset disusut nilai menggunakan kaedah garis lurus berdasarkan jangka masa pajakan yang lebih pendek dan hayat kegunaan aset, seperti berikut:

Tanah dan Bangunan	0.1% – 1%
Loji dan Peralatan lain	1% – 25%
Kenderaan	1% – 20%

Sekiranya pemilikan aset pajakan dipindahkan kepada Kumpulan dan LTAT pada akhir tempoh pajakan atau kos ke atas pelaksanaan opsyen pembelian, susut nilai dikira menggunakan anggaran jangka hayat kegunaan aset. Hak penggunaan aset juga akan mengalami rosot nilai.

(ii) Liabiliti Pajakan

Pada tarikh permulaan pajakan, Kumpulan dan LTAT perlu mengiktiraf liabiliti pajakan yang diukur pada nilai semasa, pembayaran pajakan akan dibuat sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Bayaran pajakan merangkumi pembayaran tetap (termasuk bayaran tetap substansial) ditolak sebarang insentif pajakan yang belum diterima, pembayaran pajakan berubah bergantung pada indeks atau kadar, dan jumlah yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah jaminan nilai baki.

Pembayaran pajakan juga merangkumi harga pelaksanaan opsyen pembelian yang munasabah untuk dilaksanakan oleh Kumpulan dan LTAT dan bayaran penalti ke atas penamatan pajakan, sekiranya terma pajakan mencerminkan Kumpulan dan LTAT membuat pilihan menamatkan pajakan. Perubahan pembayaran pajakan yang tidak bergantung pada indeks atau kadar diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan (melainkan jika dikenakan untuk menghasilkan inventori) dalam tempoh di mana peristiwa atau keadaan yang menyebabkan pembayaran berlaku.

Dalam mengira nilai baki bagi pembayaran pajakan, Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan kadar pinjaman tambahan pada tarikh permulaan pajakan kerana kadar faedah tersirat dalam pajakan tidak dapat ditentukan dengan mudah. Selepas tarikh permulaan, jumlah liabiliti pajakan dinaikkan bagi memberi kesan penambahan faedah dan mengurangkan bayaran pajakan yang dibuat. Disamping itu, amaun dibawa liabiliti pajakan diukur semula sekiranya terdapat modifikasi, perubahan dalam jangka masa pajakan, perubahan pembayaran pajakan (contohnya; perubahan pada pembayaran masa hadapan yang disebabkan oleh perubahan indeks atau kadar yang digunakan untuk menentukan bayaran pajakan) atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsyen untuk membeli aset pendasar.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Pajakan (sambungan)

(iii) Pajakan Jangka Pendek dan Pajakan Aset Bernilai Rendah

Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan pengecualian pengiktirafan pajakan jangka pendek bagi pajakan loji dan peralatan (contohnya; pajakan yang mempunyai jangka masa pajakan 12 bulan atau kurang dari tarikh permulaan dan tidak mengandungi opsyen pembelian). Kumpulan juga menggunakan pengecualian pengiktirafan aset bernilai rendah bagi pajakan peralatan pejabat yang dianggap bernilai rendah. Bayaran pajakan bagi pajakan jangka pendek dan pajakan aset bernilai rendah diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dengan menggunakan kaedah garis lurus berdasarkan tempoh pajakan.

Kumpulan dan LTAT sebagai pemberi pajakan

Pajakan di mana Kumpulan dan LTAT tidak memindahkan secara keseluruhan semua risiko dan ganjaran yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset yang diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan operasi. Pendapatan sewaan yang diperolehi perlu diambil kira menggunakan kaedah garis lurus berdasarkan tempoh pajakan dan diambil kira sebagai pendapatan dalam penyata untung atau rugi kerana sifat operasinya. Kos langsung awal yang berlaku semasa berunding dan mengatur pajakan operasi perlu ditambah kepada amaun dibawa aset pajakan dan diiktiraf berdasarkan tempoh pajakan menggunakan asas yang sama dengan pendapatan sewaan. Sewa luar jangka diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan dalam tempoh ianya diperolehi.

(j) Aset-Aset Tidak Ketara

(i) Muhibah

Muhibah pada mulanya diukur pada kos, adalah merupakan lebihan agregat pertimbangan belian yang dipindahkan dan jumlah yang diiktiraf bagi kepentingan bukan mengawal, sebarang kepentingan yang dipegang sebelum ini, ke atas aset bersih yang diperolehi dan liabiliti yang dianggarkan. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, muhibah diukur pada kos ditolak rosot nilai terkumpul. Muhibah tidak dilunaskan, walau bagaimanapun dikaji semula untuk rosot nilai sekurang-kurangnya setahun sekali dan apabila berlaku sesuatu atau perubahan keadaan yang menunjukkan bahawa amaun dibawa mungkin terjejas.

Apabila muhibah membentuk sebahagian daripada unit janaan tunai dan sebahagian daripada operasi unit janaan tunai itu dilupuskan, muhibah yang berkaitan dengan operasi yang dilupuskan itu dimasukkan sebagai amaun dibawa operasi apabila menentukan keuntungan atau kerugian pelupusan operasi. Muhibah yang dilupuskan dalam keadaan tersebut diukur berdasarkan nilai saksama relatif operasi yang dilupuskan dan bahagian lebihan unit janaan tunai dipegang.

(ii) Perisian Komputer

Kos berkaitan penyelenggaraan program perisian komputer diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ianya berlaku. Kos pembangunan yang terlibat secara langsung dalam mereka bentuk dan pengujian produk perisian yang boleh dikenal pasti dan perisian khusus yang dikawal oleh Kumpulan diiktiraf sebagai aset tidak ketara apabila kriteria berikut dipenuhi:

- dilakukan secara teknikal bagi menyiapkan produk perisian supaya ianya boleh digunakan;
- pengurusan bercadang untuk menyiapkan produk perisian dan menggunakan atau menjualnya;
- mempunyai keupayaan untuk menggunakan atau menjual produk perisian;
- menunjukkan bagaimana produk perisian akan menjana kemungkinan faedah ekonomi masa hadapan;
- kepakaran teknikal yang mencukupi, kewangan dan lain-lain sumber bagi menyiapkan pembangunan dan untuk menggunakan atau menjual produk perisian yang tersedia; dan
- perbelanjaan yang terlibat bagi produk perisian semasa pembangunannya boleh diukur dengan tepat.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(j) Aset-Aset Tidak Ketara (sambungan)

(ii) Perisian Komputer (sambungan)

Kos langsung yang dipermodalkan sebagai sebahagian daripada produk perisian adalah termasuk kos pembangunan perisian dan kos overhead yang relevan.

Lain-lain perbelanjaan pembangunan yang tidak memenuhi kriteria ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ianya berlaku. Kos pembangunan yang sebelum ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan tidak diiktiraf sebagai aset dalam tempoh berikutnya.

Kos pembangunan perisian komputer dikira sebagai aset yang dilunaskan bermula apabila aset tersebut sedia untuk digunakan sepanjang anggaran hayat kegunaannya iaitu selama 5 tahun.

(iii) Hak Konsesi

Sebuah sub subsidiari Kumpulan telah diberikan konsesi yang berkaitan dengan penswastan makmal perubatan dan Stor Kementerian Kesihatan bagi pengagihan produk perubatan terpilih kepada hospital milik Kerajaan selama 11 tahun sejak 1998. Konsesi ini telah dilanjutkan lagi bagi tempoh 10 tahun bermula 1 Disember 2009.

Hak untuk konsesi ini diambil alih merupakan sebahagian daripada penyatuan perniagaan dan pengiktirafan awal diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilalihan. Nilai saksama hak konsesi dikira dengan mendiskaunkan anggaran aliran tunai bersih masa hadapan yang akan dijana dari tarikh pengambilalihan sehingga tempoh hak konsesi berakhir pada 30 November 2020.

Nilai saksama konsesi dilunaskan pada asas garis lurus sepanjang baki tempoh kontrak konsesi.

(iv) Pembangunan Dan Penyelidikan

Perbelanjaan penyelidikan diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ditanggung. Kos yang dikenakan ke atas projek pembangunan (berkaitan dengan reka bentuk dan pengujian produk baharu dan lebih baik) diiktiraf sebagai aset tak ketara apabila kriteria berikut telah dipenuhi:

- secara teknikal boleh dilaksanakan untuk menyelesaikan aset tidak ketara supaya ia tersedia untuk digunakan atau dijual;
- pihak pengurusan berhasrat untuk melengkapkan aset tidak ketara dan menggunakan atau menjualnya;
- terdapat keupayaan untuk menggunakan atau menjual aset tak ketara;
- ia dapat ditunjukkan bagaimana aset tidak ketara akan menjana manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang mungkin;
- sumber teknikal, kewangan dan lain-lain yang mencukupi untuk menyiapkan pembangunan dan menggunakan atau menjual aset tidak ketara yang sedia ada; dan
- perbelanjaan yang boleh dikaitkan dengan aset tidak ketara semasa pembangunannya boleh diukur dengan pasti.

Perbelanjaan pembangunan lain yang tidak memenuhi kriteria ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan apabila ditanggung. Kos pembangunan sebelum ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan tidak diiktiraf sebagai aset dalam tempoh yang berikutnya.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(j) Aset-Aset Tidak Ketara (sambungan)

(iv) Pembangunan Dan Penyelidikan (sambungan)

Kos pembangunan dipermodalkan yang diiktiraf sebagai aset tidak ketara dilunaskan dari titik di mana aset tersebut siap digunakan secara garis lurus sepanjang hayat penggunaannya, tidak melebihi 15 tahun.

Kos pembangunan yang sedang dilaksanakan diuji rosot nilai setiap tahun, sejajar dengan MFRS 136.

(v) Hak Untuk Membekal

Perbelanjaan yang ditanggung dalam menyediakan dan membekalkan perkakasan dan perisian tertentu kepada Kerajaan Malaysia menjadi sebahagian daripada obligasi kontrak biasa di bawah perjanjian konsesi, ianya dipermodalkan dan dinyatakan pada kos tolak pelunasan terkumpul dan sebarang rosot nilai terkumpul. Hak konsesi perkakasan dan perisian ini adalah milik Kerajaan Malaysia.

(vi) Lesen Pengilang Farmasi, Nama Dagangan, Harta Intelek dan Perisian

Lesen pengilang farmasi dan nama dagangan diperolehi semasa penggabungan perniagaan diiktiraf pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilalihan.

Lesen pengilang farmasi mewakili hak untuk mengilang produk farmaseutikal di Malaysia dan Indonesia. Lesen tersebut mempunyai jangka hayat yang terhad dan dibawa pada kos ditolak pelunasan terkumpul dan rosot nilai.

Pelunasan dikira menggunakan kaedah garis lurus bagi memperuntukkan kos lesen pengilang farmasi dalam tempoh 6 hingga 9 tahun.

Nama dagangan mewakili produk tempatan yang berjenama dan mempunyai jangka hayat yang terhad dan dibawa pada kos ditolak pelunasan terkumpul dan rosot nilai. Pelunasan adalah dikira menggunakan kaedah garis lurus bagi memperuntukkan kos nama dagangan dalam tempoh 15 tahun.

Harta intelek merupakan hak paten untuk formula stevia dan mempunyai jangka hayat terhad dan kos yang dibawa ditolak pelunasan terkumpul dan rosot nilai. Pelunasan dikira dengan menggunakan kaedah garis lurus untuk memperuntukkan kos harta intelek dalam tempoh 15 tahun.

(vii) Aset Tidak Ketara Dikenal Pasti Yang Timbul Daripada Penggabungan Perniagaan

Aset tidak ketara dikenal pasti yang timbul daripada penggabungan perniagaan adalah diiktiraf pada kos. Kos bagi aset tidak ketara yang diambil alih daripada penggabungan perniagaan adalah pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilalihan. Nilai saksama bagi aset tidak ketara biasanya ditentukan menggunakan pendekatan pendapatan seperti kaedah aliran tunai didiskaunkan. Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat kegunaan yang terhad dilunaskan mengikut kaedah garis lurus sepanjang tempoh anggaran jangka hayat kegunaan ekonominya. Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat kegunaan yang tidak terhad tidak akan dilunaskan. Secara amnya, aset tidak ketara yang dikenal pasti dikaji semula bagi petunjuk rosot nilai atau perubahan dalam anggaran manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan.

Sekiranya petunjuk itu wujud, aset tidak ketara dianalisa untuk dinilai sama ada amaun dibawa boleh diperolehi semula sepenuhnya. Rosot nilai diiktiraf jika amaun dibawa melebihi amaun boleh diperolehi semula. Aset tidak ketara dengan jangka hayat kegunaan tidak terhad akan diuji bagi rosot nilai setiap tahun dan apabila terdapat petunjuk bahawa aset mungkin terjejas nilainya.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(j) Aset-Aset Tidak Ketara (sambungan)

(vii) Aset Tidak Ketara Dikenal Pasti Yang Timbul Daripada Penggabungan Perniagaan (sambungan)

Aset tidak ketara dikenal pasti yang timbul daripada penggabungan perniagaan terdiri daripada jenama dan perhubungan pelanggan. Jenama dan perhubungan pelanggan dilunaskan sepanjang jangka hayat kegunaannya selari dengan corak yang menyumbang kepada aliran tunai masa hadapan seperti berikut:-

Jenama	- 3 tahun
Perhubungan pelanggan	- 7 tahun

(k) Rosot Nilai Aset Kewangan

Bagi akaun belum terima perdagangan, aset kontrak dan aset kos kontrak, Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan pendekatan yang mudah dalam mengira peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka. Oleh itu, Kumpulan dan LTAT tidak menjejaki perubahan dalam risiko kredit, tetapi mengiktiraf peruntukan kerugian berdasarkan kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat pada setiap tarikh pelaporan. Kumpulan dan LTAT telah menetapkan matriks peruntukan berdasarkan sejarah kerugian kredit, diselaraskan pada faktor-faktor hadapan khusus kepada akaun belum terima dan persekitaran ekonomi.

Kumpulan dan LTAT menganggap aset kewangan itu gagal apabila bayaran kontrak melebihi 90 hari selepas tamat tempoh. Walau bagaimanapun, dalam kes-kes tertentu, Kumpulan dan LTAT juga boleh mempertimbangkan aset kewangan adalah gagal apabila maklumat dalaman atau luaran menunjukkan bahawa Kumpulan dan LTAT tidak mungkin menerima jumlah kontrak yang belum dijelaskan sepenuhnya, sebelum mengambil kira sebarang peningkatan kredit yang dipegang oleh Kumpulan dan LTAT. Aset kewangan dihapus kira apabila tiada jangkaan yang munasabah untuk memulihkan aliran tunai kontrak.

(l) Rosot Nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan

Amaun dibawa untuk aset-aset bukan kewangan dikaji pada setiap tarikh pelaporan bagi mengenal pasti sama ada terdapat tanda-tanda rosot nilai. Jika terdapat tanda-tanda rosot nilai, amaun dibawa akan terus disusutkan kepada jumlah diperolehi semula. Rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali bagi aset yang dinilai semula, di mana penilaian semula dibawa ke pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Untuk tujuan menilai rosot nilai, aset dikumpulkan pada tahap terendah yang mana terdapat aliran tunai yang dapat dikenal pasti secara berasingan (Unit Penajaan Tunai atau CGU).

Amaun yang boleh diperolehi daripada aset atau Unit Penajaan Tunai (CGU) adalah lebih besar daripada nilai saksama yang ditolak kos pelupusan dan nilai kegunaan. Dalam menilai nilai kegunaan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka akan dihasilkan oleh aset didiskaunkan kepada nilai semasa dengan menggunakan kadar diskaun sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa mengenai nilai masa wang dan risiko khusus kepada aset tersebut. Rosot nilai diiktiraf sekiranya amaun dibawa aset atau CGU berkaitannya melebihi anggaran amaun yang boleh diperolehi semula.

Penilaian dibuat pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk bahawa rosot nilai yang diiktiraf sebelum ini mungkin tidak lagi wujud atau telah berkurangan. Rosot nilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya diselaraskan hanya jika terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk penentuan jumlah aset yang boleh diperolehi semula apabila rosot nilai terakhir diiktiraf. Jika itu berlaku, amaun dibawa aset dinaikkan kepada jumlah yang boleh diperolehi semula. Peningkatan tidak boleh melebihi amaun dibawa yang mungkin telah ditentukan [ditolak susut nilai], sekiranya tiada rosot nilai diiktiraf sebelum ini. Pelarasan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali aset tersebut diukur pada amaun dinilai semula, di mana pelarasan dianggap sebagai peningkatan penilaian semula. Rosot nilai ke atas muhibah tidak diselaraskan dalam tempoh berikutnya.

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Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(m) Instrumen Kewangan Derivatif

Instrumen kewangan derivatif pada permulaannya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama pada tarikh kontrak derivatif dimasuki dan kemudiannya dinilai semula pada nilai saksama pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan. Nilai saksama diperolehi daripada harga pasaran yang disebut harga dalam pasaran yang aktif, termasuk urus niaga pasaran terkini, serta teknik penilaian, termasuk model aliran tunai yang didiskaunkan dan model harga pilihan, yang mana sesuai. Semua derivatif dikelaskan sebagai aset apabila mempunyai nilai saksama yang positif manakala sebagai liabiliti apabila nilai saksamanya adalah negatif.

Bukti terbaik nilai saksama derivatif yang direkod pada permulaan pengiktirafan ialah dengan menggunakan harga transaksi (nilai transaksi saksama semasa diberi atau diterima) melainkan nilai saksama instrumen dapat dibuktikan melalui perbandingan dengan transaksi dalam pasaran semasa yang dapat diperlihatkan menggunakan instrumen yang sama (tanpa sebarang perubahan atau modifikasi) atau berdasarkan teknik penilaian di mana pembolehubah termasuk data daripada pasaran yang dapat dilihat. Apabila terdapat bukti sedemikian, Kumpulan akan mengiktiraf keuntungan atau kerugian nilai saksama dengan serta-merta.

(n) Tunai Dan Kesetaraan Tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai mengandungi wang tunai dan baki bank, deposit permintaan dan pelaburan jangka pendek berkecairan tinggi yang mudah ditukarkan kepada tunai yang mana tertakluk kepada jumlah risiko yang tidak signifikan dalam perubahan nilai. Ini juga termasuk overdraf bank yang merupakan sebahagian daripada pengurusan tunai Kumpulan.

(o) Bil dan Penerimaan Belum Bayar

Bil dan penerimaan belum bayar bagi syarikat subsidiari di dalam sektor bank dan kewangan terdiri daripada bil dan penerimaan yang didiskaunkan semula dan masih belum dijelaskan di pasaran.

(p) Cukai

Cukai bagi tahun yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi terdiri daripada cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda.

Cukai semasa ialah amaun anggaran percukaian yang perlu dibayar berdasarkan keuntungan boleh cukai (termasuk cukai pegangan dan cukai keuntungan harta tanah yang perlu dibayar daripada penjualan harta tanah) bagi tahun berkenaan dan diukur menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada tarikh pelaporan.

Cukai semasa yang berkaitan dengan item yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti diiktiraf dalam ekuiti dan bukan dalam untung atau rugi.

Cukai tertunda diperuntukkan menggunakan kaedah liabiliti ke atas perbezaan sementara pada tarikh pelaporan di antara asas cukai aset dan liabiliti dan amaun dibawa bagi tujuan pelaporan kewangan.

Liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara yang boleh dicukai, kecuali:

- Apabila liabiliti cukai tertunda timbul daripada pengiktirafan awal muhibah atau aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan merupakan penggabungan perniagaan dan pada masa transaksi, ianya tidak memberi kesan kepada keuntungan perakaunan atau untung atau rugi boleh cukai; dan
- Berhubung dengan perbezaan sementara boleh cukai berkaitan dengan pelaburan dalam subsidiari, syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama, di mana masa pelarasan perbezaan sementara boleh dikawal dan terdapat kemungkinan bahawa perbezaan sementara tidak akan diselaraskan pada masa hadapan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(p) Cukai (sambungan)

Aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak, kredit cukai dan kerugian cukai yang tidak digunakan dibawa ke hadapan, walau bagaimanapun terhad kepada keuntungan boleh dicukai yang boleh ditolak dengan perbezaan sementara, dan kredit cukai dan kerugian cukai yang tidak digunakan di bawa ke hadapan boleh dimanfaatkan kecuali:

- Apabila aset cukai tertunda berkaitan dengan perbezaan sementara boleh timbul daripada pengiktirafan awal sesuatu aset atau liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang bukan merupakan penggabungan perniagaan dan pada masa urus niaga, tidak memberi kesan kepada keuntungan perakaunan atau keuntungan atau kerugian boleh cukai; dan
- Berhubung dengan perbezaan sementara boleh ditolak berkaitan dengan pelaburan dalam syarikat-syarikat subsidiari, syarikat-syarikat bersekutu dan usaha sama, aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf terhad kepada perbezaan sementara yang akan diselaraskan pada masa hadapan dan terhad kepada keuntungan boleh cukai yang boleh ditolak dengan perbezaan sementara yang boleh dimanfaatkan.

Amaun dibawa aset cukai tertunda dikaji semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan dikurangkan setakat mana ia tidak lagi berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai mencukupi untuk membolehkan semua atau sebahagian daripada aset cukai tertunda dimanfaatkan.

Aset cukai tertunda yang dinyah iktiraf dinilai semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan diiktiraf setakat mana berkemungkinan bahawa keuntungan boleh cukai masa hadapan akan membolehkan aset cukai tertunda dimanfaatkan.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan digunakan pada tahun di mana aset direalisasi atau liabiliti diselesaikan, berdasarkan kadar cukai dan undang-undang cukai yang telah digubal atau digubal secara substantif pada tarikh pelaporan.

Aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda dihapuskan, jika hak pelaksanaan secara undang-undang wujud untuk mengimbangi aset dan liabiliti cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda berkaitan dengan entiti boleh cukai dan pihak berkuasa cukai yang sama.

(q) Pertukaran Mata Wang

Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan disatukan dibentang dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), yang juga merupakan mata wang fungsian Kumpulan. Semua urus niaga dicatat dalam RM. Setiap entiti dalam Kumpulan menentukan mata wang fungsian sendiri dan item-item yang termasuk dalam penyata kewangan bagi setiap entiti diukur menggunakan mata wang fungsian tersebut.

(i) Urus Niaga Dan Baki

Urus niaga dalam mata wang asing dinilai dalam mata wang fungsian Kumpulan dan direkodkan pada pengiktirafan permulaan dalam mata wang fungsi pada kadar pertukaran yang hampir dengan kadar yang berkuat kuasa pada tarikh urus niaga. Aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam mata wang asing diterjemahkan pada kadar pertukaran yang berkuat kuasa pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Item bukan kewangan dalam mata wang asing yang diukur pada kos sejarah diterjemahkan menggunakan kadar pertukaran pada tarikh mula urus niaga. Butiran bukan kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama dalam mata wang asing diterjemahkan menggunakan kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama ditentukan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(q) Pertukaran Mata Wang (sambungan)

(i) Urus Niaga Dan Baki (sambungan)

Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada penyelesaian butiran kewangan atau menterjemah butiran kewangan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada butiran kewangan yang membentuk sebahagian daripada pelaburan bersih Kumpulan dalam operasi asing yang diiktiraf permulaannya dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain dan terkumpul di bawah rizab mata wang asing dalam ekuiti. Rizab mata wang asing diklasifikasikan semula daripada ekuiti kepada untung atau rugi Kumpulan daripada pelupusan operasi asing.

Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada pertukaran ke atas butiran bukan kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama dimasukkan dalam untung atau rugi kecuali perbezaan yang timbul daripada penterjemahan butiran bukan kewangan di mana keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti. Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada butiran bukan kewangan juga diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

(ii) Penyata Kewangan Kumpulan

Untuk tujuan penyatuan, aset dan liabiliti operasi asing diterjemahkan kepada RM pada kadar pertukaran yang berkuat kuasa pada akhir tempoh pelaporan dan untung atau rugi diterjemahkan pada kadar pertukaran yang berkuat kuasa pada tarikh urus niaga. Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul daripada terjemahan ini diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Semasa penjualan operasi asing, komponen pendapatan komprehensif lain yang berkaitan dengan operasi tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(r) Harta Tanah Dilelong

Harta tanah dilelong adalah dinyatakan pada nilai terendah amaun dibawa dan nilai saksama ditolak kos jualan.

(s) Manfaat Kakitangan

(i) Manfaat Jangka Pendek

Gaji, bonus dan caruman kepada institusi keselamatan sosial diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan Kumpulan dan LTAT pada tahun di mana perkhidmatan diberikan oleh kakitangan. Ketidakhadiran berbayar terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti tahunan diiktiraf apabila perkhidmatan diberikan oleh pekerja manakala ketidakhadiran berbayar tidak terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit diiktiraf apabila ketidakhadiran berlaku.

(ii) Pelan Caruman Tetap

Caruman yang dibuat kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja. Caruman ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan Kumpulan dan LTAT di dalam untung atau rugi apabila berlaku.

(iii) Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan

Kumpulan dan LTAT telah memperuntukkan manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan kepada kakitangannya yang telah bersara dan pasangan. Pesara yang dilantik sebagai pegawai kontrak akan menggunakan manfaat ini selepas tamat tempoh perkhidmatan kontrak. Peruntukan manfaat perubatan ini meliputi kos rawatan sepenuhnya di hospital/klinik panel dan kerajaan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(s) Manfaat Kakitangan (sambungan)

(iii) Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan (sambungan)

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan.

Amaun liabiliti selepas persaraan dikira berdasarkan penilaian aktuari dengan menganggarkan amaun manfaat yang diperolehi oleh kakitangan sebagai balasan perkhidmatan mereka dalam tahun kewangan semasa dan sebelumnya. Manfaat tersebut ditentukan oleh aktuari menggunakan kaedah Unjuran Kredit Unit Aktuari. Kumpulan dan LTAT mengiktiraf keuntungan atau kerugian aktuari dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

Andaian utama yang digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar inflasi terhadap kos rawatan ialah 5.0% setahun (2019: 5.0%); dan
- (b) Kadar diskaun ialah pada 4.2% setahun (2019: 5.8%).

(iv) Manfaat Pelan Ganjaran dan Saguhati Tamat Perkhidmatan

Manfaat pelan ganjaran menyediakan sejumlah manfaat yang ditakrifkan melalui gaji dan tempoh perkhidmatan.

Manfaat saguhati tamat perkhidmatan menyediakan sejumlah manfaat iaitu satu bulan gaji terakhir bagi kakitangan yang bersara.

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan.

Andaian utama yang telah digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar diskaun ialah 3.9% setahun (2019: 5.3%); dan
- (b) Kadar kenaikan gaji ialah 4.0% setahun (2019: 4.5%).

(v) Gantian Cuti Rehat

Gantian cuti rehat menyediakan sejumlah manfaat yang ditakrifkan melalui gaji dan bilangan cuti rehat yang dikumpul sepanjang tempoh perkhidmatan.

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan gantian cuti rehat.

Andaian utama yang telah digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar diskaun ialah 3.9% setahun; dan
- (b) Kadar kenaikan gaji ialah 4.0% setahun.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(t) Pengiktirafan Pendapatan

(i) Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan

Hasil daripada kontrak dengan pelanggan diiktiraf apabila kawalan barang atau perkhidmatan itu dipindahkan kepada pelanggan pada jumlah yang menunjukkan pertimbangan sebagai pertukaran barang atau perkhidmatan. Secara amnya Kumpulan telah menyimpulkan bahawa ia adalah prinsipal dalam pengaturan pendapatannya (kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya) kerana biasanya mengawal barang atau perkhidmatan sebelum memindahkannya kepada pelanggan.

Kumpulan mempertimbangkan sama ada terdapat terma-terma lain dalam kontrak yang merupakan obligasi yang berasingan yang mana sebahagian daripada harga transaksi perlu diperuntukkan (misalnya, jaminan, pertimbangan dan pertimbangan bukan tunai yang perlu dibayar kepada pelanggan, jika ada). Bergantung pada terma kontrak, pendapatan diiktiraf apabila obligasi dipenuhi, yang mungkin tepat pada waktunya atau dari masa ke semasa.

Sekiranya pertimbangan dalam kontrak merangkumi jumlah yang berubah-ubah, Kumpulan menganggarkan jumlah pertimbangan yang akan berhak sebagai pertukaran untuk memindahkan barang kepada pelanggan. Pertimbangan dianggarkan pada permulaan kontrak dan dibatasi sehingga kemungkinan besar pembalikan hasil yang signifikan dalam jumlah hasil kumulatif yang diiktiraf tidak akan berlaku apabila ketidakpastian yang berkaitan dengan pertimbangan berubah kemudiannya diselesaikan.

Beberapa kontrak yang berkaitan dengan pembaikan kapal, pembinaan kapal dan pembangunan harta tanah membolehkan pelanggan untuk ditolak sebagai ganti rugi dari pertimbangan yang kena dibayar kepada Kumpulan, sekiranya berlaku kelewatan dalam pembekalan barang atau perkhidmatan. Kontrak yang berkaitan dengan penjualan bahan binaan memberikan hak pulangan kepada pelanggan. Ganti rugi dan hak pengembalian telah menimbulkan pertimbangan yang berubah-ubah.

Secara amnya, Kumpulan mendapat pendahuluan jangka pendek daripada pelanggannya. Dengan menggunakan kaedah praktikal dalam MFRS 15, Kumpulan tidak menyesuaikan jumlah pertimbangan yang dijanjikan untuk komponen pembiayaan yang signifikan jika menjangkakan, pada awal kontrak, bahawa tempoh antara pemindahan barang atau perkhidmatan yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan dan apabila pelanggan membayar untuk barangan atau perkhidmatan akan menjadi satu tahun atau kurang.

Kumpulan juga memberikan jaminan untuk kecacatan yang wujud pada masa penjualan. Peruntukan yang berkaitan dengan jaminan ini diakui semasa produk tersebut dijual atau perkhidmatan tersebut diberikan kepada pelanggan. Pengiktirafan awal berdasarkan pengalaman sejarah. Anggaran awal kos jaminan disemak setiap tahun.

(ii) Hasil daripada pembangunan harta tanah diiktiraf apabila kawalan aset dipindahkan kepada pelanggan. Bergantung pada syarat-syarat kontrak dan undang-undang yang terpakai untuk kontrak, hak kawalan aset boleh dipindahkan dari semasa ke semasa atau dalam satu masa. Kawalan aset dipindahkan dari masa ke semasa jika prestasi Kumpulan dan LTAT tidak memperoleh aset dengan kegunaan alternatif kepada Kumpulan dan LTAT mempunyai hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan untuk pembayaran untuk prestasi yang selesai setakat ini.

Sekiranya kawalan pemindahan aset dari semasa ke semasa, pendapatan diiktiraf sepanjang tempoh kontrak dengan menggunakan kaedah input yang berdasarkan kos yang dikenakan sehingga kini berbanding dengan jumlah kos yang dijangkakan untuk memenuhi kewajipan prestasi tersebut. Jika tidak, pendapatan diiktiraf pada satu masa apabila pelanggan memperoleh kawalan aset tersebut.

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2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(t) Pengiktirafan Pendapatan (sambungan)

Kumpulan dan LTAT mengiktiraf jualan pada satu ketika dalam masa jualan harta tanah siap, apabila kawalan harta tanah telah dipindahkan kepada pembeli, ketika harta tanah telah siap dan diserahkan kepada pelanggan.

(iii) Pendapatan dividen dari pelaburan saham adalah diiktiraf apabila hak pemegang saham untuk pembayaran dividen telah dipastikan.

(iv) Pendapatan daripada jualan barangan diiktiraf apabila kawalan, risiko signifikan dan pemilikan barangan tersebut dipindahkan kepada pelanggan.

(v) Pendapatan sewa diiktiraf berdasarkan garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Kos keseluruhan insentif yang diberikan kepada penyewa diiktiraf sebagai pengurangan pendapatan sewa sepanjang tempoh pajakan secara garis lurus.

(vi) Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf berdasarkan akrual menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif.

(u) Geran

Pemberian geran tahunan yang diterima daripada kerajaan seperti yang diperuntukkan di dalam Seksyen 23 Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101], adalah diiktiraf atas asas tunai.

Geran yang diterima dibahagikan kepada tiga kumpulan wang iaitu:

(i) Kumpulan Wang Mengurus

Geran yang diterima di bawah kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk tujuan membiayai perbelanjaan operasi dan diambil kira sebagai pendapatan dalam untung atau rugi.

(ii) Kumpulan Wang Skim Pinjaman Kakitangan

Geran yang diterima di bawah kumpulan wang ini adalah untuk membiayai pinjaman kakitangan akan/telah dikreditkan ke kumpulan wang pinjaman kakitangan.

Jenis Pinjaman	Kadar	Tempoh bayaran balik
Pinjaman perumahan	4%	Maksimum 30 tahun
Pinjaman kenderaan	4%	20 bulan hingga 9 tahun
Pinjaman komputer peribadi dan sokongan	4%	Maksimum 4 tahun
Pinjaman kebajikan dan kemudahan – kemudahan lain		Maksimum 12 bulan

(iii) Dana Skim Pembiayaan Mikro Public Private Partnership (PPP)- Skim Pembiayaan Mikro (SPM)-Usahawan Veteran (UV)- Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM)

Dana Mikro PPP-SPM-UV-ATM wang ini adalah diterima daripada Unit Kerjasama Awam Swasta (UKAS) di bawah program National Blue Ocean Strategy 7 (NBOS) bagi tujuan pembiayaan pinjaman kepada veteran ATM untuk inisiatif pembangunan usahawan. Penerimaan dana adalah dikreditkan ke akaun Dana Skim Pembiayaan Mikro PPP-SPM-UV-ATM. PERHEBAT telah menjalankan kerjasama strategik dengan TEKUN untuk menyalurkan Dana Mikro PPP-SPM-UV-ATM kepada Veteran ATM.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(v) Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang Untuk Jualan

Kumpulan mengklasifikasikan aset bukan semasa dan pelupusan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan jika amaun dibawa akan diperolehi semula terutamanya melalui urusanniaga jualan dan bukan melalui penggunaan berterusan. Aset bukan semasa dan pelupusan yang dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk dijual diukur pada nilai terendah antara amaun dibawa dan nilai saksama ditolak kos untuk menjual. Kos untuk menjual adalah kos berkaitan secara langsung dengan penjualan sesuatu (pelupusan) aset, tidak termasuk kos kewangan dan perbelanjaan cukai pendapatan.

Kriteria klasifikasi aset bukan semasa dipegang untuk jualan dipenuhi hanya apabila penjualan berkemungkinan tinggi, dan tersedia untuk penjualan segera dalam keadaan semasa. Tindakan yang diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan penjualan harus menunjukkan bahawa tiada perubahan ketara terhadap penjualan tersebut atau penjualan akan ditarik. Pengurusan mesti komited untuk merancang penjualan aset dan penjualan tersebut dijangka selesai dalam masa satu tahun dari tarikh klasifikasi.

Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan, hak penggunaan aset dan aset tidak ketara tidak disusut nilai atau dilunaskan setelah dikelaskan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan.

Aset dan liabiliti yang dikelaskan sebagai dipegang untuk jualan dibentangkan secara berasingan sebagai item semasa dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

(w) Pelaporan Segmen

Untuk tujuan pengurusan, Kumpulan disusun kepada segmen operasi berdasarkan aktiviti, produk dan perkhidmatan yang diuruskan oleh para Pengarah Bahagian yang bertanggungjawab ke atas prestasi segmen masing-masing di bawah tanggungjawab mereka. Pengarah Bahagian perlu melaporkan kepada ketua pembuat keputusan operasi Kumpulan yang mengkaji keputusan segmen secara berkala bagi memperuntukkan sumber kepada segmen dan menilai prestasi segmen.

(x) Instrumen Ekuiti dan Perbelanjaan yang Berkaitan

Instrumen ekuiti adalah kontrak yang menunjukkan baki kepentingan dalam aset Kumpulan dan LTAT setelah menolak semua liabiliti. Saham dan Junior Sukuk Musharakah [Sukuk kekal] adalah instrumen ekuiti.

Saham dan Sukuk Kekal diklasifikasikan sebagai ekuiti. Dividen atas saham biasa dan pengagihan pada Sukuk Kekal diiktiraf sebagai ekuiti dalam tempoh di mana diisytiharkan. Kos tambahan urus niaga selepas cukai yang boleh diagihkan untuk transaksi ekuiti diambil kira sebagai potongan daripada ekuiti.

(y) Kontinjensi

Liabiliti atau aset luar jangka merupakan jangkaan obligasi atau aset yang disebabkan peristiwa lalu dan kewujudannya akan disahkan dengan kejadian atau tidak terjadinya peristiwa masa hadapan yang tidak dapat ditentukan secara keseluruhan dalam kawalan Kumpulan dan LTAT.

Liabiliti dan aset luar jangka tidak diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan Kumpulan dan LTAT.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(z) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf apabila Kumpulan dan LTAT mempunyai obligasi semasa (perundangan atau konstruktif) hasil daripada peristiwa yang lalu, ia adalah berkemungkinan aliran keluar sumber ekonomi akan diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi dan amaun obligasi boleh dianggarkan dengan pasti.

Peruntukan dikaji pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan disesuaikan untuk menggambarkan anggaran semasa yang terbaik. Jika ia tidak lagi kemungkinan aliran keluar sumber ekonomi akan diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi, peruntukan akan dilaraskan. Jika kesan nilai masa wang adalah ketara, peruntukan didiskaunkan dengan menggunakan kadar sebelum cukai semasa yang mana sesuai, risiko khusus kepada liabiliti tersebut. Apabila diskaun digunakan, kenaikan peruntukan yang disebabkan oleh peredaran masa diiktiraf sebagai kos kewangan.

(aa) Klasifikasi Semasa dan Bukan Semasa

Kumpulan dan LTAT menunjukkan aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan berdasarkan klasifikasi semasa / bukan semasa. Aset adalah semasa apabila:

- Dijangka dapat direalisasikan atau berniat untuk menjual dan diguna pakai dalam kitaran operasi biasa;
- Diadakan terutamanya untuk tujuan urus niaga
- Dijangka dapat direalisasikan dalam masa dua belas (12) bulan setelah tempoh pelaporan atau
- Tunai atau setara tunai kecuali dilarang ditukar atau digunakan untuk menyelesaikan liabiliti sekurang-kurangnya dua belas bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan

Semua aset lain dikelaskan sebagai aset bukan semasa.

Liabiliti adalah semasa apabila:

- hanya diharapkan dapat diselesaikan dalam kitaran operasi biasa
- hanya diadakan terutamanya untuk tujuan urus niaga
- hanya dijelaskan dalam dua belas (12) bulan setelah tempoh pelaporan atau
- Tidak ada hak tanpa syarat untuk menangguhkan penyelesaian tanggungjawab sekurang-kurangnya dua belas bulan setelah tempoh pelaporan

Semua liabiliti lain dikelaskan sebagai liabiliti bukan semasa.

Cukai tertunda aset dan liabiliti dikelaskan sebagai aset dan liabiliti bukan semasa.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

3. HARTA TANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Harta Tanah Milik Bebas		Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Panjang		Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Pendek		Loji dan Peralatan Lain		Bangunan Dalam Binaan		Tanaman Berbuah		Kapal dan Pesawat		Jumlah	
	Tanah	Bangunan	Tanah	Bangunan	Tanah	Bangunan	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
KUMPULAN	1,821,527	1,310,388	70,430	742,944	5,900	309,369	3,295,491	-	972,343	640,636	9,169,028	375,296	-	-	-	-
2020	-	4,304	-	6,466	-	-	340,124	3,763	20,639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penambahan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penjualan/Pelarasan/Pelupusan/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hapus kira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke hak penggunaan aset (Nota 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke aset-aset tidak ketara (Nota 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reklasifikasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faedah diambil kira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah dari Syarikat Kumpulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,821,527	1,275,178	60,642	531,522	-	309,369	3,341,432	142,983	974,871	640,636	9,098,160	375,296	-	-	-	-
Susut nilai terkumpul	5,556	229,222	17,305	449,311	(3,309)	129,401	1,628,927	-	454,610	524,751	3,435,774	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Susut nilai dalam tahun :	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Diktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penjualan/Pelarasan/Pelupusan/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hapus kira	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke hak penggunaan aset (Nota 5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rosot nilai	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reklasifikasi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dipermodalan di dalam kos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pembangunan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pindah ke Syarikat Kumpulan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	5,556	301,418	10,362	273,885	-	129,619	1,734,853	124,373	487,411	533,723	3,601,200	-	-	-	-	-
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	1,815,971	973,760	50,280	257,637	-	179,750	1,606,579	18,610	487,460	106,913	5,496,960	-	-	-	-	-

3. HARTA TANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

KUMPULAN	Harta Tanah Milik Bebas		Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Panjang		Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Pendek		Loji dan Peralatan Lain		Tanaman Berbuah		Kapal dan Pesawat		Jumlah RM'000
	RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	RM'000	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	
2019													
Kos													
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	1,616,864	1,312,825	2,186,368	674,605	20,169	302,261	3,081,609	901,309	660,324	10,756,334			
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	-	[654]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[654]			
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	-	-	[1,971,803]	-	[13,153]	-	[1,953]	-	-	[1,986,909]			
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	1,616,864	1,312,825	213,911	674,605	7,016	302,261	3,079,656	901,309	660,324	8,768,771			
Penambahan	[4,850]	7,599	-	41,434	-	666	363,465	87,508	300	496,122			
Penjualan/Pelarasan/Pelupusan/Hapus kira	[97]	[248]	-	[77,825]	-	[691]	[148,103]	[17,349]	[19,988]	[264,301]			
Pindah ke pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	[4,200]	[17,500]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[21,700]			
Pindah ke aset-aset tidak ketara (Nota 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	[35,339]	-	-	[35,339]			
Pindah dari aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	223,411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223,411			
Reklasifikasi	[9,631]	7,652	[143,481]	104,684	[1,116]	6,920	34,972	-	-	-			
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	30	60	-	46	-	213	657	-	-	1,006			
Faedah dipermodalkan	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	875	-	1,058			
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,821,527	1,310,388	70,430	742,944	5,900	309,369	3,295,491	972,343	640,636	9,169,028			
Susut nilai terkumpul													
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	2,500	199,630	78,994	366,185	13,746	120,367	1,544,639	268,389	443,211	3,037,661			
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	-	[245]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[245]			
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	-	-	[62,402]	-	[17,183]	-	[595]	-	-	[80,180]			
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	2,500	199,630	16,347	366,185	[3,437]	120,367	1,544,044	268,389	443,211	2,957,236			
Susut nilai dalam tahun :													
- Diktraf dalam penyata untung dan rugi	-	26,316	936	36,650	128	9,735	190,108	75,621	19,026	358,520			
- Dipermodalkan dalam kontrak kos	-	-	22	665	-	17	13,052	-	94	13,850			
Penjualan/Pelarasan/Pelupusan/Hapus kira	-	[1,045]	-	4,144	-	[700]	[145,285]	[16,291]	[17,989]	[177,166]			
Rosot nilai	3,056	7,201	-	43,836	-	-	26,645	126,891	80,409	288,038			
Pindah ke pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	-	[2,900]	-	[2,200]	-	-	-	-	-	[5,100]			
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	20	-	31	-	[18]	363	-	-	396			
Baki pada 31 Disember	5,556	229,222	17,305	449,311	[3,309]	129,401	1,628,927	454,610	524,751	3,435,774			
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	1,815,971	1,081,166	53,125	293,633	9,209	179,968	1,666,564	517,733	115,885	5,733,254			

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

3. HARTA TANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (sambungan)

LTAT	Harta Tanah Milik Bebas RM'000	Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Panjang		Loji dan Peralatan Lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
		Tanah RM'000	Bangunan RM'000		
2020					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Penambahan	-	-	32	1,217	1,249
Baki pada 31 Disember	130	50,000	38,954	38,926	128,010
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Penambahan	2	769	1,114	959	2,844
Baki pada 31 Disember	21	6,146	10,301	36,312	52,780
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	109	43,854	28,653	2,614	75,230
2019					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	130	50,000	38,868	37,005	126,003
Penambahan	-	-	54	921	975
Pelupusan	-	-	-	[217]	[217]
Baki pada 31 Disember	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	16	4,609	8,082	34,602	47,309
Penambahan	3	768	1,105	967	2,843
Pelupusan	-	-	-	[216]	[216]
Baki pada 31 Disember	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	111	44,623	29,735	2,356	76,825

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

4. PELABURAN HARTA TANAH

KUMPULAN	Pelaburan Harta Tanah Siap RM'000	Harta Tanah Dalam Binaan Pada Kos RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020			
Baki pada 1 Januari	2,420,809	6,945	2,427,754
Pindah ke aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	(57,000)	-	(57,000)
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih (Nota 32)	(117,786)	-	(117,786)
Penambahan	3,097	-	3,097
Penambahan dari perbelanjaan berikutan	3,355	-	3,355
Reklasifikasi	6,945	(6,945)	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	2,259,420	-	2,259,420
2019			
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	2,098,776	7,317	2,106,093
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	11,780	-	11,780
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	2,110,556	7,317	2,117,873
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)	16,600	-	16,600
Pindah dari hak penggunaan aset (Nota 5)	53,274	-	53,274
Keuntungan nilai saksama bersih (Nota 32)	126,813	-	126,813
Penambahan	111,441	-	111,441
Penambahan dari perbelanjaan berikutan	2,125	-	2,125
Rosot nilai	-	(372)	(372)
Baki pada 31 Disember	2,420,809	6,945	2,427,754
LTAT			
2020			
Baki pada 1 Januari	453,100	-	453,100
Keuntungan nilai saksama bersih (Nota 32)	1,982	-	1,982
Penambahan	18	-	18
Baki pada 31 Disember	455,100	-	455,100
2019			
Baki pada 1 Januari	453,100	372	453,472
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih (Nota 32)	(1,591)	-	(1,591)
Penambahan	1,591	-	1,591
Rosot nilai	-	(372)	(372)
Baki pada 31 Disember	453,100	-	453,100

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

5. HAK PENGGUNAAN ASET

KUMPULAN	Tanah dan bangunan RM'000	Loji dan peralatan RM'000	Kenderaan RM'000	Lain-lain Aset RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	2,783,184	3,365	1,091	2,232	2,789,872
Penambahan	110,575	590	148	1,521	112,834
Pelupusan	(5,995)	-	-	(180)	(6,175)
Tamat tempoh pajakan	(2,511)	-	-	-	(2,511)
Penamatan kontrak	(1,897)	(265)	-	-	(2,162)
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)	51,820	-	-	-	51,820
Pindah ke aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	(101,171)	(1,085)	-	-	(102,256)
Baki pada 31 Disember	2,834,005	2,605	1,239	3,573	2,841,422
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	325,454	691	759	247	327,151
Penambahan	116,192	574	223	207	117,196
Pelupusan	(5,587)	-	-	-	(5,587)
Rosot nilai	37,860	-	-	-	37,860
Tamat tempoh pajakan	(2,511)	-	-	-	(2,511)
Penamatan kontrak	(1,878)	(181)	-	-	(2,059)
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)	25,567	-	-	-	25,567
Pindah ke aset dipegang untuk jualan (Nota 22)	(28,925)	(267)	-	-	(29,192)
Baki pada 31 Disember	466,172	817	982	454	468,425
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	2,367,833	1,788	257	3,119	2,372,997
2019					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	-	-	-	-
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	2,498,620	2,763	1,091	328	2,502,802
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	2,498,620	2,763	1,091	328	2,502,802
Penambahan	349,048	602	-	1,904	351,554
Pindah ke pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	(64,484)	-	-	-	(64,484)
Baki pada 31 Disember	2,783,184	3,365	1,091	2,232	2,789,872
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	-	-	-	-
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	219,844	409	432	-	220,685
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	219,844	409	432	-	220,685
Penambahan	116,820	282	327	247	117,676
Pindah ke pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	(11,210)	-	-	-	(11,210)
Baki pada 31 Disember	325,454	691	759	247	327,151
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	2,457,730	2,674	332	1,985	2,462,721

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

5. HAK PENGGUNAAN ASET (SAMBUNGAN)

LTAT	Loji dan peralatan RM'000
2020	
Kos	
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,232
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,232
Susut nilai terkumpul	
Baki pada 1 Januari	246
Penambahan	247
Baki pada 31 Disember	493
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	739
2019	
Kos	
Baki pada 1 Januari	-
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	1,232
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,232
Susut nilai terkumpul	
Baki pada 1 Januari	-
Kesan ke atas pemakaian MFRS 16	246
Baki pada 31 Disember	246
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	986

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

6. INVENTORI

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa				
Pembangunan harta tanah	905,154	847,062	-	-
Semasa				
Bahan mentah dan kerja dalam proses	150,472	152,972	-	-
Barang siap	558,089	601,940	-	-
Keluaran estetik	9,509	14,310	-	-
Bahan gunaan	31,653	29,332	-	-
Harta tanah siap	69,857	58,260	46,434	45,283
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan	1,466,395	1,561,291	1,336,377	1,400,908
	2,285,975	2,418,105	1,382,811	1,446,191
Pembangunan harta tanah				
Baki pada 1 Januari				
Kos				
- Tanah milik bebas	354,762	354,762	-	-
- Harta tanah pajakan jangka panjang	2,310	2,569	-	-
- Kos pembangunan	489,990	391,403	-	-
	847,062	748,734	-	-
Penambahan				
- Tanah milik bebas	58	-	-	-
	58	-	-	-
Pindah ke pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan				
- Harta tanah pajakan jangka panjang	(489)	(259)	-	-
- Kos pembangunan	(40,333)	(153,212)	-	-
	(40,822)	(153,471)	-	-
Kos pembangunan	98,856	251,799	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	905,154	847,062	-	-
Faedah yang dipermodalkan dalam tahun	21,376	21,666	-	-

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

6. INVENTORI (SAMBUNGAN)

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan Kos				
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,561,291	1,434,110	1,400,908	1,313,697
Kos diiktiraf dalam tahun :				
- Perbelanjaan pembangunan	125,008	96,915	86,771	87,211
- Penjualan	(151,302)	-	(151,302)	-
- Kos diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	-	(21,363)	-	-
	(26,294)	75,552	(64,531)	87,211
Pindah dari pembangunan harta tanah	40,822	153,471	-	-
Pindah ke inventori	(24,847)	(12,309)	-	-
Pembalikan projek telah siap	(84,577)	(89,533)	-	-
	(68,602)	51,629	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,466,395	1,561,291	1,336,377	1,400,908
Faedah yang dipermodalkan dalam tahun	3,772	1,366	-	-

Dalam tahun kewangan, LTAT telah menyelesaikan penjualan sebahagian tanah yang dipegang dibawah Pajakan Negeri (WP) 31561, Lot 37318, Pajakan Negeri (WP) 31560, Lot 37825 dan HS(D)119850 PT No 15239, Mukim Petaling, Daerah Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan kepada KL Wellness City Sdn Bhd pada harga jualan RM276.9 juta.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

7. ASET-ASET TIDAK KETARA

KUMPULAN	Muhibah RM'000	Perisian Komputer RM'000	Hak Konsesi RM'000	Hak Untuk Membekal RM'000	Lain-Lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020						
Kos						
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,646,234	282,888	198,102	342,886	170,465	2,640,575
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)	-	19,260	-	-	-	19,260
Penambahan	-	7,903	-	-	15,477	23,380
Penjualan/Pelarasan/ Pelupusan	-	(6,724)	-	-	(4,811)	(11,535)
Reklasifikasi	-	(278)	-	-	-	(278)
Hapus kira	(955,397)	-	-	-	-	(955,397)
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	(1,677)	-	-	-	(5,047)	(6,724)
Baki pada 31 Disember	689,160	303,049	198,102	342,886	176,084	1,709,281
Pelunasan dan rosot nilai terkumpul						
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,481,989	208,643	198,102	342,886	87,730	2,319,350
Pelunasan	-	27,027	-	-	15,902	42,929
Penjualan/Pelarasan/ Pelupusan	-	(6,723)	-	-	-	(6,723)
Rosot nilai	36,100	(278)	-	-	-	35,822
Hapus kira	(955,397)	-	-	-	-	(955,397)
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	-	(4,704)	(4,704)
Baki pada 31 Disember	562,692	228,669	198,102	342,886	98,928	1,431,277
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	126,468	74,380	-	-	77,156	278,004

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

7. ASET-ASET TIDAK KETARA (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN	Perisian Muhibah RM'000	Hak Komputer RM'000	Hak Untuk Konsesi RM'000	Membekal RM'000	Lain-Lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2019						
Kos						
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,644,930	241,408	198,102	304,835	158,629	2,547,904
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)	-	35,339	-	-	-	35,339
Penambahan	-	6,141	-	38,051	11,630	55,822
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	1,304	-	-	-	206	1,510
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,646,234	282,888	198,102	342,886	170,465	2,640,575
Pelunasan dan rosot nilai terkumpul						
Baki pada 1 Januari	95,440	187,034	190,336	95,554	71,449	639,813
Pelunasan	-	21,609	7,766	247,332	15,896	292,603
Rosot nilai	1,511,270	-	-	-	-	1,511,270
Pelarasan	(124,721)	-	-	-	-	(124,721)
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	-	385	385
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,481,989	208,643	198,102	342,886	87,730	2,319,350
Amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember	164,245	74,245	-	-	82,735	321,225

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan telah mengiktiraf kerugian rosot nilai muhibah sebanyak RM36.1 juta (2019 : RM1,511.3 juta) berkaitan dengan penurunan muhibah yang diperuntukkan kepada syarikat sub subsidiari.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

	LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada Kos		
Saham disebut harga	4,607,491	4,580,110
Perbadanan	123,000	123,000
Saham tidak disebut harga	415,883	417,698
	5,146,374	5,120,808
Rosot nilai (Nota 35)		
Saham disebut harga	(13,477)	(11,051)
Saham tidak disebut harga	(74,236)	(1,817)
	5,058,661	5,107,940
Pada nilai pasaran		
Saham disebut harga	2,424,498	2,770,731
Perbadanan	123,000	123,000
Saham tidak disebut harga	931,888	1,027,107
	3,479,386	3,920,838

Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dengan kepentingan bukan mengawal yang material

Kumpulan menganggap Boustead Holdings Berhad dan Affin Bank Berhad adalah syarikat-syarikat subsidiari yang mempunyai kepentingan bukan mengawal yang material. Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari ini ditubuhkan dan beroperasi di Malaysia. Maklumat kewangan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari ini adalah seperti berikut:

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 %	2019 %	2020 %	2019 %
Milik ekuiti dipegang oleh kepentingan bukan mengawal	41	41	52	52

Ringkasan maklumat kewangan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari sebelum penghapusan baki antara pihak berkaitan.

(a) Ringkasan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan	7,925,552	10,321,668	2,252,248	3,573,796
[Rugi]/Untung bersih bagi tahun	(500,604)	(1,386,277)	272,848	516,091
Pendapatan komprehensif lain	1,881	30,686	15,211	136,314
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun	(498,723)	(1,355,591)	288,059	652,405

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Ringkasan maklumat kewangan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari sebelum penghapusan baki antara pihak berkaitan. (sambungan)

(a) Ringkasan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain (sambungan)

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Diagihkan kepada:				
Kumpulan	(547,422)	(1,249,350)	245,733	624,349
Kepentingan bukan mengawal	(1,845)	(185,686)	42,326	28,056
Pemegang Sukuk Kekal	50,544	79,445	-	-
	(498,723)	(1,355,591)	288,059	652,405
Dividen dibayar kepada kepentingan bukan mengawal	-	-	28,777	35,001

(b) Ringkasan penyata kedudukan kewangan

Jumlah aset :				
Aset bukan semasa	12,307,298	13,025,242	16,004,726	15,110,141
Aset semasa	3,372,295	3,856,769	53,531,798	53,231,121
Aset dipegang untuk jualan	322,609	92,949	-	-
	16,002,202	16,974,960	69,536,524	68,341,262
Jumlah liabiliti :				
Liabiliti bukan semasa	3,363,627	3,911,813	3,346,818	3,626,223
Liabiliti semasa	7,519,682	7,374,988	56,552,610	55,318,446
	10,883,309	11,286,801	59,899,428	58,944,669
Aset bersih	5,118,893	5,688,159	9,637,096	9,396,593
Diagihkan kepada:				
Kumpulan	3,117,123	3,729,365	9,566,511	9,337,170
Kepentingan bukan mengawal	1,392,421	1,349,824	70,585	59,423
Pemegang Sukuk Kekal	609,349	608,970	-	-
	5,118,893	5,688,159	9,637,096	9,396,593

(c) Penyata Aliran Tunai

Aktiviti-aktiviti Operasi	451,334	1,522,000	1,486,495	(5,786,347)
Aktiviti-aktiviti Pelaburan	(142,525)	(644,911)	(115,371)	3,587,407
Aktiviti-aktiviti Pembiayaan	(766,551)	(682,000)	(475,725)	420,424
[Pengurangan]/ Peningkatan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai	(457,742)	195,089	895,399	(1,778,516)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	Milik Ekuiti	
		2020 %	2019 %
Disebut harga			
Affin Bank Berhad [®]	Perkhidmatan Kewangan Kumpulan	48	48
Boustead Holdings Berhad [®]	Pelaburan induk dan perladangan kelapa sawit	59	59
Tidak disebut harga			
Irat Properties Sdn Bhd [®]	Pelaburan harta tanah	80	80
Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia [#]	Pemaju harta tanah	100	100
Perwira Niaga Malaysia [#]	Penjualan barang-barang keperluan pengguna	100	100
Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera [#]	Melaksanakan program-program sosio-ekonomi melalui latihan teknikal dan bukan teknikal bagi bakal pesara dan bekas anggota Angkatan Tentera Malaysia	100	100
Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd [®]	Mengilang dan menjual kabel elektrik	60	60

[®] Kumpulan mempunyai kuasa untuk mengawal secara langsung atau tidak langsung dasar-dasar kewangan dan operasi.

[#] Akaun-akaun Perbadanan ini diaudit oleh Ketua Audit Negara

Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	Milik Ekuiti	
		2020 %	2019 %
Disebut harga			
Boustead Properties Berhad*	Pegangan pelaburan dan pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Plantations Berhad*	Pegangan pelaburan dan perladangan kelapa sawit	46	46
Boustead Heavy Industries Corporation Berhad*	Pegangan pelaburan	47	47
Pharmaniaga Berhad*	Pegangan pelaburan	45	45
Tidak disebut harga			
Affin Islamic Bank Berhad*	Perniagaan perbankan Islam	48	48
PAB Properties Sdn Bhd*	Perkhidmatan pengurusan harta tanah	48	48
ABB Nominee [Tempatan] Sdn Bhd*	Perkhidmatan nominee saham	48	48
Affin Holdings Berhad*	Pegangan pelaburan	48	48
Affin Moneybrokers Sdn Bhd*	Broker kewangan	48	48
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad*	Penyedia perkhidmatan perbankan pelaburan	48	48
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad*	Pengurusan aset, unit amanah dan skim persaraan swasta	30	30

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

		Milik Ekuiti	
Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	2020 %	2019 %
Tidak disebut harga			
AIIMAN Asset Management Sdn Bhd ⁺	Pengurusan dana Islam	30	30
TradePlus HSCEI Daily (-2X) Leveraged Tracked ⁺	Pelaburan dalam kontrak masa hadapan	30	19
Affin Hwang Constant Cash Fund ⁺	Pelaburan dalam instrumen pasaran wang dan deposit	-	48
Affin Hwang AIIMAN Cash Fund ⁺	Pelaburan dalam instrumen pasaran wang dan deposit	-	41
Affin Hwang Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd ⁺	Perkhidmatan nominee	48	48
Affin Hwang Nominees (Asing) Sdn Bhd ⁺	Perkhidmatan nominee	48	48
AHC Associates Sdn Bhd ⁺	Pegangan pelaburan	48	48
AHC Global Sdn Bhd ⁺	Pegangan pelaburan	48	48
Affin Hwang Trustee Berhad ⁺	Perkhidmatan pengurusan amanah	48	48
Mutiara Rini Sdn Bhd [*]	Pembangunan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead DCP Sdn Bhd [*]	Mengeluar dan membekal penyejuk air untuk penghawa dingin	59	59
Boustead Curve Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Damansara Entertainment Centre Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd [*]	Operasi hotel	59	59
Boustead Realty Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Balau Sdn Bhd [*]	Pembangunan harta tanah	59	59
Bakti Wira Development Sdn Bhd [*]	Pegangan pelaburan	59	59
Boustead Weld Quay Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah dan operasi hotel	59	59
Midas Mayang Sdn Bhd [*]	Operasi hotel	48	48
Astacanggih Sdn Bhd [*]	Pegangan pelaburan	48	48
Cebur Megah Development Sdn Bhd [*]	Pegangan pelaburan	38	38
Boustead Hyde Park Ltd [*]	Operasi hotel	59	59
Boustead Weld Court Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Nam Seng Bee Hoon Sdn Bhd [*]	Pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Ventures Limited [*]	Operasi hotel	59	59
Mutiara Nusa Sdn Bhd [*]	Pembangunan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn Bhd [*]	Agen perkapalan	59	59
Boustead Petroleum Sdn Bhd [*]	Pegangan pelaburan	36	36
Boustead Petroleum Marketing Sdn Bhd [*]	Pemasaran barangan petroleum	55	55
Boustead Telok Sengat Sdn Bhd [*]	Pemprosesan FFB dan pegangan pelaburan	46	46

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

		Milik Ekuiti	
Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	2020 %	2019 %
Tidak disebut harga			
Boustead Pelita Kanowit Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit	28	28
Boustead Pelita Kanowit Oil Mill Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit	28	28
Boustead Eldred Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit	46	46
Boustead Agency and Consultancy Services Sdn Bhd*	Pengurusan ladang dan konsultan kejuruteraan	46	46
Boustead Pelita Tinjar Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit dan pemprosesan FFB	28	28
Boustead Rimba Nilai Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit dan pemprosesan FFB	46	46
Boustead Gradient Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit dan pemprosesan FFB	46	46
Boustead Life Sciences Research Sdn Bhd*	Khidmat nasihat dan penyelidikan sains hayat dan pengkomersilan produk yang dibangunkan dari sains hayat	46	46
Boustead Solandra Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit	46	46
Boustead Emastulin Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit dan pemprosesan FFB	46	46
Boustead Trunkline Sdn Bhd*	Perladangan kelapa sawit	46	46
Boustead Estates Agency Sdn Bhd*	Pengurusan ladang dan konsultan kejuruteraan	46	46
Boustead Emastulin Automobile Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	59	59
Boustead Segaria Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	59	59
Boustead Construction Sdn Bhd*	Pengurusan projek, pembinaan dan pembangunan harta tanah	59	59
Boustead Building Materials Sdn Bhd*	Pengedar barangan binaan dan pengurusan projek	59	59
Boustead Technology Sdn Bhd* (Nama lama: Boustead Information Technology Sdn Bhd)	Penyedia penyelesaian teknologi dan inovasi	59	59
Boustead Credit Sdn Bhd*	Pembiayaan sewa beli & pajakan	59	59
Boustead Cruise Centre Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia fasiliti pelabuhan dan perkhidmatan bagi kapal persiaran dan tentera laut	59	59
Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd*	Pembinaan, membaiki dan penyelenggaraan kapal tentera laut dan kapal dagang	59	59
Boustead Langkawi Shipyard Sdn Bhd*	Pembinaan, membaiki dan menyelenggara kapal layar dan bot	59	59
Boustead Travel Services Sdn Bhd*	Agen pelancongan	59	59
UAC Berhad*	Pengilang barang simen gentian, pengurusan projek dan pelaburan harta tanah	59	59
UAC Solidpanel Sdn Bhd*	Mengilang dan menjual panel padu	59	59
Boustead Global Risk Solution Sdn Bhd*	Agen insurans	59	59
UAC Construction Sdn Bhd*	Pembuatan dan penjualan salutan permukaan untuk kegunaan hiasan dan perindustrian	59	59

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

		Milik Ekuiti	
Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	2020 %	2019 %
Tidak disebut harga			
BHIC Allied Defence Technology Sdn Bhd*	Membekal elektronik dan sistem teknologi bagi industri berkaitan pertahanan	47	47
BHIC Defence Technologies Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	47	47
BHIC Defence Techservices Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia penyelenggaraan dan servis bagi barangan berkaitan pertahanan	47	47
BHIC Electronics and Technologies Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia penyelenggaraan dan servis senjata dan peralatan berkaitan pertahanan	47	47
BHIC Marine Carriers Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia khidmat kejuruteraan untuk industri minyak dan gas	47	47
BHIC Marine Technology Academy Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia latihan pengurusan marin dan pertahanan	47	47
BHIC Marine Transport Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia khidmat sewaan kapal	47	47
BHIC Marine Ventures Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia khidmat sewaan kapal	47	47
BHIC Navaltech Sdn Bhd*	Perkhidmatan sokongan penyelenggaraan, servis dan membekal alat ganti kapal	47	47
BHIC Shipbuilding & Engineering Sdn Bhd*	Membina dan membaiki kapal serta fabrikasi struktur keluli	47	47
BHIC Trading Sdn Bhd*	Pelaburan harta tanah	47	47
Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd*	Membina dan membaiki kapal dan pembinaan kejuruteraan berat	47	47
Dominion Defence & Industries Sdn Bhd*	Membekal dan servis barangan marin dan barangan berkaitan pertahanan	47	47
BHIC Submarine Engineering Services Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia penyelenggaraan dan servis kapal selam	47	47
BHIC AeroTech Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia penyelenggaraan, pembaikan dan baik pulih roda dan brek pesawat	47	47
Perstim Industries Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	47	47
Malaysian Heavy Industry Group Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	28	28
Pharmaniaga Manufacturing Bhd*	Mengilang dan menjual produk farmaseutikal	45	45
Pharmaniaga LifeScience Sdn Bhd*	Mengilang dan menjual produk farmaseutikal	45	45
Pharmaniaga Logistic Sdn Bhd*	Pengedar produk farmaseutikal dan perubatan	45	45
Pharmaniaga Biomedical Sdn Bhd*	Membekal dan memasang peralatan perubatan dan hospital	45	45
Idaman Pharma Manufacturing Sdn Bhd*	Mengilang dan menjual produk farmaseutikal	45	45
Pharmaniaga Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Perdagangan dan pemasaran produk farmaseutikal dan perubatan	45	45

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

		Milik Ekuiti	
Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	2020 %	2019 %
Tidak disebut harga			
Pharmaniaga Research Centre Sdn Bhd*	Menjalankan kajian dan pembangunan produk farmaseutikal	45	45
Pristine Pharma Sdn Bhd*	Perdagangan dan pemborong produk pengguna	45	45
Paradigm Industry Sdn Bhd*	Mengilang dan menjual makanan tambahan	36	36
Pharmaniaga International Corporation Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	45	45
PT Millennium Pharmacon International TBK*	Pengedar barangan diagnostik dan farmaseutikal dan makanan tambahan	33	33
PT Errita Pharma*	Mengilang dan menjual produk farmaseutikal di Indonesia	43	43
Bio-Collagen Technologies Sdn Bhd*	Penyelidikan dan mengilang peranti perubatan kolagen	31	31
MHS Aviation Berhad*	Perkhidmatan pengangkutan udara, sokongan penerbangan, kejuruteraan dan servis teknikal	56	30
The University of Nottingham in Malaysia Sdn Bhd*	Operasi universiti	39	39
Nottingham MyResearch Sdn Bhd*	Menjalankan kontrak penyelidikan, pembangunan dan khidmat pengujian	39	39
Pernama Network Sdn Bhd^	Pengendali penyelenggaraan perniagaan termasuk landskap, kemudahan dan kontraktor	100	-
Irat Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd®	Operator hotel dan resort	86	86
Beta Tegap Sdn Bhd®	Operator sistem penguatkuasaan trafik automatik	80	80
A.T.E.S. Sdn Bhd®	Operator sistem penguatkuasaan trafik automatik	80	80
ABB Nominee (Asing) Sdn Bhd+	Dorman	48	48
U.K. Realty Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Mecuro Properties Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
AB Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Cargo Freight Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Boustead REIT Managers Sdn Bhd	Dorman	59	59
Boustead Advertising Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Boustead Management Services Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Boustead Sissons Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

8. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah seperti berikut:

		Milik Ekuiti	
Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	2020 %	2019 %
Tidak disebut harga			
Malakoff Management Services Pte Ltd*	Dorman	59	59
UAC Masterflange Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
UAC Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Fitek (M) Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	59	59
Pharmaniaga Pegasus (Seychelles) Co. LTD*	Dorman	45	45
MHS Assets Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	56	30
Landasan Ria Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	56	30
MHS International (Labuan) Limited*	Dorman	56	30
BHIC Marine & Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dorman	47	47
Pembinaan Perwira Harta Sdn Bhd [#]	Dorman	100	100
Usahasama PPHM-Juwana Sdn Bhd [#]	Dorman	51	51
Automated Traffic Enforcement System Sdn Bhd [@]	Dorman	80	80
Naval and Defence Communication System Sdn Bhd*	Dalam proses pembubaran	47	47
Bounty Crop Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	46	46
Boustead Engineering Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	59	59
Boustead Atlas Hall Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	30	30
BN Shiprepair Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	59	59
Boustead Yachts Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	59	59
Boustead Electronic Commerce Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	59	59
UAC Steel Systems Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	59	59
BHIC Asset Holding Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	47	47
BHIC Development Sdn Bhd*	Berhenti operasi	47	47
PT Mega Pharmaniaga*	Berhenti operasi	42	42

+ Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari Affin Bank Berhad

* Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari Boustead Holdings Berhad

@ Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari Irat Properties Sdn Bhd

Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia

^ Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari Perwira Niaga Malaysia

Semua syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dan sub subsidiari di atas diperbadankan di Malaysia kecuali Boustead Hyde Park Ltd yang diperbadankan di British Virgin Island, Boustead Ventures Limited yang diperbadankan di United Kingdom, PT Errita Pharma, PT Mega Pharmaniaga dan PT Millennium Pharmacom International TBK yang diperbadankan di Indonesia, Malakoff Management Services Pte Ltd yang diperbadankan di Singapura dan Pharmaniaga Pegasus (Seychelles) Co. Ltd yang diperbadankan di Republik Seychelles.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

9. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada kos				
Saham tidak disebut harga	611,878	627,763	201,649	210,098
Bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan	1,006,756	971,986	-	-
Rizab lain-lain	22,024	7,231	-	-
	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	210,098
Rosot nilai (Nota 35)	-	-	-	[8,400]
	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	201,698

Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu yang material

Kumpulan menganggap Perumahan Kinrara dan Ketengah Perwira adalah syarikat-syarikat bersekutu yang material. Maklumat yang diringkaskan, diselaraskan dengan sebarang perbezaan dalam dasar perakaunan dan penyesuaian maklumat tersebut dengan jumlah kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti berikut:

	2020		2019	
	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000
Milik ekuiti	25%	49%	25%	49%
Jumlah aset	1,048,512	206,326	979,550	201,029
Jumlah liabiliti dan kepentingan bukan mengawal	114,523	7,503	110,851	26,697
Aset bersih	933,989	198,823	868,699	174,332
Pendapatan	295,565	48,186	238,278	38,711
Untung atau rugi bagi tahun	76,342	18,745	62,426	11,902

Penyesuaian maklumat kewangan yang dibentangkan di bawah diringkaskan kepada amaun dibawa kepentingan Kumpulan bagi syarikat-syarikat bersekutu:

	2020		2019	
	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000
Penyesuaian aset bersih ke amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember				
Bahagian Kumpulan pada aset bersih	233,497	97,423	217,175	85,423
Muhibah	14,303	-	14,305	-
Amaun dibawa di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan	247,800	97,423	231,480	85,423
Bahagian Kumpulan pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember				
Bahagian Kumpulan pada untung atau rugi bagi tahun	19,086	9,185	15,607	5,832
Dividen diterima oleh Kumpulan	2,695	5,586	1,617	3,491

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

9. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU (SAMBUNGAN)

Butir-butir syarikat-syarikat bersekutu adalah seperti berikut:

Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	Milik Ekuiti	
		2020 %	2019 %
Anglo-Eastern Plantations (M) Sdn Bhd	Pembangunan dan operasi perladangan kelapa sawit	30	30
AXA Affin General Insurance Bhd*	Perniagaan penaja jamin insurans am	24	24
Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Perkhidmatan pengurusan bon	23	23
Boustead Wah Seong Sdn Bhd*	Pegangan pelaburan	30	30
BP Malaysia Holdings Sdn Bhd	Pegangan pelaburan	30	30
Cargill Feed Sdn Bhd	Mengilang dan menjual makanan ternakan	40	40
Chery Holdings (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Pengilangan, pemasangan dan pengedaran kenderaan	20	20
Drew Ameroid (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	Pengedar bahan kimia perindustrian	30	30
Dhaya Maju LTAT Sdn Bhd	Kontraktor pembinaan infrastruktur	20	20
Ericsson (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Reka bentuk rangkaian, membekal dan memasang peralatan telekomunikasi	30	30
Guocera Tile Industries (Meru) Sdn Bhd	Mengilang jubin seramik	30	30
Kao (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	Pengedar barangan keperluan mandian dan rumah	-	27
Ketengah Jaya Sdn Bhd	Perladangan kelapa sawit dan penanaman buah-buahan	29	29
Ketengah Perwira Sdn Bhd	Pembangunan dan penanaman kelapa sawit	49	49
LTP Wibawa Sdn Bhd	Dorman	30	30
Muhibbah-LTAT JV Sdn Bhd	Kontraktor kejuruteraan awam, marin dan struktur	-	49
Pavilion Entertainment Centre (M) Sdn Bhd*	Pembangunan harta tanah	30	30
Perumahan Kinrara Berhad	Pembangunan harta tanah dan padang golf	25	25
Prima Prai Sdn Bhd	Perkhidmatan pengurusan projek dan pegangan pelaburan	30	30
Restonic (M) Sdn Bhd	Pegangan pelaburan	20	20
San Miguel Yamamura Plastic Films Sdn Bhd	Mengilang dan menjual produk filem plastik	30	30
Strong Elegance Sdn Bhd	Membina dan membangunkan loji solar photovoltaic	30	30
Sapura-LTAT Communications	Membekal peralatan komunikasi dan memberi perkhidmatan latihan Technologies Sdn Bhd	30	30
Usahasama SPNB-LTAT Sdn Bhd	Kontraktor pembinaan awam	49	49
Wah Seong Boustead Co Ltd*	Pengedar barangan pengguna dan bangunan	30	30
Warisan Pinang Sdn Bhd	Pembinaan kem tentera, perkhidmatan pengurusan dan pegangan pelaburan	20	20
Wasco Coatings Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Perkhidmatan salutan paip industri minyak dan gas	30	30
Xtend Services Sdn Bhd	Perniagaan am dan penyediaan perkhidmatan telekomunikasi	26	26

* Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu Affin Bank Berhad

* Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu Boustead Holdings Berhad

Semua syarikat bersekutu di atas diperbadankan di Malaysia kecuali Wah Seong Boustead Co. Ltd yang diperbadankan di Myanmar.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

10. PELABURAN DALAM USAHA SAMA

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada kos		
Saham tidak disebut harga	490,784	475,484
Bahagian (kerugian)/keuntungan dan rizab dalam tahun	(5,605)	72,189
	485,179	547,673

Pelaburan dalam usaha sama yang material

Ringkasan maklumat kewangan pelaburan dalam usaha sama yang material adalah seperti di bawah. Ringkasan maklumat kewangan mewakili jumlah dalam penyata kewangan pelaburan dalam usaha sama dan bukan bahagian Kumpulan.

i) Ringkasan penyata untung atau rugi dan pendapatan komprehensif lain

	2020		2019	
	Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd RM'000	AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad RM'000	Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd RM'000	AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad RM'000
Milik ekuiti	30%	24%	30%	24%
Pendapatan	66,075	500,485	83,809	500,177
Rugi bagi tahun	(131,740)	(773)	(10,546)	(7,569)
Pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain	6,268	(12,590)	2,243	4,749
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif	(125,472)	(13,363)	(8,303)	(2,820)

ii) Ringkasan penyata kedudukan kewangan

Jumlah aset	1,824,344	2,595,257	1,898,152	2,243,850
Jumlah liabiliti dan kepentingan bukan mengawal	1,363,620	2,241,536	1,311,297	1,906,766
Aset bersih	460,724	353,721	586,855	337,084

Penyesuaian maklumat kewangan yang dibentangkan di bawah diringkaskan kepada amaun dibawa kepentingan Kumpulan bagi pelaburan dalam usaha sama:

Penyesuaian aset bersih ke amaun dibawa pada 31 Disember				
Bahagian Kumpulan pada aset bersih	138,217	84,893	176,057	80,900
Bahagian Kumpulan pada tahun berakhir 31 Disember				
Bahagian Kumpulan pada untung atau rugi	(39,522)	(185)	(3,164)	(1,817)
Bahagian Kumpulan pada pendapatan/(kerugian) komprehensif lain	1,880	(3,022)	673	1,140
Bahagian Kumpulan pada jumlah kerugian komprehensif	(37,642)	(3,207)	(2,491)	(677)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

10. PELABURAN DALAM USAHA SAMA (SAMBUNGAN)

Nama Syarikat	Aktiviti Utama	Milik Ekuiti	
		2020 %	2019 %
AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad*	Perniagaan penaja jamin insurans hayat	24	24
Affin-I Ndayu Sdn Bhd*	Pemaju harta tanah	24	24
KL South Development Sdn Bhd*	Pemaju harta tanah	14	14
Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd*	Pelaburan harta tanah	30	30
BHIC MSM Sdn Bhd*	Penyelenggaraan dan pembaikan produk MTU	28	28
Boustead DCNS Naval Corporation Sdn Bhd*	Penyelenggaraan kapal	28	28
Contraves Advanced Devices Sdn Bhd*	Pembuatan produk elektronik	24	24
BHIC Bofors Asia Sdn Bhd*	Menyedia, membekal dan servis sistem senjata BOFORS	24	24
BYO Marine Sdn Bhd*	Pembinaan kapal	24	24
BHIC Aeroservices Sdn Bhd*	Penyelenggaraan dan baik pulih helikopter dan kapal terbang	24	24
BHIC System Integration Sdn Bhd*	Pengurusan projek, pentadbiran kontrak dan perkhidmatan berkaitan lain untuk industri pertahanan	24	24
Pyrotechnical Ordnance Malaysia Sdn Bhd*	Pengeluar dan penjual peluru meriam dan roket berasaskan penggalak berganda untuk kegunaan tempatan dalam sektor pertahanan	24	24
Airbus Helicopters Malaysia Sdn Bhd*	Penyedia perkhidmatan berkaitan simulator latihan penerbangan	14	14
Irat Civil Works Sdn Bhd®	Menyediakan kerja-kerja awam, mekanikal dan elektrik, penyelenggaraan tapak dan perkhidmatan rangkaian	48	48

* Syarikat-syarikat pelaburan dalam usaha sama Affin Bank Berhad

* Syarikat-syarikat pelaburan dalam usaha sama Boustead Holdings Berhad

® Syarikat-syarikat pelaburan dalam usaha sama Irat Properties Sdn Bhd

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

11. PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Saham disebut harga	794,688	699,022	686,187	586,056
Saham tidak disebut harga	350,044	611,157	138,769	430,466
Bon/Sukuk Korporat di Malaysia	6,742,087	8,031,818	-	-
Bon/Sukuk Korporat di luar Malaysia	115,507	261,212	-	-
Instrumen pasaran wang				
- Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia	2,370,147	731,623	-	-
- Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	3,472,328	2,948,863	-	-
- Bon/Sukuk Cagamas	116,938	25,965	-	-
- Bon/Sukuk Khazanah	-	309,411	-	-
- Instrumen deposit boleh niaga dan Sijil Pinjaman Islam	5,581	7,073	-	-
	13,967,320	13,626,144	824,956	1,016,522

12. PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA KE UNTUNG ATAU RUGI

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan semasa				
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	150,385	150,045
Semasa				
Saham disebut harga				
- Dana Dagangan	185,244	12,259	185,244	12,259
- Pengurusan Portfolio	120,304	110,171	120,304	110,171
- Saham, Waran dan Reits di Malaysia	143,583	80,893	-	-
- Unit Amanah di Malaysia	229,378	231,777	-	-
- Dana Urusniaga Perdagangan	891	5,006	-	-
- Saham, Waran dan Reits di luar Malaysia	69,412	35,101	-	-
Saham tidak disebut harga				
- Saham-saham di Malaysia	99,222	94,207	-	-
- Bon/Sukuk Korporat di Malaysia	29,049	21,857	-	-
- Bon/Sukuk Korporat di luar Malaysia	44,489	26,487	-	-
Instrumen pasaran wang				
- Instrumen deposit boleh niaga	113,657	60,977	-	-
- Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia	-	137,242	-	-
	1,035,229	815,977	305,548	122,430

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

13. PELABURAN PADA KOS DILUNASKAN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga				
- Bon/Sukuk Korporat di Malaysia	141,119	141,119	-	-
- Stok Pinjaman di Malaysia	15,000	15,000	-	-
Nota Jangka Pertengahan	-	-	316,919	320,795
	156,119	156,119	316,919	320,795
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(13,082)	(11,053)	(37,400)	(32,806)
	143,037	145,066	279,519	287,989

14. ASET/LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	(308,272)	(288,652)	(4,621)	(4,621)
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	42,300	-	-
Baki pada 1 Januari	(308,272)	(246,352)	(4,621)	(4,621)
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi	80,976	(17,318)	(21)	-
Diiktiraf di dalam ekuiti	22,643	(38,866)	-	-
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	(233)	(738)	-	-
Pelarasan	(27)	(4,998)	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	(204,913)	(308,272)	(4,642)	(4,621)
Dipersembahkan selepas diseimbangkan sewajarnya seperti berikut:				
- Aset cukai tertunda	154,093	120,625	-	-
- Liabiliti cukai tertunda	(359,006)	(428,897)	(4,642)	(4,621)
	(204,913)	(308,272)	(4,642)	(4,621)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN
BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

14. ASET/LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

Komponen-komponen dan pergerakan-pergerakan aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan sebelum diseimbangkan adalah seperti berikut:

Aset cukai tertunda bagi Kumpulan:

	KUMPULAN	Kerugian Cukai dan Elaun Modal Tidak Diserap RM'000	Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka RM'000	Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan RM'000	Pelaburan Pada Nilai Saksama Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain RM'000	Lain-lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020							
Baki pada 1 Januari		233,792	54,245	(103)	(24,507)	(225,783)	37,644
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi Reklasifikasi		(17,968)	16,016	-	-	227,316	225,364
		(96,458)	(48,456)	103	24,507	287,438	167,134
Baki pada 31 Disember		119,366	21,805	-	-	288,971	430,142
2019							
Baki pada 1 Januari		237,049	54,245	18	4,001	(106,164)	189,149
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi		(29,300)	-	(121)	(1,596)	(119,669)	(150,686)
Diiktiraf di dalam ekuiti		-	-	-	(26,912)	-	(26,912)
Pelarasan		26,043	-	-	-	50	26,093
Baki pada 31 Disember		233,792	54,245	(103)	(24,507)	(225,783)	37,644

14. ASET/LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

Komponen-komponen dan pergerakan-pergerakan aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda Kumpulan bagi tahun kewangan sebelum diseimbangkan adalah seperti berikut: (sambungan)

Liabiliti cukai tertunda bagi Kumpulan:

KUMPULAN	Elaun Modal dan Susut Nilai Dipercepat RM'000	Keuntungan Nilai Saksama Pelaburan Harta Tanah RM'000	Pelaburan Pada		Jumlah RM'000
			Nilai Saksama Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain RM'000	Lain-lain RM'000	
2020					
Baki pada 1 Januari	(413,491)	(71,249)	28,640	110,184	(345,916)
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi	(186,518)	52,296	8,299	(18,465)	(144,388)
Diiktiraf di dalam ekuiti	-	-	22,643	-	22,643
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	(233)	(233)
Pelarasan	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
Reklasifikasi	(10,976)	8,545	(61,493)	(103,210)	(167,134)
Baki pada 31 Disember	(611,012)	(10,408)	(1,911)	(11,724)	(635,055)
2019					
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya	(444,699)	(90,496)	40,594	16,800	(477,801)
Pelarasan tahun terdahulu	-	42,300	-	-	42,300
Baki pada 1 Januari, seperti dinyatakan semula	(444,699)	(48,196)	40,594	16,800	(435,501)
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi	62,299	(23,053)	-	94,122	133,368
Diiktiraf di dalam ekuiti	-	-	(11,954)	-	(11,954)
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	-	-	-	(738)	(738)
Pelarasan	(31,091)	-	-	-	(31,091)
Baki pada 31 Disember	(413,491)	(71,249)	28,640	110,184	(345,916)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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14. ASET/LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

Komponen-komponen dan pergerakan-pergerakan liabiliti cukai tertunda LTAT bagi tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

LTAT	Keuntungan Nilai Saksama Pelaburan Harta Tanah RM'000
2020	
Baki pada 1 Januari	4,621
Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi	21
Baki pada 31 Disember	4,642
2019	
Baki pada 1 Januari	4,621
Baki pada 31 Disember	4,621

15. PINJAMAN DAN AKAUN BELUM TERIMA

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa				
Akaun belum terima perdagangan	122,167	136,936	-	-
Akaun belum terima lain-lain	7,559	230,002	702	10,284
Cukai akan diperolehi dari Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri	827	2,935	827	2,935
Pinjaman perumahan kakitangan	11,046	10,025	11,046	10,025
Pinjaman lain kakitangan	519	457	519	457
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	128,233	65,749
Pelbagai prabayaran	335	-	335	-
Pelbagai penghutang	980	-	-	-
Amaun terhutang daripada usaha sama	244,243	-	-	-
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu/berkaitan	26,074	9,884	26,074	9,884
Akaun kawalan pengurusan bangunan	9,012	-	9,012	-
Deposit dan jaminan	2,284	995	2,284	995
	425,046	391,234	179,032	100,329
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka				
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(8)	(2,970)	(8)	(2,970)
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	(31,207)	(33,786)
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	(2,873)	(1,681)	(2,873)	(1,681)
	(2,881)	(4,651)	(34,088)	(38,437)
	422,165	386,583	144,944	61,892

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

15. PINJAMAN DAN AKAUN BELUM TERIMA (SAMBUNGAN)

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Semasa				
Akaun belum terima perdagangan	1,834,860	1,449,892	-	-
Akaun belum terima lain-lain	414,520	402,532	14,257	10,065
Cukai akan diperolehi dari Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri	125,890	144,987	3,254	32
Faedah terakru bagi deposit & Keuntungan terakru bagi deposit -IFBS	637	134	625	134
Dividen belum diterima	5,647	17	3,647	17
Pinjaman perumahan kakitangan	1,550	2,016	587	902
Pinjaman lain kakitangan	1,662	2,068	926	1,206
Pendahuluan dibayar kepada pembekal	500	-	-	-
Deposit	16,000	-	-	-
Harta tanah terlelong	16,962	17,817	-	-
Akaun penjelasan cek	6,226	42,653	-	-
Pelbagai prabayaran	36,993	35,051	141	440
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	45,395,539	45,256,393	-	-
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	2,602	73,577
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu/berkaitan	41,024	56,114	-	19,274
Amaun terhutang daripada usaha sama	111,403	36,518	-	-
Amaun terhutang daripada pengurusan portfolio	142	1,194	142	1,194
Akaun kawalan pengurusan bangunan	5,238	8,407	5,238	8,407
Deposit dan jaminan	-	1,289	-	1,289
	48,014,793	47,457,082	31,419	116,537
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka				
- Akaun belum terima perdagangan	(130,936)	[96,705]	-	-
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(39,066)	[2,058]	-	-
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	(46)	-	-	-
- Amaun terhutang daripada usaha sama	(81,987)	-	-	-
	(252,035)	[98,763]	-	-
	47,762,758	47,358,319	31,419	116,537

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

15. PINJAMAN DAN AKAUN BELUM TERIMA (SAMBUNGAN)

Akaun belum terima lain-lain, amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari, syarikat-syarikat bersekutu dan berkaitan adalah tidak bercagar, tidak dikenakan faedah dan tidak mempunyai syarat bayaran yang tetap.

Analisis pengumuran akaun belum terima perdagangan bagi Kumpulan adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Tidak melebihi tarikh dan tiada rosot nilai	304,552	474,251
Melebihi tarikh tetapi tidak dibuat rosot nilai		
1 hingga 30 hari	1,047,307	666,844
31 hingga 60 hari	38,575	45,853
61 hingga 90 hari	48,362	24,554
91 hingga 120 hari	69,602	34,608
Lebih 120 hari	195,526	107,077
	1,399,372	878,936
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	130,936	96,705
	1,834,860	1,449,892

Pergerakan akaun peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka :

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	96,705	109,189
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka yang diiktiraf	53,625	19,145
Dihapus kira	(7,773)	[5,893]
Kerugian kredit dijangka	2,300	[6,140]
Pelarasan semula peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(13,704)	[17,762]
Pelarasan pertukaran mata wang	(217)	[1,834]
Baki pada 31 Disember	130,936	96,705

Analisis pengumuran akaun belum terima lain-lain bagi Kumpulan adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Kurang daripada 1 tahun	412,883	369,303	14,257	10,065
1 hingga 3 tahun	8,982	206,327	702	-
Melebihi 3 tahun	214	56,761	-	10,284
Melebihi 5 tahun	-	143	-	-
	422,079	632,534	14,959	20,349
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(39,074)	[5,028]	(8)	[2,970]
	383,005	627,506	14,951	17,379

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

16. ASET BIOLOGI

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada nilai saksama tolak kos untuk dijual:		
Baki pada 1 Januari	22,230	15,662
Keuntungan nilai saksama (Nota 32)	2,796	6,568
Baki pada 31 Disember	25,026	22,230

Aset biologi Kumpulan mewakili tandan buah segar 3 minggu sebelum penuaian. Kuantiti tandan buah segar yang tidak dituai termasuk dalam penilaian Kumpulan adalah 39,588 (2019: 47,612) tan metrik. Jangkaan aliran tunai bersih dianggap dengan menggunakan Jangkaan Pengeluaran (Tuaian tandan buah segar) dan harga pasaran pada tarikh pelaporan minyak sawit mentah dan kernel kelapa sawit diselaraskan dengan kadar pengekstrakan ditolak kos pemprosesan, penuaian dan pengangkutan.

Nilai saksama aset biologi mengikut hierarki nilai saksama Tahap 3.

17. KONTRAK ASET/LIABILITI DAN KONTRAK KOS ASET

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Kontrak Aset		
Kontrak aset	2,784,039	2,796,029
Keuntungan diagihkan	34,847	44,814
Bil pelaksanaan	(1,715,963)	(1,912,188)
	1,102,923	928,655
Kontrak Kos Aset berkenaan dengan pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan		
Baki pada 1 Januari	11,400	5,900
Pertambahan	141,811	158,300
Pelunasan	(145,300)	(152,800)
Baki pada 31 Disember	7,911	11,400
Jumlah Kontrak Aset dan Kontrak Kos Aset	1,110,834	940,055
Kontrak Liabiliti		
Kontrak liabiliti	37,449	54,200
Kontrak dengan pelanggan	6,600	6,789
Bil pelaksanaan	7,200	-
	51,249	60,989

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

18. ASET/LIABILITI DERIVATIF

KUMPULAN	Kontrak/Amaun		Kontrak/Amaun	
	Notional RM'000	Aset RM'000	Notional RM'000	Liabiliti RM'000
2020				
Pada nilai saksama				
Derivatif pertukaran asing				
- Swap mata wang	3,426,300	87,890	3,225,103	82,372
- Kontrak mata wang hadapan	1,356,819	35,220	4,954,135	154,641
- Persilangan swap mata wang	5,234,180	172,475	1,691,826	40,730
Derivatif kadar faedah				
- Swap kadar faedah	2,345,000	92,709	2,920,000	113,418
	12,362,299	388,294	12,791,064	391,161
2019				
Pada nilai saksama				
Derivatif pertukaran asing				
- Swap mata wang	1,688,734	28,504	380,379	3,718
- Kontrak mata wang hadapan	505,367	10,419	14,209,183	85,876
- Persilangan swap mata wang	4,724,700	87,448	2,205,315	58,768
Derivatif kadar faedah				
- Swap kadar faedah	1,995,000	38,497	2,888,148	41,562
	8,913,801	164,868	19,683,025	189,924

19. DEPOSIT BERKANUN DENGAN BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Deposit berkanun tanpa faedah/untung dikekalkan dengan Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) selaras dengan kehendak Seksyen 26 (2)(c) Akta Bank Negara Malaysia 2009, di mana jumlahnya ditentukan pada peratusan yang ditetapkan dari jumlah liabiliti yang layak. Bagi tahun 2020, deposit berkanun dengan Bank Negara Malaysia berjumlah RM0.1 juta (2019 : RM1.5 juta).

Pada 15 Mei 2020, BNM telah mengeluarkan garis panduan Keperluan Rizab Berkanun (SRR) dan berkuat kuasa pada 16 Mei 2020, institusi perbankan dibenarkan untuk mengiktiraf Sekuriti Kerajaan Malaysia dan Terbitan Pelaburan Kerajaan Malaysia bagi memenuhi kehendak SRR sebanyak 2%. Fleksibiliti ini terpakai sehingga 31 Mei 2021.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

20. DEPOSIT

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Deposit tetap				
- institusi-institusi lain	1,000	1,000	-	-
- bank-bank berlesen	15,600	15,800	-	-
	16,600	16,800	-	-
Deposit jangka pendek dan pasaran wang				
- syarikat subsidiari	-	-	74,000	186,920
- institusi-institusi lain	459,720	252,800	459,720	252,800
	459,720	252,800	533,720	439,720
Deposit jangka pendek dan pasaran wang Perbankan Islam				
- syarikat subsidiari	-	-	78,450	3,930
- institusi-institusi lain	4,569,853	121,930	118,059	121,930
	4,569,853	121,930	196,509	125,860
Deposit jangka pendek pengurusan portfolio	7,946	10,633	7,946	10,633
	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213

21. WANG TUNAI DAN BAKI BANK

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki bank				
- bank-bank berlesen	1,585,759	5,705,631	-	-
- syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	2,532	29,879
	1,585,759	5,705,631	2,532	29,879
Wang tunai	759	838	2	3
Wang tunai dipegang oleh pengurusan portfolio	715	454	715	454
	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336

Termasuk dalam baki bank-bank berlesen adalah deposit dengan kematangan lebih daripada 3 bulan berjumlah RM50.4 juta dan tidak termasuk dalam tunai dan kesetaraan tunai.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

22. ASET DIPEGANG UNTUK JUALAN

- a) Pada 15 Mac 2019, syarikat sub subsidiari Kumpulan, Boustead Hotel & Resorts Sdn Bhd telah menandatangani perjanjian jual beli dengan Every Room A Home Sdn Bhd bagi penjualan Royale Chulan Bukit Bintang Hotel. Penjualan ini telah selesai pada 22 Februari 2021.
- b) Pada 22 Disember 2020, syarikat sub subsidiari Kumpulan, Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd telah menandatangani tiga perjanjian jual beli harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dengan A.D Metals Trading Sdn Bhd, Boustead Langkawi Shipyard Sdn Bhd dan Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd dengan harga RM3.4 juta, RM0.3 juta dan RM0.2 juta masing-masing. Kumpulan telah menerima deposit berjumlah RM1.0 juta pada akhir tahun berikutnya dan cadangan penjualan dijangka selesai dalam tempoh 12 bulan akan datang.
- Pada 31 Disember 2020, harta tanah, loji dan peralatan Kumpulan telah direklasifikasikan dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dan hak penggunaan aset ke aset dipegang untuk jualan.
- c) Pada 19 Mac 2021, Kumpulan telah menandatangani perjanjian penjualan saham secara bersyarat dengan Westports Holdings Berhad dan Klang Port Management Sdn Bhd, bagi cadangan penjualan keseluruhan kepentingan ekuiti Kumpulan saham berjumlah 369,712,894 unit.

KUMPULAN	Nota 22(a) RM'000	Nota 22(b) RM'000	Nota 22(c) RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020				
Pindah dari Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)				
Tanah dan bangunan	90,200	2,084	91,288	183,572
Lojai dan peralatan lain	2,749	3,115	639	6,503
	92,949	5,199	91,927	190,075
Pindah dari Pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	-	-	57,000	57,000
Pindah dari Hak penggunaan aset (Nota 5)	-	818	72,246	73,064
Lain-lain aset	-	-	701	701
Deposit, wang tunai dan baki bank	-	-	3,900	3,900
Hapus kira	-	(2,131)	-	(2,131)
Baki pada 31 Disember	92,949	3,886	225,774	322,609
2019				
Pindah dari harta tanah, loji dan peralatan (Nota 3)				
Tanah dan bangunan	90,200	-	-	90,200
Loji dan peralatan lain	2,749	-	-	2,749
Baki pada 31 Disember	92,949	-	-	92,949

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

23. AKAUN CARUMAN AHLI

Jumlah akaun caruman ahli yang terkumpul setakat 31 Disember 2020 ialah RM9,355.6 juta (2019: RM9,071.1 juta). Jumlah ini diperolehi setelah mengambil kira penerimaan caruman dalam tahun, dividen yang dikreditkan pada kadar 3.5% (2019: 2.5%) setahun, ditolak pengeluaran dan pengasingan ke akaun dormant dalam tahun.

24. KUMPULAN WANG

KUMPULAN	Kumpulan Wang Pinjaman Kakitangan RM'000	Kumpulan Wang Aset Latihan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020			
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,727	714	2,441
Pelunasan kumpulan wang aset latihan (Nota 31)	-	(385)	(385)
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,727	329	2,056
2019			
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,727	1,069	2,796
Pelunasan kumpulan wang aset latihan (Nota 31)	-	(397)	(397)
Pendapatan tertunda	-	42	42
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,727	714	2,441

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

25. RIZAB-RIZAB

	Rizab-rizab Yang Tidak Boleh Diagihkan							
	Rizab Kumpulan Wang RM'000	Rizab Modal RM'000	Rizab Pendapatan Komprehensif RM'000	Rizab Kawal Selia RM'000	Rizab Opsyen Saham RM'000	Rizab Matawang Asing RM'000	Rizab Lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
KUMPULAN								
2020	181,422	381,329	(61,718)	460,823	-	62	(29,071)	932,847
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	393	(248,137)	-	-	(162)	-	(247,906)
Jumlah Kerugian Komprehensif								
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	(138,534)	-	-	-	-	(138,534)
Transaksi dengan pemilik								
Perubahan kepentingan pemilihan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari tanpa perubahan kawalan	-	(104)	(99)	(333)	-	-	(2,308)	(2,844)
	-	289	(386,770)	(333)	-	(162)	(2,308)	(389,284)
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan	5,690	-	-	29,390	-	-	-	35,080
Baki pada 31 Disember	187,112	381,618	(448,488)	489,880	-	(100)	(31,379)	578,643
2019	176,452	379,256	(129,536)	585,619	3,977	281	-	1,016,049
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	688	51,828	-	-	(218)	-	52,298
Jumlah Pendapatan Komprehensif								
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	-	16,101	-	-	-	-	16,101
Transaksi dengan pemilik								
Perubahan kepentingan pemilihan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari tanpa perubahan kawalan	-	1,385	(111)	(940)	(3,977)	(1)	(29,071)	(32,715)
	-	2,073	67,818	(940)	(3,977)	(219)	(29,071)	35,684
Pindah dari/[(ke)] keuntungan tertahan	4,970	-	-	(123,856)	-	-	-	(118,886)
Baki pada 31 Disember	181,422	381,329	(61,718)	460,823	-	62	(29,071)	932,847

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

25. RIZAB-RIZAB (SAMBUNGAN)

LTAT	Rizab-Rizab Yang Tidak Boleh Diagihkan		
	Kumpulan Wang Rizab RM'000	Rizab Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020			
Baki pada 1 Januari	181,422	(169,307)	12,115
Jumlah Kerugian Komprehensif	-	(255,401)	(255,401)
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	(137,987)	(137,987)
Transaksi dengan pemilik			
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan	5,690	-	5,690
Baki pada 31 Disember	187,112	(562,695)	(375,583)
2019			
Baki pada 1 Januari	176,452	(169,960)	6,492
Jumlah Kerugian Komprehensif	-	(13,493)	(13,493)
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	-	14,146	14,146
Transaksi dengan pemilik			
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan	4,970	-	4,970
Baki pada 31 Disember	181,422	(169,307)	12,115

26. SUKUK KEKAL

Sukuk Kekal, diterbitkan berasaskan Program Nota Jangka Sederhana Islam Junior sehingga RM1,200.0 juta dalam nilai nominal yang telah diluluskan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia pada 15 November 2013. Sukuk Kekal diakaunkan sebagai ekuiti kerana tiada obligasi berkontrak untuk menebus instrumen tersebut.

Pada akhir tahun, jumlah nilai nominal Sukuk Kekal adalah seperti berikut:

Pinjaman / Tranches	Kadar Keuntungan [%]	2020 RM Juta	Kadar Keuntungan [%]	2019 RM Juta
T1	9.6	340.0	8.6	340.0
T3	8.6	51.0	7.6	51.0
T4	8.6	150.0	7.6	150.0
T7	7.75	66.0	6.25	66.0
		607.0		607.0

Dalam tahun kewangan, syarikat subsidiari tidak melaksanakan opsyen panggilan untuk menebus pinjaman-pinjaman tersebut.

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26. SUKUK KEKAL (SAMBUNGAN)

Ciri-ciri utama Sukuk Kekal adalah seperti berikut:

- i. Sukuk Kekal diterbitkan di bawah prinsip Islam Musharakah, manakala prinsipal Komoditi Musawamah akan digunakan untuk melaksanakan penangguhan pengagihan berkala, jika ada;
- ii. Oleh kerana bersifat kekal, syarikat subsidiari mempunyai opsyen panggilan untuk menebus Sukuk Kekal pada akhir tahun ke-5 dan pada setiap tarikh pengagihan berkala selepas itu;
- iii. Syarikat subsidiari juga mempunyai opsyen untuk menebus Sukuk Kekal berdasarkan keadaan berikut;
 - a) Peristiwa perakaunan - perubahan dalam piawaian perakaunan menyebabkan Sukuk Kekal tidak lagi diiktiraf sebagai instrumen ekuiti;
 - b) Perubahan dalam kawalan - perubahan dalam pegangan saham syarikat subsidiari menyebabkan LTAT sebagai pemegang saham utama, memegang kurang daripada peratusan kepentingan dalam syarikat subsidiari seperti mana yang dipersetujui;
 - c) Peristiwa Leveraj - nisbah kewangan kepada nisbah ekuiti syarikat subsidiari telah melebihi jumlah yang dipersetujui;
 - d) Peristiwa penswastaan - saham syarikat subsidiari tidak lagi disenaraikan di Bursa Malaysia Berhad; dan
 - e) Peristiwa cukai - syarikat subsidiari bertanggungjawab untuk membayar jumlah tambahan disebabkan oleh perubahan dalam undang-undang atau peraturan cukai.
- iv. Kadar pengagihan berkala bagi Sukuk Kekal untuk tempoh lima tahun pertama pada kadar 6.1% hingga 6.25% setahun dan akan dibayar enam (6) bulan dari tarikh terbitan bahagian pinjaman yang berkaitan dan setiap enam bulan selepas itu;
- v. Jika syarikat subsidiari tidak melaksanakan opsyen untuk menebus pada akhir tahun ke 5, kenaikan pengagihan berkala sebanyak 1.5% setahun untuk tahun ke 6. Untuk tahun ke 7 dan seterusnya, pengagihan berkala akan terus meningkat sebanyak 1% setahun bagi setiap tahun selepas itu, tertakluk kepada maksimum 15% setahun;
- vi. Syarikat subsidiari boleh memilih untuk menangguhkan pengagihan berkala selama-lamanya dengan syarat bahawa syarikat subsidiari tidak mengistihar atau membayar dividen atau sebarang pembayaran bagi pengagihan lain atau pembelian balik atau menebus saham biasa, atau sebarang sekuriti lain syarikat subsidiari bertaraf junior untuk Sukuk Kekal, dalam tempoh enam bulan terakhir. Pengagihan berkala tertunda, jika ada, akan terkumpul tetapi tidak layak mendapat keuntungan tambahan (iaitu tidak akan ada pengkompaunan pengagihan berkala yang tertunda);
- vii. Bagi pengagihan berkala tertunda, tiada dividen atau pembayaran atau pengagihan lain atau pembelian semula atau menebus berkaitan saham biasa, atau sekuriti lain syarikat subsidiari bertaraf junior Sukuk Kekal sehingga syarikat subsidiari membayar bagi sebarang pembahagian berkala atau tertunda berkala/pengagihan tambahan sepenuhnya;
- viii. Obligasi bayaran ke atas Sukuk Kekal akan, pada setiap masa, mendahului daripada instrumen ekuiti lain ketika ianya masih tertangguh atau obligasi syarikat subsidiari itu yang tertakluk kepada Sukuk Junior, tetapi ianya berada ditahap ke bawah dari tuntutan pemiutang kini dan masa depan syarikat subsidiari (selain daripada obligasi bertaraf 'pari passu' dengan Sukuk Kekal); dan
- ix. Sukuk Kekal tidak bercagar dan tidak bertaraf.

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Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

27. LIABILITI MANFAAT KAKITANGAN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa				
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	51,693	41,390	51,693	41,390
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	65,888	58,040	26,710	25,156
Gantian cuti rehat	5,549	2,076	3,009	-
	123,130	101,506	81,412	66,546
Semasa				
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	1,844	3,301	1,844	1,566
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	4,410	3,157	2,995	3,069
Gantian cuti rehat	569	280	364	-
	6,823	6,738	5,203	4,635
	129,953	108,244	86,615	71,181
Pergerakan dalam liabiliti bersih diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan				
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan				
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	42,956	40,651	42,956	40,651
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	4,270	4,086	4,270	4,086
Pengukuran semula manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	7,878	-	7,878	-
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan dibayar	(1,567)	(1,781)	(1,567)	(1,781)
	53,537	42,956	53,537	42,956
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan				
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	62,933	51,129	28,225	26,927
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	6,620	17,711	2,801	2,759
Pengukuran semula manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	1,748	-	1,748	-
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan dibayar	(5,120)	(5,907)	(3,069)	(1,461)
Pelarasan	4,116	-	-	-
	70,297	62,933	29,705	28,225
Gantian cuti rehat				
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	2,355	2,605	-	-
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	3,899	506	3,677	-
Gantian cuti rehat dibayar	(579)	(756)	(304)	-
Pelarasan	444	-	-	-
	6,119	2,355	3,373	-
Liabiliti bersih pada 31 Disember	129,953	108,244	86,615	71,181

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28. PINJAMAN

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa		
Nota jangka pertengahan islamik	2,342,175	2,339,823
Pinjaman bertempoh	3,345,455	3,607,143
Pinjaman jangka panjang lain	941,390	1,145,685
Pusingan kredit	270,000	420,000
	6,899,020	7,512,651
Bayaran balik dalam tempoh satu tahun	(591,226)	(382,589)
	6,307,794	7,130,062
Semasa		
Deposit dari pelanggan	49,583,987	50,698,341
Deposit dari bank-bank dan institusi-institusi kewangan lain	3,720,360	1,763,252
Bil dan penerimaan harus dibayar	67,010	32,903
Pinjaman jangka pendek	591,226	382,589
Overdraf bank	55,377	46,630
Penerimaan jurubank	516,107	496,591
Pusingan kredit	3,471,125	3,486,347
	58,005,192	56,906,653

Faedah yang dikenakan ke atas penerimaan jurubank, pusingan kredit dan overdraf bank dalam tahun semasa masing-masing adalah BLR + 0.45% (2019: BLR + 0.45%), 3.90% hingga 4.50% (2019: 3.90% hingga 4.50%) dan 7.85% (2019: 7.85%) setahun.

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Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

29. AKAUN BELUM BAYAR

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa				
Deposit daripada penyewa	32,314	34,872	6,948	7,447
Akaun belum bayar lain-lain	33,417	65,886	41,494	47,805
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	116,206	815
Akaun dormant	3,759	5,322	3,759	5,322
	69,490	106,080	168,407	61,389
Semasa				
Akaun belum bayar perdagangan	2,679,131	2,803,280	-	-
Caruman ahli akan dibayar	827	51	827	51
Akaun dormant	7	4,510	7	4,510
Faedah diakru	12,233	12,473	-	-
Deposit diterima	104,313	99,917	273	-
Program pembiayaan Bank Negara Malaysia dan <i>Credit Guarantee Corporation</i>	113,938	21,012	-	-
Margin dan deposit cagaran	101,630	100,180	-	-
Pelarasan bagi tunai yang dipegang dalam amanah bagi pihak remiser	65,792	47,483	-	-
Obligasi rekursu atas pinjaman yang dijual kepada Cagamas Berhad	50,034	-	-	-
Akaun belum bayar lain-lain	1,685,484	1,531,673	22,232	76,454
Akaun belum bayar Kumpulan Wang Persaraan [Diperbadankan] [KWAP]	184,020	152,511	184,020	152,511
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu/berkaitan	11,555	385,936	-	-
Amaun terhutang kepada pelaburan dalam usaha sama	524,307	381,980	-	-
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	11,251	128,851
Amaun terhutang kepada pengurusan portfolio	120	1,403	120	1,403
Skim Anuiti Veteran [SAVe]	-	10	-	10
	5,533,391	5,542,419	218,730	363,790

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah tidak bercagar, tidak dikenakan faedah dan tidak mempunyai syarat bayaran yang tetap.

Akaun Dormant diasingkan daripada Akaun Caruman Ahli di bawah Seksyen 4, Peraturan-Peraturan Tabung Angkatan Tentera [Pengendalian & Pembayaran Balik Caruman Bagi Akaun Dormant] 2009 Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101].

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30. LIABILITI PAJAKAN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa	69,094	31,762	529	775
Semasa	73,086	83,223	246	234
	142,180	114,985	775	1,009
Baki pada 1 Januari	114,985	-	1,009	-
- Kesan penerimaan pakai MFRS 16	-	130,795	-	1,232
- Penambahan	95,655	26,033	-	-
- Penamatan kontrak	(415)	(104)	-	-
- Faedah atas pajakan aset	8,136	5,784	51	62
- Pembayaran pajakan	(76,181)	(47,523)	(285)	(285)
Baki pada 31 Disember	142,180	114,985	775	1,009

31. PENDAPATAN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Faedah daripada deposit tetap dan deposit-deposit lain	520,004	470,315	12,808	9,205
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	322,547	652,607	24,988	32,024
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	528,875	104,795	46,413	20,384
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	6,139	8,265	19,000	35,695
Faedah daripada pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada perbadanan	-	-	5,422	2,319
Dividen daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	53,114	31,618
Dividen daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	-	-	15,976	31,734
[Kerugian]/Keuntungan penjualan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	-	-	(2,295)	125
Keuntungan penjualan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	44,463	-	10	-
Sewaan daripada pelaburan harta tanah	130,672	134,934	32,446	31,164
Sewaan-sewaan lain	31,337	32,766	900	840
Jualan kabel elektrik	150,640	162,268	-	-
Jualan barangan	6,192,597	8,151,260	-	-
Jualan komoditi	762,329	575,736	-	-
Pendapatan daripada pemasangan dan aksesori kabel	-	223	-	-
Pendapatan daripada kontrak pembinaan	4,708	857	-	-
Pendapatan faedah daripada bank dan institusi-institusi kewangan	1,473,610	1,756,847	-	-
Pendapatan daripada penyenggaraan dan pembinaan kapal	571,428	1,056,140	-	-

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31. PENDAPATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pelunasan Kumpulan Wang Aset Latihan (Nota 24)	385	397	-	-
Pelunasan Dana Skim Pembiayaan Mikro PP-SPM-UV-ATM	6,661	653	-	-
Pelunasan Program Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi ATM Tidak Berpencen (PPSEV)	274	1,728	-	-
Komisen dan bayaran agensi	29,726	33,558	-	-
Pengurusan hotel	58,343	147,607	-	-
Keuntungan bersih penjualan pembangunan harta tanah	320,970	248,330	125,634	-
Pelbagai pendapatan	203,860	877,353	-	134
	11,359,568	14,416,639	334,416	195,242

32. PENDAPATAN-PENDAPATAN LAIN

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Geran	32,350	28,000	-	-
Yuran dan komisen	501,407	390,642	-	-
[Kerugian]/Keuntungan daripada penjualan harta tanah, loji dan peralatan	(2,858)	6,335	-	1
Keuntungan daripada jualan harta lelongan	165	877	-	-
Keuntungan nilai saksama daripada aset biologi (Nota 16)	2,796	6,568	-	-
[Kerugian]/Keuntungan nilai saksama bersih daripada pelaburan harta tanah (Nota 4)	(117,786)	126,813	1,982	(1,591)
Keuntungan bersih atas pertukaran mata wang asing direalisasi/ tidak direalisasi	10,326	49,201	-	-
Pendapatan lain	45,369	229,648	4,679	1,583
	471,769	838,084	6,661	(7)

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33. KERUGIAN MODIFIKASI

KUMPULAN	2020 RM'000
Kerugian modifikasi	(245,537)
Manfaat diiktiraf di bawah pelbagai Skim Pembiayaan Kerajaan	167,090
	(78,447)

Kerugian modifikasi adalah merujuk kepada kos penangguhan aliran tunai pinjaman/pembiayaan kesan daripada pembayaran moratorium.

Pembiayaan adalah manfaat bersih dari pelbagai Skim Pembiayaan Kerajaan bagi menyokong langkah Kerajaan untuk membantu Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana (PKS) yang terkesan dengan COVID-19 bagi mengekalkan operasi perniagaan mereka.

Moratorium tidak secara automatik memberi kesan dalam proses perpindahan di bawah MFRS 9, tertakluk tiada faktor lain yang memberi kesan dalam penilaian MFRS 9.

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan memberikan moratorium secara automatik atas pinjaman/pembiayaan bayaran balik/ pembayaran oleh individu dan PKS untuk tempoh enam bulan bermula dari 1 April 2020. Ini merupakan langkah lain untuk membantu peminjam yang mengalami masalah kewangan sementara kerana pandemik COVID-19 dan Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan yang dilaksanakan oleh Kerajaan Malaysia bagi mengawal penyebaran wabak tersebut. Hasil daripada pembayaran moratorium, Kumpulan mengiktiraf kerugian modifikasi.

Pembiayaan ini adalah untuk memberi sokongan kepada PKS bagi mengekalkan operasi perniagaan, melindungi pekerjaan dan menggalakkan pelaburan domestik semasa pandemik COVID-19. Manfaat di bawah pelbagai Skim Pembiayaan Kerajaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan digunakan bagi menangani sebahagian kesan kewangan dan perakaunan yang ditanggung oleh Kumpulan berkaitan dengan pelepasan dan penangguhan bayaran balik/pembayaran berkaitan COVID-19.

34. KERUGIAN NILAI SAKSAMA BERSIH PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA KE UNTUNG ATAU RUGI

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	340	(180)
Dana Dagangan	(25,127)	(1,306)	(25,127)	(1,306)
Pengurusan Portfolio	2,356	(3,206)	2,356	(3,206)
Lain-lain Pelaburan	10,431	(15,295)	-	-
	(12,340)	(19,807)	(22,431)	(4,692)

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35. ROSOT NILAI DAN KERUGIAN KREDIT DIJANGKA

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari				
- rosot nilai	-	-	(87,713)	(12,868)
Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu				
- rosot nilai	-	-	-	(8,400)
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan				
- (peruntukan)/pelarasan semula kerugian kredit dijangka	-	-	(4,594)	4,049
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan				
-peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(512,232)	(78,396)	-	-
Sekuriti dan deposit				
- (peruntukan)/pelarasan semula kerugian kredit dijangka	(50,724)	2,423	-	-
Pinjaman dan komitmen pembiayaan dan jaminan kewangan				
- peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(14,873)	(2,156)	-	-
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima				
- rosot nilai				
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(18,880)	(927)	(16,914)	-
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat bersekutu	(1,257)	-	-	-
- Amaun terhutang daripada pelaburan dalam usaha sama	(15,249)	(19,893)	-	-
- (peruntukan)/pelarasan semula kerugian kredit dijangka				
- Akaun belum terima perdagangan	(21,573)	(1,015)	-	-
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(7)	(2,631)	(7)	(2,631)
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat subsidiari	-	-	2,579	591
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat bersekutu	(1,192)	29	(1,192)	29
- Amaun terhutang daripada pelaburan dalam usaha sama	(600)	-	-	-
Hutang lapuk dan pembiayaan				
- diperolehi semula	34,795	35,184	-	-
- dihapus kira	(3,532)	(6,914)	-	-
	(605,324)	(74,296)	(107,841)	(19,230)

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36. CUKAI DAN ZAKAT

Cukai dan zakat bagi tahun adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cukai pendapatan Malaysia	283,575	283,840	-	-
Cukai tertunda				
- Pembalikan perbezaan sementara	(80,976)	17,318	21	-
- Pelarasan	-	(2,074)	-	-
Lebihan peruntukan tahun-tahun terdahulu	(1,151)	(65,361)	-	-
	201,448	233,723	21	-
Zakat	10,985	8,143	-	-
	212,433	241,866	21	-

Cukai pendapatan domestik dikira pada kadar berkanun Malaysia sebanyak 24% (2019: 24%) bagi anggaran keuntungan boleh taksir untuk tahun.

Penyelarasan belanja cukai pendapatan terhadap keuntungan sebelum cukai dan zakat pada kadar cukai pendapatan berkanun dengan belanja cukai pendapatan pada kadar cukai pendapatan efektif bagi Kumpulan dan LTAT adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Keuntungan/(kerugian) sebelum cukai dan zakat	143,991	(566,215)	134,932	92,802
Cukai pada kadar berkanun Malaysia	34,558	(135,892)	32,384	22,272
Pendapatan tidak dikenakan cukai	(92,086)	(153,261)	(32,384)	(22,272)
Perbelanjaan tidak boleh ditolak bagi tujuan cukai	170,238	539,561	-	-
Insentif cukai	(3,551)	(3,441)	-	-
Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf bagi tahun terdahulu	56,626	70,500	-	-
Kesan kadar cukai yang berbeza	19,824	(34,580)	-	-
Manfaat daripada kerugian cukai tahun terdahulu yang tidak diiktiraf dan elaun modal tidak diserap	(5,537)	(5,968)	-	-
Perbelanjaan yang dibenarkan potongan berganda	(4,284)	(4,463)	-	-
Bahagian keuntungan/(kerugian) syarikat-syarikat bersekutu dan pelaburan dalam usaha sama	6,613	(39,362)	-	-
Kesan ke atas mengiktiraf cukai tertunda bagi cukai keuntungan harta tanah	1,291	(611)	21	-
Lebihan peruntukan cukai tertunda	(286)	(1,112)	-	-
Pengiktirafan perbezaan sementara yang tidak diiktiraf sebelum ini	(166)	1,201	-	-
Lain-lain	19,359	66,512	-	-
	202,599	299,084	21	-
Lebihan peruntukan tahun-tahun terdahulu	(1,151)	(65,361)	-	-
Belanja cukai untuk tahun	201,448	233,723	21	-
Zakat	10,985	8,143	-	-
	212,433	241,866	21	-

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36. CUKAI DAN ZAKAT (SAMBUNGAN)

Di bawah Perintah Cukai Pendapatan (Pengecualian)(No. 5) 1974, LTAT dikecualikan daripada cukai ke atas pendapatan yang diterima daripada pelaburan-pelaburan, selain daripada sewa, yang dibuat di bawah Seksyen 15 Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101].

Pada 22 Mac 2017, YB Menteri Kewangan selaras dengan Seksyen 127 (3A) Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967 telah meluluskan pengecualian peringkat statutori ke atas pendapatan sewaan LTAT bagi tempoh sepuluh tahun bermula dari tahun taksiran 2017 hingga tahun taksiran 2026.

Zakat ialah zakat perniagaan yang dibayar oleh Kumpulan bagi mematuhi prinsip-prinsip Syariah.

37. PELARASAN CARUMAN/DIVIDEN

	KUMPULAN/LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Caruman {terlebih}/terkurang kredit	(62)	66
Dividen terlebih kredit	(1)	-
	(63)	66
Pelarasan ke atas dividen	(12)	(5,102)
	(75)	(5,036)

38. FAEDAH UNIT AMANAH

Faedah unit amanah dikendalikan mengikut Seksyen 15 C(1), (2) dan (3) Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101]. LTAT telah menandatangani perjanjian dengan Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AHAM) untuk faedah unit amanah yang diuruskan oleh AHAM bagi pihak LTAT. Nilai pelaburan faedah unit amanah pada harga pasaran pada 31 Disember 2020 bagi bilangan pencarum 91,850 orang ialah RM922.1 juta (31 Disember 2019 : Bilangan pencarum 115,973 orang ialah RM1,039.6 juta).

39. KOMITMEN

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Diluluskan dan dikontrakkan		
Perbelanjaan modal	128,181	127,664
Pengambilalihan tanah perladangan	-	34,572
	128,181	162,236
Diluluskan tetapi tidak dikontrakkan		
Perbelanjaan modal	338,829	384,851

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40. KOMITMEN DAN LUAR JANGKAAN

Dalam tahun kewangan, Kumpulan membuat berbagai komitmen dan menanggung beberapa liabiliti luar jangkaan berserta hak bagi pelanggan membuat tuntutan mengikut undang-undang. Tiada kerugian ketara dijangka berikutan daripada urusan-urusan tersebut. Komitmen dan liabiliti luar jangkaan ini tidak dijamin ke atas aset Kumpulan.

Komitmen dan liabiliti luar jangkaan terdiri daripada :

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pengganti kredit langsung	501,472	556,462
Butiran luar jangkaan yang berkait dengan urus niaga	1,640,080	1,969,168
Luar jangkaan jangka pendek berkaitan dagangan bubar sendiri	450,212	454,792
Obligasi di bawah perjanjian taja jamin	17,792	-
	6,864,342	7,934,474
Komitmen pemberian kredit yang tidak boleh dipulih		
- matang kurang satu tahun	5,114,530	6,020,758
- matang melebihi satu tahun	1,749,812	1,913,716
	19,884,023	13,927,851
Kontrak yang berkait dengan pertukaran mata wang asing		
- kurang dari satu tahun	18,864,614	13,000,360
- satu tahun hingga kurang lima tahun	1,019,409	927,491
	5,265,000	4,883,148
Kontrak berkaitan dengan kadar faedah		
- kurang dari satu tahun	447,000	873,148
- satu tahun hingga kurang lima tahun	4,063,000	3,710,000
- lima tahun ke atas	755,000	300,000
Komitmen tanpa syarat dibatalkan pada bila-bila masa oleh pihak bank tanpa notis terlebih dahulu atau pembatalan secara automatik akibat kemerosotan kepercayaan kredit peminjam	783,018	578,072
Kemudahan kad kredit yang belum digunakan	844,254	547,266
	36,250,193	30,851,233

41. PELAPORAN SEGMENT PENDAPATAN

KUMPULAN	Harta Tanah & Perindustrian, Kewangan, Perdagangan dan Pelaburan	Farmaseutikal	Industri Berat	Perbankan Komersial	Perbankan Pelaburan	Lain-lain	Penghapusan	Jumlah
2020								
Pendapatan								
Jualan	4,461,881	2,725,706	577,472	2,375,703	490,348	1,145,623	(417,165)	11,359,568
Jualan antara segmen	(20,261)	-	-	-	-	-	20,261	-
Pendapatan-pendapatan lain	4,441,620	2,725,706	577,472	2,375,703	490,348	1,145,623	(396,904)	11,359,568
Jumlah pendapatan bagi tahun	(77,477)	(1,027)	(31,518)	67,048	475,908	45,812	(6,977)	471,769
Perbelanjaan faedah - institusi bank	4,364,143	2,724,679	545,954	2,442,751	966,256	1,191,435	(403,881)	11,831,337
Kerugian modifikasi	-	-	-	(932,291)	(154,574)	-	54,640	(1,032,225)
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	-	-	-	(78,447)	-	-	-	(78,447)
Rosot nilai dan kerugian kredit dijangka	(11,220)	(2,177)	(6,175)	(514,771)	(49,620)	(128,835)	107,474	(605,324)
Rosot nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan, aset biologi dan pelaburan harta tanah	(130,901)	-	-	-	-	(2,416)	-	(133,317)
Rosot nilai hak penggunaan aset	(37,860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,860)
Rosot nilai muhibbah	-	-	(36,100)	-	-	-	-	(36,100)
Perubahan inventori untuk barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan	(201,281)	-	-	-	-	(4,713)	-	(205,994)
Pembelian barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan	(2,769,950)	(2,161,608)	-	-	-	-	36,099	(4,895,459)

41. PELAPORAN SEGMENT PENDAPATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN	Harta Tanah & Perindustrian, Kewangan, Perdagangan dan Pelaburan	Farmaseutikal	Industri Berat	Perbankan Komersial	Perbankan Pelaburan	Lain-lain	Penghapusan	Jumlah
Bahan mentah dan barangan digunakan	(137,993)	(113,793)	(457,543)	-	-	(219,818)	10,907	(918,240)
Program Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi Veteran ATM Tidak Berpencen (PPSEV)	-	-	-	-	-	(274)	-	(274)
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	(273,589)	(177,797)	(81,135)	(565,464)	(307,627)	(334,576)	(9,129)	(1,749,317)
Perbelanjaan operasi	(679,746)	(167,244)	50,542	(285,261)	(78,946)	(60,780)	41,976	(1,179,459)
Susut nilai dan pelunasan	(154,384)	(32,342)	(21,667)	(69,410)	(23,944)	(135,594)	(13,731)	(451,072)
Untung operasi	(32,781)	69,718	(6,124)	4,230	354,853	281,998	(175,985)	495,909
Kos kewangan	(342,661)	(39,871)	(96,886)	-	-	(83,488)	204,799	(358,107)
Faedah kewangan	196	-	-	-	-	-	(196)	-
Bahagian keuntungan selepas cukai syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	42,795	-	-	(750)	1,146	46,633	(19,679)	70,145
Bahagian kerugian pelaburan dalam usaha sama	(70,751)	-	(4,363)	-	-	(398)	11,556	(63,956)
Untung sebelum cukai dan zakat	(403,202)	29,847	(107,373)	3,480	355,999	244,745	20,495	143,991
Cukai dan zakat	(7,276)	-	-	(2,540)	(4,929)	(197,688)	-	(212,433)
Rugi bersih bagi tahun	(410,478)	29,847	(107,373)	940	351,070	47,057	20,495	(68,442)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

41. PELAPORAN SEGMENT PENDAPATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN	Harta Tanah & Perindustrian, Kewangan, Perdagangan dan Pelaburan					Industri Berat RM'000	Perbankan Komersial RM'000	Perbankan Pelaburan RM'000	Lain-lain RM'000	Penghapusan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
	RM'000	Farmaseutikal RM'000									
2019											
Pendapatan											
Jualan	5,611,866	2,821,921		1,065,065	2,135,841	824,480		2,421,111	(463,645)		14,416,639
Jualan antara segmen	-	-		-	50,062	21,606		(21,300)	(50,368)		-
	5,611,866	2,821,921		1,065,065	2,185,903	846,086		2,399,811	(514,013)		14,416,639
Pendapatan-pendapatan lain	89,076	25,898		15,094	326,915	126,196		124,076	130,829		838,084
Jumlah pendapatan bagi tahun	5,700,942	2,847,819		1,080,159	2,512,818	972,282		2,523,887	(383,184)		15,254,723
Perbelanjaan faedah - institusi bank	-	-		-	(1,067,113)	(411,929)		(9,677)	805		(1,487,914)
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	-	-		-	(10,964)	(4,232)		(4,791)	180		(19,807)
Rosot nilai dan kerugian kredit dijangka	(11,825)	(2,379)		(1,111)	(34,654)	(21,231)		(20,134)	17,038		(74,296)
Rosot nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dan aset biologi	(2,341)	2,321		(79,326)	-	-		(206,751)	(372)		(286,469)
Rosot nilai pelaburan harta tanah	-	-		-	-	-		(372)	372		-
Rosot nilai muhibbah	-	-		(763,279)	-	-		(555,000)	(192,991)		(1,511,270)
Pelunasan aset tidak ketara dipercepat	-	(247,322)		-	-	-		-	-		(247,322)
Perubahan inventori untuk barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan	6,773	1,178		550	-	-		447	-		8,948
Pembelian barang siap dan kerja dalam perlaksanaan	(3,531,593)	(1,798,163)		(839,714)	-	-		(682,721)	57,910		(6,794,281)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2020

41. PELAPORAN SEGMENT PENDAPATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

KUMPULAN	Harta Tanah & Perindustrian, Kewangan, Perdagangan dan Pelaburan									
	RM'000	Farmaseutikal RM'000	Industri Berat RM'000	Perbankan Komersial RM'000	Perbankan Pelaburan RM'000	Lain-lain RM'000	Penghapusan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000		
Bahan mentah dan barangan digunakan	(930,228)	(423,573)	(197,802)	-	-	(160,821)	10,849	(1,701,575)		
Program Pembangunan Sosio Ekonomi Veteran										
ATM Tidak Berpencen (PPSEV)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,728)	-	(1,728)		
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	(405,607)	(206,559)	(96,460)	(556,978)	(244,192)	(168,901)	(8,472)	(1,687,169)		
Perbelanjaan operasi	(546,199)	(288,295)	(134,629)	(246,734)	(108,174)	(46,196)	80,225	(1,290,002)		
Susut nilai dan pelunasan	(81,379)	(44,418)	(56,026)	(41,046)	(17,996)	(244,249)	25,664	(459,450)		
Jualan antara segmen	(7,890)		(192,991)	1,247	(359)	34,731	165,262	-		
Rugi operasi	190,653	(159,391)	(1,280,629)	556,576	164,169	457,724	(226,714)	(297,612)		
Kos kewangan	(26,008)	(47,548)	(122,668)	-	-	(401,835)	240,783	(357,276)		
Faedah kewangan	441	-	-	-	-	323	(764)	-		
Bahagian keuntungan selepas cukai syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	(824)	-	-	-	459	191,150	(102,153)	88,632		
Bahagian keuntungan pelaburan dalam usaha sama	-	-	9,177	-	-	33,971	(43,107)	41		
Jualan antara segmen	(441)	-	-	-	-	(60,053)	60,494	-		
Rugi sebelum cukai dan zakat	163,821	(206,939)	(1,394,120)	556,576	164,628	221,280	(71,461)	(566,215)		
Cukai dan zakat	(4,863)	-	-	(3,000)	(2,530)	(233,547)	2,074	(241,866)		
Jualan antara segmen	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	(2,074)	-		
Rugi bersih bagi tahun	158,958	(206,939)	(1,394,120)	553,576	162,098	(10,193)	(71,461)	(808,081)		

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

42. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Objektif Kumpulan di dalam pengurusan modal adalah untuk memastikan supaya Kumpulan mempunyai akaun caruman ahli yang mencukupi untuk membolehkannya kekal sebagai entiti berterusan. Kumpulan mengkaji semula dan mengurus struktur modalnya berlandaskan keperluannya dan keadaan semasa.

43. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA

(a) Pada 10 Julai 2017, syarikat usaha sama Kumpulan, Boustead DCNS Naval Corporation Sdn Bhd (BDNC) telah menerima surat daripada Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia (KEMENTAH) bagi menuntut ganti rugi berjumlah RM53.2 juta dan EUR19.3 juta untuk Kontrak Sokongan Perkhidmatan (ISS) bagi Kapal Selam SCORPENE Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia.

Pada 28 Jun 2019, BDNC telah menerima surat daripada KEMENTAH bagi menuntut ganti rugi berjumlah RM22.4 juta dan EUR8.8 juta bagi kerja-kerja pembaikan di KD TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN.

Pada 29 Mei 2020, BDNC menerima surat daripada KEMENTAH bagi menuntut ganti rugi berjumlah RM11.6 juta dan EUR6.5 juta untuk pelanggaran obligasi di bawah kontrak tambahan pertama ISS untuk dua (2) unit Kelas Perdana Menteri bagi Kontrak Kapal Selam Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia (Kontrak ISS Lanjutan).

Pada 13 April 2021, KEMENTAH telah mengeluarkan notis kepada BDNC untuk set off tuntutan ganti rugi sepenuhnya dengan bil kesiapan yang dikeluarkan oleh BDNC kepada KEMENTAH pada masa akan datang.

Kumpulan berpendapat bahawa peruntukan bagi tuntutan ganti rugi adalah mencukupi dan tiada lagi kerugian yang dijangka akan berlaku selepas mengambil kira justifikasi yang sesuai dan dokumen sokongan. Sehingga kini, Kumpulan masih dalam proses rundingan dan memuktamadkan pelan bayaran untuk tuntutan ganti rugi.

Kumpulan telah mengiktiraf bahagian kerugian kepentingannya dalam BDNC menggunakan kaedah ekuiti dalam usaha sama sejak tahun kewangan sebelumnya.

(b) Boustead Holdings Berhad (BHB) dan syarikat subsidiari milik sepenuhnya iaitu, Bakti Wira Development Sdn Bhd (BWSB) pada 16 Oktober 2018 dan 18 Oktober 2018 masing-masing, diserahkan dengan Writ Saman oleh Deepak Jaikishan A/L Jaikishan Rewachand (Plaintif). BHB telah dinamakan sebagai Defendan Ketiga dan BWSB sebagai Defendan Keempat manakala Defendan Pertama dan Kedua adalah Dato' Seri Najib Bin Tun Razak dan Datin Paduka Seri Rosmah Mansor. Saman tersebut difailkan di Mahkamah Tinggi Kuala Lumpur pada 12 Oktober 2018.

Di dalam Writ Saman tersebut, Plaintif mendakwa terdapat konspirasi salah laku dan/atau konspirasi untuk menipu dan/atau salah laku penukaran dan/atau pengaruh yang tidak wajar oleh Defendan-defendan dalam urus niaga berikut:

- Pengambilalihan 16,000,000 unit saham biasa Astacanggih Sdn Bhd (Astacanggih) oleh BWSB untuk balasan tunai sebanyak RM30.0 juta daripada Prestige Dimension Sdn Bhd dan pemegang-pemegang saham minoriti lain Astacanggih menurut Perjanjian Jualan Saham bertarikh 20 Disember 2012; dan
- Pengambilalihan 200 ekar tanah pegangan bebas di Selangor dari Awan Megah (M) Sdn Bhd dengan balasan tunai sebanyak RM130.0 juta oleh BWSB dan Astacanggih menurut Perjanjian Jualan Tanah bertarikh 27 Disember 2012.

Plaintif menuntut daripada defendan-defendan secara bersama dan/atau secara berasingan untuk ganti rugi am sebanyak RM600.0 juta, ganti rugi teladan sebanyak RM50.0 juta, ganti rugi teruk sebanyak RM26.0 juta, faedah atas setiap ganti rugi, ganti rugi khas bersamaan dengan 80% nilai pasaran semasa bagi tanah-tanah tertentu, pulangan saham dalam Astacanggih yang telah diperoleh oleh BHB dan BWSB, pengisytiharan bahawa urus niaga tertentu yang telah dilaksanakan sebelum ini adalah terbatal dan tidak sah dan pengisytiharan bahawa hak-hak plaintif ke atas tanah-tanah tertentu dikembalikan kepadanya.

BHB dan BWSB telah menghadirkan diri pada 23 Oktober 2018 dan 9 November 2018, mereka memfailkan Pernyataan Pembelaan dan memohon untuk mendapatkan butiran lanjut secara terperinci daripada Plaintif. Pada 17 Disember 2018, BHB dan BWSB memfailkan permohonan kepada Mahkamah untuk membatalkan saman Plaintif terhadap mereka.

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43. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) (sambungan)

Pada 17 Julai 2020, Mahkamah Tinggi membenarkan permohonan BHB dan BWSB untuk membatalkan permohonan dan tuntutan Plaintif.

Pada 14 Ogos 2020, Plaintif telah mengemukakan rayuan terhadap keputusan Mahkamah Tinggi pada 17 Julai 2020 di Mahkamah Rayuan dan rayuan telah ditetapkan untuk didengar pada 8 Oktober 2021.

Dalam perkembangan yang berasingan, pada 27 Mac 2021, BHB dan BWSB telah diserahkan dengan Notis Usul untuk Injunksi Interim terhadap BHB dan BWSB untuk:

- Menghalang BHB dan BWSB daripada berurusan dengan tanah-tanah yang menjadi sebahagian daripada perkara dalam litigasi ini; dan
- Menghalang BWSB daripada berurusan dengan saham yang dipegang dalam Astacanggih sementara menunggu rayuan Plaintif dikeluarkan.

Perbicaraan Notis Usul di Mahkamah Rayuan ditetapkan pada 30 Jun 2021.

Lembaga Pengarah BHB dan BWSB percaya bahawa tuntutan Plaintif tidak dapat dipertahankan dan yakin bahawa kedua-dua syarikat akan menang dalam proses litigasi ini.

(c) Pada 22 Jun 2020, BHB, syarikat subsidiari milik sepenuhnya BWSB dan 80% pegangan syarikat subsidiari Cebur Megah Development Sdn Bhd (CMSB), diserahkan dengan Writ Saman di Mahkamah Tinggi Kuala Lumpur No. WA-22NCVC-265-06/2020 [sulit] oleh Deepak Jaikishan A/L Jaikishan Rewachand (Plaintif). BHB telah dinamakan sebagai Defendan Pertama, BWSB Defendan Kedua dan CMSB Defendan Ketiga dalam Saman tersebut. Defendan lain yang disebut dalam Saman tersebut adalah Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan (FLC) (Defendan Keempat), UMW Toyota Motor Sdn Bhd (Defendan Kelima) dan Suntrack Development Sdn Bhd (Defendan Keenam).

Plaintif mendakwa bahawa defendan berusaha untuk secara tidak sengaja melucutkan Plaintif dari tanah yang dipegang di bawah hakmilik berikut (tanah tersebut):

- kawasan seluas 96.825 ekar yang dipegang di bawah H.S. [D] 28188, PT 220, Mukim Kapar, Daerah Kelang, Negeri Selangor;
- kawasan seluas 81.085 ekar yang dipegang di bawah H.S. [D] 28187, PT 216, Mukim Kapar, Daerah Kelang, Negeri Selangor; dan
- kawasan seluas 45.420 ekar yang dipegang di bawah H.S. [D] 22220, Lot 1158, Mukim Bukit Raja, Daerah Petaling, Negeri Selangor

Plaintif menuntut terhadap defendan secara bersama dan/atau secara berasingan untuk ganti rugi umum, ganti rugi teladan, ganti rugi teruk, perintah tetap untuk menahan defendan terutama Defendan Ketiga hingga Defendan Keenam dari melakukan apa-apa urusan dengan tanah tersebut, perintah khusus terhadap Defendan terutama Defendan Ketiga hingga Defendan Keenam untuk pemindahan dan/atau pengembalian tanah tersebut kepada Plaintif melalui syarikat Astacanggih, faedah pada kadar 5% setahun yang dikira dari tarikh pemfailan Writ Saman hingga penyelesaian penuh, kos dan pelepasan lain atau lain-lain yang difikirkan sesuai oleh Mahkamah.

Plaintif memperoleh perintah injunksi *ex-parte* pada 19 Jun 2020 terhadap Defendan untuk menghalang defendan daripada melakukan sebarang transaksi berkenaan dengan tanah tersebut. Mahkamah Tinggi pada 9 Julai 2020, menolak permohonan injuksi interim Plaintif dan membenarkan permohonan CMSB untuk membatalkan saman Plaintif dengan kos RM25,000.

Plaintif pada 7 Ogos 2020, telah mengemukakan rayuan di Mahkamah Rayuan terhadap keputusan Mahkamah Tinggi pada 9 Julai 2020 untuk membatalkan tuntutan terhadap CMSB.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

43. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) [sambungan]

Pada 23 September 2020, Mahkamah membenarkan permohonan untuk dibatalkan oleh BHB, BWSB, FLC dan Suntrack, di mana, BHB dan BWSB berkongsi kos RM50,000, FLC dengan kos RM20,000, UMW Toyota dengan kos RM45,000 dan Suntrack dengan kos RM30,000.

Perbicaraan untuk rayuan terhadap CMSB ditetapkan pada 29 Julai 2021.

Berdasarkan nasihat yang diterima daripada peguam BHB, BWSB dan CMSB, Lembaga Pengarah ketiga-tiga syarikat percaya bahawa tuntutan Plaintiff dalam saman itu tidak dapat dipertahankan dan yakin bahawa syarikat-syarikat akan berjaya melawan tuntutan ini.

(d) Pada 3 Julai 2020, syarikat sub subsidiari Kumpulan, BNS diberikan Petisyen Penggulangan (Petisyen) oleh MTU Services (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (MSM).

Melalui Petisyen itu, MSM mendakwa bahawa BNS mempunyai hutang berjumlah RM56.0 juta untuk peralatan yang dibekalkan dan perkhidmatan yang diberikan kepada BNS.

Pada 11 Ogos 2020, BNS mengemukakan Permohonan untuk mengetepikan/membatalkan Petisyen MSM. Pada 19 Ogos 2020, Mahkamah membenarkan penangguhan sementara bagi semua prosedur sementara menunggu permohonan mengetepikan/membatalkan enam (6) pemiutang iaitu BHB, Axima Concept SA, Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd, Naval Group SA, Naval Group Malaysia Sdn Bhd dan Paksi Laksana yang telah mengemukakan Notis Niat untuk Menentang Petisyen.

Pada 29 Mac 2021, Mahkamah membenarkan permohonan BNS untuk membatalkan Petisyen tersebut. Pada 21 April 2021, MSM mengemukakan Notis Rayuan untuk membuat rayuan terhadap keputusan Mahkamah pada 29 Mac 2021. Mahkamah telah menetapkan 11 Jun 2021 untuk pengurusan kes.

Sehubungan dengan itu, pada 28 September 2020, BNS telah membuat permohonan ke Mahkamah Tinggi Kuala Lumpur melalui Saman Permulaan, untuk, antara lain, perintah berikut:

- i. Perintah menurut Seksyen 366 (1) Akta untuk memanggil pemiutang BNS dengan tujuan mempertimbangkan dan jika dianggap sesuai, untuk menyetujui dengan atau tanpa pengubahsuaian, skim pengaturan dan kompromi yang dicadangkan antara BNS dan pemiutangnya; dan
- ii. Perintah menghalang menurut Seksyen 368 Akta di mana, antara lain, semua prosedur dan/atau prosedur selanjutnya dalam sebarang tindakan atau prosedur terhadap BNS dan/atau asetnya, termasuk tetapi tidak terhad kepada Mahkamah, proses penggulangan dan penimbangtara serta prosiding yang dimaksudkan atau yang akan datang (Perintah Menghalang) Perintah Pengekangan tidak termasuk institusi kewangan.

Di samping itu, BNS juga telah mengemukakan Notis Permohonan Perintah Perlindungan atas Pernyataan Urusan dan surat-menyurat Kerajaan.

MSM telah menentang permohonan BNS dengan mengajukan permohonan untuk membatalkan dan Mahkamah pada 24 Februari 2021, mendengar permohonan kedua-dua pihak dan sehubungan dengan Perintah Pelindung BNS, Mahkamah mengizinkan Perintah Pelindung hanya atas surat-menyurat Kerajaan. Mengenai permohonan MSM untuk membatalkan permohonan BNS, Mahkamah menolak permohonan MSM dengan kos RM5,000 untuk dibayar kepada BNS.

Pada 22 Mac 2021 dan 24 Mac 2021, BNS memohon pindaan ke atas skim pengaturan yang dicadangkan. Mahkamah menetapkan 2 Jun 2021 untuk keputusan Saman Permulaan BNS.

Lembaga Pengarah BNS, setelah berunding dengan peguam cara mereka, berpendapat bahawa BNS mempunyai peluang yang baik untuk berjaya melawan Petisyen ini.

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43. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA (SAMBUNGAN)

(e) Jumlah jaminan bank yang dikeluarkan oleh Kumpulan kepada pihak ketiga adalah seperti berikut

	KUMPULAN	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bon pelaksanaan bagi kontrak yang dianugerahkan kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
- Kerajaan Malaysia	659,800	691,500
- Pihak ketiga lain	62,000	74,400
	721,800	765,900

(f) Litigasi terhadap Affin Bank Berhad (ABB)

Tuntutan oleh Abu Bakar bin Ismail (Plaintif) terhadap ABB *vide Writ of Summons* dan Pernyataan Tuntutan bertarikh 22 Januari 2016 (Writ) untuk perkara berikut :

- i) RM56.9 juta berserta faedah pada kadar 5% setahun dari tahun 1999 sehingga penyelesaian penuh sebagai ganti rugi yang dituntut;
- ii) SGD9.9 juta berserta faedah pada kadar 5% setahun dari 2013 sehingga penyelesaian penuh sebagai kerugian yang dituntut;
- iii) RM0.8 juta tuntutan kerugian saham Plaintiff dalam Berlian Ferries Pte. Ltd yang dipindah keluar akibat bankrap pada tahun 2013 dengan faedah pada kadar 5% setahun dari tahun 2013 sehingga penyelesaian penuh sebagai kerugian yang dituntut;
- iv) RM0.5 juta sebagai kos untuk proses perundangan di Singapura.

Pada 25 Januari 1996, ABB telah memberikan kemudahan kredit kepada Suria Barisan (M) Sdn Bhd (Suria) sebanyak RM21.6 juta (Fasiliti) terhadap sekuriti saham tidak disebut harga milik Naval Dockyard Sdn Bhd dan dijamin oleh Plaintiff dan Puan Norashikin Binti Abdul Latiff (Penjamin).

Suria, Plaintiff dan Penjamin (Semua) gagal dalam fasiliti tersebut yang menyebabkan ABB mengemukakan tindakan pemulihan hutang terhadap kesemuanya pada tahun 1999. Penghakiman telah diperolehi terhadap Semua pada 8 Julai 2004.

Plaintif telah bankrap pada 17 Januari 2013. Kebankrapan itu diketepikan pada bulan September 2015 dengan alasan bahawa ianya mampu diselesaikan oleh pihak ketiga, Chenet Finance Ltd (Chenet) diperintahkan oleh Mahkamah Singapura untuk membayar ganti rugi kepada Ketua Pengarah Insolvensi Malaysia sebagai penerima harta tanah Plaintiff. Pada 29 Januari 2019, perbicaraan penuh saman telah ditetapkan pada 27, 28 dan 29 Ogos 2019. Pada 30 Julai 2019, Mahkamah menetapkan Pengurusan Kes pada 15 Ogos 2019. Perbicaraan sebahagian diperdengarkan pada 27 Ogos 2019 dan ditangguhkan hingga 2 Oktober 2019 yang kemudian ditangguhkan kepada 16 dan 17 Oktober 2019 kerana Plaintiff dimasukkan ke hospital.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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43. LIABILITI LUAR JANGKA (SAMBUNGAN)

- (f) Litigasi terhadap Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (sambungan)

Pada 16 Oktober 2019, tarikh perbicaraan dikosongkan ketika Ketua Hakim memaklumkan bahawa beliau akan dipindahkan dan Hakim baharu akan mengambil alih perkara tersebut. Pada 5 Disember 2019, perkara tersebut diserahkan kepada Pengurusan Kes di hadapan Hakim baharu, YA Dato' Ahmad bin Bache (yang mengambil alih perkara tersebut dari Hakim sebelumnya), di mana Mahkamah menetapkan tarikh perbicaraan baharu pada 25 hingga 28 Mac 2019 dan 8 hingga 11 April 2019. Pada 11 April 2019, Plaintiff meminta penangguhan kerana beliau tidak sihat. Mahkamah Tinggi menetapkan 23 Mei 2019 untuk Pengurusan Kes agar pihak terlibat mengemas kini usaha mediasi. Mediasi tidak berjaya. Namun ketika Mahkamah Persekutuan mengembalikan kebankrapannya pada 26 Ogos 2019, perbicaraan di Mahkamah Tinggi tidak dapat diteruskan sehingga mendapat kebenaran dari Ketua Pengarah Insolvency Malaysia. Kebenaran Ketua Pengarah Insolvency Malaysia diperoleh pada 6 Disember 2019. Tarikh pengurusan kes seterusnya ditetapkan pada 22 Januari 2020. Tarikh perbicaraan pada 13 hingga 15 April 2020 dikosongkan kerana Perintah Kawalan Pergerakan (PKP). Disebabkan oleh status kebankrapan Plaintiff, ABB telah memfailkan kos keselamatan. Pengurusan kes bagi permohonan kos keselamatan ditangguhkan ke 15 Mac 2021 berikutan PKP 2.0.

Tuntutan Plaintiff (*Claim*) berdasarkan pada tuduhan tindakan salah oleh ABB seperti berikut :

- kegagalan menjual 7.2 juta saham dalam Naval Dockyard Sdn Bhd (saham NDSB) yang dijanjikan oleh Suria kepada ABB sebagai jaminan untuk fasiliti tepat pada masanya. Mengenai tuntutan ini, Plaintiff menuntut ganti rugi di bawah (i) di atas;
- membenarkan pembebasan Penjamin dari tanggungjawabnya setelah membayar sejumlah wang menurut jaminannya tanpa memberi peluang yang sama kepada Plaintiff;
- ABB telah berkomunikasi dengan pihak lawan Plaintiff di Singapura untuk menghalang Plaintiff menuntut asetnya di Singapura. Plaintiff telah mendakwa wujud konspirasi antara ABB dan penentang Plaintiff di Singapura. Mengenai tuntutan ini, Plaintiff menuntut kerugian di bawah (ii) di atas;
- ABB dengan salah menjadikan Plaintiff sebagai bankrap pada tahun 2013 yang kebankrapan diketepikan pada tahun 2015. Atas tuntutan ini, Plaintiff menuntut kerugian di bawah (iii) di atas;
- Plaintiff juga menuntut jumlah (iv) di atas adalah kos prosiding yang dilakukan olehnya di Singapura.

ABB mempunyai pertahanan yang baik (Pertahanan) mengenai merit berkenaan dengan setiap perbuatan yang dituntut sebagai kesalahan:

- penjualan saham NDSB adalah bergantung kepada persetujuan dari pihak berwajib yang berkenaan dengan syarat Perjanjian Fasiliti dan harganya harus berdasarkan tawaran dari bakal pembeli yang diluluskan;
- pembebasan Penjamin adalah hak istimewa ABB menurut syarat-syarat Perjanjian Jaminan;
- kebankrapan Plaintiff berdasarkan keputusan Mahkamah;
- firma guaman ABB telah berkomunikasi dengan firma undang-undang lawan Plaintiff di Singapura hanya untuk memberitahu status prosedur Plaintiff di Malaysia dan sebarang dakwaan konspirasi ditolak;
- tuntutan kos tidak masuk akal kerana ABB tidak terlibat dalam proses Singapura.

Tuntutan di atas terhadap ABB oleh Plaintiff adalah akibat daripada Tindakan Pemulihan Hutang terhadap Plaintiff yang dimulakan dalam urusan perniagaan biasa.

Lembaga Pengarah ABB berpendapat bahawa selain perintah, kos dan relif lain yang diminta oleh Plaintiff, yang hanya akan wujud jika Mahkamah memutuskan untuk memihak kepada Plaintiff, Writ dan Pernyataan Tuntutan tidak dijangkakan akan menghasilkan kerugian langsung, material, kewangan dan kesan operasi pada ABB untuk tempoh yang dikaji.

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN

LTAT

LTAT mengadaptasi pengurusan risiko kewangan secara berhemah bagi menguruskan risiko yang timbul dari operasi dan pelaburan. Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko diguna pakai untuk melindungi nilai dana wang pencarum-pencarumnya daripada potensi kerugian di samping mengoptimalkan pulangan pelaburan dengan lebih cekap dan berkesan.

Risiko-risiko ini diuruskan sejajar dengan garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh Akta LTAT, pihak berkuasa dan pihak berkepentingan. Keseluruhan rangka kerja juga merangkumi polisi dan prosedur pengurusan risiko dan strategi toleransi tahap risiko sedia ada. Polisi-polisi dan prosedur ini dibangunkan secara dalaman dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga.

LTAT melaksanakan proses pengurusan risiko yang komprehensif termasuk mengenal pasti, menganalisis, mengkaji dan memantau pelbagai risiko kewangan utama yang merangkumi risiko operasi, pelaburan, pasaran, risiko kecairan dan risiko kadar faedah. Gambaran keseluruhan risiko-risiko kewangan dan tindakan pengurangan risiko yang disenaraikan di atas adalah sebagaimana perincian berikut.

1) Risiko Operasi

Risiko operasi ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kegagalan atau kelemahan proses kerja dalaman, sumber manusia, penggunaan sistem atau kejadian luaran.

Rangka kerja Pengurusan Risiko Enterprise (*Enterprise Risk Management*)(ERM) diguna pakai untuk memastikan keberkesanan pengurusan risiko di LTAT di dalam semua bidang operasi. Walaupun rangka kerja ini adalah holistik, bersepadu, futuristik dan berorientasi proses, pendekatan ERM adalah selaras dengan visi, misi dan nilai organisasi untuk memaksimumkan nilai pihak berkepentingan.

Pelaksanaan ERM di LTAT adalah berlandaskan standard antarabangsa dan termasuk piawaian ISO Standard 31000:2018 *Risk Management Guideline* dan *COSO Enterprise Risk Management—Integrating with Strategy and Performance* (2017) bagi menambah baik keputusan dalam urus tadbir, strategi, penetapan objektif dan operasi harian.

2) Risiko Pelaburan

Risiko pelaburan melibatkan risiko kerugian berbanding jangkaan pulangan dalam pelaburan. Tiga sumber risiko kewangan yang berkaitan dengan pelaburan di LTAT adalah sebagaimana berikut:

- i. Risiko pasaran yang merangkumi risiko ekuiti dan risiko kadar faedah;
- ii. Risiko kecairan; dan
- iii. Risiko kredit.

Pengurusan Risiko Pelaburan di LTAT adalah mematuhi polisi dan prosedur pelaburan sedia ada berdasarkan kepada tahap risiko organisasi. Garis panduan ini telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga.

i) Risiko Pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko kerugian yang berkaitan dengan perubahan nilai instrumen kewangan disebabkan oleh perubahan pelbagai aspek ekonomi yang memberi implikasi negatif kepada pergerakan harga pasaran ekuiti dan kadar faedah.

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

LTAT (sambungan)

2) Risiko Pelaburan (sambungan)

i) Risiko Pasaran (sambungan)

a) Risiko Ekuiti

LTAT terdedah kepada risiko ekuiti disebabkan oleh pergerakan harga pasaran dalam pelaburan saham. Kemerosotan nilai pasaran saham adalah dipengaruhi oleh faktor dalaman syarikat dan faktor luaran seperti perubahan politik dan keseluruhan pasaran domestik serta global. Antara pengukuran yang diguna pakai di LTAT untuk menguruskan risiko pasaran adalah had pendedahan, pegangan dan kerugian.

Pemantauan tambahan risiko ini adalah melibatkan simulasi kesan sensitiviti pelaburan ke atas perubahan pasaran. Butiran keputusan analisa kesan sensitiviti dengan andaian semua faktor lain adalah kekal seperti berikut:

	Perubahan Dalam Harga Pasaran Ekuiti %	Sensitiviti Penilaian Semula RM'000
2020	+/-10	329,584
2019	+/-10	344,701

b) Risiko Kadar Faedah

Risiko kadar faedah timbul daripada pelaburan dalam sekuriti hutang kerana nilai pasaran instrumen berpendapatan tetap menurun dengan kenaikan kadar faedah semasa. Perubahan kadar faedah memberi mpak negatif terutamanya kepada instrumen berpendapatan tetap di LTAT yang diklasifikasikan dalam Nilai Saksama ke Untung atau Rugi.

	Perubahan Dalam Kadar Faedah %	Kesan Keuntungan Sebelum Cukai RM'000
2020	+/-10	752
2019		
Instrumen Berpendapatan Tetap	+/-10	2,174

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

LTAT (sambungan)

2) Risiko Pelaburan (sambungan)

ii) Risiko Kecairan

Risiko kecairan ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kegagalan memenuhi komitmen pembayaran dan obligasi seperti caruman ahli, operasi harian, pembayaran pelaburan dan tuntutan dari pihak berkaitan.

LTAT menguruskan keperluan kecairan secara berhemat bagi memastikan keperluan pembiayaan adalah mencukupi seperti berikut:

- a. Memperuntukkan 5% daripada nilai keseluruhan aset dalam bentuk tunai dan penempatan di institusi kewangan;
- b. Mengekalkan tahap ketersediaan tunai yang mencukupi di samping menguruskan unjuran aliran tunai bagi memitigasi risiko ini; dan
- c. Memantau liabiliti kewangan berdasarkan kumpulan kematangan secara berkala.

Perincian profil kematangan liabiliti LTAT adalah seperti berikut:

	Amaun dibawa RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000	Antara 1-5 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 5 tahun RM'000
2020				
Akaun Belum Bayar	387,137	218,730	167,888	519
2019				
Akaun Belum Bayar	425,179	363,790	60,890	499

iii) Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit melibatkan risiko kerugian yang berpunca daripada ketidakmampuan peminjam untuk membuat pembayaran dan memenuhi obligasi kewangannya. Pendedahan kepada risiko kredit ini wujud melalui pelaburan pendapatan tetap.

Pengurusan risiko kredit di LTAT merangkumi langkah-langkah mitigasi untuk menguruskan pendedahan kepada risiko ini seperti berikut:

- a. Kualiti kredit sesuatu instrumen adalah tertakluk kepada minimum kadaran yang dibenarkan;
- b. Penilaian kredit yang ketat bagi kemasukan terbitan baharu ke dalam sejagat; dan
- c. Analisis pendedahan yang merangkumi nilai Kerugian Kredit Dijangka dan Rosot Nilai untuk menentukan Elaun Kerugian sesuatu instrumen.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari/Perbadanan adalah terdedah kepada pelbagai risiko kewangan, termasuk risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai, risiko kadar faedah, risiko kredit, risiko pasaran dan risiko pertukaran mata wang. Objektif pengurusan risiko-risiko kewangan tersebut adalah untuk memastikan wujudnya penambahan nilai kepada pemegang-pemegang saham dengan meminimumkan kemungkinan kesan-kesan yang bertentangan dan menggugat prestasi kewangan syarikat.

(i) Risiko Kecairan Dan Aliran Tunai

Pengurusan risiko kecairan diamalkan secara cermat dan berhati-hati dengan mengekalkan dana pembiayaan yang ada melalui kemudahan kredit komited yang mencukupi.

Analisis profil kematangan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan berdasarkan kontrak aliran tunai tidak terdiskaun adalah seperti di jadual berikut :

KUMPULAN	Amaun dibawa RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000	Antara 1-5 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 5 tahun RM'000
2020				
Akaun Belum Bayar	2,783,602	2,747,513	34,089	2,000
2019				
Akaun Belum Bayar	3,036,920	2,992,229	25,791	18,900

(ii) Risiko Kadar Faedah

Operasi Power Cables Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (PCMSB) dan Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM) adalah dibiayai oleh aliran tunai dari operasi dan pinjaman-pinjaman di dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM). Polisi kepada risiko ini adalah untuk memperolehi profil kadar faedah yang wajar melalui penggabungan kemudahan perbankan yang berkadar tetap dan berubah.

KUMPULAN	Amaun dibawa RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000
2020		
Deposit	16,600	16,600
Wang Tunai dan Baki Bank	526,887	526,887
2019		
Deposit	16,800	16,800
Wang Tunai dan Baki Bank	1,094,624	1,094,624

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(iii) Risiko Kredit

Pendedahan kepada risiko kredit dikawal dengan usaha melaburkan aset-aset tunai di dalam pelaburan yang terjamin dan menguntungkan. Risiko kredit juga dikawal dengan menetapkan had kredit, mendapatkan jaminan bank di mana sesuai dan memastikan bahawa jualan produk dan perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan yang hanya mempunyai sejarah kredit yang bersesuaian dan melaksanakan semakan berkala ke atas kedudukan kewangan pelanggan. BHB dan PCMSB beranggapan tiada kerugian risiko kredit yang matang yang dijangkakan terbit daripada kemungkinan kegagalan pelanggan menjelaskan hutang.

(iv) Risiko Pasaran

Untuk pembelian produk utama, PCMSB menetapkan paras-paras harga tetap dan berubah yang wajar dan di mana sesuai, mendapatkan bekalan fizikal bagi mencapai paras-paras harga tersebut.

(v) Risiko Pertukaran Mata Wang

Kumpulan BHB dan PCMSB adalah terdedah kepada risiko mata wang asing disebabkan aktiviti-aktiviti operasi biasa, luaran dan antara subsidiari Kumpulan BHB dan PCMSB di mana mata wang denominasi berbeza dengan mata wang tempatan, Ringgit Malaysia (RM). Polisi Kumpulan BHB dan PCMSB adalah untuk meminimumkan pendedahan operasi subsidiari-subsidiari/aktiviti-aktiviti luar negara kepada risiko transaksi dengan memadankan hasil mata wang tempatan. Mata wang-mata wang yang menyebabkan timbulnya risiko ini terutamanya ialah US Dolar, Euro, Great Britain Pound, Rupiah Indonesia dan Australian Dollar. Pendedahan terhadap pertukaran mata wang asing sentiasa dipastikan berada pada tahap yang boleh diterima.

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB)

Kumpulan ABB telah menetapkan objektif dan polisi untuk mengurus risiko yang timbul ke atas instrumen-instrumen kewangan. Rangka kerja dan polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko Kumpulan ABB adalah berpandukan kepada objektif-objektif khusus untuk memastikan polisi-polisi pengurusan risiko yang komprehensif dan mencukupi ditetapkan untuk menangani elemen-elemen risiko-risiko utama dalam operasi Kumpulan ABB. Penentuan objektif pengurusan risiko kewangan secara menyeluruh adalah konsisten dan sejajar dengan strategi untuk mewujudkan dan meningkatkan nilai pemegang-pemegang saham dengan rangka kerja pengurusan risiko yang kukuh dan berhemat.

Dalam mencapai objektif untuk mendapatkan pulangan maksimum bagi pemegang-pemegang saham, Lembaga Pengarah Kumpulan ABB bertanggungjawab untuk mengenal pasti elemen-elemen risiko dalam operasinya. Dengan pelbagai risiko yang dihadapi, terutamanya dalam operasi kumpulan di sektor perbankan, penekanan yang lebih diberikan kepada pentingnya pengurusan risiko yang mempunyai mekanisma yang jelas, komprehensif dengan strategi-strategi bagi mengenal pasti, mengawasi, mengurus dan mengawal faktor-faktor risiko yang relevan.

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (sambungan)

(i) Pengurusan Risiko Operasi

Risiko operasi ditakrif sebagai risiko kerugian langsung dan tidak langsung yang timbul akibat ketidakcukupan atau kegagalan proses dalaman, kakitangan dan sistem atau keadaan. Definisi termasuk risiko perundangan dan risiko terdedah kepada tindakan undang-undang dari pelbagai aspek aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan ABB, tetapi tidak termasuk strategi perniagaan, risiko reputasi dan sistemik.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Operasi Kumpulan (GORMC) mengawal pengurusan risiko operasi secara keseluruhan dalam Kumpulan ABB. GBRMC meluluskan semua perubahan polisi-polisi atau polisi yang berkaitan dengan risiko operasi. GORMC menyokong GBRMC bagi meneliti dan memantau risiko operasi dan menyediakan forum untuk berbincang dan mengurus segala aspek risiko operasi termasuk kelemahan kawalan.

Fungsi Pengurusan Risiko Operasi (ORM) dan Pengurusan Risiko IT dalam lingkungan GRM beroperasi secara bebas untuk memudahkan unit perniagaan/sokongan menguruskan risiko dalam aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan fungsi operasi dan IT bagi Kumpulan ABB.

Risiko operasi diuruskan setiap hari melalui sistem dan proses yang telah ditetapkan untuk memastikan pematuhan terhadap dasar, garis panduan dan prosedur kawalan.

(ii) Risiko Pasaran

Risiko pasaran ditakrifkan sebagai perubahan dalam nilai pasaran dagangan atau pelaburan yang wujud daripada pergerakan dalam faktor pasaran seperti kadar faedah/keuntungan, kadar pertukaran asing dan kadar turun naik yang tersembunyi. Kumpulan ABB terdedah kepada risiko pasaran sebahagian besarnya disebabkan oleh risiko kadar faedah/keuntungan dan kadar pertukaran asing.

Risiko pasaran mungkin timbul daripada risiko pasaran dan aktiviti pelaburan (termasuk keperluan tujuan kecairan) seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Buku Perdagangan dan Pelaburan.

Rangka kerja Pengurusan Risiko Pasaran mentadbir aktiviti risiko pasaran Kumpulan ABB yang disokong oleh dasar-dasar, garis panduan dan peraturan pengurusan risiko yang diluluskan.

Parameter kawalan risiko ditubuhkan berdasarkan risiko yang boleh diterima, kecairan pasaran dan strategi perniagaan serta keadaan ekonomi makro. Parameter ini disemak sekurang-kurangnya sekali setahun.

Risiko pasaran wujud daripada Buku Dagangan adalah dikawal melalui Henti-rugi (Stop-loss) dan Nilai Berisiko (VaR) Risiko Parameter Kawalan.

Risiko kadar faedah diukur dengan menganalisa ketidakpadanan di antara perletakan kadar aset sensitif dan kadar liabiliti sensitif. Risiko-Pada-Pendapatan (EaR) atau simulasi Pendapatan Faedah Bersih akan dilaksanakan untuk menilai perubahan dalam keuntungan jangka pendek di bawah pelbagai kadar. Kemungkinan kesan jangka panjang pendedahan keseluruhan dikesan dengan menilai kesan ke atas Nilai Ekonomi Ekuiti (EVE), juga dikenali sebagai Nilai Ekonomi Berisiko (EVaR). Had bagi EaR dan EVaR adalah ditetapkan sebagai panduan pengurusan.

Ujian tekanan berkala dilaksana untuk menentukan risiko pasaran yang timbul daripada kebarangkalian pergerakan pasaran yang tidak normal.

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44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (sambungan)

(iii) Risiko Kadar Faedah

Aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti Kumpulan ABB dikategorikan berdasarkan kontrak penilaian harga semula atau tempoh kematangan, yang mana lebih awal. Jurang di luar penyata kedudukan kewangan menunjukkan komitmen dan luar jangkaan yang sensitif terhadap kadar faedah.

ABB	Amaun dibawa RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000	Antara 1 - 5 tahun RM'000	Tidak sensitif faedah RM'000
2020				
Deposit	4,451,794	4,451,736	-	58
Wang Tunai dan Baki Bank	1,059,629	583,367	-	476,262
2019				
Deposit	1,534,777	-	-	1,534,777
Wang Tunai dan Baki Bank	4,605,357	4,090,595	-	514,762

(iv) Risiko Kecairan

Risiko kecairan adalah risiko disebabkan ketidakupayaan bank untuk membiayai kenaikan dalam aset dan memenuhi kewajipan apabila tiba masanya tanpa mengalami kerugian yang tidak boleh diterima. Risiko kecairan termasuk ketidakupayaan untuk menguruskan pengurangan atau perubahan secara drastik dalam sumber pembiayaan. Risiko kecairan juga timbul daripada kegagalan untuk mengenal pasti perubahan keadaan pasaran yang menjejaskan keupayaan untuk mencairkan aset-aset dengan cepat dengan nilai kerugian yang minimum.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Kecairan mentadbir aktiviti pengurusan risiko kecairan Kumpulan ABB. Objektif pengurusan risiko kecairan adalah untuk memastikan bahawa terdapat dana yang mencukupi untuk memenuhi obligasi kontrak dan undang-undang tanpa menanggung kerugian yang tidak boleh diterima serta untuk menjalankan urus niaga yang baharu. Proses pengurusan kecairan Kumpulan ABB melibatkan pengwujudan polisi-polisi risiko kecairan, had prudential, pemantauan had risiko kecairan, ujian tekanan dan pengwujudan pelan pembiayaan luar jangka. Tindakan pengurusan risiko kecairan ini adalah tertakluk kepada kajian semula bagi memastikan relevan dalam konteks keadaan pasaran semasa dan landskap kawal selia.

Pengurusan risiko kecairan jangka pendek Kumpulan ABB berdasarkan kepada piawaian akhir Nisbah Kecairan Perlindungan (LCR) BNM. LCR adalah keperluan kuantitatif yang bertujuan untuk memastikan Kumpulan ABB memegang aset kecairan berkualiti tinggi (HQLA) yang mencukupi untuk menghadapi senario tekanan yang signifikan sepanjang tempoh 30 hari.

Profil risiko kecairan jangka panjang dinilai melalui Nisbah Bersih Pembiayaan Stabil (NSFR) yang menggalakkan daya tahan sepanjang tempoh yang lebih lama bagi Kumpulan untuk membiayai aktiviti-aktiviti Kumpulan ABB lebih stabil dengan sumber pembiayaan kewangan secara berterusan.

Kumpulan ABB juga menggunakan petunjuk risiko kecairan sebagai petanda awal mengenai sebarang perubahan struktur pengurusan risiko kecairan. Petunjuk risiko kecairan termasuk petunjuk kualitatif dan kuantitatif dalaman dan luaran.

Ujian tekanan kecairan akan dilakukan secara berkala dan secara ad-hoc untuk mengukur ketahanan Kumpulan ABB sekiranya berlaku gangguan kecairan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (sambungan)

(iv) Risiko Kecairan (sambungan)

Analisis profil kematangan liabiliti kewangan Kumpulan ABB berdasarkan kontrak aliran tunai tidak terdiskaun seperti di jadual berikut :

ABB	Amaun dibawah RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000	Antara 1 - 5 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 5 tahun RM'000
2020				
Akaun Belum Bayar	2,432,142	2,014,678	397,574	19,890
2019				
Akaun Belum Bayar	2,186,400	1,997,900	173,457	15,043

(v) Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko di mana rakan niaga akan gagal memenuhi obligasi kontrak yang boleh menyebabkan kerugian kewangan kepada Kumpulan ABB. Pendedahan Kumpulan ABB terhadap risiko kredit timbul terutamanya daripada penghutang perdagangan broker saham, pembiayaan margin saham, aktiviti pinjaman korporat/antara bank, pelaburan bon, perdagangan pertukaran asing serta taja jamin ekuiti dan hutang dan penyelesaian sekuriti dan transaksi pembayaran.

Pengurusan risiko kredit ditadbir oleh Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Kredit yang disokong oleh satu polisi kredit, garis panduan dan prosedur yang diluluskan dalam memastikan objektif pinjaman keseluruhannya adalah mematuhi keperluan dalaman dan peraturan. Dasar pengurusan risiko tertakluk kepada kajian oleh Jawatankuasa Lembaga Pengurusan dan Pematuhan Risiko Kumpulan [GBRMCC], sebuah jawatankuasa kecil Lembaga yang mengkaji kecukupan dasar dan rangka kerja risiko Kumpulan ABB. Rangka kerja risiko kredit Kumpulan ABB diperkukuhkan lagi melalui proses yang ditetapkan untuk persetujuan dan kajian cadangan yang terdiri daripada Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Kredit Kumpulan [GMCC] dan Jawatankuasa Lembaga Kajian dan Pemulihan Kredit Kumpulan [GBCRRC]. GMCC mewakili pihak berkuasa yang meluluskan cadangan kredit dan taja jamin, sementara GBCRRC adalah jawatankuasa yang mengkaji cadangan yang melebihi had dan kriteria yang ditentukan, serta untuk mempertimbangkan sama ada menolak cadangan tersebut atau mengubah syarat-syarat cadangan.

(vi) Risiko Teknologi

Risiko teknologi adalah potensi kegagalan teknologi dan ancaman siber yang boleh mengganggu perniagaan seperti kegagalan sistem, aplikasi, platform atau infrastruktur teknologi maklumat (IT) termasuk ancaman atau kelemahan yang terdedah dari rangkaian luaran atau internet, yang akan mengakibatkan kerugian kewangan, gangguan perkhidmatan kewangan atau operasi Kumpulan ABB.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Risiko Teknologi Kumpulan ABB telah mengatur pengurusan risiko teknologi di seluruh Kumpulan ABB.

Fungsi pengurusan risiko teknologi dalam GRM adalah untuk menguruskan risiko yang berkaitan dengan risiko teknologi Kumpulan ABB. GORMC menyokong GBRMC dalam mengkaji dan memantau risiko teknologi dan menyediakan forum untuk membincangkan dan mengurus semua aspek risiko teknologi. GBRMC bertanggungjawab untuk mengawasi keseluruhan perkara yang berkaitan dengan teknologi Kumpulan ABB.

Kumpulan ABB menggunakan pengenalan diri dan penilaian risiko untuk menentukan sejauh mana potensi ancaman dan risiko yang berkaitan dengan sistem IT sepanjang Kitaran Hidup Pembangunan Sistemnya (SDLC). Hasil dari proses ini membantu mengenal pasti kawalan yang sesuai untuk mengurangkan atau menghapuskan risiko semasa proses pengurangan risiko.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

44. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (sambungan)

(vi) Risiko Teknologi (sambungan)

Kawalan risiko teknologi merangkumi penggunaan kaedah teknikal dan bukan teknikal. Kawalan teknikal adalah perlindungan yang dimasukkan ke dalam perkakasan, perisian, atau *firmware* komputer (iaitu mekanisme kawalan akses, mekanisme pengenalan dan pengesahan, kaedah penyulitan, perisian pengesanan pencerobohan). Kawalan bukan teknikal adalah kawalan pengurusan dan operasi, seperti polisi keselamatan, prosedur operasi dan personel, keselamatan fizikal dan persekitaran.

Laporan Pengurusan Risiko Teknologi dihasilkan secara berkala untuk pihak berkepentingan dan jawatan kuasa masing-masing.

(vii) Risiko Ketidapatuhan Syariah

Risiko Ketidapatuhan Syariah (SNC) adalah risiko sekatan undang-undang atau pengawalseliaan, kesan kerugian kewangan atau bukan kewangan termasuk kerosakan reputasi, yang mungkin dialami oleh Kumpulan ABB akibat kegagalan mematuhi keputusan Majlis Penasihat Syariah (SAC) Bank Negara Malaysia, piawaian mengenai perkara Syariah yang dikeluarkan oleh BNM menurut Seksyen 29 [1] Akta Perkhidmatan Kewangan Islam, atau keputusan atau nasihat Jawatan kuasa Syariah.

Jawatan kuasa Syariah ditubuhkan untuk membincangkan isu-isu Syariah dan menyediakan resolusi serta bimbingan. GORMC bersama-sama dengan BRMC dan GBRMC membantu dalam pengawasan Pengurusan Risiko Syariah Kumpulan ABB secara keseluruhan.

Pengurusan Risiko Syariah merupakan sebahagian daripada fungsi kawalan pengurusan risiko bersepadu untuk mengenal pasti semua kemungkinan risiko SNC secara sistematik dan yang mana sesuai, untuk menyediakan langkah-langkah pengurangan yang perlu diambil untuk mengurangkan risiko tersebut. Skop ini merangkumi keseluruhan aktiviti dan operasi perniagaan, bermula dari asal produk Islam hingga matang.

(viii) Risiko Perniagaan Berterusan

Risiko perniagaan berterusan adalah risiko kerugian aset, hasil, reputasi dan keyakinan pemegang saham atau pelanggan disebabkan oleh penamatan perkhidmatan dalam perniagaan dan operasi teknologi.

Rangka Kerja Pengurusan Perniagaan Berterusan mentadbir pengurusan isu perniagaan berterusan, selaras dengan Garis Panduan BNM berkenaan Pengurusan Perniagaan Berterusan (BCM).

GBRMC meluluskan semua polisi dan segala perubahan berkaitan dengan pengurusan perniagaan berterusan. GBRMC juga mengkaji, memantau dan membincangkan laporan pengurusan perniagaan berterusan yang dibentangkan dalam mesyuarat. GORMC menyokong BRMC dalam kajian dan pemantauan Risiko Perniagaan Berterusan dan menyediakan forum untuk berbincang dan mengurus segala aspek risiko operasi termasuk kelemahan kawalan.

Fungsi BCM adalah sebuah badan bebas yang menyelia pengurusan risiko perniagaan berterusan secara keseluruhan.

Penilaian Risiko dan Analisis Impak Perniagaan Tahunan adalah wajib dilaksanakan bagi setiap perniagaan dan unit sokongan dalam Kumpulan ABB. Hasil penilaian ini akan dikemukakan kepada senarai risiko yang memerlukan perniagaan dan unit sokongan untuk memperoleh pelan tindakan untuk menangani risiko-risiko tersebut.

Kawalan risiko ditubuhkan melalui pematuhan garis panduan BCM dan piawaian sepanjang pelaksanaan program BCM. Ujian yang ketat terhadap perniagaan berterusan dan pelan pemulihan bencana dilakukan dengan bersungguh-sungguh untuk memastikan keberkesanan dan kelancaran pelaksanaan rancangan untuk menyambung dan memulihkan perniagaan yang tergendala.

Polisi-polisi dan proses-proses akan dilaksanakan untuk menyokong pemantauan dan laporan risiko perniagaan berterusan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

45. PENGUKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA

a) Penentuan nilai saksama

Instrumen kewangan merangkumi aset dan liabiliti kewangan. Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima dari penjualan sesuatu aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran. Anggaran nilai saksama instrumen kewangan adalah menghampiri amaun dibawa masing-masing seperti ditunjukkan dalam Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan kecuali daripada aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan berikut:

KUMPULAN	Nota	Amaun Dibawa	Nilai Saksama			Jumlah RM'000
		RM'000	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	
2020						
Aset Kewangan						
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	13	143,037	-	145,820	-	145,820
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	15	45,492,878	-	45,497,122	-	45,497,122
Liabiliti Kewangan						
Deposit dari pelanggan	28	49,884,360	-	49,926,420	-	49,926,420
Pinjaman bertempoh	28	3,345,455	-	3,446,434	-	3,446,434
Obligasi rekursa atas pinjaman/ pembiayaan penjualan kepada Cagamas Berhad	29	50,034	-	48,112	-	48,112
2019						
Aset Kewangan						
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	13	145,066	-	147,153	-	147,153
Pinjaman, pendahuluan dan pembiayaan	15	45,387,865	-	46,009,411	-	46,009,411
Liabiliti Kewangan						
Deposit dari pelanggan	28	51,088,962	-	51,163,791	-	51,163,791
Pinjaman bertempoh	28	3,607,143	-	3,711,530	-	3,711,530

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

45. PENGUKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA (SAMBUNGAN)

b) Hierarki nilai saksama

Aset dan liabiliti yang diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pelaporan dianalisis mengikut tahap dalam hierarki nilai saksama seperti berikut:

KUMPULAN	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020				
Aset Kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	794,688	-	-	794,688
- tidak disebut harga	-	6,857,594	350,044	7,207,638
- lain-lain	-	5,964,994	-	5,964,994
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	748,812	172,760	113,657	1,035,229
Aset derivatif	-	388,294	-	388,294
	1,543,500	13,383,642	463,701	15,390,843
Aset Bukan Kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	2,259,420	2,259,420
Aset biologi	-	-	25,026	25,026
Liabiliti kewangan				
Liabiliti derivatif	-	391,161	-	391,161
Lain-lain liabiliti	84,662	-	-	84,662
2019				
Aset Kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	699,022	-	-	699,022
- tidak disebut harga	-	8,293,030	611,157	8,904,187
- lain-lain	-	4,022,935	-	4,022,935
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	475,207	142,551	198,219	815,977
Aset derivatif	-	164,868	-	164,868
	1,174,229	12,623,384	809,376	14,606,989
Aset Bukan Kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	2,427,754	2,427,754
Aset biologi	-	-	22,230	22,230
Liabiliti kewangan				
Liabiliti derivatif	-	189,924	-	189,924
Lain-lain liabiliti	25,199	-	-	25,199

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Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

45. PENGUKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA (SAMBUNGAN)

b) Hierarki nilai saksama (sambungan)

LTAT	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020				
Aset Kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	686,187	-	-	686,187
- tidak disebut harga	-	-	138,769	138,769
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi				
- disebut harga	305,548	-	-	305,548
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,385	-	150,385
	991,735	150,385	138,769	1,280,889
Aset Bukan Kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	455,100	455,100
2019				
Aset Kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	586,056	-	-	586,056
- tidak disebut harga	-	-	430,466	430,466
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi				
- disebut harga	122,430	-	-	122,430
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,045	-	150,045
	708,486	150,045	430,466	1,288,997
Aset Bukan Kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	453,100	453,100

Pada tarikh pelaporan, aset kewangan yang diukur dengan teknik-teknik penilaian menggunakan input yang tidak boleh diperhatikan dengan ketara (Tahap 3) termasuk saham tidak disebut harga.

Bagi kepentingan anggaran, Kumpulan dan LTAT menggunakan pendekatan yang terkini berdasarkan metodologi aliran tunai terdiskaun yang diluluskan untuk penilaian nilai saksama. Pelarasan ini menunjukkan nilai-nilai anggaran yang digunakan oleh Kumpulan dan LTAT bagi penilaian yang dihasilkan berdasarkan ketidaktentuan dalam input adalah sesuai.

Pelaburan harta tanah diukur pada nilai saksama menggunakan laporan penilaian yang disediakan oleh penilai profesional bebas berdasarkan pendekatan pasaran dan pendapatan. Penilaian dilaksanakan dengan mengambil kira jenis harta tanah, ukuran, lokasi, jangka masa, sekatan hak milik dan ciri-ciri lain yang relevan. Perubahan pada nilai harta tanah pada Tahap 3 dianalisis secara tahunan apabila laporan penilaian dari penilai bebas diperolehi.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

46. OBLIGASI PAJAKAN OPERASI

Kumpulan dan LTAT sebagai Pemberi Pajak

Kumpulan dan LTAT telah memeterai pajakan harta tanah komersial bagi pelaburan harta tanah. Pajakan yang tidak boleh dibatalkan ini mempunyai baki tempoh pajakan di antara satu hingga tiga tahun. Semua pajakan memasukkan klausa yang membolehkan penyemakan semula ke atas caj sewaan apabila pembaharuan pajakan dibuat berdasarkan keadaan pasaran semasa.

Jumlah pembayaran pajakan minimum pada masa hadapan di bawah pajakan operasi tidak boleh dibatalkan adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Tidak melebihi 1 tahun	135,236	138,114	38,476	20,888
Melebihi 1 tahun tetapi tidak melebihi 5 tahun	76,860	116,523	10,665	11,897
Melebihi 5 tahun	-	1,900	-	-
	212,096	256,537	49,141	32,785

47. URUS NIAGA PENTING ANTARA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Urus niaga penting antara pihak berkaitan yang berlaku adalah seperti berikut:

	KUMPULAN/LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
a) Urus niaga dengan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari/perbadanan		
i) Pendapatan		
Faedah daripada pasaran wang	2,095	6,723
Keuntungan daripada pasaran wang Perbankan Islam	91	141
Faedah daripada Nota Jangka Pertengahan	19,000	18,360
Keuntungan daripada Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
Faedah daripada pendahuluan kepada Perbadanan	5,422	2,319
Sewaan	878	801
Dividen diterima	53,114	31,618
Dividen diterima bagi saham keutamaan boleh tebus tidak disebut harga (Kerugian)/keuntungan penjualan saham	-	17,334
	(2,295)	125
	90,455	87,608
ii) Perbelanjaan		
Yuran pengurusan penyenggaraan bangunan dan inventori	589	608
Penyenggaraan bangunan	4,176	4,413
Yuran pengurusan portfolio	243	259
Perkhidmatan multimedia	106	141
	5,114	5,421

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

47. URUS NIAGA PENTING ANTARA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Urus niaga penting antara pihak berkaitan yang berlaku adalah seperti berikut:

		KUMPULAN/LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
a)	Urus niaga dengan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari/perbadanan (sambungan)		
iii)	Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
	Pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada Perbadanan	82,584	84,684
	Faedah/keuntungan terakru daripada deposit dan pasaran wang	77	99
	Faedah terakru daripada pendahuluan kepada PPHM	1,429	1,059
	Dividen belum terima	45,459	51,788
	Pendapatan daripada pengurusan portfolio	53	20
	Deposit dan jaminan	1,218	200
	Penjualan saham	-	1,476
	Pelbagai	15	-
		130,835	139,326
iv)	Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
	Yuran pengurusan penyenggaraan bangunan	1,331	892
	Projek Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil	2,016	7,561
	Deposit dan jaminan	271	271
	Yuran pengurusan portfolio	65	65
	Penerimaan pampasan daripada Kerajaan bagi pihak syarikat subsidiari	113,929	113,929
	Pendahuluan daripada Kerajaan untuk pembangunan Kuarters Kerajaan	-	2,978
	Pelbagai	9,843	3,970
		127,455	129,666

b) Urus niaga dengan Kerajaan Malaysia

- i)

Pada 20 Jun 2019, Boustead Naval Shipyard (BNS) [syarikat sub subsidiari] telah menerima surat bertarikh 14 Jun 2019 dari Kementerian Pertahanan Malaysia (KEMENTAH) untuk melaksanakan kerja-kerja pembaikan di KD TERENGGANU dengan nilai kontrak berjumlah RM96.0 juta. Hasil agregat yang diiktiraf dari kontrak tersebut bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 berjumlah RM51.9 juta. [2019 : RM1.1 juta].

Pada 10 April 2018, berdasarkan surat bertarikh 14 Mac 2018 yang diterima daripada KEMENTAH, BNS telah melaksanakan penyelenggaraan dan peningkatan Sistem Pengurusan Pertempuran bagi kapal Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia dengan nilai kontrak berjumlah RM44.8 juta. Pendapatan agregat yang diiktiraf bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 berjumlah RM3.2 juta [2019 : RM15.1 juta].

Pada 23 Mac 2017, BNS telah menandatangani kontrak rasmi dengan Kerajaan Malaysia untuk menyediakan reka bentuk, pembinaan, pemasangan, pentauliahn, integrasi, uji cuba dan penghantaran empat unit pertama Kapal Misi Littoral (LMS) bernilai RM1.17 billion. BNS telah melaksanakan sub-kontrak dengan China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation (CSIC) pada 22 April 2017. Pendapatan agregat diiktiraf bagi kontrak ini bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 berjumlah RM151.9 juta [2019 : RM394.3 juta].

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

47. URUS NIAGA PENTING ANTARA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

b) Urus niaga dengan Kerajaan Malaysia (sambungan)

- i)

[sambungan]

Pada 16 Disember 2011, BNS telah menerima surat lantikan daripada KEMENTAH untuk mereka bentuk, membina, melengkap, memasang, mengintegrasikan, uji cuba dan menyerahkan 6 unit “*Second Generation Patrol Vessels Littoral Combat Ships (Frigate Class)*” (LCS) pada kontrak bernilai RM9.0 billion. Kontrak dimuktamadkan pada 17 Julai 2014. Pendapatan agregat diiktiraf berdasarkan surat lantikan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2020 berjumlah RM245.7 juta [2019: RM495.1 juta].
- ii)

Pada 16 Mac 2011, Pharmaniaga Logistics Sdn Bhd (PLSB) telah menandatangani Perjanjian Konsesi dengan Kerajaan Malaysia yang diwakili oleh Kementerian Kesihatan Malaysia (KKM) untuk tempoh 10 tahun berakhir pada 30 November 2019 bagi hak dan kuasa untuk membeli, menyimpan, membekal dan mengedarkan produk yang diluluskan (ubat dan bukan ubat yang diluluskan oleh KKM) kepada pelanggan sektor awam (seperti hospital kerajaan, pejabat kesihatan, klinik kesihatan, klinik pergigian atau mana-mana institusi kesihatan atau yang fasiliti seumpamanya di Malaysia yang dikendalikan dan dikawal oleh KKM dan seperti yang ditetapkan oleh KKM dari masa ke semasa) dan pembangunan Sistem Maklumat Farmasi dan Sistem Farmasi Klinik di hospital dan klinik kerajaan.

Pada bulan November 2019, PLSB telah menerima surat daripada KKM untuk memperluaskan perkhidmatannya bagi penyediaan perubatan dan bekalan perubatan kepada fasiliti-fasiliti KKM untuk tempoh masa 25 bulan bermula pada 1 Disember 2019 sehingga 31 Disember 2021.

48. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING

- i)

IRAT Properties Sdn Bhd (IPSB) - Bayaran Pampasan Pengambilalihan *Automated Enforcement System* (AES) oleh Kerajaan berjumlah RM113.9 juta.

Pihak LTAT telah menerima pampasan daripada Kerajaan pada 27 Ogos 2019 dan pada 28 November 2019 yang berjumlah RM668.0 juta bagi pengambilalihan AES. Pihak LTAT telah memulangkan RM555.0 juta kepada subsidiari dan bakinya adalah untuk pemulangan modal LTAT.

LTAT telah merangka pelan bagi mengagihkan wang tersebut dan membuat pelaburan dalam instrumen pelaburan seperti dalam Polisi dan Panduan Pelaburan LTAT.
- ii)

Pada 25 Mac 2019, Boustead Rimba Nilai Sdn Bhd (BRNSB), syarikat subsidiari milik penuh Boustead Plantations Berhad telah menandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dengan Lubah Plantations (S) Sdn Bhd (Lubah) untuk pemerolehan harta Lubah dalam Daerah Labuk & Sugut yang merangkumi hak milik tanah seluas 499.3 hektar dengan pertimbangan tunai sebanyak RM38.21 juta. Dalam tahun kewangan sebelumnya, BRNSB telah membayar deposit 10% berjumlah RM3.82 juta. SPA telah berakhir pada 25 Ogos 2020 kerana tidak memenuhi satu [1] dari syarat terdahulu yang ditetapkan dalam SPA dalam Tempoh Bersyarat yang dilanjutkan hingga 24 Ogos 2020 oleh Lubah. Mengikut SPA Lubah, pembelian harta Lubah kini dibatalkan dan deposit 10% telah dikembalikan dalam tahun kewangan semasa.
- iii)

Pada tahun ini, BHB telah melupuskan keseluruhan kepentingan ekuiti sebanyak 45% dalam syarikat bersekutu, Kao (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd dengan jumlah pertimbangan sebanyak RM68.4 juta. Setelah dilupuskan, Kumpulan dan BHB telah mengiktiraf keuntungan penjualan masing-masing sebanyak RM44.5 juta dan RM60.0 juta.
- iv)

Pada 15 Mac 2019, Boustead Hotel & Resorts Sdn Bhd (BHR), syarikat subsidiari milik penuh Boustead Properties Berhad, yang kemudiannya merupakan syarikat subsidiari milik penuh BHB, menandatangani perjanjian jual beli bersyarat (SPA) dengan Every Room A Home Sdn Bhd (Pembeli), untuk cadangan penjualan Royale Chulan Bukit Bintang Hotel yang terletak di 2 bidang tanah pegangan bebas berukuran kira-kira 3,189 meter persegi di bawah GRN 70145, Lot 1297 dan GRN 70146, Lot 1298, kedua-duanya di Seksyen 67, Daerah Kuala Lumpur (Harta Tanah) dan perniagaannya, termasuk kelengkapan dan perabot tetapi tidak termasuk muhibah, dengan pertimbangan tunai sebanyak RM197.0 juta (Pertimbangan Pelupusan) (Cadangan Pelupusan).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

48. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

iv) [sambungan]

Disebabkan kelewatan dalam memenuhi syarat sebelumnya dan kesan buruk terhadap industri perhotelan akibat pandemik di seluruh dunia, BHR dan Pembeli bersetuju untuk mengubah Pertimbangan Pelupusan menjadi RM177.3 juta (Pertimbangan Pelupusan yang disemak semula) dan syarat-syarat tertentu sebelumnya berubah menjadi syarat berikutnya seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Perjanjian Tambahan (SA) bertarikh 29 Disember 2020.

Pembeli telah membayar deposit sebanyak RM19.7 juta iaitu 10% dari Pertimbangan Pelupusan. Menurut SA, baki Pertimbangan Pelupusan yang Disemak semula berjumlah RM157.6 juta akan dibayar seperti berikut:

- RM141.8 juta akan dibayar dalam masa satu bulan dari Tarikh Tanpa Syarat (seperti yang dinyatakan dalam SA); dan
- RM15.8 juta akan dibayar dalam masa satu bulan dari Tarikh Dikongkan (seperti yang dinyatakan dalam SA) tertakluk kepada pematuan syarat-syarat berikutnya.

Pembeli pada 22 Februari 2021 (Tarikh Dikongkan) membayar RM141.8 juta.

v) Pada 19 Mac 2021, Boustead Holdings Berhad (BHB) telah menandatangani perjanjian penjualan saham bersyarat (SSA) dengan Westports Holdings Berhad dan Klang Port Management Sdn Bhd (secara kolektif sebagai Pembeli) untuk cadangan pelupusan keseluruhan kepentingan ekuiti di Boustead Cruise Center Sdn Bhd atau sejumlah 369,712,894 saham biasa bernilai RM1.00 setiap satu untuk pertimbangan tunai sebanyak RM230.0 juta (Pertimbangan Jualan) tertakluk kepada terma dan syarat seperti yang dinyatakan dalam SSA (Cadangan Pelupusan).

Pertimbangan Jualan akan dibayar oleh Pembeli kepada BHB seperti berikut:

- Setelah pelaksanaan SSA, 30% Pertimbangan Jualan akan dibayar kepada BHB oleh Pembeli dengan nisbah 50:50; dan
- Setelah selesai, baki 70% Pertimbangan Jualan akan dibayar kepada BHB oleh Pembeli dengan nisbah 50:50.

30% Pertimbangan Penjualan berjumlah RM69.0 juta telah dibayar oleh Pembeli pada 19 Mac 2021. Tertakluk pada pematuan semua syarat sebelumnya, Cadangan Pelupusan dijangka selesai pada suku ke-3 2021.

vi) Pada 16 Disember 2011, Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd (BNS), syarikat subsidiari BHB menerima surat lantikan dari Kerajaan Malaysia (GOM) untuk membina, melengkapkan, memasang, mengintegrasikan, uji cuba dan menyerahkan 6 unit LCS dengan kemampuan tempur untuk Tentera Laut Diraja Malaysia (TLDM) dengan harga siling RM9.0 bilion. Kontrak rasmi dengan Kerajaan Malaysia ditandatangani pada 17 Julai 2014.

Pada tahun 2019, Menteri Pertahanan pada masa itu membuat kenyataan di Parlimen mengenai kelewatan penyampaian LCS. Diumumkan bahawa BNS telah memohon arahan perubahan kerja untuk menyelesaikan projek ini. Selepas perbincangan dan rundingan diadakan antara Kerajaan Malaysia dan BNS. Berdasarkan kemajuan perbincangan ini, pada 31 Disember 2020, Kumpulan berpendapat bahawa penyelesaian yang memuaskan akan dicapai dengan Kerajaan Malaysia. Oleh itu, tiada peruntukan yang dibuat untuk akaun projek LCS.

Pada 3 Mac 2021, Kumpulan telah mengemukakan cadangan formal mengenai kemajuan hadapan berkaitan dengan pembangunan dan penyelenggaraan LCS. Selepas itu, pada 5 Mei 2021, projek LCS telah dibincangkan di dalam mesyuarat kabinet. Berdasarkan pengumuman akhbar yang dibuat oleh Kementerian Pertahanan pada 7 Mei 2021, Kerajaan Malaysia telah bersetuju bahawa Kumpulan akan menyambung semula dan meneruskan projek LCS dengan syarat yang harus dipatuhi oleh Kumpulan. Dinyatakan bahawa keputusan Kerajaan Malaysia telah mempertimbangkan kepentingan pekerja, vendor, pembekal, benefisiari LTAT dan pihak bank.

Komunikasi rasmi mengenai perincian dan spesifikasi kelulusan yang diberikan masih belum diterima oleh Kumpulan pada tarikh akaun ini memandangkan kelewatan yang disebabkan oleh cuti perayaan dan wabak COVID-19. Walau bagaimanapun, kami menjangkakan akan menerima maklumat rasmi pada waktunya.

Berdasarkan perkembangan terkini seperti yang dinyatakan di atas, kami percaya tiada peruntukan lebih lanjut yang diperlukan untuk kontrak berat dan/atau denda atas kelewatan yang dapat dipastikan pada projek LCS.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

48. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

vii) Pada 19 April 2021, Mutiara Rini Sdn Bhd (MRSB), syarikat subsidiari milik penuh Boustead Properties Berhad, adalah syarikat subsidiari milik penuh BHB, telah menandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dengan Sunway Rahman Putra Sdn Bhd (SRPSB) untuk cadangan pelupusan sebidang tanah pegangan bebas seluas 6.59 ekar yang dipegang di bawah HSB 118499 PT 484 Seksyen 90 Kuala Lumpur (Tanah) dengan jumlah pertimbangan tunai sebanyak RM233.4 juta (Pertimbangan Pelupusan) (Cadangan Pelupusan).

Pertimbangan Pelupusan akan dibayar oleh SRPSB seperti berikut:

- Pembayaran berjumlah RM46.7 juta, menjadi 20% dari Pertimbangan Pelupusan, pecahannya seperti berikut:
 - Pembayaran deposit awal sebanyak RM0.9 juta yang telah dibayar oleh SRPSB kepada MRSB sebelum pelaksanaan SPA;
 - Pembayaran sebanyak RM3.8 juta, menjadi 2% dari Pertimbangan Pelupusan berjumlah RM4.7 juta ditolak deposit awal, yang telah dibayar oleh SRPSB setelah penerimaan surat tawaran yang dikeluarkan oleh MRSB bertarikh 13 April 2021; dan yang telah dibayar oleh SRPSB kepada MRSB sebelum pelaksanaan SPA;
 - Pembayaran sebanyak RM42.0 juta, menjadi 18% dari Pertimbangan Pelupusan, yang telah dibayar oleh SRPSB setelah pelaksanaan SPA.
- Pembayaran berjumlah RM186.7 juta, menjadi 80% dari Pertimbangan Pelupusan (Pelupusan Baki Pertimbangan) pada atau selewat-lewatnya 1 bulan setelah kelulusan bersyarat dianggap dipenuhi menurut syarat-syarat SPA (Tarikh Tanpa Syarat), atau 6 bulan dari tarikh SPA, yang mana selewat-lewatnya tetapi selewat-lewatnya pada 19 Oktober 2021 atau mana-mana tempoh lain yang dipersetujui secara bertulis antara pihak-pihak. Peguamcara MRSB diberi kuasa untuk melepaskan Pertimbangan Pelupusan Baki kepada SRPSB 14 hari selepas penyampaian Memorandum Pemindahan (MOT) dan caj, jika berkenaan.
- Walaupun tidak memenuhi syarat sebelumnya, SRPSB bersetuju untuk membayar Pelupusan Baki Pertimbangan kepada peguam cara MRSB sebagai pihak berkepentingan pada 19 Oktober 2021 sebagai pertukaran untuk milik asal dan dokumen lain yang diperlukan untuk mempengaruhi pembentangan MOT. Pelupusan Baki Pertimbangan akan dimasukkan ke dalam akaun yang mempunyai faedah dan semua faedah yang dikenakan sehingga Tarikh Tanpa Syarat adalah milik SRPSB. Peguam MRSB diberi kuasa untuk melepaskan Pelupusan Baki Pertimbangan kepada SRPSB pada Tarikh Tanpa Syarat.

Cadangan Pelupusan dijangka selesai pada suku ke-4 2021.

viii) Pada tahun ini, MRSB telah menandatangani perjanjian jual beli (SPA) dengan Binastra Synergy Sdn Bhd (Pembeli) untuk cadangan pelupusan tanah pegangan bebas seluas kira-kira 11,188 meter persegi di bawah GRN 76763, Lot 20005, Seksyen 90, Kuala Lumpur (Harta Tanah) dengan jumlah pertimbangan sebanyak RM130.0 juta (Pertimbangan Pelupusan).

Pembeli telah membayar deposit sebanyak RM13.8 juta dan baki Pertimbangan Pelupusan akan diselesaikan dalam masa 3 bulan dari tarikh SPA atau 1 bulan dari Tarikh Bersyarat yang dilanjutkan (seperti yang ditentukan dalam SPA), mana yang terkemudian.

Cadangan Pelupusan adalah tertakluk kepada syarat-syarat berikut:

- Kelulusan pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan; dan
- Syarat yang ditetapkan dalam SPA.

Pelupusan ini tertakluk kepada kelulusan dari pihak berkuasa yang berkaitan dan dijangka selesai pada suku kedua 2021.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

48. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

ix) Pandemik COVID-19 akan terus memberi cabaran kepada prestasi kewangan dan operasi Kumpulan, dengan pergerakan dan sekatan sosial oleh pandemik tersebut yang mengurangkan aktiviti ekonomi. Walaupun begitu, Kumpulan telah menerapkan langkah-langkah untuk mengurangkan impak pandemik dan mempertahankan perniagaannya.

Langkah pengurangan kos oleh Kumpulan akan terus ditingkatkan untuk meminimumkan impak kewangan Kumpulan disebabkan oleh pandemik, antara lain, penangguhan perbelanjaan tidak penting dan pengurusan inventori yang optimum. Rancangan kesinambungan perniagaan telah dilaksanakan, mengutamakan kesejahteraan pekerja dan pihak berkepentingan yang lain. Kumpulan juga telah membentuk media komunikasi dengan mendorong mesyuarat diadakan secara maya, serta perkongsian data dan maklumat.

Pada separuh kedua tahun 2020, Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengurangkan sekatan-sekatan tertentu yang sebelumnya dikenakan pada pertengahan Mac 2020. Kumpulan, sejak itu telah membuka kembali semua operasinya, terutamanya perniagaan yang tidak penting dengan protokol kesihatan dan keselamatan yang ketat yang sesuai dengan garis panduan kerajaan. Namun, ketakutan dan risiko COVID-19 yang berterusan membantutkan pemulihan perniagaan terutama dalam industri pelancongan, harta tanah, hotel dan perdagangan sementara kekurangan pekerja perladangan dan rantaian bekalan yang terganggu kerana pandemik tetap menjadi cabaran terbesar kepada industri perladangan.

Dengan latar belakang ketidakpastian, Kumpulan juga telah mempelbagaikan fokus untuk memulihkan Kumpulan dengan memanfaatkan peluang baharu. Kumpulan telah dipilih oleh Kementerian Kesihatan untuk membekalkan dan mengedarkan vaksin COVID-19, yang dibangunkan oleh Sinovac Life Sciences Co. Ltd. Selanjutnya, sebagai sebahagian daripada rancangan strategik untuk memperkukuhkan perniagaan vaksin sebagai aliran pendapatan tambahan, Kumpulan juga telah menandatangani Perjanjian Berjangka Mengikat dengan Sinovac Life Sciences Co.Ltd., anak syarikat Sinovac Biotech Ltd. untuk pembelian barang siap - produk pukal vaksin COVID-19 untuk pembuatan vaksin COVID-19.

Prospek pemulihan telah bertambah baik dengan pelancaran program vaksinasi di Malaysia dan global dan Kumpulan dengan berhati-hati optimis bahawa operasinya akan kembali normal tidak lama lagi.

49. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Persembahan dan klasifikasi item-item tertentu di dalam penyata kewangan ini telah diubah suai. Angka-angka perbandingan bagi item-item tersebut telah dikelaskan semula sejajar dengan tahun semasa.

		Seperti dinyatakan sebelumnya pada 31 Disember 2019 RM'000	Pelarasan RM'000	Seperti dinyatakan semula pada 31 Disember 2019
	Nota			
ASET				
Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan	3	5,733,663	(409)	5,733,254
Pelaburan Harta tanah	4	2,415,974	11,780	2,427,754
EKUITI DAN LIABILITI				
Kerugian terkumpul		(454,680)	11,371	(443,309)

LEMBAGA TABUNG
ANGKATAN TENTERA
PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

- 174 [Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan](#)
- 175 [Penyata Untung Atau Rugi Dan Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain](#)
- 176 [Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti](#)
- 178 [Penyata Aliran Tunai](#)
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LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
Ditubuhkan dibawah Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Akta 101)
PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

Pada 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
ASET			
Aset Bukan Semasa			
Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan	3	75,230	76,825
Pelaburan harta tanah	4	455,100	453,100
Hak penggunaan aset	5	739	986
Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	6	5,058,661	5,107,940
Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	7	201,649	201,698
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain	8	824,956	1,016,522
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	9	150,385	150,045
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan	10	279,519	287,989
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima	11	144,944	61,892
Jumlah Aset Bukan Semasa		7,191,183	7,356,997
Aset Semasa			
Inventori	12	1,382,811	1,446,191
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	9	305,548	122,430
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima	11	31,419	116,537
Deposit	13	738,175	576,213
Wang tunai dan baki bank		3,249	30,336
Jumlah Aset Semasa		2,461,202	2,291,707
JUMLAH ASET		9,652,385	9,648,704
EKUITI DAN LIABILITI			
Ekuiti			
Akaun caruman ahli	14	9,355,600	9,071,124
Kumpulan wang rizab	15	187,112	181,422
Rizab pendapatan komprehensif lain		(562,695)	(169,307)
Keuntungan tertahan		193,199	63,475
Jumlah Ekuiti		9,173,216	9,146,714
Liabiliti Bukan Semasa			
Liabiliti manfaat kakitangan	16	81,412	66,546
Akaun belum bayar	17	168,407	61,389
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	18	4,642	4,621
Liabiliti pajakan	19	529	775
Jumlah Liabiliti Bukan Semasa		254,990	133,331
Liabiliti Semasa			
Liabiliti manfaat kakitangan	16	5,203	4,635
Akaun belum bayar	17	218,730	363,790
Liabiliti pajakan	19	246	234
Jumlah Liabiliti Semasa		224,179	368,659
JUMLAH LIABILITI		479,169	501,990
JUMLAH EKUITI DAN LIABILITI		9,652,385	9,648,704

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan	20	334,416	195,242
Pendapatan-pendapatan lain	21	4,679	1,584
Keuntungan/(Kerugian) daripada nilai saksama bersih pelaburan harta tanah		1,982	(1,591)
Jumlah pendapatan bagi tahun		341,077	195,235
Kerugian nilai saksama bersih pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi	22	(22,431)	(4,692)
Rosot nilai pelaburan harta tanah		-	(372)
Rosot nilai dan kerugian kredit dijangka	23	(107,841)	(19,230)
Perbelanjaan kakitangan	24	(49,770)	(41,553)
Perbelanjaan operasi	25	(23,012)	(33,497)
Susut nilai	26	(3,091)	(3,089)
Untung sebelum cukai		134,932	92,802
Cukai	27	(21)	-
Untung bersih bagi tahun		134,911	92,802
Pendapatan komprehensif lain			
Item tidak akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi			
Perubahan nilai saksama bersih ke atas pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		(255,401)	(13,493)
Pengukuran semula manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan		(7,878)	-
Pengukuran semula manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan		(1,748)	-
		(9,626)	-
Kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun		(265,027)	(13,493)
Jumlah (kerugian)/pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		(130,116)	79,309

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	Akaun Caruman Ahli RM'000	Kumpulan Wang Rizab RM'000	Rizab Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020						
Baki pada 1 Januari		9,071,124	181,422	(169,307)	63,475	9,146,714
Untung bersih bagi tahun		-	-	-	134,911	134,911
Kerugian komprehensif lain bagi tahun						
- Perubahan nilai saksama bersih ke atas pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	(255,401)	-	(255,401)
- Pengukuran semula manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan		-	-	-	(7,878)	(7,878)
- Pengukuran semula manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan		-	-	-	(1,748)	(1,748)
Jumlah kerugian komprehensif bagi tahun		-	-	(255,401)	125,285	(130,116)
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan ke atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	(137,987)	137,987	-
Transaksi dengan pemilik						
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant		(55)	-	-	-	(55)
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan		-	5,690	-	(5,690)	-
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	28	(63)	-	-	(12)	(75)
Pelarasan dividen atas caruman kerajaan		(188,682)	-	-	188,682	-
Caruman diterima pada tahun		959,778	-	-	-	959,778
Dividen pada kadar 3.5% dalam tahun		310,687	-	-	(310,687)	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun		(778,813)	-	-	-	(778,813)
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun		(18,376)	-	-	-	(18,376)
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya		-	-	-	(5,841)	(5,841)
Jumlah transaksi dengan pemilik		284,476	5,690	-	(133,548)	156,618
Baki pada 31 Disember		9,355,600	187,112	(562,695)	193,199	9,173,216

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	Akaun Caruman Ahli RM'000	Kumpulan Wang Rizab RM'000	Rizab Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain RM'000	Keuntungan Tertahan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2019						
Baki pada 1 Januari		8,822,585	176,452	(169,960)	38,712	8,867,789
Untung bersih bagi tahun		-	-	-	92,802	92,802
Perubahan nilai saksama bersih ke atas pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	(13,493)	-	(13,493)
Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun		-	-	(13,493)	92,802	79,309
Pindah ke keuntungan tertahan ke atas penyahiktirafan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		-	-	14,146	(14,146)	-
Transaksi dengan pemilik						
Pengasingan ke akaun dormant		(4,587)	-	-	-	(4,587)
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan		-	4,970	-	(4,970)	-
Pelarasan caruman/dividen	28	66	-	-	(5,102)	(5,036)
Pelarasan dividen atas caruman kerajaan		(183,483)	-	-	183,483	-
Caruman diterima pada tahun		923,902	-	-	-	923,902
Dividen pada kadar 2.5% pada tahun		220,879	-	-	(220,879)	-
Pengeluaran caruman pada tahun		(682,934)	-	-	-	(682,934)
Pengeluaran perumahan pada tahun		(25,304)	-	-	-	(25,304)
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian dan hilang upaya		-	-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)
Jumlah transaksi dengan pemilik		248,539	4,970	-	(53,893)	199,616
Baki pada 31 Disember		9,071,124	181,422	(169,307)	63,475	9,146,714

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Operasi			
Penerimaan tunai daripada geran bagi pihak Perbadanan		11,000	7,000
Penerimaan tunai daripada pelanggan		2,577	7,285
[Bayaran]/Penerimaan daripada kerajaan kepada PPHM untuk pembangunan kuarters kerajaan		(2,978)	2,978
Penerimaan deposit sewaan dan jaminan		13	-
Penerimaan sewaan lain		880	843
Bayaran tunai kepada kakitangan		(38,647)	[34,740]
Bayaran tunai kepada pembekal		(21,858)	[43,470]
Bayaran balik cukai keuntungan harta tanah bagi pihak syarikat subsidiari dari Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri		5,322	-
Penerimaan pampasan daripada kerajaan bagi pihak syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		-	668,929
Penerimaan deposit penjualan harta tanah		-	49,759
Pendahuluan kepada PPHM		-	[65,784]
Tunai janaan (digunakan untuk)/daripada aktiviti-aktiviti operasi		(43,691)	592,800
Bayaran di bawah skim faedah kematian & hilang upaya		(5,842)	[6,425]
Bayaran geran kepada PERHEBAT		(11,000)	[7,000]
Bayaran manfaat kakitangan		(4,940)	[3,243]
Bayaran kepada syarikat subsidiari atas pemulangan cukai keuntungan harta tanah		(5,322)	-
Bayaran Skim Anuiti Veteran [SAVe]		-	[1,014]
Penerimaan pendahuluan Bantuan Bakti Negara [BBN]		-	51,988
Bayaran pampasan daripada kerajaan kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		-	[555,000]
Tunai bersih (digunakan untuk)/daripada aktiviti-aktiviti operasi		(70,795)	72,106
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Pelaburan			
Pembelian harta tanah, loji dan peralatan		(1,242)	[979]
Pembayaran pajakan aset		(285)	[285]
Pelaburan harta tanah		(18)	[1,404]
Pelaburan tambahan dalam syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		(140)	-
Pembelian pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		(322,644)	[92,549]
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi		(172,681)	14,796
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam perlaksanaan		(103,315)	[201,959]
Penerimaan faedah dan keuntungan		13,374	8,898
Penerimaan keuntungan daripada pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada Perbadanan		6,092	19,202
Penerimaan keuntungan daripada Junior Sukuk Musharakah		12,150	10,275
Pemulangan modal dan faedah diterima pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan		22,877	269,655
Penjualan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		7,692	7,258

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI (SAMBUNGAN)

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

	Nota	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Pelaburan (sambungan)			
Penjualan pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		248,996	43,861
Penjualan pembangunan harta tanah		221,564	-
Penjualan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		59	-
Dividen diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		7,663	68,568
Dividen diterima daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		16,965	23,745
Dividen diterima daripada saham keutamaan boleh tebus terkumpul		1,200	1,200
Dividen dan pendapatan lain diterima daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		28,116	27,338
Pendapatan lain daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		85	147
Penebusan saham keutamaan boleh tebus terkumpul		2,010	2,515
Penerimaan sewaan daripada pelaburan harta tanah		26,552	33,379
Bayaran balik kredit cukai daripada Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri		1,977	23,922
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti-aktiviti pelaburan		17,047	257,583
Aliran Tunai Daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Pembiayaan			
Penerimaan caruman ahli		960,203	924,205
Pengeluaran caruman ahli		(771,580)	[779,542]
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti-aktiviti pembiayaan		188,623	144,663
Penambahan bersih tunai dan kesetaraan tunai		134,875	474,352
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 1 Januari		606,549	132,197
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember		741,424	606,549
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai			
Deposit	13	738,175	576,213
Wang tunai dan baki bank		2,535	29,882
Wang tunai dipegang oleh pengurusan portfolio		714	454
Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada 31 Disember		741,424	606,549

Nota-nota yang dilampirkan merupakan sebahagian pelengkap penyata kewangan ini.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

1. LATAR BELAKANG DAN AKTIVITI UTAMA

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera yang lebih dikenali dengan singkatan LTAT, telah ditubuhkan pada bulan Ogos 1972 di bawah Akta Parlimen. Pejabat berdaftar adalah di Tingkat 12, Bangunan LTAT, Jalan Bukit Bintang, Peti Surat 11542, 50748 Kuala Lumpur.

Aktiviti utama Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera [LTAT] mengikut Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101] adalah bagi mentadbir dan melabur kumpulan wang caruman pegawai-pegawai dan anggota-anggota lain-lain pangkat, Angkatan Tentera Malaysia yang mencarum secara wajib dan Anggota Kerahan Angkatan Sukarela yang mencarum secara sukarela. Aktiviti ini meliputi proses mengumpul, mengurus dan melabur dana wang caruman dalam pelaburan harta tanah [nota 4], syarikat-syarikat subsidiari [nota 6], syarikat-syarikat bersekutu [nota 7], pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain [nota 8], pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi [nota 9], pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan [nota 10], inventori [nota 12] dan deposit [nota 13].

LTAT juga melaksanakan program-program latihan peralihan bagi anggota angkatan tentera yang akan atau yang telah bersara.

Bilangan keseluruhan pegawai dan kakitangan LTAT setakat 31 Disember 2020 ialah 256 orang [31 Disember 2019: 259 orang].

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN

2.1 Asas Penyediaan

(a) Pernyataan Pematuhan

Penyata kewangan LTAT telah disediakan mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia [MFRS], Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa [IFRS] dan keperluan Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 [Akta 101].

Pindaan MFRS berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

Keterangan	Berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan MFRS 101: Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan [Definisi Material]	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan MFRS 108: Dasar-dasar Perakaunan, Perubahan Anggaran dan Kesilapan Perakaunan [Definisi Material]	1 Januari 2020
Pindaan Rujukan Rangka Kerja Konseptual dalam Standard MFRS	1 Januari 2020

Penerimaan pakai MFRS baharu dan pindaan di atas tidak memberi kesan yang signifikan kepada kedudukan kewangan LTAT.

Piawaian yang Dikeluarkan Tapi Belum Berkuatkuasa

MFRS, Intepretasi-intepretasi dan pindaan-pindaan yang dikeluarkan tapi belum berkuat kuasa sehingga tarikh pengeluaran Penyata Kewangan LTAT dinyatakan di bawah. LTAT berhasrat untuk menerima pakai piawaian ini, jika diterima pakai apabila ia berkuat kuasa:

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(a) Pernyataan Pematuhan (sambungan)

Piawaian yang Dikeluarkan Tapi Belum Berkuatkuasa (sambungan)

Keterangan	Berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan kepada MFRS 16: Konsesi Sewa Berkaitan COVID-19	1 Jun 2020
Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 139 dan MFRS 7, MFRS 4 dan MFRS 16: Kadar Faedah - Penanda Aras - Fasa 2	1 Januari 2021
Pindaan kepada MFRS 16: Konsesi Sewa Berkaitan COVID-19 selepas 30 Jun 2021	1 April 2021
Penambahbaikan tahunan terhadap MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 116: Harta tanah, Loji dan Peralatan - Hasil sebelum Penggunaan	1 Januari 2022
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: Pengkelasan Liabiliti Semasa atau Bukan Semasa	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101: Pendedahan Dasar Perakaunan	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 108: Definisi Anggaran Perakaunan	1 Januari 2023
Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128: Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama	Ditangguhkan

(b) Asas Pengukuran

Penyata Kewangan LTAT telah disediakan mengikut kelaziman kos kecuali bagi harta tanah tertentu dan instrumen kewangan yang diukur pada amaun penilaian semula atau nilai saksama pada akhir setiap tarikh pelaporan seperti yang dinyatakan dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan di bawah.

(c) Anggaran dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan

Penyediaan Penyata Kewangan LTAT memerlukan pihak pengurusan membuat pertimbangan, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada jumlah pendapatan, perbelanjaan, aset dan liabiliti, dan pendedahan liabiliti luar jangka pada tarikh pelaporan. Andaian utama berkaitan dengan masa depan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran pada tarikh pelaporan yang mempunyai risiko signifikan menyebabkan pelarasan material kepada amaun dibawa aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan akan datang seperti di bawah:

(i) Rosot Nilai Harta Tanah, Loji dan Peralatan

LTAT mengkaji semula amaun dibawa bagi harta tanah, loji dan peralatan pada setiap tarikh pelaporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosot nilai.

Jika sebarang petunjuk wujud, jumlah aset boleh diperolehi semula atau nilai kegunaan dianggarkan. Penentuan nilai kegunaan bagi harta tanah, loji dan peralatan memerlukan penentuan aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka akan dijana daripada penggunaan berterusan dan pelupusan aset tersebut. Penyediaan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan melibatkan pertimbangan dan anggaran yang signifikan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (sambungan)

(c) Anggaran dan Pertimbangan Perakaunan yang Signifikan (sambungan)

(i) Rosot Nilai Harta Tanah, Loji dan Peralatan (sambungan)

Walau bagaimanapun, LTAT percaya bahawa andaian yang wajar dan munasabah, perubahan yang signifikan dalam andaian boleh memberi kesan ke atas penilaian jumlah yang boleh diperolehi dan boleh membawa kepada caj rosot nilai masa hadapan. Sebarang rosot nilai yang terhasil mungkin memberi kesan material ke atas kedudukan kewangan dan operasi LTAT.

(ii) Peruntukan Kerugian Kredit Dijangka ke atas Akaun Belum Terima dan Aset Kontrak

LTAT menilai risiko kredit pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit sejak dari pengiktirafan awal secara individu. Untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit, LTAT mempertimbangkan faktor seperti kebarangkalian ketidakmampuan bayar atau kesukaran kewangan penghutang dan keingkaran atau kelewatan dalam pembayaran.

Sekiranya terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan dalam risiko kredit, LTAT menentukan kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat dengan mengambil kira kerugian dan kebarangkalian kepada setiap pelanggan. Aset kewangan dihapuskan sama ada sebahagian atau sepenuhnya apabila tiada prospek pemulihan yang realistik. Ini biasanya berlaku apabila LTAT menentukan bahawa akaun belum terima tidak mempunyai aset atau sumber pendapatan yang boleh menghasilkan aliran tunai yang mencukupi untuk membayar balik jumlah tertakluk kepada hapus kira.

(iii) Pembangunan Harta Tanah

LTAT mengiktiraf hasil dan perbelanjaan pembangunan harta tanah dalam untung atau rugi dengan menggunakan kaedah input berdasarkan kos yang ditanggung sehingga kini berbanding dengan jumlah kos yang dijangka untuk memenuhi obligasi prestasi.

Pertimbangan signifikan diperlukan dalam penentuan peringkat kesiapan, tahap kos pembangunan harta tanah yang ditanggung, anggaran jumlah hasil dan kos pembangunan harta tanah dan juga pulangan bagi kos pembangunan harta tanah. Dalam membuat pertimbangan, LTAT menilai berdasarkan pengalaman lepas dan juga bergantung kepada kerja pakar.

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan

(a) Syarikat-syarikat Subsidiari

Subsidiari adalah entiti-entiti termasuk entiti berstruktur, yang dikawal oleh LTAT.

LTAT mengawal entiti apabila ia terdedah, atau mempunyai hak ke atas pulangan boleh ubah daripada penglibatan dengan entiti dan mempunyai keupayaan untuk mempengaruhi pulangan menerusi kuasanya ke atas entiti. Apabila menilai kawalan, potensi hak mengundi dipertimbangkan hanya apabila hak-hak tersebut adalah substantif. LTAT juga mempertimbangkan kuasa *de facto* ke atas pelaburan walaupun tidak mempunyai majoriti hak mengundi tetapi mempunyai keupayaan untuk mengarahkan aktiviti-aktiviti pelaburan yang memberi kesan signifikan terhadap pulangan pelaburan. Dividen yang diterima daripada subsidiari direkodkan sebagai komponen pendapatan dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

Pelaburan disebut harga dan tidak disebut harga dalam syarikat subsidiari dinyatakan pada kos ditolak rosot nilai (jika ada).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(b) Syarikat-syarikat Bersekutu

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti-entiti, termasuk entiti yang tidak diperbadankan, di mana LTAT mempunyai pengaruh signifikan, tetapi tidak mempunyai kawalan atau kawalan bersama ke atas keputusan-keputusan dasar operasi dan kewangan. Dividen yang diterima daripada bersekutu direkodkan sebagai komponen pendapatan dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

Pelaburan disebut harga dan tidak disebut harga dalam syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan pada kos ditolak rosot nilai (jika ada).

(c) Aset Kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan Awal dan Pengukuran

Aset kewangan diklasifikasikan, pada pengiktirafan awal, yang kemudian diukur pada kos dilunaskan, nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain dan nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi.

Pada pengiktirafan awal klasifikasi aset kewangan bergantung kepada ciri-ciri aliran tunai kontrak aset kewangan dan model perniagaan LTAT untuk menguruskan aset kewangan.

Bagi memastikan aset kewangan diklasifikasikan dan diukur pada kos dilunaskan atau nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain, ia perlu meningkatkan aliran tunai Hanya Pembayaran Prinsipal dan Faedah [SPPI] atas jumlah prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan. Penilaian ini dirujuk sebagai ujian SPPI dan dilaksanakan pada tahap instrumen.

Model perniagaan LTAT untuk menguruskan aset kewangan merujuk kepada pengurusan aset kewangan bagi menjana aliran tunai. Model perniagaan menentukan sama ada aliran tunai akan dihasilkan dari aliran tunai kontrak, penjualan aset kewangan atau kedua-duanya.

Pembelian atau penjualan aset kewangan yang memerlukan penghantaran aset dalam jangka masa yang ditentukan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen dalam pasaran berkenaan (amalan biasa urus niaga), diiktiraf pada tarikh niaga iaitu tarikh LTAT komited untuk membeli atau menjual aset itu.

(ii) Pengukuran Berikutnya

Bagi tujuan pengukuran berikutnya, aset kewangan dikelaskan dalam tiga kategori:

- Aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan (instrumen hutang)
- Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi kumulatif apabila berlaku penyahiktirafan (instrumen ekuiti)
- Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(c) Aset Kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Pengukuran Berikutnya (sambungan)

1) Aset Kewangan Pada Kos Dilunaskan (Instrumen Hutang)

Kategori ini adalah relevan kepada LTAT. LTAT mengukur aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan jika kedua-dua syarat berikut dipenuhi:

- Aset kewangan dipegang dalam suatu model perniagaan dengan objektif untuk mengumpul aliran tunai kontrak, dan
- Terma kontrak aset kewangan memanjangkan tempoh tertentu kepada aliran tunai SPPI atas jumlah prinsipal yang belum dijelaskan.

Aset kewangan pada kos dilunaskan kemudiannya diukur dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif dan tertakluk kepada rosot nilai. Keuntungan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila aset tersebut dinyahiktiraf, diubah suai atau rosot nilai.

Aset kewangan LTAT pada kos dilunaskan terdiri daripada akaun belum terima (tidak termasuk prabayaran dan pendahuluan yang dibayar kepada pembekal) deposit, wang tunai dan baki bank.

2) Aset Kewangan Pada Nilai Saksama Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain (Instrumen Ekuiti)

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, LTAT boleh memilih untuk mengklasifikasikan pelaburan ekuiti yang tidak boleh ditarik balik sebagai instrumen ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain apabila memenuhi definisi ekuiti di bawah MFRS 132 Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan dan tidak dipegang untuk urus niaga. Klasifikasi instrumen ditentukan berdasarkan asas instrumen.

Keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas aset kewangan ini tidak akan dikelas semula ke untung atau rugi. Dividen diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan dalam penyata untung atau rugi apabila hak pembayaran telah dikenalpasti, kecuali apabila LTAT mendapat manfaat daripada hasil tersebut sebagai pemulihan sebahagian daripada kos aset kewangan, dalam hal ini, keuntungan sedemikian direkodkan dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain. Instrumen ekuiti yang ditetapkan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain tidak tertakluk kepada penilaian rosot nilai.

3) Aset Kewangan Pada Nilai Saksama Ke Untung Atau Rugi

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi termasuk aset kewangan yang dipegang untuk urus niaga, aset kewangan yang ditetapkan pada pengiktirafan awal pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi, atau aset kewangan yang mandatori diukur pada nilai saksama. Aset kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk urus niaga sekiranya ia diperoleh untuk tujuan jualan atau belian semula dalam tempoh terdekat.

Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi dinyatakan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan pada nilai saksama dengan perubahan bersih dalam nilai saksama yang diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(d) Liabiliti Kewangan

Semua liabiliti kewangan berikutnya diukur pada kos kecuali yang dikategorikan sebagai liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi.

Liabiliti kewangan lain yang dikategorikan sebagai nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi adalah diukur berikutnya pada nilai saksama dengan keuntungan atau kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

(e) Pengukuran Nilai Saksama

LTAT mengukur aset kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan seperti pelaburan harta tanah, pada nilai saksama pada setiap tarikh pelaporan.

Nilai saksama adalah harga yang akan diterima dari penjualan sesuatu aset atau dibayar untuk memindahkan liabiliti dalam urus niaga yang teratur antara peserta pasaran pada tarikh pengukuran. Pengukuran nilai saksama adalah berdasarkan kepada anggapan bahawa transaksi penjualan aset tersebut atau memindahkan liabiliti sama ada:

- di pasaran utama bagi aset atau liabiliti; atau
- jika tiada pasaran yang utama, dalam pasaran yang paling menguntungkan bagi aset atau liabiliti.

Pasaran utama atau paling menguntungkan mestilah boleh diakses oleh LTAT.

Nilai saksama bagi aset atau liabiliti diukur dengan andaian bahawa peserta pasaran akan menggunakan nilai saksama bagi menetapkan harga aset atau liabiliti, dengan andaian bahawa peserta pasaran bertindak demi kepentingan ekonomi mereka yang terbaik.

Pengukuran nilai saksama aset bukan kewangan mengambil kira keupayaan peserta pasaran untuk menjana faedah ekonomi dengan menggunakan aset dengan baik atau menjual kepada peserta pasaran lain yang akan menggunakan aset tersebut secara baik.

LTAT menggunakan teknik penilaian yang sesuai dengan keadaan di mana data adalah mencukupi untuk mengukur nilai saksama, memaksimumkan penggunaan input yang boleh dilihat dan meminimumkan penggunaan input yang tidak dapat dilihat.

Semua aset dan liabiliti yang mana nilai saksama diukur atau dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan dikategorikan mengikut hierarki nilai saksama, berdasarkan input paras terendah yang signifikan kepada ukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan seperti berikut:

- Tahap 1: Harga pasaran disebut harga tidak terlaras dalam pasaran aktif bagi aset atau liabiliti yang serupa.
- Tahap 2: Input selain daripada harga pasaran disebut harga yang dilihat sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung.
- Tahap 3: Input yang tidak dapat dilihat untuk aset dan liabiliti.

Bagi aset-aset dan liabiliti-liabiliti yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan secara berulang, LTAT akan memastikan sama ada terdapat pemindahan yang telah berlaku antara tahap dalam hierarki dengan pengkategorian nilai semula (berdasarkan input paras terendah yang signifikan kepada pengukuran nilai saksama secara keseluruhan) pada akhir setiap tarikh pelaporan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(f) Harta Tanah, Loji Dan Peralatan Dan Susut Nilai

Semua harta tanah, loji dan peralatan pada mulanya direkodkan pada kos selepas susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul, jika ada. Kos termasuk kos penggantian sebahagian loji dan peralatan lain jika kriteria pengiktirafan dipenuhi.

Kos berikutnya dimasukkan ke dalam amaun dibawa atau diiktiraf sebagai aset berasingan, yang sesuai, apabila kemungkinan terdapat manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang berkaitan dengan aset tersebut dan kos aset boleh diukur dengan pasti. Amaun dibawa bahagian yang diganti adalah dinyah iktiraf. Semua pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan lain diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi dalam tahun kewangan di mana ia ditanggung.

Tanah milik bebas mempunyai jangka hayat kegunaan yang tidak terhad dan tidak dilunaskan. Tanah pegangan pajak jangka panjang dilunaskan sepanjang jangka masa pajakan. Bangunan dalam binaan tidak disusut nilai memandangkan aset tersebut belum sedia untuk diguna. Susut nilai kerja dalam perlaksanaan bermula apabila aset sedia untuk digunakan.

Susut nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan lain diperuntukkan mengikut kaedah garis lurus untuk menghapus kira kos setiap aset kepada nilai sisa sepanjang tempoh anggaran jangka hayat kegunaannya pada kadar tahunan seperti berikut:

Bangunan	
• Milik bebas	2%
• Pegangan pajak jangka panjang	2% - 20%
• Loji dan peralatan lain	20%

Amaun dibawa bagi harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dikaji semula bagi rosot nilai apabila terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan yang menunjukkan amaun dibawa mungkin tidak dapat diperolehi semula.

Nilai sisa, jangka hayat kegunaan dan kaedah susut nilai dikaji pada setiap akhir tahun kewangan dan dilaraskan secara prospektif, mengikut kesesuaian.

Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dinyah iktiraf apabila dilupuskan atau apabila tiada lagi manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dijangka daripada penggunaan atau pelupusannya.

Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih, jika ada, dan amaun dibawa bersih diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Harta tanah, loji dan peralatan dengan nilai belian kurang dari RM2,000 per unit akan dihapus kira sepenuhnya pada tahun pembelian.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(g) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai terendah antara kos atau nilai realisasi bersih, kos ditentukan berdasarkan purata wajaran.

Nilai realisasi bersih ialah anggaran harga jualan dalam perniagaan biasa, tolak anggaran kos penyiapan dan anggaran kos yang perlu untuk membuat jualan.

(i) Pembangunan Harta Tanah

Pembangunan harta tanah [diklasifikasikan dalam aset bukan semasa] meliputi tabungan tanah yang dalam proses penyediaan untuk pembangunan tetapi belum dilancarkan, atau di mana aktiviti pembangunan tidak dijangka akan disiapkan dalam kitaran operasi biasa.

Kos yang berkaitan dengan pemerolehan tanah termasuklah harga pembelian tanah, yuran profesional, duti setem, komisen, yuran penukaran dan levi yang berkaitan.

Tanah untuk pembangunan harta tanah dipindahkan kepada pembangunan harta tanah dalam perlaksanaan dalam inventori [diklasifikasikan dalam aset semasa] pada ketika aktiviti pembangunan harta tanah telah dimulakan dan di mana ia dapat ditunjukkan bahawa aktiviti tersebut dapat diselesaikan dalam kitaran operasi biasa.

(ii) Pembangunan Harta Tanah Dalam Pelaksanaan

Pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan terdiri daripada kos tanah dalam pembangunan berserta kos pembangunan yang berkaitan untuk keseluruhan projek dan kos langsung bangunan. Kos pembangunan harta tanah kemudiannya diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi apabila kawalan ke atas inventori dipindahkan kepada pelanggan. Kos pembangunan harta tanah unit tidak terjual dipindahkan ke harta tanah siap sebaik sahaja pembangunan selesai.

(iii) Harta Tanah Siap

Kos merangkumi kos pembelian tanah termasuk semua kos berkaitan yang ditanggung selepas pembelian bagi tujuan penyediaan guna tanah, kos pembangunan yang berkaitan dengan projek dan kos langsung bangunan.

(h) Pelaburan Harta Tanah

Pelaburan harta tanah adalah harta tanah yang dipegang untuk memperolehi pendapatan sewa atau peningkatan modal atau kedua-duanya dan bukan untuk tujuan pengeluaran atau pembekalan barangan atau perkhidmatan, pentadbiran, atau operasi perniagaan.

Pelaburan harta tanah merangkumi harta tanah siap dan harta tanah pelaburan yang sedang dibina dan tidak digunakan secara keseluruhan dalam operasi LTAT atau untuk penjualan dalam operasi perniagaan biasa tetapi dipegang terutamanya untuk mendapatkan pendapatan sewa dan peningkatan modal.

Harta tanah yang disewakan kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari LTAT untuk menjalankan operasi perniagaan dianggap sebagai diduduki sendiri dan bukan pelaburan harta tanah.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(h) Pelaburan Harta Tanah (sambungan)

Pelaburan harta tanah pada mulanya diukur pada kos, termasuk kos urus niaga. Kos urus niaga merangkumi cukai pemindahan, bayaran professional untuk perkhidmatan undang-undang dan komisen pajakan awal (pelaburan harta tanah pajakan) untuk membolehkan harta tanah beroperasi. Amaun dibawa termasuklah kos menggantikan sebahagian pelaburan harta tanah yang wujud pada masa kos ditanggung jika kriteria pengiktirafan dipenuhi.

Pelaburan harta tanah dalam pembinaan diukur pada nilai saksama, atau apabila nilai saksama tidak dapat ditentukan dengan tepat, ianya diukur pada kos ditolak rosot nilai.

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, pelaburan harta tanah diukur pada nilai saksama yang ditentukan oleh LTAT dengan merujuk kepada bukti pasaran harga urus niaga bagi harta tanah yang serupa, dan penilaian dilakukan oleh penilai bebas berdaftar yang mempunyai kelayakan profesional yang diiktiraf dan pengalaman terkini di lokasi dan kategori harta tanah yang dinilai. Keuntungan atau kerugian yang timbul daripada perubahan nilai saksama pelaburan harta tanah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tahun ianya berlaku termasuk kesan cukai.

Pelaburan harta tanah dinyah iktiraf apabila ia telah dilupuskan atau apabila pelaburan harta tanah tersebut ditarik balik penggunaan selama-lamanya dan tiada manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan dijangka daripada pelupusan berkenaan. Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih dengan amaun dibawa diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh pelaburan harta tanah dinyah iktiraf.

Pemindahan dibuat kepada atau daripada pelaburan harta tanah hanya apabila terdapat perubahan dalam penggunaan. Bagi pindahan daripada pelaburan harta tanah kepada harta tanah yang diduduki pemilik, kos yang dianggarkan bagi perakaunan berikutnya adalah nilai saksama pada tarikh perubahan dalam penggunaan. Bagi pindahan daripada harta tanah yang diduduki pemilik kepada pelaburan harta tanah, harta tanah diambil kira mengikut dasar perakaunan untuk harta tanah, loji dan peralatan sehingga tarikh perubahan dalam penggunaan.

(i) Pajakan

LTAT menilai pada permulaan kontrak sama ada ianya kontrak, atau mengandungi pajakan di mana sekiranya kontrak tersebut memberikan hak untuk mengawal penggunaan aset yang dikenal pasti untuk jangka masa sebagai pertukaran.

LTAT Sebagai Pemajak

LTAT menerapkan pendekatan pengiktirafan dan pengukuran tunggal untuk semua pajakan, kecuali pajakan jangka pendek dan pajakan aset bernilai rendah. LTAT mengiktiraf liabiliti pajakan untuk membuat pembayaran pajakan dan hak penggunaan aset yang mewakili hak untuk menggunakan aset pendasar.

i) Hak Penggunaan Aset

LTAT mengiktiraf hak penggunaan asset pada tarikh permulaan pajakan (iaitu tarikh aset pendasar tersedia untuk diguna).

Hak penggunaan aset diukur pada kos, ditolak susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosot nilai, dan dipelaraskan sekiranya ada pengukuran semula liabiliti pajakan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Pajakan (sambungan)

i) Hak Penggunaan Aset (sambungan)

Kos hak penggunaan aset merangkumi jumlah liabiliti pajakan yang diiktiraf, kos langsung awal yang timbul, dan pembayaran pajakan yang dibuat pada atau sebelum tarikh permulaan ditolak sebarang insentif pajakan yang diterima. Hak penggunaan aset disusutnilai mengikut kaedah garis lurus berdasarkan jangka masa pajakan yang lebih pendek dan jangka hayat kegunaan aset tersebut seperti berikut:

i.	Pegangan pajak jangka panjang	2% - 20%
ii.	Loji dan peralatan lain	20%

Sekiranya hak pemilikan aset yang dipajak dipindahkan ke LTAT pada akhir tempoh pajakan atau kosnya menggambarkan pelaksanaan opsyen pembelian, susut nilai dikira menggunakan anggaran jangka hayat aset tersebut. Hak penggunaan aset juga tertakluk kepada rosot nilai.

ii) Liabiliti Pajakan

Pada tarikh permulaan pajakan, LTAT mengiktiraf liabiliti pajakan yang diukur pada nilai semasa, pembayaran pajakan yang akan dibuat sepanjang tempoh pajakan. Bayaran pajakan merangkumi pembayaran tetap (termasuk bayaran tetap substansial) ditolak sebarang insentif pajakan yang belum diterima, pembayaran pajakan berubah bergantung pada indeks atau kadar, dan jumlah yang dijangka akan dibayar di bawah jaminan nilai baki.

Pembayaran pajakan juga merangkumi harga pelaksanaan opsyen pembelian yang munasabah untuk dilaksanakan oleh LTAT dan pembayaran penalti ke atas penamatan pajakan, sekiranya terma pajakan mencerminkan LTAT membuat pilihan penamatan pajakan.

Dalam mengira nilai semasa pembayaran pajakan, LTAT menggunakan kadar pinjaman tambahan pada tarikh permulaan pajakan disebabkan kadar faedah yang tersirat dalam pajakan tidak dapat ditentukan dengan mudah. Selepas tarikh permulaan, jumlah liabiliti pajakan meningkat bagi menunjukkan penambahan faedah dan pengurangan ke atas pembayaran pajakan yang dibuat.

Di samping itu, amaun dibawa liabiliti pajakan diukur semula jika ada modifikasi, perubahan dalam jangka masa pajakan, perubahan dalam pembayaran pajakan (perubahan pada pembayaran masa depan kesan daripada perubahan indeks atau kadar yang digunakan untuk menentukan pembayaran pajakan tersebut) atau perubahan dalam penilaian opsyen untuk membeli aset pendasar.

iii) Pajakan Jangka Pendek dan Pajakan Aset Bernilai Rendah

LTAT mengaplikasikan pengecualian pengiktirafan pajakan jangka pendek ke atas pajakan loji dan peralatan jangka pendeknya (iaitu pajakan yang mempunyai jangka masa pajakan 12 bulan atau kurang dari tarikh permulaan dan tidak mengandungi opsyen pembelian). LTAT juga mengaplikasikan pengecualian pengiktirafan aset bernilai rendah ke atas pajakan peralatan pejabat yang dianggap bernilai rendah. Pembayaran pajakan jangka pendek dan pajakan aset bernilai rendah diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan berdasarkan kaedah garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(i) Pajakan (sambungan)

LTAT sebagai Pemberi Pajak

Pajakan di mana LTAT tidak memindahkan secara substansial semua risiko dan ganjaran yang berkaitan dengan pemilikan aset diklasifikasikan sebagai pajakan operasi. Pendapatan sewaan yang diperolehi diakaunkan berdasarkan kaedah garis lurus sepanjang tempoh pajakan dan di ambil kira sebagai pendapatan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi kerana sifat operasinya. Kos langsung awal yang berlaku semasa berunding dan mengatur pajakan operasi perlu ditambah kepada amaun dibawa aset pajakan dan diiktiraf berdasarkan tempoh pajakan menggunakan asas yang sama dengan pendapatan sewaan.

(j) Klasifikasi Semasa Dan Bukan Semasa

LTAT menunjukkan aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan berdasarkan klasifikasi semasa / bukan semasa. Aset adalah semasa apabila:

- aset dijangka dapat direalisasikan, atau berniat untuk jual dan guna dalam kitaran operasi biasa;
- aset dipegang terutamanya untuk tujuan urus niaga;
- aset dijangka dapat direalisasi dalam masa dua belas (12) bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan; atau
- aset adalah tunai atau kesetaraan tunai melainkan aset tersebut dihalang untuk ditukar atau digunakan untuk menyelesaikan liabiliti sekurang-kurangnya dua belas (12) bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan.

Semua aset lain dikelaskan sebagai aset bukan semasa.

Liabiliti adalah semasa apabila:

- liabiliti dijangka dapat diselesaikan dalam kitaran operasi seperti biasa;
- liabiliti dipegang terutamanya untuk tujuan urus niaga;
- liabiliti dijelaskan dalam dua belas (12) bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan; atau
- tidak ada hak tanpa syarat untuk menangguhkan penyelesaian ke atas liabiliti sekurang-kurangnya dua belas (12) bulan selepas tempoh pelaporan.

Semua liabiliti lain dikelaskan sebagai liabiliti bukan semasa.

(k) Rosot Nilai Aset Kewangan

Bagi akaun belum terima dan aset kontrak, LTAT menggunakan pendekatan mudah untuk mengira peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka. Oleh itu, LTAT tidak menjejaki perubahan dalam risiko kredit, tetapi mengiktiraf peruntukan kerugian berdasarkan kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat pada setiap tarikh pelaporan. LTAT telah menetapkan matriks peruntukan berdasarkan sejarah kerugian kredit, diselaraskan pada faktor-faktor hadapan khusus kepada akaun belum terima dan persekitaran ekonomi.

LTAT menganggap aset kewangan adalah gagal apabila bayaran kontrak melebihi 90 hari selepas tamat tempoh. Walau bagaimanapun, dalam kes tertentu, LTAT juga boleh mempertimbangkan aset kewangan adalah gagal apabila maklumat dalaman atau luaran menunjukkan bahawa LTAT tidak mungkin menerima jumlah kontrak yang belum dijelaskan sepenuhnya, sebelum mengambil kira sebarang peningkatan kredit yang dipegang oleh LTAT. Aset kewangan dihapus kira apabila tiada jangkaan yang munasabah untuk memulihkan aliran tunai kontrak.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(l) Rosot Nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan

Amaun dibawa untuk aset-aset bukan kewangan dikaji pada setiap tarikh pelaporan bagi mengenal pasti sama ada terdapat tanda-tanda rosot nilai. Jika terdapat tanda-tanda rosot nilai, amaun dibawa akan terus disusutkan kepada jumlah diperolehi semula. Rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali bagi aset yang dinilai semula, di mana penilaian semula dibawa ke pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Penilaian dibuat pada setiap tarikh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk bahawa rosot nilai yang diiktiraf sebelum ini mungkin tidak lagi wujud atau telah berkurangan. Rosot nilai yang diiktiraf sebelumnya diselaraskan hanya jika terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk penentuan jumlah aset yang boleh diperolehi semula apabila rosot nilai terakhir diiktiraf.

Jika itu berlaku, amaun dibawa aset dinaikkan kepada jumlah yang boleh diperolehi semula. Peningkatan tidak boleh melebihi amaun dibawa yang mungkin telah ditentukan ditolak susut nilai, sekiranya tiada rosot nilai diiktiraf sebelum ini.

Pelarasan tersebut diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi kecuali aset tersebut diukur pada amaun dinilai semula, di mana pelarasan dianggap sebagai peningkatan penilaian semula.

(m) Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai

Untuk tujuan penyata aliran tunai, tunai dan kesetaraan tunai termasuk deposit, wang tunai dan baki bank yang mudah alih tunai dan tertakluk kepada jumlah risiko tidak ketara semasa perubahan nilai.

(n) Mata Wang Asing

Urus niaga dalam mata wang asing diiktiraf pada kadar pertukaran yang lazim pada tarikh urus niaga.

Pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan, butiran kewangan yang didominasi dalam mata wang asing diterjemahkan pada kadar pertukaran yang berkuat kuasa pada tarikh tersebut.

Butiran bukan kewangan yang dibawa pada nilai saksama yang didominasi dalam mata wang asing diterjemahkan pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh apabila nilai saksama ditentukan.

Perbezaan pertukaran yang timbul, jika ada diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain apabila berlaku.

(o) Percukaian

Cukai yang diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi pada tahun adalah cukai tertunda ke atas keuntungan cukai harta tanah yang kena dibayar ke atas pelupusan harta tanah dan diukur menggunakan kadar cukai yang telah digubal atau sedang digubal pada tarikh pelaporan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(p) Manfaat Kakitangan

(i) Manfaat Jangka Pendek

Gaji, bonus dan caruman kepada institusi keselamatan sosial diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan LTAT pada tahun di mana perkhidmatan diberikan oleh kakitangan. Ketidakhadiran berbayar terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti tahunan diiktiraf apabila perkhidmatan diberikan oleh pekerja manakala ketidakhadiran berbayar tidak terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti sakit diiktiraf apabila ketidakhadiran berlaku.

(ii) Pelan Caruman Tetap

Caruman yang dibuat kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja. Caruman ini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam untung atau rugi apabila berlaku.

(iii) Manfaat Perubatan Selepas Persaraan

LTAT telah memperuntukkan manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan kepada kakitangannya yang telah bersara dan pasangan. Pesara yang dilantik sebagai pegawai kontrak akan menggunakan manfaat ini selepas tamat tempoh perkhidmatan kontrak. Peruntukan manfaat perubatan ini meliputi kos rawatan sepenuhnya di hospital/klinik Panel dan Kerajaan.

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan.

Amaun liabiliti selepas persaraan dikira berdasarkan penilaian aktuari dengan menganggarkan amaun manfaat yang diperolehi oleh kakitangan sebagai balasan perkhidmatan mereka dalam tahun kewangan semasa dan sebelumnya. Manfaat tersebut ditentukan oleh aktuari menggunakan kaedah Unjuran Kredit Unit. LTAT mengiktiraf keuntungan atau kerugian aktuari dalam penyata untung atau rugi.

Andaian utama yang digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar inflasi terhadap kos rawatan ialah 5% setahun (2019: 5%); dan
- (b) Kadar diskaun ialah pada 4.2% setahun (2019: 5.8%).

(iv) Manfaat Pelan Ganjaran dan Saguhati Tamat Perkhidmatan

Manfaat pelan ganjaran menyediakan sejumlah manfaat yang ditakrifkan melalui gaji dan tempoh perkhidmatan.

Manfaat saguhati tamat perkhidmatan menyediakan sejumlah manfaat iaitu satu bulan gaji terakhir bagi kakitangan yang bersara.

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

2. DASAR-DASAR UTAMA PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Ringkasan Dasar-Dasar Utama Perakaunan (sambungan)

(p) Manfaat Kakitangan (sambungan)

(iv) Manfaat Pelan Ganjaran dan Saguhati Tamat Perkhidmatan (sambungan)

Andaian utama yang telah digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar diskaun ialah 3.9% setahun (2019: 5.3%); dan
- (b) Kadar kenaikan gaji ialah 4.0% setahun (2019: 4.5%).

(v) Gantian Cuti Rehat

Gantian cuti rehat menyediakan sejumlah manfaat yang ditakrifkan melalui gaji dan bilangan cuti rehat yang dikumpul sepanjang tempoh perkhidmatan.

Peruntukan ini diakru sebagai perbelanjaan di dalam penyata untung atau rugi dan liabiliti di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai peruntukan gantian cuti rehat.

Andaian utama yang telah digunakan dalam pengiraan kaedah aktuari ini ialah:

- (a) Kadar diskaun ialah 3.9% setahun; dan
- (b) Kadar kenaikan gaji ialah 4.0% setahun.

(q) Geran Kerajaan

Geran tahunan yang diterima daripada Kerajaan seperti yang diperuntukkan di dalam Seksyen 23, Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101], adalah diiktiraf atas asas tunai.

(r) Pengiktirafan Pendapatan

Pendapatan dividen dari pelaburan saham adalah diiktiraf apabila hak pemegang saham untuk pembayaran dividen telah dapat dipastikan.

Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf atas dasar akruan dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif.

Hasil daripada pembangunan harta tanah diiktiraf sebagai dan apabila kawalan ke atas aset dipindahkan kepada pelanggan. Bergantung pada syarat-syarat kontrak dan undang-undang yang terpakai untuk kontrak, hak kawalan ke atas aset boleh dipindahkan dari masa ke semasa atau pada satu masa. Kawalan ke atas aset dipindahkan dari masa ke semasa sekiranya prestasi LTAT tidak memperoleh aset dengan penggunaan alternatif kepada LTAT dan LTAT mempunyai hak pembayaran yang boleh dilaksanakan untuk prestasi yang diselesaikan hingga kini.

Sekiranya kawalan pemindahan aset dari masa ke semasa, pendapatan diiktiraf sepanjang tempoh kontrak dengan menggunakan kaedah input yang berdasarkan kos yang dikenakan sehingga kini berbanding dengan jumlah kos yang dijangkakan untuk memenuhi kewajipan prestasi tersebut. Jika tidak, pendapatan diiktiraf pada satu masa apabila pelanggan memperoleh kawalan aset tersebut.

LTAT mengiktiraf jualan pada satu masa dalam masa jualan harta tanah siap, apabila kawalan harta tanah telah dipindahkan kepada pembeli, ketika harta tanah telah siap dan diserahkan kepada pelanggan.

(s) Bayaran Balik Perbelanjaan, Pelarasan ke atas Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan

Bayaran balik perbelanjaan dan pelarasan terlebih dan berkurangan dinyatakan sebelumnya bagi pendapatan atau perbelanjaan adalah dipelaraskan ke akaun-akaun berkenaan pada tahun semasa.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

3. HARTA TANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Harta Tanah Milik Bebas	Harta Tanah Sewa Pajak Jangka Panjang		Loji Dan Peralatan Lain	Jumlah
		Tanah	Bangunan		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Penambahan	-	-	32	1,217	1,249
Baki pada 31 Disember	130	50,000	38,954	38,926	128,010
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Penambahan	2	769	1,114	959	2,844
Baki pada 31 Disember	21	6,146	10,301	36,312	52,780
Amaun Dibawa	109	43,854	28,653	2,614	75,230
2019					
Kos					
Baki pada 1 Januari	130	50,000	38,868	37,005	126,003
Penambahan	-	-	54	921	975
Pelupusan	-	-	-	[217]	[217]
Baki pada 31 Disember	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Baki pada 1 Januari	16	4,609	8,082	34,602	47,309
Penambahan	3	768	1,105	967	2,843
Pelupusan	-	-	-	[216]	[216]
Baki pada 31 Disember	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Amaun Dibawa	111	44,623	29,735	2,356	76,825

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

4. PELABURAN HARTA TANAH

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	453,100	453,472
Keuntungan/(Kerugian) nilai saksama bersih	1,982	[1,591]
Penambahan	18	1,591
Rosot nilai dalam tahun	-	[372]
Baki pada 31 Disember	455,100	453,100
Pada Nilai Saksama		
Tanah milik bebas	198,000	197,000
Bangunan milik bebas	239,300	239,300
Tanah sewa pajak jangka panjang	13,000	12,000
Bangunan sewa pajak jangka panjang	4,800	4,800
	455,100	453,100
Pada Kos		
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	372
Rosot nilai dalam tahun	-	[372]
	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	455,100	453,100

5. HAK PENGGUNAAN ASET

LTAT mempunyai kontrak pajakan ke atas peralatan lain dimana tempoh pajakan selama 5 tahun. Kontrak tersebut merangkumi opsyen lanjutan tempoh pajakan dan opsyen pembelian.

Amaun dibawa nilai penggunaan pajakan aset yang diiktiraf dan pergerakannya sepanjang tahun adalah seperti berikut:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,232	-
Kesan penerimaan pakai MFRS 16	-	1,232
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,232	1,232
Susut nilai terkumpul		
Baki pada 1 Januari	246	-
Kesan penerimaan pakai MFRS 16	-	246
Penambahan	247	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	493	246
Amaun dibawa		
Baki pada 31 Disember	739	986

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

6. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT SUBSIDIARI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada Kos		
Saham disebut harga	4,607,492	4,580,110
Perbadanan	123,000	123,000
Saham tidak disebut harga	415,882	417,698
	5,146,374	5,120,808
Rosot nilai		
- saham disebut harga	(13,477)	(11,051)
- saham tidak disebut harga	(74,236)	(1,817)
	(87,713)	(12,868)
	5,058,661	5,107,940
Pada Nilai Pasaran		
Saham disebut harga	2,424,498	2,770,731
Perbadanan	123,000	123,000
Saham tidak disebut harga	931,888	1,027,107
	3,479,386	3,920,838

7. SYARIKAT-SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pada Kos		
Saham tidak disebut harga	201,649	210,098
	201,649	210,098
Elaun rosot nilai		
- Saham tidak disebut harga	-	(8,400)
	-	(8,400)
	201,649	201,698
Pada Nilai Pasaran		
Saham tidak disebut harga	784,249	740,117

8. PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF LAIN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Saham disebut harga	686,187	586,056
Saham tidak disebut harga	138,769	430,466
	824,956	1,016,522

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

9. PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA KE UNTUNG ATAU RUGI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan semasa		
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	150,385	150,045
	150,385	150,045
Semasa		
Saham disebut harga		
Dana Dagangan	185,244	12,259
Pengurusan Portfolio	120,304	110,171
	305,548	122,430

Junior Sukuk Musharakah dilanggan daripada syarikat subsidiari Boustead Holdings Berhad [Boustead] pada 27 Jun 2014. Ianya tidak bertaraf dan kekal dalam tempoh di mana Boustead mempunyai opsyen panggilan untuk menebus pada akhir tahun ke 5 iaitu pada 28 Jun 2019. Jangkaan pengagihan berkala untuk tempoh 5 tahun pertama pada kadar 6.1% setahun. Walau bagaimanapun, Boustead telah memanjangkan opsyen panggilan untuk menebus sehingga 30 Jun 2021 dengan jangkaan pengagihan berkala untuk tempoh 2 tahun pertama pada kadar 7.6% setahun dan 8.6% setahun pada tahun kedua. Selepas tahun kedua, opsyen panggilan untuk menebus telah dilanjutkan sehingga 31 Disember 2021 pada kadar 9.6% setahun.

10. PELABURAN PADA KOS DILUNASKAN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Nota Jangka Pertengahan	316,919	320,795
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka		
Pada 1 Januari	(32,806)	(36,855)
[Peruntukan]/Pelarasan semula kerugian kredit dijangka	(4,594)	4,049
	(37,400)	(32,806)
	279,519	287,989

Nota Jangka Pertengahan [MTN] dilanggan daripada syarikat subsidiari Irat Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd pada 12 Mei 2011 dan matang pada 29 April 2026. Ianya tidak boleh dipindah milik serta tidak bertaraf. Jangkaan pengagihan berkala untuk tempoh 1 hingga 9 tahun pertama pada kadar 7% setahun dan tahun ke 10 berikutnya pada kadar 7.5% setahun.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

11. PINJAMAN DAN AKAUN BELUM TERIMA

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa		
Akaun belum terima lain-lain	702	10,284
Cukai akan diperolehi daripada Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri	827	2,935
Pelbagai prabayaran	335	-
Pinjaman perumahan kakitangan	11,046	10,025
Pinjaman kenderaan kakitangan	311	236
Pinjaman peribadi kakitangan	208	221
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	128,233	65,749
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	26,074	9,884
Akaun kawalan pengurusan bangunan	9,012	-
Deposit dan jaminan	2,284	995
	179,032	100,329
Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka		
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(8)	(2,970)
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	(31,207)	(33,786)
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	(2,873)	(1,681)
	(34,088)	(38,437)
	144,944	61,892
Semasa		
Akaun belum terima lain-lain	14,258	10,065
Cukai akan diperolehi daripada Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri	3,254	32
Faedah dan keuntungan terakru	625	134
Dividen belum diterima	3,647	17
Pelbagai prabayaran	140	440
Pinjaman perumahan kakitangan	587	902
Pinjaman kenderaan kakitangan	116	174
Pinjaman peribadi kakitangan	258	329
Pendahuluan kakitangan	552	703
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	2,602	73,577
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu	-	19,274
Amaun terhutang daripada pengurusan portfolio	142	1,194
Akaun kawalan pengurusan bangunan	5,238	8,407
Deposit dan jaminan	-	1,289
	31,419	116,537

Akaun belum terima lain-lain, amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari dan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu adalah tidak bercagar, tidak dikenakan faedah dan tidak mempunyai syarat bayaran yang tetap kecuali pendahuluan kepada Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia [PPHM] sebanyak RM65.8 juta pada kadar 6.5% dan kepada Perwira Niaga Malaysia sebanyak RM16.8 juta pada kadar 6.0%.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

11. PINJAMAN DAN AKAUN BELUM TERIMA (SAMBUNGAN)

Analisis pengumuran akaun belum terima lain-lain pada tarikh penyata kedudukan kewangan adalah seperti berikut :

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Kurang daripada 1 tahun	14,258	10,065
Melebihi 1 tahun	702	10,284
	14,960	20,349
Pergerakan peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka		
Akaun belum terima lain-lain		
Pada 1 Januari	2,970	339
(Pelarasan semula)/Peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka dalam tahun	(2,962)	2,631
Pada 31 Disember	8	2,970
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
Pada 1 Januari	33,786	34,377
Pelarasan semula peruntukan kerugian kredit dijangka	(2,579)	(591)
Pada 31 Disember	31,207	33,786
Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		
Pada 1 Januari	1,681	1,710
Peruntukan/(Pelarasan semula) kerugian kredit dijangka	1,192	(29)
Pada 31 Disember	2,873	1,681

12. INVENTORI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Semasa		
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam perlaksanaan	1,336,377	1,400,908
Harta tanah siap	46,434	45,283
	1,382,811	1,446,191
Pembangunan harta tanah dalam perlaksanaan		
Tanah pada kos		
Baki pada 1 Januari	498,452	498,114
Perbelanjaan tahun semasa	14,087	338
Penjualan	(49,111)	-
	463,428	498,452
Kos pembangunan		
Baki pada 1 Januari	902,456	815,583
Perbelanjaan tahun semasa	72,684	86,873
Penjualan	(102,191)	-
	872,949	902,456
	1,336,377	1,400,908
Harta tanah siap		
Baki pada 1 Januari	45,283	45,283
Perbelanjaan tahun semasa	1,151	-
	46,434	45,283
Baki pada 31 Disember	1,382,811	1,446,191

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

12. INVENTORI (SAMBUNGAN)

Dalam tahun kewangan, penjualan sebahagian tanah yang dipegang di bawah Pajakan Negeri (WP) 31561, Lot 37318, Pajakan Negeri (WP) 31560, Lot 37825 dan HS (D) 119850 PT No 15239, Mukim Petaling, Daerah Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan kepada KL Wellness City Sdn Bhd telah diselesaikan pada harga jualan RM276.9 juta.

Kos pembangunan harta tanah dalam pelaksanaan adalah termasuk projek perumahan di Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur untuk ditawarkan kepada anggota-anggota Angkatan Tentera Malaysia (ATM) yang sedang berkhidmat dan yang telah bersara sebagai melaksanakan tanggungjawab korporat LTAT kepada anggota ATM berjumlah RM668.1 juta [31 Disember 2019: RM616.8 juta].

Pembangunan harta tanah siap terdiri daripada kos 88 unit pangsapuri siap untuk dijual di Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur.

13. DEPOSIT

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Deposit jangka pendek dan pasaran wang		
- syarikat subsidiari	74,000	186,920
- institusi-institusi lain	459,720	252,800
	533,720	439,720
Deposit jangka pendek dan pasaran wang Perbankan Islam		
- syarikat subsidiari	78,450	3,930
- institusi-institusi lain	118,059	121,930
	196,509	125,860
Deposit jangka pendek pengurusan portfolio	7,946	10,633
	738,175	576,213

14. AKAUN CARUMAN AHLI

Jumlah akaun caruman ahli yang terkumpul setakat 31 Disember 2020 ialah RM9,355.6 juta (31 Disember 2019: RM9,071.1 juta). Jumlah ini diperolehi setelah mengambil kira penerimaan caruman dalam tahun, dividen yang dikreditkan pada kadar 3.5% (2019: 2.5%) setahun, ditolak pengeluaran dan pengasingan ke akaun dormant dalam tahun.

15. KUMPULAN WANG RIZAB

Rizab ini dikendalikan mengikut Seksyen 11(2) Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 (Akta 101). Pergerakan akaun ini pada tahun adalah seperti berikut:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	181,422	176,452
Pindah dari keuntungan tertahan	5,690	4,970
Baki pada 31 Disember	187,112	181,422

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

16. LIABILITI MANFAAT KAKITANGAN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa		
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	51,693	41,390
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	26,710	25,156
Gantian cuti rehat	3,009	-
	81,412	66,546
Semasa		
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	1,844	1,566
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	2,995	3,069
Gantian cuti rehat	364	-
	5,203	4,635
	86,615	71,181
Pergerakan dalam liabiliti bersih diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan		
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan		
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	42,956	40,651
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	4,270	4,086
Pengukuran semula manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	7,878	-
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan dibayar	(1,567)	(1,781)
	53,537	42,956
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan		
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	28,225	26,927
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	2,801	2,759
Pengukuran semula manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan	1,748	-
Manfaat pelan ganjaran dan saguhati tamat perkhidmatan dibayar	(3,069)	(1,461)
	29,705	28,225
Gantian cuti rehat		
Liabiliti bersih pada 1 Januari	-	-
Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata untung atau rugi	3,677	-
Gantian cuti rehat dibayar	(304)	-
	3,373	-
Liabiliti bersih pada 31 Disember	86,615	71,181

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

17. AKAUN BELUM BAYAR

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa		
Akaun belum bayar lain-lain	41,495	47,805
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	116,205	815
Deposit dari penyewa	6,948	7,447
Akaun dormant	3,759	5,322
	168,407	61,389
Semasa		
Caruman ahli akan dibayar	827	51
Akaun belum bayar lain-lain	21,827	76,454
Akaun belum bayar Kumpulan Wang Persaraan [Diperbadankan][KWAP]	184,020	152,511
Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	11,251	128,851
Pengurusan portfolio	120	1,403
Deposit dari penyewa	273	-
Sekuriti dan pelbagai deposit	405	-
Akaun dormant	7	4,510
Skim Anuiti Veteran [SAVE]	-	10
	218,730	363,790

Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari adalah tidak bercagar, tidak dikenakan faedah dan tidak mempunyai syarat bayaran yang tetap.

Akaun dormant diasingkan daripada akaun caruman ahli di bawah Seksyen 4, Peraturan-Peraturan Tabung Angkatan Tentera (Pengendalian & Pembayaran Balik Caruman Bagi Akaun Dormant) 2009, Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101].

18. LIABILITI CUKAI TERTUNDA

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Baki pada 1 Januari	4,621	4,621
Keuntungan daripada nilai saksama pelaburan harta tanah		
- Diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi	21	-
	4,642	4,621

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

19. LIABILITI PAJAKAN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bukan Semasa		
Liabiliti pajakan	529	775
	529	775
Semasa		
Liabiliti pajakan	246	234
	246	234
	775	1,009
Jumlah liabiliti pajakan dan pergerakan sepanjang tahun		
Baki pada 1 Januari	1,009	-
Kesan penerimaan pakai MFRS 16 [Nota 5]	-	1,232
	1,009	1,232
Faedah ke atas pajakan aset	51	62
Pembayaran pajakan aset	(285)	(285)
	775	1,009

20. PENDAPATAN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada faedah-faedah		
- faedah daripada pasaran wang	9,715	8,284
- keuntungan daripada pasaran wang Perbankan Islam	3,093	921
	12,808	9,205
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain		
- dividen saham disebut harga	19,811	16,260
- dividen saham tidak disebut harga	5,047	15,624
- pendapatan lain	130	140
	24,988	32,024
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi		
- keuntungan daripada Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
- dividen saham disebut harga	7,333	4,716
- keuntungan penjualan saham disebut harga	29,414	6,177
- pendapatan deposit dan baki-baki lain	355	586
- perbelanjaan	(2,839)	(1,282)
	34,263	10,197
	46,413	20,384
Pendapatan daripada pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan		
- faedah daripada Nota Jangka Pertengahan	19,000	18,361
- dividen saham keutamaan boleh tebus tidak disebut harga	-	17,334
	19,000	35,695

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

20. PENDAPATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pendapatan daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
- dividen saham Perbadanan	-	1,690
- dividen saham disebut harga	53,101	5,776
- dividen saham tidak disebut harga	13	24,152
- (kerugian)/keuntungan penjualan saham disebut harga	(2,295)	125
- faedah daripada pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada Perbadanan	5,422	2,319
	56,241	34,062
Pendapatan daripada syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		
- dividen saham tidak disebut harga	15,976	31,734
- keuntungan penjualan saham tidak disebut harga	10	-
- pendapatan lain	-	134
	15,986	31,868
Pendapatan sewaan		
- sewaan harta tanah, loji dan peralatan		
- sewaan daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	878	801
- sewaan-sewaan lain	22	39
- sewaan daripada pelaburan harta tanah	32,446	31,164
	33,346	32,004
Keuntungan bersih penjualan pembangunan harta tanah		
- Hasil jualan	276,936	-
- Kos jualan	(151,302)	-
	125,634	-
	334,416	195,242

21. PENDAPATAN-PENDAPATAN LAIN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Penerimaan balik cukai ke atas penjualan saham (harta tanah)	681	-
Penerimaan pengecualian cukai ke atas elaun modal	3,187	-
Faedah daripada pinjaman perumahan kakitangan	294	331
Faedah daripada pinjaman kenderaan kakitangan	16	17
Faedah daripada pinjaman peribadi kakitangan	18	28
Caj ke atas lewat bayar	256	1,163
Keuntungan daripada penjualan harta tanah, loji dan peralatan	-	1
Pelbagai	227	44
	4,679	1,584

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

22. KERUGIAN NILAI SAKSAMA BERSIH PELABURAN PADA NILAI SAKSAMA KE UNTUNG ATAU RUGI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	340	(180)
Dana Dagangan	(25,127)	(1,306)
Pengurusan Portfolio	2,356	(3,206)
	(22,431)	(4,692)

23. ROSOT NILAI DAN KERUGIAN KREDIT DIJANGKA

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima		
- Rosot nilai	(16,914)	-
Syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
- Rosot nilai	(87,713)	(12,868)
Syarikat-syarikat bersekutu		
- Rosot nilai	-	(8,400)
Pelaburan pada kos dilunaskan		
- (Peruntukan)/Pelarasan semula kerugian kredit dijangka	(4,594)	4,049
Pinjaman dan akaun belum terima		
- Pelarasan semula/(peruntukan) kerugian kredit dijangka :		
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat subsidiari	2,579	591
- Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat bersekutu	(1,192)	29
- Akaun belum terima lain-lain	(7)	(2,631)
	1,380	(2,011)
	(107,841)	(19,230)

24. PERBELANJAAN KAKITANGAN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Gaji dan elaun kakitangan	(29,987)	(26,191)
Faedah persaraan dan ganjaran	(5,612)	(5,088)
Manfaat perubatan selepas persaraan	(4,270)	(4,086)
Manfaat pelan ganjaran	(2,801)	(2,759)
Gantian cuti rehat	(3,677)	-
Perubatan kakitangan	(2,679)	(2,724)
Latihan kakitangan	(319)	(335)
Pemberian insentif dan kemudahan lain	(425)	(370)
	(49,770)	(41,553)

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

25. PERBELANJAAN OPERASI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Perjalanan dan pengangkutan pejabat	(52)	(157)
Perkhidmatan perhubungan	(694)	(619)
Utiliti	(157)	(194)
Perkhidmatan percetakan	(31)	(104)
Bekalan dan bahan-bahan pejabat	(389)	(376)
Penyenggaraan dan pembaikan	(1,633)	(1,723)
Kos penyenggaraan bangunan dan inventori	(14,799)	(15,706)
Perkhidmatan iktisas dan pengurusan	(1,935)	(1,352)
Yuran audit	(247)	(225)
Bayaran emolumen pengarah-pengarah	(857)	(783)
Tanggungjawab korporat [CR]	(2,004)	(11,994)
Perbelanjaan-perbelanjaan lain	(214)	(264)
	(23,012)	(33,497)

26. SUSUT NILAI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Susut nilai harta tanah, loji dan peralatan [Nota 3]	(2,844)	(2,843)
Susut nilai hak penggunaan aset [Nota 5]	(247)	(246)
	(3,091)	(3,089)

27. CUKAI

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cukai keuntungan harta tanah		
- cukai tertunda tahun semasa	(21)	-
	(21)	-

Pengiraan liabiliti cukai tertunda adalah berdasarkan kadar cukai sebanyak 5% ke atas nilai saksama pelaburan harta tanah.

Di bawah Perintah Cukai Pendapatan [Pengecualian](No. 5) 1974, LTAT dikecualikan daripada cukai ke atas pendapatan yang diterima daripada pelaburan-pelaburan selain daripada sewa, yang dibuat di bawah Seksyen 15 Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101].

Pada 22 Mac 2017, YB Menteri Kewangan selaras dengan Seksyen 127(3A) Akta Cukai Pendapatan [ACP] 1967 telah meluluskan pengecualian cukai pendapatan ke atas pendapatan sewaan LTAT bagi tempoh 10 tahun mulai tahun taksiran 2017 sehingga tahun taksiran 2026.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

28. PELARASAN CARUMAN/DIVIDEN

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Caruman (terlebihi)/terkurang kredit	(62)	66
Dividen terlebih kredit	(1)	-
	(63)	66
Pelarasan ke atas dividen	(12)	(5,102)
	(75)	(5,036)

29. FAEDAH UNIT AMANAH

Faedah Unit Amanah dikendalikan mengikut Seksyen 15 C(1), (2) dan (3) Akta Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 1973 [Akta 101]. LTAT telah menandatangani perjanjian dengan Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AHAM) ke atas Faedah Unit Amanah yang diuruskan oleh AHAM bagi pihak LTAT. Nilai pelaburan faedah unit amanah pada harga pasaran pada 31 Disember 2020 bagi bilangan pencarum 91,850 orang ialah RM922.1 juta [31 Disember 2019 : Bilangan pencarum 115,973 orang ialah RM1,039.6 juta].

30. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN

LTAT mengadaptasi pengurusan risiko kewangan secara berhemah bagi menguruskan risiko yang timbul dari operasi dan pelaburan. Rangka kerja pengurusan risiko diguna pakai untuk melindungi nilai dana wang pencarum-pencarumnya daripada potensi kerugian di samping mengoptimalkan pulangan pelaburan dengan lebih cekap dan berkesan.

Risiko-risiko ini diuruskan sejajar dengan garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh Akta LTAT, pihak berkuasa dan pihak berkepentingan. Keseluruhan rangka kerja juga selaras dengan kawalan dalaman, merangkumi polisi dan prosedur pengurusan risiko dan strategi toleransi tahap risiko sedia ada. Polisi-polisi dan prosedur ini dibangunkan secara dalaman dan diluluskan oleh Lembaga.

LTAT melaksanakan proses pengurusan risiko yang komprehensif termasuk mengenal pasti, menganalisis, mengkaji dan memantau pelbagai risiko kewangan utama yang merangkumi risiko operasi, pelaburan, pasaran, risiko kecairan dan risiko kadar faedah. Gambaran keseluruhan risiko-risiko kewangan dan tindakan pengurangan risiko yang disenaraikan di atas adalah sebagaimana perincian berikut:

1) Risiko Operasi

Risiko operasi ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kegagalan atau kelemahan proses kerja dalaman, sumber manusia, penggunaan sistem atau kejadian luaran.

Rangka kerja Pengurusan Risiko Enterprise [Enterprise Risk Management](ERM) diguna pakai untuk memastikan keberkesanan pengurusan risiko di LTAT di dalam semua bidang operasi. Walaupun rangka kerja ini adalah holistik, bersepadu, futuristik dan berorientasi proses, pendekatan ERM adalah selaras dengan visi, misi dan nilai organisasi untuk memaksimumkan nilai pihak berkepentingan.

Pelaksanaan ERM di LTAT adalah berlandaskan standard antarabangsa dan termasuk piawaian ISO Standard 31000:2018 Risk Management Guideline dan COSO Enterprise Risk Management, Integrating with Strategy and Performance (2017) bagi menambah baik keputusan dalam urus tadbir, strategi, penetapan objektif dan operasi harian.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

30. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2) Risiko pelaburan

Risiko pelaburan melibatkan risiko kerugian berbanding jangkaan pulangan dalam pelaburan. Tiga sumber risiko kewangan yang berkaitan dengan pelaburan di LTAT adalah sebagaimana berikut:

- i) Risiko pasaran yang merangkumi risiko ekuiti dan risiko kadar faedah;
- ii) Risiko kecairan; dan
- iii) Risiko kredit.

Pengurusan Risiko Pelaburan di LTAT adalah mematuhi polisi dan prosedur pelaburan sedia ada berdasarkan kepada tahap risiko organisasi. Garis panduan ini telah diluluskan oleh Lembaga.

i) Risiko pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko kerugian yang berkaitan dengan perubahan nilai instrumen kewangan disebabkan oleh perubahan pelbagai aspek ekonomi yang memberi implikasi negatif kepada pergerakan harga pasaran ekuiti dan kadar faedah.

a) Risiko ekuiti

LTAT terdedah kepada risiko ekuiti disebabkan oleh pergerakan harga pasaran dalam pelaburan saham. Kemerosotan nilai pasaran saham adalah dipengaruhi oleh faktor dalaman syarikat dan faktor luaran seperti perubahan politik dan keseluruhan pasaran domestik serta global. Antara pengukuran yang diguna pakai di LTAT untuk menguruskan risiko pasaran adalah had pendedahan, pegangan dan kerugian.

Pemantauan tambahan risiko ini adalah melibatkan simulasi kesan sensitiviti pelaburan ke atas perubahan pasaran. Butiran keputusan analisa kesan sensitiviti dengan andaian semua faktor lain adalah kekal seperti berikut:

	Perubahan Dalam Harga Pasaran Ekuiti %	Sensitiviti Penilaian Semula RM'000
2020	+/-10	329,584
2019	+/-10	344,701

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

30. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2) Risiko pelaburan (sambungan)

i) Risiko pasaran (sambungan)

b) Risiko kadar faedah

Risiko kadar faedah timbul daripada pelaburan dalam sekuriti hutang kerana nilai pasaran instrumen berpendapatan tetap menurun dengan kenaikan kadar faedah semasa. Perubahan kadar faedah memberi impak negatif terutamanya kepada instrumen berpendapatan tetap di LTAT yang diklasifikasikan dalam nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi.

	Perubahan dalam kadar faedah %	Kesan Keuntungan Sebelum Cukai RM'000
2020 Instrumen berpendapatan tetap	+/-10	752
2019 Instrumen berpendapatan tetap	+/-10	2,174

ii) Risiko kecairan

Risiko kecairan ditakrifkan sebagai risiko kegagalan memenuhi komitmen pembayaran dan obligasi seperti pengeluaran caruman ahli, perbelanjaan operasi harian, pembayaran pelaburan dan tuntutan dari pihak berkaitan.

LTAT menguruskan keperluan kecairan secara berhemat bagi memastikan keperluan pembiayaan adalah mencukupi seperti berikut:

- a. Memperuntukkan 5% daripada nilai keseluruhan aset dalam bentuk tunai dan penempatan di institusi kewangan;
- b. Mengekalkan tahap ketersediaan tunai yang mencukupi di samping menguruskan unjuran aliran tunai bagi memitigasi risiko ini; dan
- c. Memantau liabiliti kewangan berdasarkan kumpulan kematangan secara berkala.

Perincian profil kematangan liabiliti LTAT adalah seperti berikut:

	Amaun dibawa RM'000	Kurang dari 1 tahun RM'000	Antara 1-5 tahun RM'000	Melebihi 5 tahun RM'000
2020 Akaun belum bayar	387,137	218,730	167,888	519
2019 Akaun belum bayar	425,179	363,790	60,890	499

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

30. PENGURUSAN RISIKO KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

2) Risiko pelaburan (sambungan)

iii) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit melibatkan risiko kerugian yang berpunca daripada ketidakmampuan peminjam untuk membuat pembayaran dan memenuhi obligasi kewangannya. Pendedahan kepada risiko kredit ini wujud melalui pelaburan pendapatan tetap.

Pengurusan risiko kredit di LTAT merangkumi langkah-langkah mitigasi untuk menguruskan pendedahan kepada risiko ini seperti berikut:

- a. Kualiti kredit sesuatu instrumen adalah tertakluk kepada minimum kadaran yang dibenarkan;
- b. Kelulusan kredit yang ketat bagi kemasukan terbitan baharu ke dalam sejagat; dan
- c. Analisis pendedahan yang merangkumi nilai Kerugian Kredit Dijangka dan Rosot Nilai untuk menentukan Elaun Kerugian sesuatu instrumen.

31. PENGUKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA

Penentuan nilai saksama dan hierarki nilai saksama

Aset kewangan dan aset bukan kewangan yang diukur pada nilai saksama pada tarikh pelaporan dianalisis mengikut tahap dalam hierarki nilai saksama seperti berikut:

	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2020				
Aset Kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	686,187	-	-	686,187
- tidak disebut harga	-	-	138,769	138,769
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi				
- disebut harga	305,548	-	-	305,548
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,385	-	150,385
	991,735	150,385	138,769	1,280,889
Aset bukan kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	455,100	455,100

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

31. PENGUKURAN NILAI SAKSAMA (SAMBUNGAN)

	Tahap 1 RM'000	Tahap 2 RM'000	Tahap 3 RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
2019				
Aset kewangan				
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama pendapatan komprehensif lain				
- disebut harga	586,056	-	-	586,056
- tidak disebut harga	-	-	430,466	430,466
Pelaburan pada nilai saksama ke untung atau rugi				
- disebut harga	122,430	-	-	122,430
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,045	-	150,045
	708,486	150,045	430,466	1,288,997
Aset bukan kewangan				
Pelaburan harta tanah	-	-	453,100	453,100

Pada tarikh pelaporan, aset kewangan yang diukur dengan teknik-teknik penilaian menggunakan input yang tidak boleh diperhatikan dengan ketara (Tahap 3) termasuk saham tidak disebut harga.

Bagi kepentingan anggaran, LTAT menggunakan pendekatan yang terkini berdasarkan metodologi aliran tunai terdiskaun dan aset ketara bersih yang diluluskan untuk penilaian nilai saksama. Pelarasan ini menunjukkan nilai-nilai anggaran yang digunakan oleh LTAT bagi penilaian yang dihasilkan berdasarkan ketidaktentuan dalam input adalah sesuai.

Pelaburan harta tanah dinilai semula berdasarkan penilaian profesional bebas yang menggunakan pasaran terbuka sebagai asas penilaian. Penilaian dilaksanakan oleh penilai bebas bertauliah yang mengambil kira pengalaman dari segi lokasi dan kategori harta tanah yang dinilai. Perubahan nilai saksama harta tanah pada Tahap 3 dianalisis secara tahunan apabila laporan penilaian dari penilai bebas diperolehi.

32. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Objektif LTAT di dalam pengurusan modal adalah untuk memastikan supaya LTAT mempunyai akaun caruman ahli yang mencukupi untuk membolehkannya kekal sebagai entiti berterusan. LTAT mengurus struktur modalnya berlandaskan keperluannya dan keadaan semasa.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

33. OBLIGASI PAJAKAN OPERASI

LTAT sebagai Pemberi Pajak

LTAT telah memeterai pajakan harta tanah komersial bagi pelaburan harta tanah. Pajakan yang tidak boleh dibatalkan ini mempunyai baki tempoh pajakan di antara satu hingga tiga tahun. Semua pajakan memasukkan klausa yang membolehkan penyemakan semula ke atas caj sewa apabila pembaharuan pajakan dibuat berdasarkan keadaan pasaran semasa.

Jumlah pembayaran pajakan minimum pada masa hadapan di bawah pajakan operasi yang tidak boleh dibatalkan ini adalah seperti berikut:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Tidak melebihi 1 tahun	38,476	20,888
Melebihi 1 tahun tetapi tidak melebihi 5 tahun	10,665	11,897
	49,141	32,785

34. URUS NIAGA PENTING ANTARA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Urus niaga penting antara pihak berkaitan yang berlaku adalah seperti berikut:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Urus niaga dengan syarikat-syarikat subsidiari/Perbadanan		
i) Pendapatan		
Faedah daripada pasaran wang	2,095	6,723
Keuntungan daripada pasaran wang Perbankan Islam	91	141
Faedah daripada Nota Jangka Pertengahan	19,000	18,360
Keuntungan daripada Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
Faedah daripada pendahuluan kepada Perbadanan	5,422	2,319
Sewaan	878	801
Dividen diterima	53,114	31,618
Dividen diterima bagi saham keutamaan boleh tebus tidak disebut harga (Kerugian)/Keuntungan penjualan saham	-	17,334
	(2,295)	125
	90,455	87,608
ii) Perbelanjaan		
Yuran pengurusan penyenggaraan bangunan dan inventori	589	608
Penyenggaraan bangunan	4,176	4,413
Yuran pengurusan portfolio	243	259
Perkhidmatan multimedia	106	141
	5,114	5,421

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

34. URUS NIAGA PENTING ANTARA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Urus niaga penting antara pihak berkaitan yang berlaku adalah seperti berikut:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
iii) Amaun terhutang daripada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
Pendahuluan kepada/amaun terhutang daripada Perbadanan	82,584	84,684
Faedah/keuntungan terakru daripada deposit dan pasaran wang	77	99
Faedah terakru daripada pendahuluan kepada PPHM	1,429	1,059
Dividen belum terima	45,459	51,788
Pendapatan daripada pengurusan portfolio	53	20
Deposit dan jaminan	1,218	200
Penjualan saham	-	1,476
Pelbagai	15	-
	130,835	139,326
iv) Amaun terhutang kepada syarikat-syarikat subsidiari		
Yuran pengurusan penyenggaraan bangunan	1,331	892
Projek Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil	2,016	7,561
Deposit dan jaminan	271	271
Yuran pengurusan portfolio	65	65
Penerimaan pampasan daripada kerajaan bagi pihak syarikat-syarikat subsidiari	113,929	113,929
Penerimaan daripada kerajaan kepada PPHM untuk pembangunan kuarters kerajaan	-	2,978
Pelbagai	9,843	3,970
	127,455	129,666

35. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING

i. IRAT Properties Sdn Bhd (IPSB) - Bayaran Pampasan Pengambilalihan Automated Enforcement System (AES) oleh Kerajaan berjumlah RM113.9 juta

Pihak LTAT telah menerima pampasan daripada Kerajaan pada 27 Ogos 2019 dan pada 28 November 2019 yang berjumlah RM668.0 juta bagi pengambil alihan AES. Pihak LTAT telah memulangkan RM555.0 juta kepada subsidiari dan bakinya adalah untuk pemulangan modal LTAT.

LTAT telah merangka pelan bagi mengagihkan wang tersebut dan membuat pelaburan dalam instrumen pelaburan seperti dalam Polisi dan Panduan Pelaburan LTAT.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2020

35. PERKARA-PERKARA PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

ii. Pandemik COVID-19

Pandemik COVID-19 akan terus memberi cabaran kepada prestasi kewangan dan operasi LTAT dengan pergerakan dan sekatan sosial oleh pandemik tersebut yang mengurangkan aktiviti ekonomi. Walaupun begitu, LTAT telah menerapkan langkah-langkah untuk mengurangkan impak pandemik dan mempertahankan operasinya.

Langkah pengurangan kos LTAT akan terus dilaksanakan untuk meminimumkan kesan kewangan pandemik kepada LTAT antara lain, penangguhan perbelanjaan tidak penting dan pengurusan inventori yang optimum. Rancangan kesinambungan operasi telah dilaksanakan, mengutamakan kesejahteraan pekerja di mana operasi pejabat masih dilaksanakan secara penggiliran dan pihak berkepentingan yang lain. LTAT juga telah membentuk media komunikasi dengan mendorong mesyuarat diadakan secara maya, serta perkongsian data dan maklumat.

Prospek pemulihan telah bertambah baik dengan pelancaran program vaksinasi di Malaysia dan global dan LTAT dengan berhati-hati optimis bahawa operasinya akan kembali normal tidak lama lagi.

36. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Persembahan dan klasifikasi item-item tertentu di dalam penyata kewangan ini telah diubah suai. Angka-angka perbandingan bagi item-item tersebut telah dikelaskan semula sejajar dengan tahun semasa.

AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR



YB. Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri Bin Yaakob, Mantan Menteri Kanan Pertahanan menerima replika cek sumbangan LTAT kepada Kempen Tabung Pahlawan 2020 yang disampaikan oleh Menanggung Tugas Ketua Eksekutif LTAT, Encik Mohd Haniz Mohd Nazlan.

YB. Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri Bin Yaakob, the former Minister of Defense receiving a mock cheque presented by Cover Post Chief Executive, Encik Mohd Haniz Mohd Nazlan, being LTAT's contribution to Tabung Pahlawan Campaign 2020.



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN
EVENTS OF THE YEAR
SESI DIALOG MERDEKA BERSAMA MENTERI KEWANGAN
MERDEKA DIALOGUE SESSION WITH MINISTER OF FINANCE


YB Senator Tengku Dato' Sri Zafrul Tengku Abdul Aziz, Menteri Kewangan telah menghadiri sesi Dialog Merdeka bersama Veteran Pasukan Keselamatan Negara pada 26 Ogos 2020 untuk mendapatkan input dan cadangan mereka dalam merangka Belanjawan 2021

YB Senator Tengku Dato' Sri Zafrul Tengku Abdul Aziz, Minister of Finance attending Merdeka Dialogue session with Veterans from National Security Forces on 26 August 2020 to get their input and suggestion in drafting Budget 2021


AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN
EVENTS OF THE YEAR
INVESTMENT RETREAT 2020


LTAT telah menganjurkan Investment Retreat 2020 di Hyatt Regency Kuantan Resort pada 7 hingga 9 Mac 2020 bagi membincangkan mengenai pelan transformasi pelaburan LTAT

LTAT has organized Investment Retreat 2020 at Hyatt Regency Kuantan Resort from 7 to 9 March 2020 to discuss on LTAT's investment transformation plan



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

ANUGERAH KHIDMAT LAMA LONG SERVICES AWARD



Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed, mantan Ketua Eksekutif LTAT menyampaikan Anugerah Khidmat Lama kepada para penerima di Majlis Perhimpunan Bulanan LTAT di Dewan LTAT, Bangunan LTAT, Kuala Lumpur

Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed, the former Chief Executive of LTAT presenting Long Services Award to the recipients at Dewan LTAT, Bangunan LTAT, Kuala Lumpur

AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

SAMBUTAN HARI KEMERDEKAAN 2020 2020 NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION



Pengurusan dan kakitangan LTAT meraikan Hari Kemerdekaan yang ke-63 dan mengibarkan bendera Malaysia

LTAT management and staff celebrating 63rd National Day and waving Malaysia national flag



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

PERBADANAN PERWIRA HARTA MALAYSIA (PPHM)



LTAT melalui Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM) membina rumah-rumah mampu milik di Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur

LTAT through its wholly-owned corporation Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM) built affordable houses at Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: WORKSHOP AND COURSES TO LTAT STAFF PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN: BENGKEL DAN KURSUS UNTUK KAKITANGAN LTAT



1. Staf Jabatan Pelaburan menghadiri Investment Transformation Workshop pada 4 Februari 2020

1. Investment Division staff attending Investment Transformation Workshop on 4 February 2020



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: WORKSHOP AND COURSES TO LTAT STAFF PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN: BENGKEL DAN KURSUS UNTUK KAKITANGAN LTAT



2. Staf LTAT menghadiri Kursus SCLE Revision: Fund Management Regulation [Module 9] pada 24 September 2020

2. LTAT's staff attending SCLE Revision: Fund Management Regulation [Module 9] Course on 24 September 2020



3. Staf LTAT menghadiri Program Kick-Off Bangkit & Reset Diri pada 8 Julai 2020

3. LTAT's staff attending Bangkit & Reset Diri Kick-Off Programme on 8 July 2020

AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: STAFF ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN : PENGLIBATAN BERSAMA KAKITANGAN



1. Jabatan Sumber Manusia dengan kerjasama kumpulan teambuilding LTAT mengadakan Staff Engagement Day pada 21 Februari 2020

1. Human Resource Department in collaboration with LTAT teambuilding group has organized Staff Engagement Day on 21 February 2020



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM: STAFF ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM PEMBANGUNAN MODAL INSAN : PENGLIBATAN BERSAMA KAKITANGAN



2. Staf LTAT menghadiri Majlis Bacaan Yassin, Doa Selamat dan Solat Hajat bagi memohon kejayaan dan kesejahteraan LTAT pada 30 September 2020

2. LTAT staff attending Yassin recital, Doa Selamat and Solat Hajat on 30 September 2020 to pray for LTAT's success and prosperity



3. Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed, mantan Ketua Eksekutif LTAT merasmikan Program Bank Makanan LTAT pada 28 Ogos 2020. Program ini diadakan bagi membantu kakitangan LTAT yang terjejas akibat pandemik COVID-19

3. Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed, the former Chief Executive of LTAT launching LTAT Food Bank Program on 28 August 2020. This program was established to support LTAT staff affected by COVID-19 pandemic



AKTIVITI SEPANJANG TAHUN EVENTS OF THE YEAR

PROGRAM SUKAN DAN REKREASI ANJURAN KESURETA SPORT & RECREATIONAL EVENT ORGANIZED BY KESURETA



1. Kelab Sukan dan Rekreasi LTAT (KESURETA) telah menganjurkan Sayembara Deklamasi Puisi Patriotik dan Pertandingan Busana Malaysiaku sempena bulan kemerdekaan pada 30 September 2020

1. LTAT Sports and Recreational Club (KESURETA) has organized Sayembara Deklamasi Puisi Patriotik dan Pertandingan Busana Malaysiaku to commemorate Malaysia Independence Day on 30 September 2020



PROGRAM SUKAN DAN REKREASI ANJURAN KESURETA
SPORT & RECREATIONAL EVENT ORGANIZED BY KESURETA


2. Staf LTAT menyertai larian Amal My Veteran My Hero Charity Run 2020 anjuran Jabatan Hal Ehwal Veteran ATM di Stadium Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur pada 16 Februari 2020

2. LTAT's staff participating in My Veteran My Hero Charity Run 2020 organized by Jabatan Hal Ehwal Veteran ATM at Bukit Jalil Stadium, Kuala Lumpur on 16 February 2020



KETAHANAN DAN PERUBAHAN

RESILIENCE AND TRANSITION

LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2020 | ANNUAL REPORT 2020



LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA



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COVER RATIONALE

The COVID-19 pandemic caused major disruptions which saw countries and organisations around the globe navigating financial and operational challenges. As Malaysia went into a series of lockdowns and people remained in their homes, our Armed Forces were called in for duty to jointly supervise interstate checkpoints with the police and set up field hospitals amid COVID-19 surge. At LTAT, our focus was on keeping our staff safe and healthy to ensure business continuity so not to disrupt the processing of withdrawal applications and payouts to our contributors, while executing ways and means to remain financially resilient. The cover of this report represents the importance of our Armed Forces and its symbiotic relationship with LTAT as the retirement fund and steward of their savings.



Acknowledgments:

Photo credit to the Photo Correspondents and the Editor of Buletin Tentera Darat Malaysia (BTDM)

QUALITY POLICY

LTAT is committed to be a respectable organisation to excel in the management of contributors' fund and endeavour to fulfill customers' expectations in terms of services rendered and return on contributors fund and continually improve the effectiveness of the quality management system.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The Honourable
Minister of Defence,

We, members of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, have the honour to present, in accordance with Section 17[4] of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101], our accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020.

On behalf of the Lembaga,



**GENERAL DATO' SERI DIRAJA TAN SRI (DR.) MOHD ZAHIDI BIN
HAJI ZAINUDDIN
(RETIRED)**

Chairman



BACKGROUND

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, better known as LTAT was established in August 1972 by an Act of Parliament which is the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101].

LTAT OBJECTIVE

LTAT has two objectives. The first objective is to provide retirement benefit and other benefits to officers and members of the other ranks in the armed forces and to enable Mobilised Members of the Volunteer Forces in the service to participate in a saving scheme.

Promote socio-economic development and welfare for retiring or retired members of the armed forces and Volunteer Forces in the service.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Under the LTAT scheme, contributors are required to contribute 10% of their monthly salary with the Government as employer contributing 15% to LTAT. For voluntary contributors, contributions are minimum of RM25 with a maximum of RM2,000 monthly.



VISION

To become a leading fund management organisation that provides outstanding investment returns and excellent customer-oriented services



MISSION

Committed to optimise the retirement benefits and deliver excellent services sustainably to members of the Armed Forces through best practices and standards

CORE VALUES

INTEGRITY

Good corporate governance, ethics, transparency and trustworthiness

TEAMWORK

Willingness to work together to achieve the same goal or objective

PROFESSIONALISM

Perform in the best and rightful manner with high level of quality

INNOVATION

Constructing new business models, products, services and solutions

PILLARS STRATEGIC DIRECTION

1

STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

To gain trust and confidence of the stakeholders by protecting the funds and to generate returns

2

ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT RETURN

Strengthening future growth and return on investment

3

ENHANCING STRATEGIC STAKEHOLDERS MANAGEMENT

To provide outstanding services and effective communication to fulfil stakeholders' expectation

4

IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE

Facilitate employees activities to enhance productivity and satisfaction, and to deliver outstanding services to stakeholders

5

BUILDING TALENT MANAGEMENT

Identifying, selecting, developing, upskilling and retaining specific talent

BACKGROUND

BENEFITS FOR SERVING MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Lump Sum Withdrawal Inclusive of Dividends and Bonuses

Compulsory non-pensionable contributor receives his retirement benefit in the form of a lump sum payment inclusive of Government contributions and cumulative yearly dividends and bonuses when he passes away (next-of-kin), retires or is discharged from service, or attains the age of 50.

Compulsory contributor who is pensionable receives his retirement benefit in the form of lump sum payment of only his portion of contribution together with the cumulative yearly dividends and bonuses when he passes away (next-of-kin), retires or is discharged from service, or attains the age of 50. The Government portion is paid to Retirement Fund Incorporated or KWAP for payment as monthly pension.

Voluntary contributor may withdraw his savings at any time and is allowed to contribute for the second time after their first withdrawal.

Death and Disablement Benefits Scheme

All contributors are automatically covered under the LTAT Death and Disablement Benefits Scheme. This scheme is designed to provide the contributors with a fair sum of money upon discharge from service due to infirmity of mind or body, or the next-of-kin upon death while in service.

Partial Withdrawal to Purchase a House

A contributor is allowed to withdraw not more than 40% of his contribution or 10% of the cost of the immovable property, whichever is lower, to purchase a first residential house or land for building a house.

BENEFITS FOR THE RETIRING AND RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Retraining Program for the Retiring and Retired Members

Various training programs to retiring and retired members of the armed forces to prepare them for a second career at Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera or PERHEBAT, a wholly-owned corporation of LTAT which was established in 1994.

WHOLLY-OWNED CORPORATIONS OF LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA

Perwira Niaga Malaysia (PERNAMA)

Perwira Niaga Malaysia or PERNAMA, LTAT's wholly-owned corporation established in 1983, operates a network of retail outlets at military camps nationwide selling consumer products, some at duty-free prices, to members of the armed forces, veterans and their families.

Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM)

Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia or PPHM, another wholly-owned corporation of LTAT established in 1984, is involved in business activities related to acquisition, purchasing, possession, renting, leasing, construction, development and sales of property, provision of project management services and property maintenance activities on behalf of LTAT.

Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera (PERHEBAT)

Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera or PERHEBAT, the third wholly-owned corporation of LTAT established in 1994, offers various training and retraining programmes in the technical, vocational and professional fields and entrepreneurial development for the retiring and retired personnel of the armed forces.

> **Address :** 12th Floor Bangunan LTAT Jalan Bukit Bintang P.O.Box 11542 50748 Kuala Lumpur

> **Auditors :** Auditor General Malaysia

> **Principal Banker :** Affin Bank Berhad

> **Official Portal :** www.ltat.org.my

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CODE

LTAT Board members is fully committed to ensure that the highest standards of Corporate Governance as outlined in the Malaysian Code of Corporate Governance, is applied to LTAT and the Group as an integral part of its efforts to discharge its responsibilities in managing LTAT's assets and administering contributors' monies. The Board members are pleased to report that LTAT and the Group have adopted the principles and complied with the Best Practices as outlined in the Code.

THE BOARD MEMBERS

Composition of the Board

LTAT recognises the important role played by the Board members and the Investment Panel in the formulation and determination of LTAT's direction and operations. LTAT's Board members shall consist of:

- A Chairman who shall be the Secretary General of the Ministry of Defence or such other person as may be appointed by the Minister;
- A Deputy Chairman who is a representative of the Ministry of Defence;
- The Deputy Secretary General to the Treasury;
- The Chief Executive who shall be an ex-officio member;
- Four [4] members to be appointed by the Minister to represent the contributors, one of whom shall be the Chief of the Defence Forces; and
- Such other members, not exceeding four [4] in numbers to be appointed by the Minister.

The Board members is responsible for the corporate governance in LTAT and the Group including the direction of its strategic development, and the setting of objectives for the management and monitoring the accomplishment of those objectives.

Integrity of the Board Members

The decision by the Board members is not influenced by any party and if there is any conflict of interest, the Board member shall exempt himself/herself from taking part in any deliberation [except by the invitation of the Board] or decision relating to matters involving their interests, personal interests or that related to shareholders whom he/she represents.

The Board is a body established to administer LTAT in such a manner as would further enhance the respective interests of the contributors as well as the retiring and retired personnel of the Malaysian Armed Forces and Mobilised Members of the Volunteer Forces. The function of the Board is to formulate administration and management policies and procedures, and to ensure that LTAT achieves its objectives with success and excellence.

Board Meeting

The Board shall meet at least once in every six [6] months as stated in the First Schedule 4[1] under Section 4[4] of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101]. The Chairman or any member presiding in the absence of the Chairman and three [3] other members shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Board. At every meeting, the Board members shall consider and make decision on proposals pertaining to administration and operations, policies, LTAT's current and strategic issues and approval of LTAT's financial statements. In 2020, LTAT has convened sixteen [16] Board meetings.

All Board members are supplied with accurate and complete information before every Board meeting to enable them to participate in those meetings, understanding the issues to be discussed in order to make an informed decision. The Board may engage with independent professional advisers to enable them to effectively discharge its duties and responsibilities as stated in the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101] under Section 5[3].

Retirement and Reappointment

The Chairman and other members of the Board appointed under Section 4[3] [d] [other than the Chief of the Defence Forces] and Section 4[3] [e] of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101] shall serve for such period, not exceeding three [3] years, as specified in their letters of appointment. The appointment of the Chief of the Defence Forces shall be by virtue of his office. The Board members are eligible for reappointment.

Board Remuneration

The Board members who are appointed may be paid such allowances, including travelling and subsistence allowances, as determined by the Board from time to time subject to such limits and conditions as the Minister may impose.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

INVESTMENT PANEL

Composition of Investment Panel

The Investment Panel is a body established under Section 6 [1], [2] and [3] of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101] to assist the Board in all matters pertaining to LTAT's investments. The Investment Panel consists of the following:

- A Chairman who shall be appointed by the Minister on the advice of the Board;
- The Chief of the Defence Forces;
- The Deputy Secretary General to the Treasury; and
- Two [2] other members with business or financial experience to be appointed by the Minister.

Investment Panel Meeting

The Investment Panel shall meet before the Board meets and/or as and when required by the Board. The Chairman and two [2] other members of the Investment Panel shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Investment Panel. In 2020, LTAT has convened eight [8] Investment Panel meetings.

Retirement and Reappointment

An Investment Panel member shall serve for such period as specified by LTAT and they shall be eligible for reappointment..

Investment Panel Remuneration

The Investment Panel members who are appointed may be paid allowances, including travelling and subsistence allowances, as the Board may determine from time to time subject to such limits and conditions as the Minister may impose.

BOARD COMMITTEE

The Board, for the purpose of assisting in the performance of its functions may establish such committees consisting of such persons as the Board may think fit to assist in executing its responsibilities to ensure the corporate governance is being implemented efficiently and methodically.

The following sub-committees of the Board was established to assist the execution of its duties are as follows:

- Risk Board;
- Audit Committee;
- Procurement Board;

- Remuneration and Service Scheme Committee;
- Interview Committee

Risk Board

The Board in its meeting dated 30 November 2018 has approved the establishment of the Risk Board which establishment formed part of LTAT's Transformation Plan. The Risk Board will monitor and proposed LTAT's risk management policy and procedure.

List of Risk Board members for 2020:

Chairperson

- YBhg. Dato' Maznah binti Abdul Jalil**

Members

- YBhg. Vice Admiral Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
- YBhg. Lt. General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Ceased to be a member effective from 18 December 2020]
- YBrs. Cik Che Zakiah binti Che Din**

Audit Committee

Audit Committee was established to assist the Board in reviewing, evaluating and reporting matters pertaining to audit including audit plans, internal policies and procedures, deliberating the internal auditor's reports and the Auditor General's reports and to ensure the effectiveness of LTAT's internal control system.

List of Audit Committee members for 2020:

Chairman

- YBhg. Dato' Seri Muez bin Abd Aziz**
[Appointed effective from 1 February 2020]

Members

- YBhg. Dato' Asri bin Hamidon**
[Ceased to be a member effective from 1 May 2020]
- YBhg. Lt. General Dato' Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Ceased to be a member effective from 18 December 2020]
- YBrs. Tuan Akhramsyah Muammar Ubaidah bin Sanusi**
- YBhg. Vice Admiral Dato' Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
- YBhg. Dato' Maznah binti Abdul Jalil**

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Procurement Board

The Procurement Board comprises of members appointed by the Board to consider and decide on LTAT’s procurements amounting to more than RM500,000 but not more than RM100 million for every single item, or every class item, or project, or contract. Procurement amounting to more than RM100 million, will be presented to the Board for approval.

List of Procurement Board members for 2020:

Chairman

- 1. **YBhg. Dato’ Seri Muez bin Abd Aziz**
[Appointed effective from 1 February 2020]

Members

- 1. **YBhg. Lt. General Hj Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan RMAF**
[Appointed effective from 3 January 2020]
- 2. **YBhg. Lt. General Dato’ Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
- 3. **YBr. Puan Nik Amlizan Mohamed**

Remuneration and Service Scheme Committee

This Committee was set by the Board to conduct detailed studies on proposals pertaining to new schemes salary and new scheme of service.

List of Remuneration and Service Scheme Committee members for 2020:

Chairman

- 1. **YBhg. Dato’ Sri Muez bin Abd. Aziz**
[Appointed effective from 1 February 2020]

Members

- 1. **YBhg. Vice Admiral Dato’ Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
[Appointed effective from 10 December 2020]
- 2. **YBhg. General Tan Sri Dato’ Sri Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan RMAF**
- 3. **YBhg. Dato’ Maznah Abdul Jalil**

Interview Committee

The Interview Committee consists of member appointed by the Board, to be responsible for interviewing, appointing, LTAT’s officers, grade 27 and above.

List of Interview Committee members for 2020:

Chairman

- 1. **YBhg. Lt. General Dato’ Hasagaya bin Abdullah**
[Ceased to be a member effective from 18 December 2020]

Members

- 1. **YBhg. General Tan Sri Dato’ Sri Mohd Asghar Khan bin Goriman Khan RMAF**
- 2. **YBhg. Vice Admiral Dato’ Abdul Rahman bin Ayob**
[Ceased to be a member effective from 10 December 2020]

The Board authorises the Chief Executive to interview, and appoint officer Grade 26 and below.

The committee consist of:

- a. Chief Executive/Deputy Chief Executive as Chairman
- b. Chief Investment Officer
- c. Chief Financial Officer
- d. Head of Human Resource

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD COMMITTEE (continued)

Other Sub-Committees

Other sub-committees were established to oversee specific matters pertaining to LTAT’s operations and investments. Each committee operates within clearly defined terms of reference. The committees are:

COMMITTEE	KEY FUNCTION
Investment Committee	- To assist the Investment Panel and Board in considering investment opportunities and other corporate exercise - To approve acquisitions, disposals, and capital expenditure
Disciplinary Committee	Responsible for considering and determining the disciplinary punishment against officers and staff of LTAT for breaking the rules and regulations of the terms of services
Financial Management and Accounts Committee	- To monitor, detect and supervise all matters pertaining to Finance and accounts - To prepare quarterly reports
Risk and Compliance Management Committee (RCMC)	- Review and recommend risk management strategies, policies, and risk appetite/tolerance for the Risk Board’s endorsement and ultimately for the Board’s approval - Review and assess adequacy of risk management policies and framework in identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling risk and the extent to which these are operating effectively - Endorse Business Continuity Management (BCM) related plans in operationalizing the Board approved BCM Framework - Ensure infrastructure, resources and systems are in place for risk management - Ensuring that the staff responsible for implementing risk management systems perform those duties independently of the departments’ risk-taking activities - Review management’s periodic reports on risk exposures, risk portfolio composition, compliance and risk management activities - Review the risk rating and determine the critical risks to be escalated to the Board on a quarterly basis
Quality Management System Special Committee	To make appropriate recommendation on the overall quality management system of LTAT
IT Services Management System Special Committee	To make appropriate recommendation on the overall IT services management system
Information Security Management System Committee	To make appropriate recommendation on the overall information security management system
Asset Management Committee	To plan, monitor and supervise all aspects of LTAT’s asset

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AUDITING

Financial Reports

As a statutory body, LTAT is required to submit its accounts to be audited by the Auditor General’s Office every year. Its audited accounts are then tabled to the Parliament for adoption. The Board also ensures that the accounting records are disclosed with reasonable accuracy and provides a true and fair view of the state of affairs of LTAT at the end of the financial year based on applicable accounting standards.

INVESTMENT PANEL MEETINGS

**YM Raja Tan Sri Dato' Seri Aman
bin Raja Haji Ahmad**
Chairman

Attendance 2020
10 out of 10 meetings

YBhg. Dato' Asri bin Hamidin @ Hamidon

[Resigned effective 1 May 2020]

Attendance 2020
1 out of 3 meetings

**YBrs. Puan Anis Rizana binti Mohd
Zainudin @ Mohd Zainuddin**
Deputy Secretary General
of the Treasury (Investment)

[Appointed on 1 August 2020]

Attendance 2020
3 out of 4 meetings

**YBhg. General Tan Sri Dato' Seri Hj.
Affendi bin Buang RMAF**
Chief of the Defence Force

Attendance 2020
3 out of 10 meetings

**Encik Mohd Suffian
bin Haron**
Investment Panel

Attendance 2020
9 out of 10 meetings

**Cik Che Zakiah
binti Che Din**
Investment Panel

Attendance 2020
10 out of 10 meetings

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

RESPONSIBILITY

The Board acknowledges its responsibility towards maintaining a sound and effective system of internal control. The internal control system of LTAT serves to manage, rather than eliminate the risk of failure to absolutely achieve organisational objectives. It can therefore, only provide reasonable but not absolute assurance of the effectiveness of the organisation and against material misstatement or visible loss.

KEY ELEMENTS OF INTERNAL CONTROL

The key elements of the internal control of LTAT are as follows:

- Clearly defined terms of reference that outlines the role and responsibilities of the Board, Investment Panel, and Audit Committee;
- Clearly defined organisational structure that outlines the authority limits and lines of responsibilities at all levels to ensure accountability for risk management and control;
- The responsibilities of the Board and Investment Panel are noted in the Statement of Corporate Governance;
- Regular Audit Committee meetings are held to review, evaluate and deliberate findings based on the internal audit reports and reports from the office of the Auditor General, concerning financial reports and the effectiveness of the internal control operation on LTAT's activities, which are subsequently presented to the Board for approval. Management is responsible for the follow up action on the respective findings;
- Management meetings held by the Chief Executive together with Senior Officers and Heads of Department focus on monitoring and evaluating the process of risk management, income performance, customer service, finance, administration, investments and quality systems;
- The Financial Procedures outline the overall policy and procedure pertaining to LTAT's management of financial and accounting matters to guide staff in their daily responsibilities and is updated regularly and when necessary;
- The annual budgets are prepared by the operating units, reviewed by the management and approved by the Board;

- A development and assessment system for staff's training program to ensure staff acquire the necessary training and are competent in discharging their duties and responsibilities;
- As part of its continuous effort to enhance corporate governance in the organisation, LTAT has established a Whistleblowing Policy to further heighten the prevention and detection of wrongdoings, corruption, and misused of powers effectively;
- A comprehensive information communication system whereby monthly financial statement, reports from various investment companies of LTAT, Key Performance Indicators and any reports on the changes and weaknesses in the risk profile is reported regularly to the Management, the Board and Investment Panel;
- An Information Technology Security Policy that outlines the significant policies and procedures to ensure the protection of IT assets in terms of confidentiality, integrity and availability of information, data and its application in LTAT;
- The implementation of Integrity Pact is to further strengthened the effort to enhance the integrity and transparency in LTAT's procurement;
- LTAT has appointed a representative from the Board and Certified Integrity Officer (CeIO) to strengthen the integrity management system and create a culture of good governance in LTAT, LTAT's wholly-owned Corporation and its group of companies; and
- LTAT has appointed a Chief Information Security Officer and Information and Communication Technology Security Officer, responsible to assist LTAT's Management to all matters relating to Information and Communication Technology (ICT) management system so that it was being implemented according to the standards and compliance with LTAT's ICT Security Policy to ensure contributors information are adequately protected.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

FUNCTIONS OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT DEPARTMENT

The main function of the Internal Audit Department is to provide the Board of LTAT with the assurance it requires regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system. The department provides independent, objective assurance, and consulting services designed to improve and add value to the LTAT's operations. It helps the organisation accomplish its objectives by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, internal control, and governance processes.

The Internal Audit function is governed by the Internal Audit Charter approved by the Audit Committee to authorise the department in executing its roles and responsibilities effectively. The internal control in key activities of LTAT was reviewed based on Annual Internal Audit Plan approved by the Audit Committee.

The internal audit process adopts a risk-based approach and prepares its audit strategy and plan based on the risk profiles of business units which focus on the objective achievement relating to the LTAT's governance, operations, and information systems regarding the scope as follows:

- Achievement of the organisation's strategic objectives;
- Reliability and integrity of financial and operational information;
- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations and programs;
- Safeguarding of assets; and
- Compliance with laws, regulations, policies, procedures, and contracts.

In implementing its function, the Internal Audit Department's scope of work also encompasses the following:

- Carrying out special investigations as requested by the Board/ Audit Committee/ Sub-board committee;
- Coordinating with external auditors to ensure adequate audit coverage and minimal duplication of work; and
- Participating as an observer in management committees. Such participation is limited to providing advice on internal control matters.

The internal audit reports are reviewed by the Audit Committee. The Management is responsible for ensuring that corrective actions to address the weaknesses that have been reported are taken within the required time frame.

Status of outstanding audit findings are reported to the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis and Internal Audit Department continues to monitor the implementation of action plans as agreed by the Management.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND COMPLIANCE

Enterprise Risk Management

LTAT is truly committed to ensure that risk management plays a key role in establishing good corporate governance practices in LTAT. As such, LTAT has established an Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework in order for risks to be accounted for in all decision-making processes and ensuring that reasonable steps are taken to minimize exposure to risks after the identification of such risks.

The Board Risk Committee provides the oversight and direction on the governance of risk management while the Risk and Compliance Management Committee drives the implementation of risk management strategies, frameworks, policies and risk limits. The function of Risk Management and Compliance Department has also been enhanced to enable risks to be managed effectively and proactively on a holistic and enterprise-wide basis. In view of greater challenges ahead, LTAT continues monitoring every risk situation and scrutinize each one closely to ensure that appropriate risk management steps are taken.

During the year, LTAT's risk management function continued to assist the Risk Board in providing oversight of enterprise-wide risk management and supporting the departments in risk assessment and risk initiatives. The ERM process is an integral part of managing the business as it provides a guide to systematically identify, assess, treat, monitor and review risks. It aims to improve the ability to reduce the likelihood and/or impact of the identified risks that may affect the achievement of business objectives.

The risk profiles, which are established through the ERM process are monitored at the corporate level and across the organisations, consist of identified principal risks with the corresponding risk mitigations. This allows actions to be taken to ensure that risks are being effectively managed by the respective departments.

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Lines of Defence

LTAT's governance model places accountability and ownership in ensuring an appropriate level of independence and segregation of duties among the three lines of defence. To support the Board and Management in discharging their risk oversight, responsibility within the organisation for addressing and managing risk is clearly assigned through a "three lines of defence" model. Each of the three lines has an important part to play to effectively manage risks. The first line is represented by departments which are responsible for the ownership and management of risk and incorporating all risk controls in their day-to day operations.

The second line of defence is represented by the Risk Management and Compliance Department, which develops the risk management framework, policy and methodologies, for the management of key risks in the organisation.

The Internal Audit Department, being the third line of defence, reviews the key activities of the LTAT's business, and evaluates the effectiveness and adequacy of the internal control system, operational risk management, and the overall governance.

The illustration below outlines the Three Lines of Defence used to manage risk:

Lines of Defence	First Line of Defence	Second Line of Defence	Third Line of Defence
Department	All Departments	Risk Management and Compliance Department	Internal Audit Department
Role	Owner	Governance	Independent Assurance
Responsibility	• Manage day to day risk and compliance activities • Monitor and report risk and compliance issues to RMCD • Support and participate RMCD activities	• Establish risk and compliance frameworks/policies/procedures/guidelines • Provide overall risk governance and oversight and challenge the 1st Line of Defence • Coordinate risk management activities • Ensure compliance adherence • Independent risk assessment to 1st Line of Defence	• Provide independent, periodic and objective assurance on the overall effectiveness of the risk/compliance governance, internal control system and management • Advisory role to improve processes

LTAT's 3 Lines of Defence Model

STATEMENT OF INTERNAL CONTROL

Business Continuity Management

LTAT has developed a Business Continuity Management (BCM) Framework which was approved in August 2020 by the Board to ensure the continuity of core business functions in the event of significant business disruption or unforeseen circumstances. The BCM Framework outlines the process, minimum requirements and roles and responsibilities for BCM within the departments of LTAT with the following objectives:

- To ensure the survivability of LTAT during crisis by preserving life and facilitating the continuation of critical business processes in a timely manner;
- To ensure that the provisioning of critical services and functions continues to be maintained at an acceptable level; and
- To protect the reputation and image of LTAT.

The BCM Framework and its integrated plans will be continuously reviewed, enhanced and communicated to all levels to ensure that LTAT is prepared in the event of a crisis. A BCM Simulation exercise which consists of emergency evacuation drills, IT disaster recovery exercise and BCM scenario exercise will be conducted on a regular basis to identify gaps and assess the effectiveness and robustness of LTAT's Business Continuity Management plans, processes and capabilities.

Compliance Management

LTAT aims to achieve the highest standards of governance and compliance with the requirements of the law and regulatory authorities. To enable the organisation to run smoothly, responsibly and sustainably, all of its operations must comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations.

As an integral part of LTAT's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, Compliance Policy and Procedures was approved by the Board on 24 August 2020 that detail out the approach in managing compliance obligations and mitigate compliance risks in order to achieve the compliance objectives.

The Compliance Policy and Procedures are clearly defined, and continuously reinforced throughout the organisation to embed a robust culture that cultivates active identification, assessment and mitigation of compliance risks. As part of the compliance culture, the Board, Senior Management and employees are committed to adhere to the requirements of relevant laws, rules and regulations. The commitment is clearly demonstrated through the establishment and strengthening of policies, processes and controls in managing and preventing non-compliances.

MONITORING AND REVIEW OF THE ADEQUACY AND INTEGRITY OF INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The processes of monitoring and review of the adequacy and integrity of LTAT's internal control system include:

- Continuous deliberation and follow-up action geared towards improvement by the top managements and Heads of Department in the Management meetings on the internal control system and risk management;
- Regular confirmation by the Chief Executive and the Board on the effectiveness of the internal control system on a yearly basis in the annual financial report;
- Periodic audit on the compliance of internal control procedures and regular reviews of all findings and recommendations of the internal audit function by the Audit Committee and Risk Board in its regular meetings;
- Confirmation from the Office of the Auditor General through the Auditor General's Certificate on Financial and Management Reports.

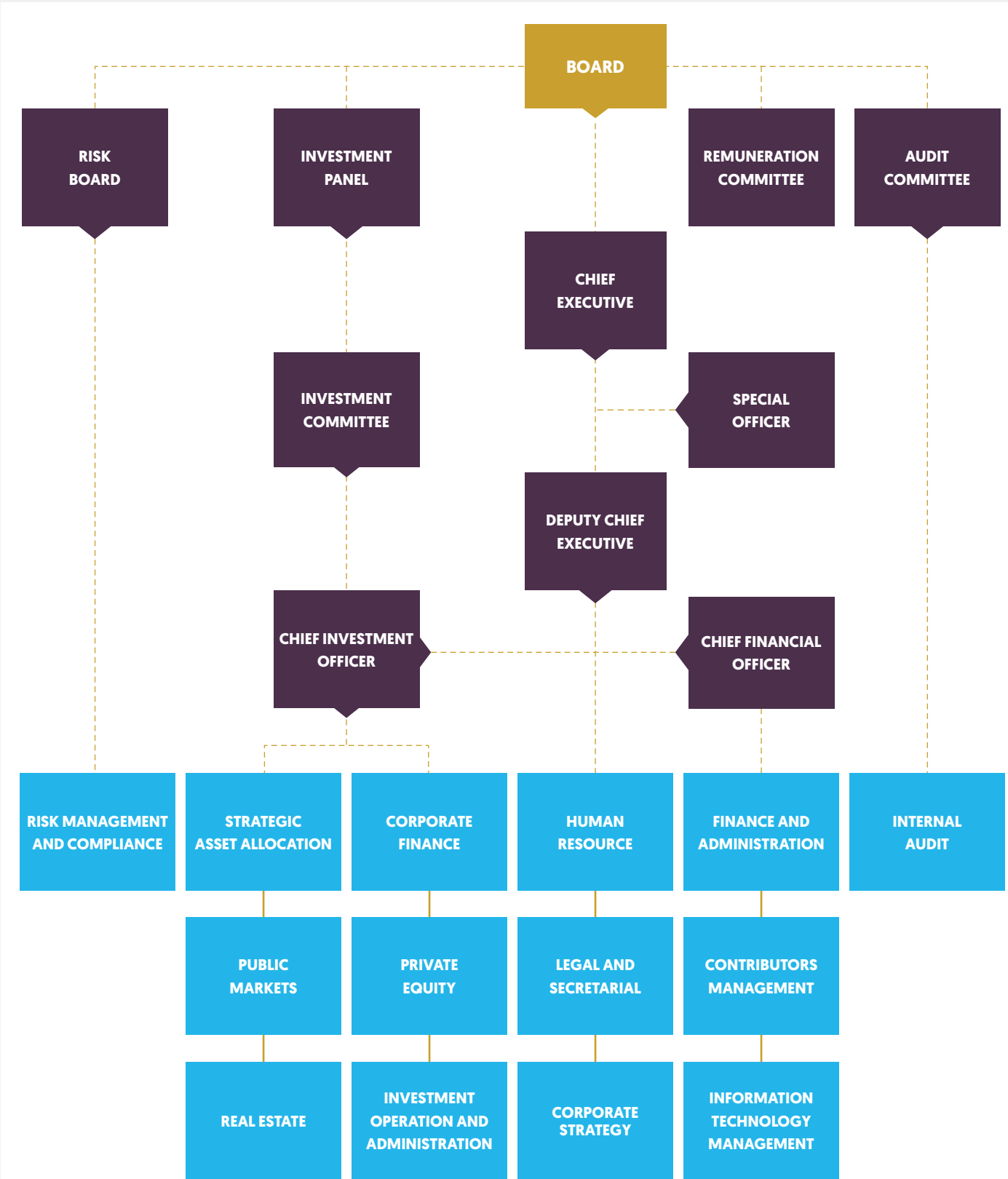
The management will continue to take measures to strengthen the internal control environment of LTAT.

CONCLUSION

For the year 2020, no material losses incurred as a result of weaknesses in the internal control of LTAT and its Group.

The internal control systems of LTAT and its Group covers risk management as well as financial control, operations, and compliance control. While the insurable risk, or it's insurance coverage which can be purchased and other risks faced by the Group [excluding the associate companies] are reported and managed by the respective Board. The Board is in the view that the internal control system of LTAT's Group needs to be reviewed to prevent fraud or any loopholes in the operation to safeguard shareholders' investments, client's interests, and the Group's assets.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA



CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

“

I would like to record my earnest appreciation to the LTAT Board and Investment Panel, leadership team and all our employees who had worked tirelessly, safely, and flexibly in order to make it all happen.

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**PERSEVERANCE
THROUGH ADVERSITY**

The year 2020 had been a test of resilience for us at Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera [LTAT] as we faced one of the most challenging years since LTAT's inception, endeavouring to drive our transformation momentum which commenced in 2019 after coming out of the lowest dividend declared in LTAT history for 2018.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a devastating impact on an unprepared world, with lives being adversely altered and economic activity plunging to a near standstill. Major economies had gone into lockdown and the closed borders caused slowdowns in many sectors and industries. Ongoing issues, such as the full-scale trade conflict between the United States and China, and low oil prices, only added to an already difficult situation.

Nonetheless, despite a contraction in growth for the year, we were able to deliver a decent financial result and continued to improvise in 2020. Alhamdulillah, we made positive financial and strategic progress while responding very capably to the market, operational, and workplace challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

I would like to record my earnest appreciation to the LTAT Board and Investment Panel, leadership team and all our employees who had worked tirelessly, safely, and flexibly in order to make it all happen. The team had responded rapidly to the changing circumstances, focusing on three clear priorities: maintaining our focus on the service delivery, socioeconomic development and welfare for our contributors; protecting our employees; and safeguarding our financial position.

Because the pandemic had upended most of our infrastructure, we minimised disruption to our operations and service level by concentrating on business continuity, ensuring our hotlines continue to operate for our contributors, even switching to using mobile phones as our customer service staff were not able to utilise the toll-free LTAT hotline from the office. We had to make adjustments to our processes and raced to provide the necessary technology solutions and tools for our employees to remain productive while working from home.

Withdrawals remained one of our core delivery, pandemic or not, where we had to ensure that our soldiers receive their money on time and uninterrupted. This was especially critical as the majority of them were non-pensionable contributors who relied greatly on their savings to supplement their financial expenses, more so during the pandemic.

As part of LTAT's Investment Turnaround Plan, the earliest part of 2020 saw us focusing on getting our Strategic Asset Allocation [SAA] completed, which was later approved by the Board in November 2020. As the country's armed forces' retirement fund, LTAT needed to evolve to benchmark itself against other premier investment funds and getting the overall enterprise risk management framework in place was pivotal in LTAT's transformation agenda.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

**General Dato' Seri Diraja Tan Sri (Dr.)
Mohd Zahidi Bin Haji Zainuddin (Retired)**
Chairman



CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW



**INVESTMENT
RESILIENCE**

One of the greatest challenges we had to overcome during 2020 was to manage our investments in volatile and unpredictable financial markets. There was a host of macro-economic challenges due to the ongoing trade disputes, which caused a snowball effect to the global economy. This was on top of having to handle the existential threat brought by the pandemic. But in every crisis lies opportunity. Alhamdulillah, we had a good public equity earning capacity at that time as the stock market surged from June onwards during the year, helping us to shore up on our earning gap. Our teams in the Finance and Public Markets worked closely to maximise the availability of liquidity, while maintaining a prudent approach to cash management.

We spent most of the second quarter adjusting to the changes brought by the pandemic. It was only in the third quarter onwards that our year actually began as we put our transformation programme on overdrive and getting approval for our SAA, which shaped the income and expenditure targets for 2021 and support the Investment team's efforts in rejuvenating LTAT's portfolio.

Notwithstanding the contraction in 2020 economic growth, we were able to deliver modest investment returns, contributed mainly by equity investments both in the public and private space, as well as our investment team's discipline in executing our divestment programme to reduce exposure in private equity and real estate, as guided by the SAA. The public equity portfolio outside of our listed subsidiaries had helped to provide the cushion we needed to compensate for the dismal returns received from our investment in Boustead Holdings Berhad, which faced another weak performance due to adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on fuel prices, hotels, property, and tourism-related businesses.

CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

**GOVERNANCE
– PILLAR OF TRUST**

Integral to our role as a retirement fund, we have devoted time and effort to review our governance framework, which is built upon our core values – Integrity, Professionalism, Innovation, and Teamwork. Continuing from the 2019 journey, LTAT strengthened its management capabilities further, particularly in investments, by creating new dedicated roles and functions that would drive greater effectiveness to meet the changing landscape and expectations.

The year also saw us reinforcing LTAT's decision-making policies and procedures. 2020 saw further improvements made to our Investment Policy and Guidelines; and Corporate Governance Principles and Voting Guidelines.

**BUILDING COMPETENCY
AND UNIFIED WORKFORCE**

The pandemic has demonstrated the need for all organisations to be able to ride through the major, unforeseen disruption. We had no past lesson or precedent to turn to for guidance. Clearly, we had to take immediate and purposeful action to maintain the growth and momentum throughout 2020. Much of the progress we made was attributed to our team of self-motivated individuals who had helped build LTAT into a sustainable organisation that it is today.

Despite it being a difficult year, we made 2020 a fertile learning platform as we strive to implement change management and transformation initiatives through a year-long group-driven initiatives that promote integrity, professionalism, and an innovative culture. We also set up engagement and communication platforms for LTAT staff, implemented mainly through virtual means, including monthly town halls, department engagement sessions with the Chief Executive, labour union engagement as well as through the implementation of an open-door policy.

LTAT's established legacy of close to 50 years old provided the much-needed institutional knowledge and wisdom to guide our team. We also had the support and backing of highly capable members of LTAT Board who empowered us with the independence to make necessary decisions. However, it was our contributing soldiers who really pushed us to achieve our goals even in the most challenging of times.

**MOVING
FORWARD**

The pandemic and global economic slowdown do not indicate signs of improving any time soon as we expect more volatilities, weaker earnings, and political risks, which would make the investment environment less predictable. But where there are challenges, there are also opportunities, and I am confident that the great right mindset and execution, utilising our risk-based approach and strategy of optimising risk-taking activities to better deliver sustainable returns. We will continue to be committed to our vision and mission and strike a good balance between producing short-term results for our soldiers' benefit while ensuring longer term sustainability and stable asset growth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My heartfelt gratitude goes to all members of the LTAT Board, Investment Panel, and LTAT's Management who have shaped LTAT's direction and drive for value creation. To all LTAT employees, thank you for adapting, evolving, and navigating the challenges of the pandemic. Your resilience and agility helped to fulfil our responsibility and fiduciary duty in managing the Armed Forces' funds effectively and efficiently.

I am also grateful for the continuous support from the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance, all government ministries and agencies, business organisations and individuals who have contributed to the success of LTAT.

Finally, I would like to thank our soldiers for their confidence and trust in LTAT. It is an honour indeed for the team in LTAT to be managing our Armed Forces' retirement benefits and we pledge to continue to deliver excellent services and enhance the returns on their livelihood savings. It is the least we can do for those who have given it all to protect the lives of our citizens and the sovereignty of the country.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

“

I am truly grateful to all the men and women in LTAT who demonstrated the ability to adapt with speed in response to the global pandemic whilst keeping to the LTAT's values of Integrity, Professionalism, Innovation, and Teamwork.

”



TEST OF RESILIENCE, ADAPTABILITY, AND AGILITY

If we have learned anything throughout the year 2020, it is to expect the unexpected. It has been a year like no other, and I am immensely proud of how LTAT responded, guided by our purpose to enhance the lives of our soldiers who contributed to the fund. I am truly grateful to all the men and women in LTAT who demonstrated the ability to adapt with speed in response to the global pandemic whilst keeping to the LTAT's values of Integrity, Professionalism, Innovation, and Teamwork.

Keeping the team up to date and bringing the entire organisation along every step of the way was crucial to keep all on the same page. By and large, we were able to lessen the disruption to our withdrawals, which is the core of what we do in LTAT. Following the announcement of the first Movement Control Order (MCO) in March 2020, we stepped up our measures to mitigate the impact by equipping our operating team with the support they needed to continue business as usual so our soldiers can receive their money uninterrupted.

Performance wise, *Alhamdulillah*, we managed to improve our returns and asset performance that allowed us to deliver better financial results and announced better dividend for 2020. This was mainly the result of the consolidated effort from the team in restructuring the portfolio and focusing on capitalising on quick wins and immediate high-impact initiatives to create value towards achieving longer-term sustainability.



TRANSFORMATION AGENDA

We had a three-pronged approach to adapt our business to the turbulent 2020 environment. Firstly, on business continuity, we ensured the health and safety of our employees, and adjusted our processes so they remain productive. Secondly, on the transformation programme, we strengthened our management capabilities by creating new dedicated roles and functions. And thirdly, on our Investment Turnaround Plan, we ensured our well-diversified portfolios were closely aligned with the newly established Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA), that would become the backbone of LTAT's investment strategy.

We reorganised the Investment Division into six departments from what was previously only consisted of the Asset Management and Investment Development departments. All our public equity and fixed income are now being overseen by the Public Markets Department, while our Real Estate, Private Equity, and Corporate Finance look after the listed subsidiaries. We also established a dedicated team to oversee the building and tracking of our SAA, which would provide the clarity and purpose for LTAT to move and be dynamic in terms of navigating through different market conditions and reallocating assets more strategically.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

Puan Nik Amlizan Binti Mohamed
Chief Executive



CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

GROSS INVESTMENT INCOME

71.3%

RM334.4 Million

DIVIDEND PAYMENT

RM310.7 Million
RESILIENCE IN
TURBULENT TIMES

As most of LTAT's portfolios were illiquid, we had to make the small public equity portfolio work for us. We have structured our business according to two long-term value propositions: the development of Risk Appetite Statement to drive the SAA that would reassess where we are at, our expected returns and risks, and also the market outlook; and the syndication with LTAT's Board and Investment Panel on redefining our strategies and re-classifying our assets between investments that were related to the defense industry, and those that would be redefined as listed subsidiaries within our investee companies.

To mitigate the dismal performance of the Malaysian market in 2020, we had to rebalance our portfolios and kept our focus on finding stocks that were performing well. LTAT's portfolio was highly concentrated, and it will take time for us to address the over-concentration on certain investments due to the prevailing market conditions. Nonetheless, we were able to look into other different parts of the portfolio that could be restructured or further streamlined to generate greater synergy.

Despite the downward trend in 2020 global markets, our gross investment income was up by 71.3% from 2019 to RM334.4 million. With the continued support by the Government, we declared a dividend payment of 3.5% for the financial year ended 31 December 2020, with a distribution of RM310.7 million. Beyond this, more important is our commitment to deliver above-inflation returns so that we are able to preserve and enhance the value of our soldiers' savings over the long term and help them achieve a decent income.

HIGH-PERFORMING
CULTURE

At the core of LTAT's transformation is people, without whom, the organisation cannot make this journey successfully. 2020 was not an easy year and the only way we got through the year was by the perseverance of our 256 strong team, who demonstrated resilience and remained focused on achieving our strategic goal of strengthening LTAT for the benefit of our Armed Forces' contributors.

We remained committed to upskilling the capabilities and competencies of our people to ensure they can navigate this change and ultimately, help LTAT realise its full potential. In 2020, more than 65 participants, comprising 55 of our investment staff, LTAT Board members, Investment Panel, and the Management enrolled for LTAT's Investment Retreat to pull together major change efforts and development.

Key focus during the session was on building LTAT's Strategic Asset Allocation, exploring the SAA framework that would enable LTAT to achieve sustainable and risk-adjusted returns through a diversified mix of asset classes in different market conditions. The SAA was finally approved by the LTAT Board on November 2020, thus allowing the Investment Division to steer the long-term targets and path for LTAT's portfolio.



CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REVIEW

ROAD
TO RENEWAL

Moving into the new year, we will focus on three core initiatives. First will be to get everyone to understand and fully implement our transformation and Investment Turnaround Plan. Apart from aligning the plans to the change in business and operational environment brought by COVID 19, other activities such as engagement and training will also move into this mode. Therefore, risk management, processes, and procedures need to be adapted to ensure our targets and outcomes can be achieved.

The amendment of the TAT Act is another key area that we need to deliver as part of the transformation plan. We're now moving forward with the amendment of the TAT Act – the next stage of our transformation – building on what we have achieved thus far. We will continue to deliver to the bottom line – which we are already doing – by remaining customer focused and disciplined on our SAA.

Because times will continue to be volatile and demanding, we are cognisant of the need to shift our leadership strategies and concerns. Business wise, we have managed to create a new public equity portfolio to diversify away from our concentration in Boustead Group and Affin Bank Bhd. By realigning and redefining our investment strategies, we hope to generate a sizeable income and deliver better return for 2021.

We will continue to level up our engagement with stakeholders and counterparts in order to create an environment where they can provide us check and balance, as well as express their views and feedback on our operational performance.

Encik Mohd Haniz Bin Mohd Nazlan was appointed as Cover Post Chief Executive effective from 1 October 2020, succeeding YBrs. Puan Nik Amlizan Binti Mohamed who completed her tenure on 30 September 2020.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

What LTAT has accomplished throughout the years would not have been made possible without the trust from all its contributors and shareholders. As we enter the newest phase of our journey in 2021, we continue to evolve, led by our purpose which demonstrates our commitment to bring LTAT at par with other leading retirement funds in the country and the region.

On behalf of the LTAT leadership team, I would like to convey my deepest appreciation to our Chairman YABhg. General Dato' Seri Diraja Tan Sri [Dr.] Mohd Zahidi Bin Haji Zainuddin [Retired] and all members of the Board, to the Investment Panel for their direction and trust in LTAT's leadership team, as well as to all the staff for their dedication, contribution, and commitment in fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted to them in safeguarding and managing the Armed Forces retirement fund effectively and efficiently.

Our heartfelt appreciation also goes to the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Finance, and all other government ministries and agencies, for their support.

Indeed, by far the real driving force is our contributors, whose trust we uphold and expectations we strive to meet. For myself and LTAT's leadership team, it continues to be a privilege to be on this journey to become the frontrunner in the country's Armed Forces savings fund.



OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF LTAT'S TRANSFORMATION PLAN IN 2020

Month	Key Achievement
January 2020	- Reorganisation of Investment Division into 6 departments: - Strategic Asset Allocation Department - Corporate Finance Department - Public Markets Department - Private Equity Department - Real Estate Department - Investment Operation & Administration Department
March 2020	Appointment of the first Chief Financial Officer
June 2020	Introduction of Corporate Scorecard based on Balance Scorecard methodology
August 2020	- Development of revised Enterprise Risk Management Framework - Development of Business Continuity Management Framework
November 2020	Establishment of LTAT's first Strategic Asset Allocation Framework

STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK

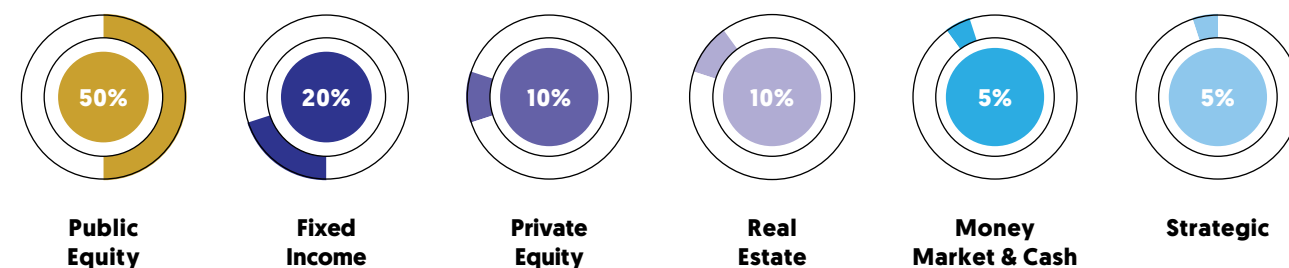
Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) is an investment strategy that involves setting the long term target allocations across different asset classes. The objective is to optimize the returns based on acceptable risk tolerances and investment constraints of LTAT's fund. The framework serves as a directional long-term plan for LTAT as it restructures and rebalances its investment portfolio to ensure LTAT is able to generate sustainable dividend returns for the members of the Armed Forces over the long-term.

LTAT's very first SAA framework was established and approved by the board in November 2020 based on the following investment objectives:

- To be able to declare sustainable and competitive dividend rate annually over the long term
- To be able to negate through and withstand the short-term volatility arising from the economic and capital markets
- To be able to fund any commitments and payments outflows at any point of time.

The framework is due for periodic review or as and when there is a significant change to the capital market structures to ensure its relevancy to the prevailing market conditions, change in regulatory requirements, accounting policies, investment constraints and business model.

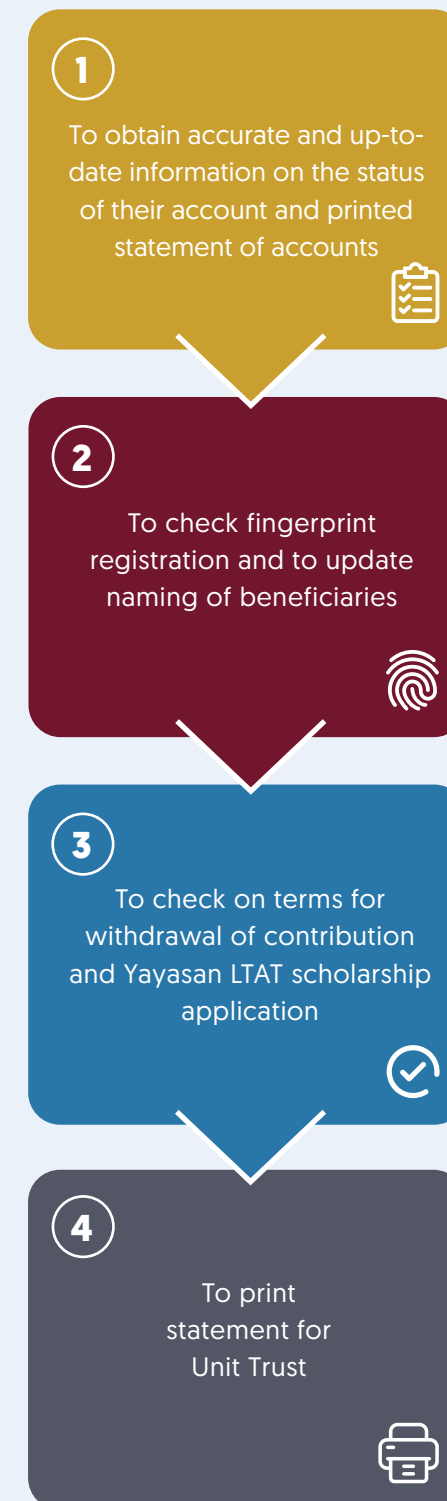
STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION TARGET



OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

E-Kiosk Development Programme

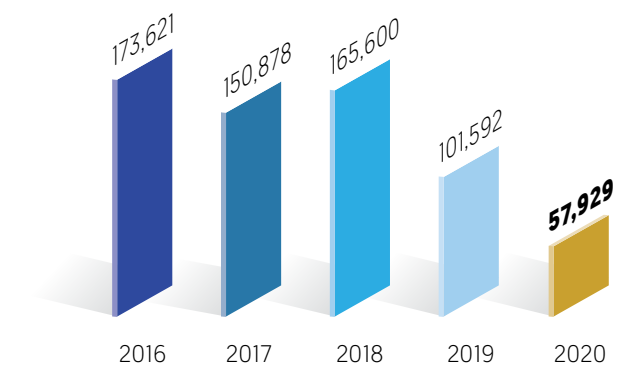
SERVICES OFFERED



LINK TO e-KIOSK FACILITIES



NO. OF USERS



OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT



- PERLIS**
- Taman Intan Arau
- PULAU PINANG**
- Sungai Ara Camp, Bayan Lepas
 - Pangkalan Udara Butterworth
- KEDAH**
- Lapangan Terbang Camp, Sungai Petani
 - Tok Jelai Camp, Jitra
 - Bukit Kayu Hitam Camp
 - PN 420, Kolej Tentera Udara Alor Setar
 - Pangkalan TLDM, Langkawi
- PERAK**
- Kem Pangkalan PGA Hulu, Kroh
 - Pangkalan TLDM, Lumut
 - Sangro Circle Camp, Taiping
 - Akademi Tentera Udara, Ipoh
 - Kompleks Mutiara PERNAMA, Jalan Hospital, Ipoh
 - Tapah Camp
 - Syed Putra Camp, Jalan Tambun, Ipoh
 - KD Malaya, Pangkalan TLDM, Lumut
 - Gerik Camp
 - KD Pelandok, Pangkalan TLDM Lumut
- KELANTAN**
- Desa Pahlawan Camp, Kota Bharu
 - Pengkalan Chepa Camp
 - Tanah Merah Camp

- TERENGGANU**
- Seberang Takir Camp
 - Pangkalan Udara Gong Kedak, Jerteh
- PAHANG**
- Batu 10 Kuantan Camp
 - Markas 4 Briged, Batu 3 Camp, Temerloh
 - Rumah Keluarga TLDM, Taman Balok Perdana, Kuantan
 - Ungku Nasaruddin Camp, Kuala Lipis
 - Mentakab Camp
 - Bentong Camp
 - Pangkalan TUDM Batu 10, Kuantan
 - Skuadron 322, Bukit Ibam
 - Mempaga Camp, Pahang
- KUALA LUMPUR & SELANGOR**
- Bangunan LTAT
 - Bangunan KEMENTAH
 - Sungai Besi Camp
 - Pangkalan TUDM Subang
 - Sungai Buloh Camp
 - Batu Kentonmen Camp
 - Wardieburn Camp
 - Unit Gaji Angkatan Tentera [UGAT], Kementah
 - TUDM Jugra, Banting
 - UPMN Sungai Besi
 - Desa Tun Hussein Onn, Jalan Jelatek
 - Paya Jaras Camp, Sungai Buloh
 - Hospital Angkatan Tentera Tuanku Mizan, Wangsa Maju
- MELAKA**
- Terendak Camp
 - Sungai Udang Camp

- NEGERI SEMBILAN**
- LATEDA Port Dickson
 - Rasah Camp, Seremban
 - Syed Sirajuddin Camp, Gemas
 - Senawang Camp, Seremban
 - Pusat Latihan Asas Tentera Darat [PUSASDA]
 - Sikamat Camp, Seremban
 - Sunggala Camp, Port Dickson
 - Kedai PERNAMA, Pangkalan Udara Sendayan
- JOHOR**
- Mahkota Camp, Kluang
 - Sri Iskandar Camp, Mersing
 - Pangkalan TLDM Tanjung Pengelih, Kota Tinggi, Pengerang
 - PULADA Ulu Tiram
 - Tebrau Camp, Johor Bharu
 - Batu 3 Camp, Jalan Mersing, Kluang
 - Batu Pahat Camp, Johor

- SABAH & LABUAN**
- Lok Kawi Camp, Kota Kinabalu
 - Pangkalan TLDM Sepanggar, Kota Kinabalu
 - Sri Kinabatangan Camp, Sandakan
 - Kabota Camp, Tawau
 - Pangkalan TUDM Labuan
 - TLDM Semporna Camp
 - Paradise Camp, Kota Belud
- SARAWAK**
- Penrissen Camp, Kuching
 - Simanggang Camp, Sri Aman
 - Miri Camp
 - Semenggo Camp, Batu 8 Jalan Penrissen Kuching
 - Pangkalan Udara Kuching
 - Rascom Camp, Batu 10 Sibu
 - Oya Camp, Batu 14 1/2, Sibu
 - Muara Tuang Camp, Kuching

OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

WITHDRAWAL SCHEMES



WITHDRAWAL OF CONTRIBUTION

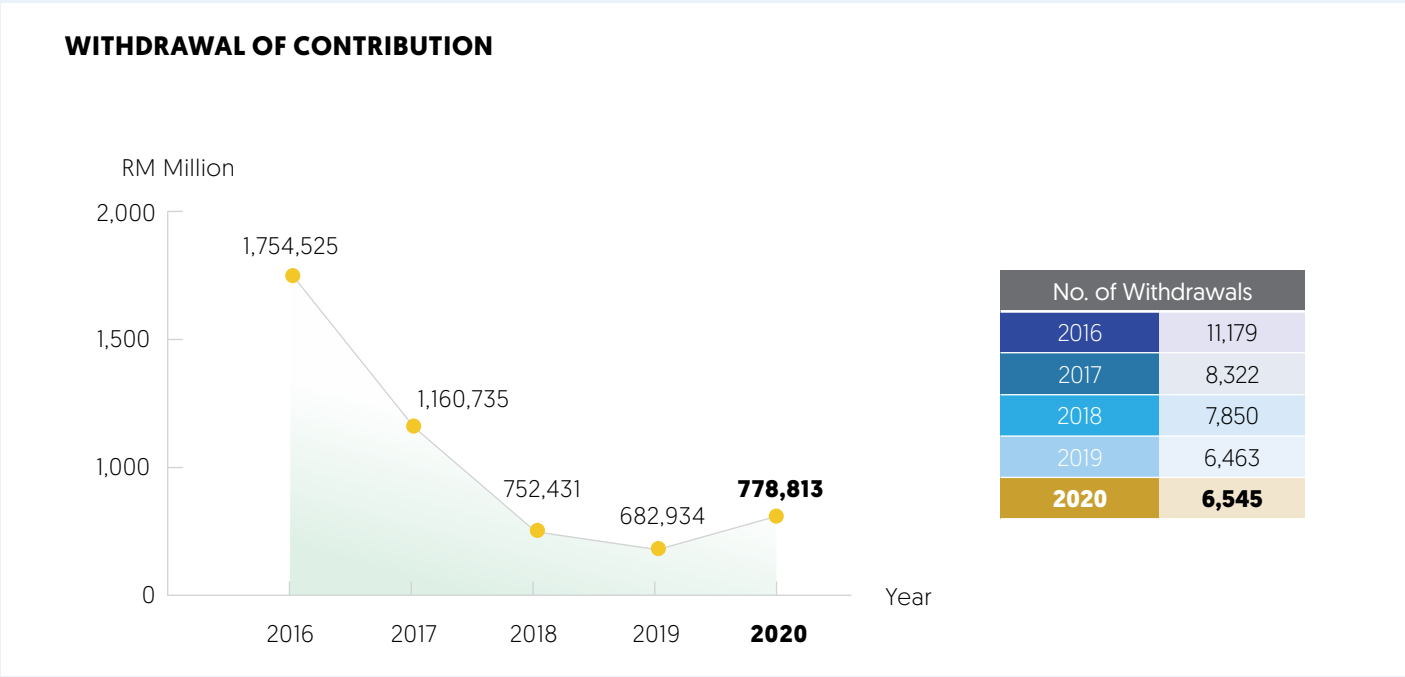
When a contributor is discharged from service, retires or attains the age of 50. For the compulsory contributor who is pensionable, the Government portion is remitted to Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) or KWAP for payment as monthly pension.

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BENEFITS SCHEME

Death Benefit is paid to the dependent of the contributor who passes away whilst in service, while disability benefit is paid to a contributor who discharged from the service due to mental or physical handicaps.

HOUSING WITHDRAWAL SCHEME

A contributor is allowed to withdraw not more than 40% of their contributions or 10% of the cost of the property whichever is lower, to purchase a first residential house or a piece of land to build a house.

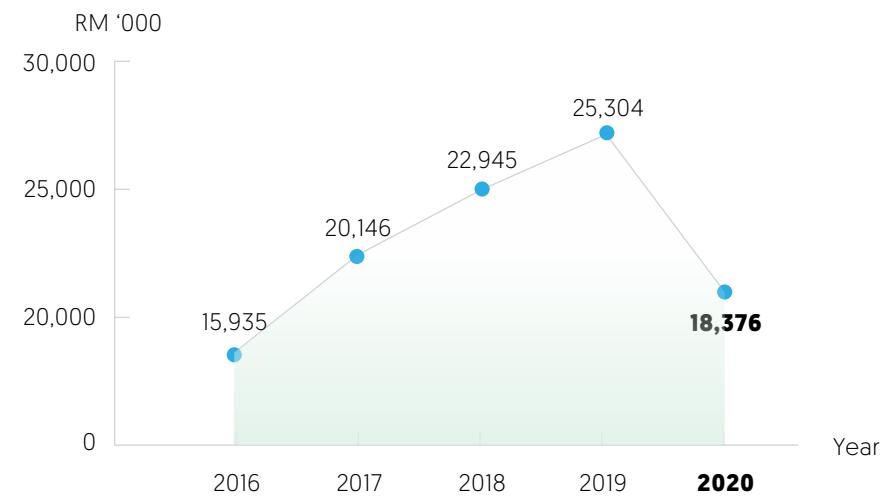


OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

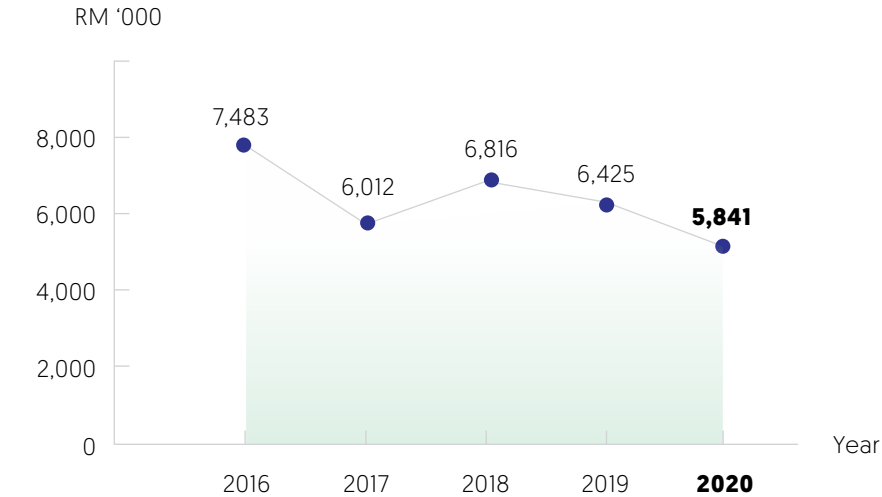
BRIEFING PROGRAM AND CUSTOMER CARE PROGRAM

HOUSING WITHDRAWAL SCHEME



No. of Withdrawals	
2016	1,952
2017	2,401
2018	2,692
2019	3,033
2020	2,192

DEATH AND DISABLEMENT BENEFITS SCHEME



No. of Withdrawals	
2016	225
2017	183
2018	175
2019	174
2020	169



OBJECTIVE

To strengthen service delivery system to ATM members

To assess customer satisfaction

To update members on LTAT's developments



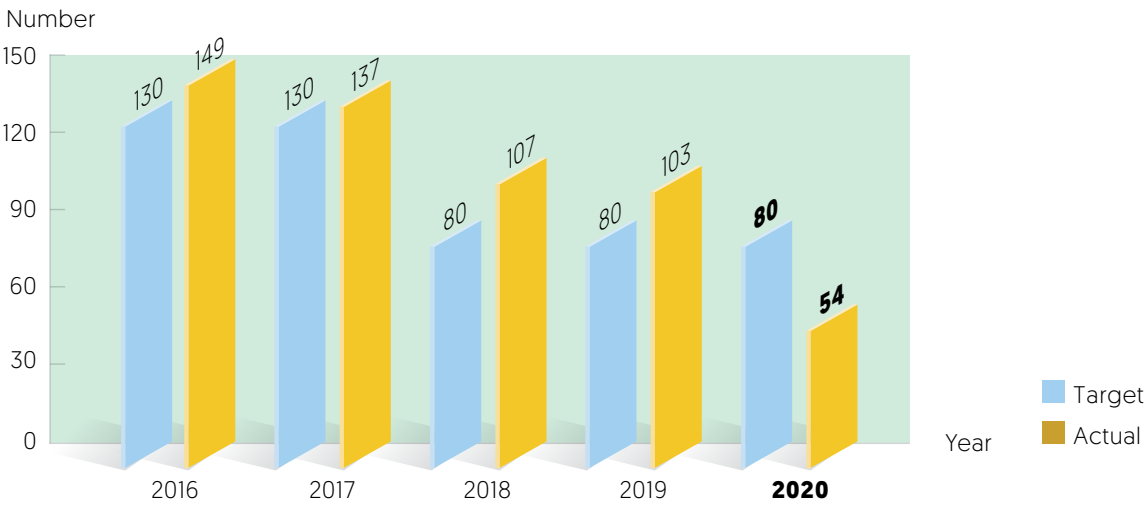
IMPACT

ATM members will be able to communicate effectively through questions and answers session during each programme

Continuous improvement to LTAT's delivery system and provide better benefits to ATM members

Enhanced customer satisfaction

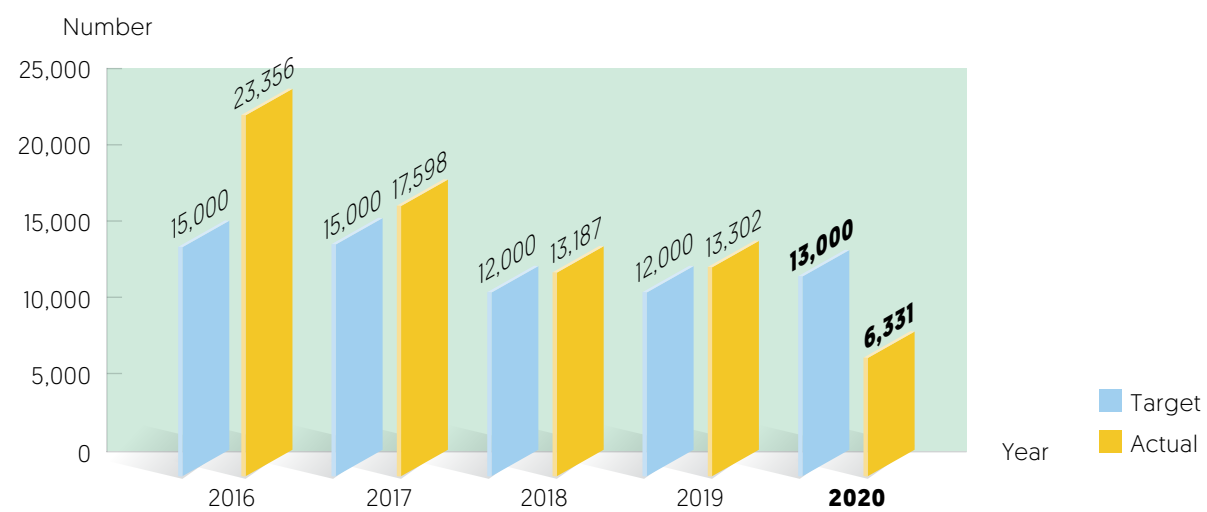
1. TOTAL PROGRAMMES



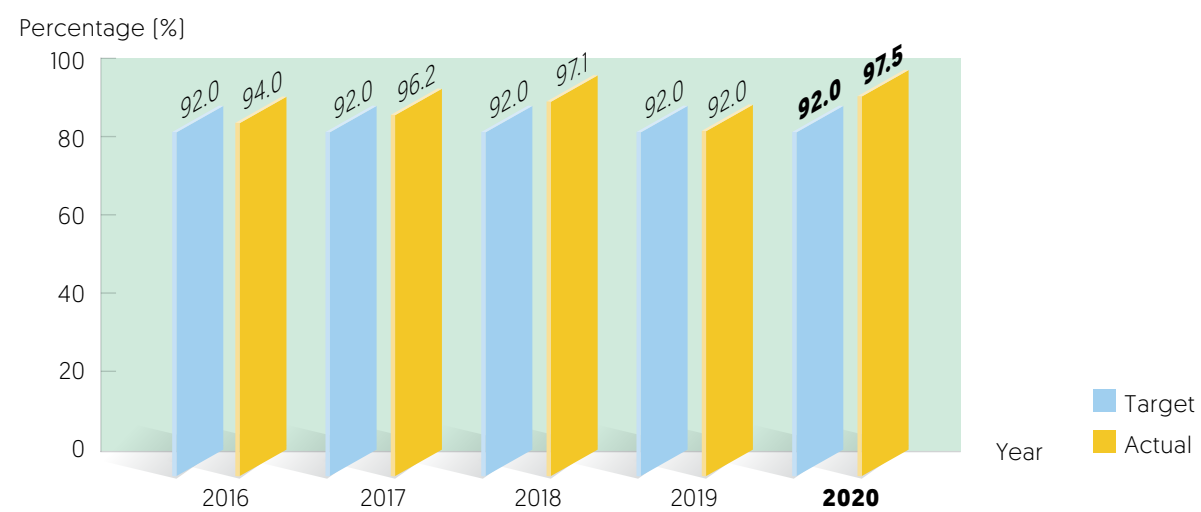
OUTCOME AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

2. STATISTICS ON NUMBER OF FORMS RECEIVED



3. CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INDEX



ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

LTAT'S FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INCOME AND TOTAL DIVIDEND PAYMENT (RM Million)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1 TOTAL INCOME (Including other income)	341.1	195.2	423.9	528.5	572.3
2 OPERATING EXPENSES	72.8	75.0	76.6	66.2	77.7
3 COST TO ASSETS RATIO (%)**	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
4 NET PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	134.9	92.8	221.0	459.5	356.2
5 DIVIDEND, BONUS AND SPECIAL BONUS FOR MEMBERS (%)	3.5	2.5	2.0	8.27	7.99

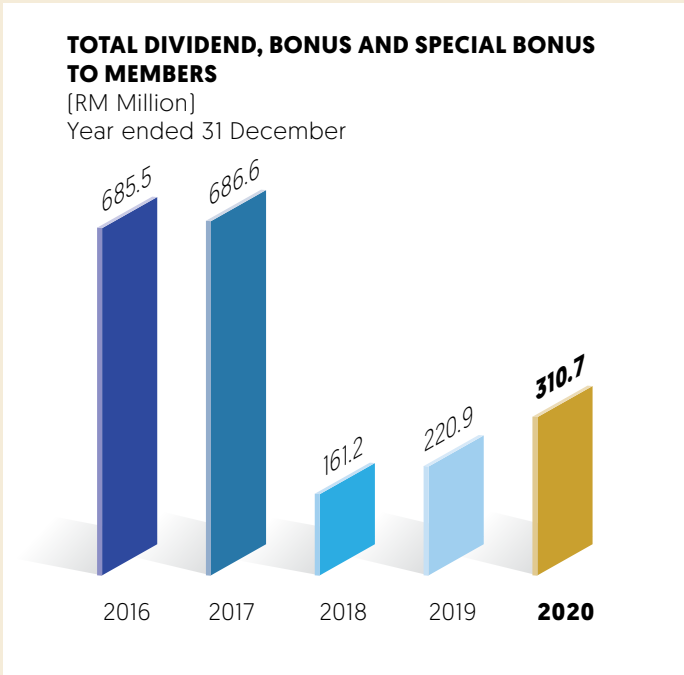
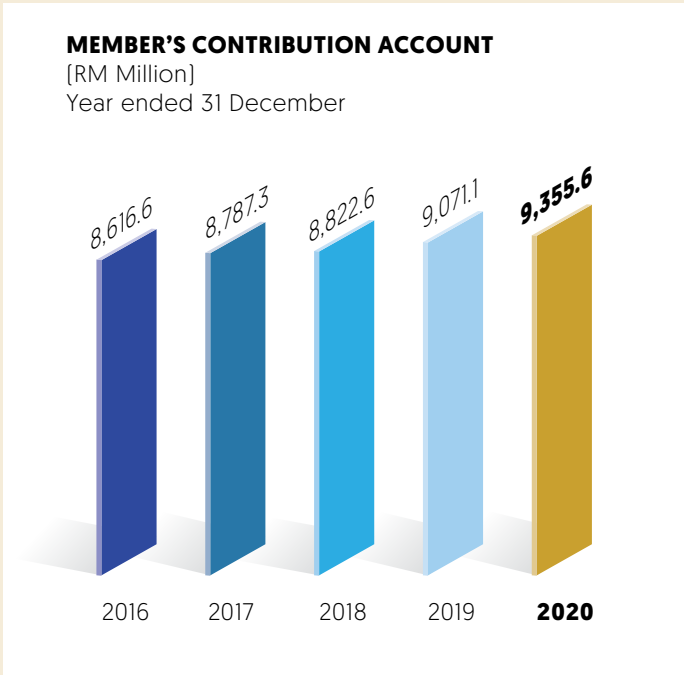
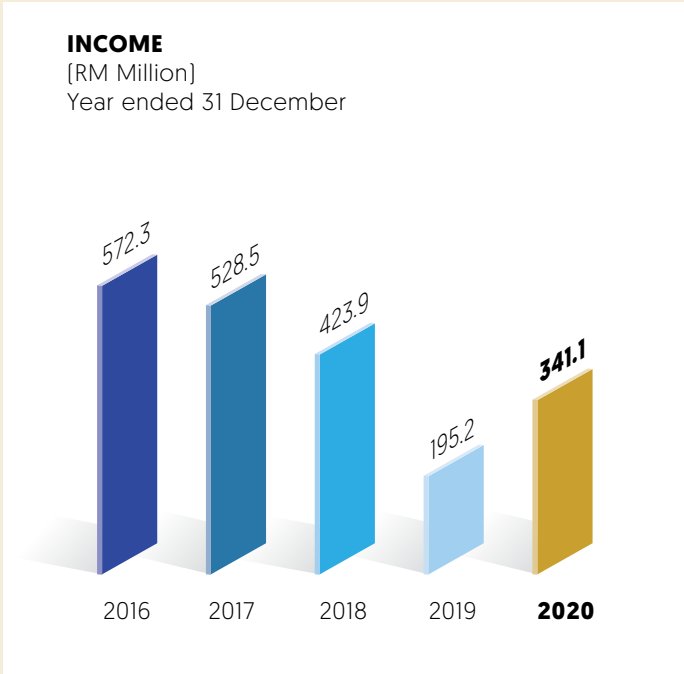
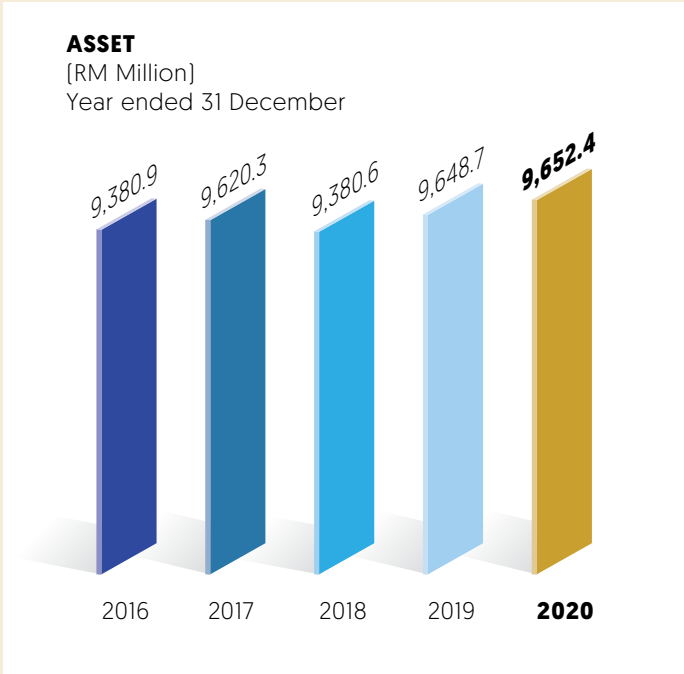
** New KPI beginning 2018

ASSET, EQUITY AND LIABILITY (RM Million)

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
1 TOTAL ASSETS	9,652.4	9,648.7	9,380.6	9,620.3	9,380.9
• Non Current Assets	7,191.2	7,357.0	7,607.5	8,055.7	8,554.4
• Current Assets	2,461.2	2,291.7	1,773.1	1,564.6	826.5
2 TOTAL EQUITY	9,173.2	9,146.7	8,867.8	8,814.6	8,587.0
• Member's Contribution Account	9,355.6	9,071.1	8,822.6	8,787.3	8,616.6
• Reserve Fund	187.1	181.4	176.5	175.7	172.3
• Other Comprehensive Income Reserve	(562.7)	(169.3)	(170.0)	-	-
• Available for Sale Securities Reserve	-	-	-	22.4	(267.8)
• Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	-	-
• Accumulated Profits/ Retained Profit	193.2	63.5	38.7	(170.8)	65.9
3 TOTAL LIABILITIES	479.2	502.0	512.8	805.7	793.9
4 TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	9,652.4	9,648.7	9,380.6	9,620.3	9,380.9

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

LTAT’S FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)



ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

GROUP’S FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INCOME [RM Million]

	2020	*2019	2018	2017	2016
1 TOTAL INCOME (Including other operating income)	11,831.3	15,254.7	13,607.8	15,002.6	13,126.7
2 PROFIT/ (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION AND ZAKAT	143.9	[566.2]	54.5	1,738.7	1,489.5
3 PROFIT/ (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	68.4	[808.1]	[169.1]	1,362.3	1,161.9

* Restated

ASSET, EQUITY AND LIABILITY [RM Million]

	2020	*2019	2018	2017	2016
1 TOTAL ASSETS	87,800.3	87,681.5	96,681.1	91,792.5	89,131.2
• Non Current Assets	28,125.0	28,225.1	32,206.5	32,027.1	31,444.0
• Current Assets	59,675.3	59,456.4	64,474.5	59,765.4	57,687.2
2 TOTAL EQUITY	16,779.2	17,047.3	18,173.0	19,772.9	18,754.3
• Member’s Contribution Account	9,355.6	9,071.1	8,822.6	8,787.3	8,616.6
• Reserves	578.6	932.8	1,016.1	1,072.9	1,302.5
• Funds	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	4.2
• Retained Earnings/(Accumulated Losses)	[628.0]	[443.3]	[74.7]	1,061.4	691.0
• Non-Controlling Interests	7,007.0	7,020.6	7,343.8	7,786.2	7,077.7
• Perpetual Sukuk	463.9	463.6	1,062.5	1,062.3	1,062.3
3 TOTAL LIABILITIES	71,021.1	70,634.2	78,508.0	72,019.6	70,376.9
4 TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	87,800.3	87,681.5	96,681.1	91,792.5	89,131.2

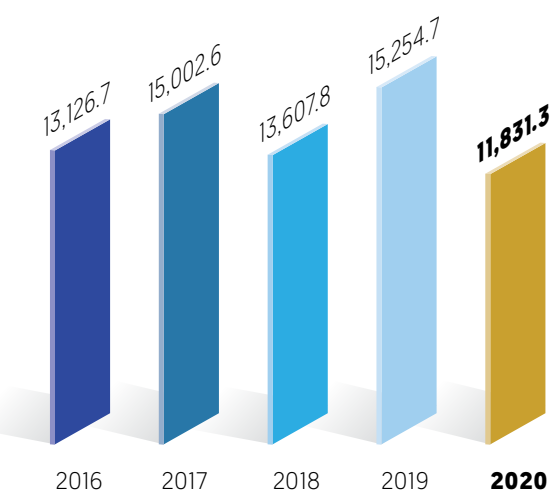
* Restated

ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

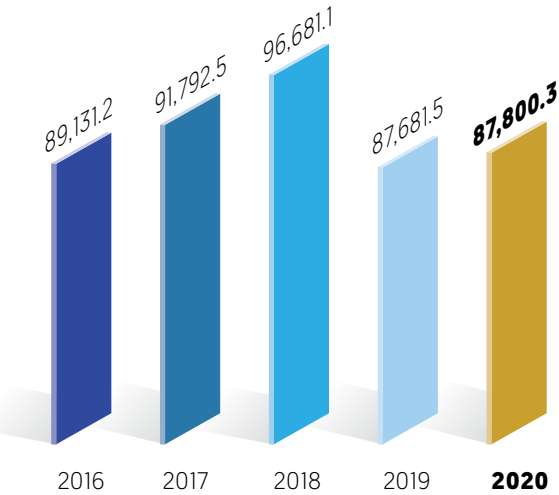
GROUP FIVE YEARS FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE (continued)

INCOME

[RM Million]
Year ended 31 December

**ASSET**

[RM Million]
Year ended 31 December



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Statement of the Chairman and a Board Member (LTAT's Account and Group Account)

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Statutory Declaration by Principal Officer Responsible for the Financial Management of LTAT



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**CERTIFICATE OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF
LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020**

Certificate on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

I have audited the financial statements of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera. The Financial Statements comprise the Statements of Financial Position as at 31 December 2020 of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera 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 Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera for the year then ended, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 1 to 86.

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera as at 31 December 2020, and of their financial performance and their cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101) requirements.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

1. Note 8 on Investment in Subsidiary Company

The Investment of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera in seven subsidiary companies in 2020 amounted to RM5.059 billion. This amount included investment in Boustead Holdings Berhad of RM2.551 billion. As at 31 December 2020, the market value of Boustead Holdings Berhad was RM753 million. However, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera did not provide impairment for Boustead Holdings Berhad amounted to RM1.798 billion in accordance to Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard (MFRS) 136 Impairment of Assets. This has resulted the profit for the year and investment in subsidiaries overstated by RM1.798 billion.

2. Note 27 on Employee Benefits Liability

The Employee Benefits Liability of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera for the year 2020 amounted to RM86.62 million. This amount included post-retirement medical benefits of RM53.54 million which should amount to RM105.09 million in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) 119 Employee Benefits. According to the Actuarial Valuation Report, the post-retirement medical benefits scheme as at 31 December 2020 was revalued at RM59.43 million. However, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera had only recognised a total of RM7.88 million out of RM59.43 million. As a result, the total comprehensive loss for the year and the Employee Benefits Liability was understated amounting to RM51.55 million.

3. Note 6 on Inventories

The total inventories of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera for the year 2020 was RM1.383 billion which included the Army Logistics Complex development project amounted to RM5.43 million. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera has recognised the project development cost as an inventory since year 2015. As of 31 December 2020, the project has not been implemented and no contract has been signed. However, the project development cost amounted to RM5.43 million was not written off by Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) 102 Inventories. This resulted in the profit for the year and inventories was overstated amounting to RM5.43 million.

The audit was conducted in accordance with the Audit Act 1957 and the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of my Certificate. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my Qualified Opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

I am independent of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera and I have fulfilled my other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Certificate Thereon

The Board of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera is responsible for the other information in the Annual Report. My opinion on the financial statements of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera and of the Group does not cover the information other than the financial statements and Auditor's Certificate thereon and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Responsibilities of the Board for the Financial Statements

The Board is responsible for the preparation of Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101) requirements. The Board is also responsible for such internal control as it is necessary to enable the preparation of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, the Board is responsible for assessing the Group's and Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

My objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditor's Certificate that includes my opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with the International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, 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 my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- b. Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's and Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera's internal control.
- c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- d. Conclude on the appropriateness of the Board's 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 Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera's ability to continue as a going concern. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I have to draw attention in my Auditor's Certificate to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of Auditor's Certificate.
- e. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, including the disclosures and whether the Financial Statements of the Group and of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- f. Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities and business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the Financial Statements of the Group. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

Certificate on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101), I report that:

- a. The subsidiaries of which I have not acted as auditors, are disclosed in Note 8 to the financial statements.

- b. In my opinion, the accounting and other records have not been properly kept for the matter as described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section.

Other Matters

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera should take note of the following:

- a. On 11 May 2021, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera declared a dividend of 3.5% amounting to RM310.69 million for the year 2020. However, the actuary's Dividend Payment Proposal Report 2020 indicated the 3.5% dividend payment would undermine the ability of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera to pay its liabilities. To realise the dividend payment, the Government has approved Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera to exclude the remaining dividend payment for Government contribution of RM188.68 million to Retirement Fund (Incorporated). This exemption resulted in the increase of retained earnings by RM125.29 million to RM313.97 million in 2020. This profit was not derived from the principal activities of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera.
- b. In accordance to Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) 137 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, total contributions made by the Malaysian Armed Forces which has been classified as equity meets the recognition criteria as a liability. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera has a legal obligation to repay the Malaysian Armed Forces' contributions with dividend altogether upon withdrawal as required by Section 9 and 10 of Act 101. Cash outflows are measured reliably as withdrawals expected to be made when it fulfils the requirements of Section 12 of Act 101. Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera needs to make a provision in order to reimburse the contribution with dividends for the said purpose.
- c. According to Section 15 (1) (a) of Act 101, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera may invest not less than 70% in authorised investments or under the Trustee Act 1949. However, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera have only made total investments of RM3.009 billion or 32% which is less than 38% of the set limit. Section 15 (1) (b) of Act 101 permits Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera to invest not more than 30% in equity investment whether it is not listed or listed on a stock exchange established in Malaysia. However, Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera have made a total investments amounted to RM6.391 billion or 68%, which is more than 38% of the set limit.

This certificate is made solely for Members of the Board in accordance with Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101) requirements and for no other purpose. I do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this certificate.


(DATUK NIK AZMAN NIK ABDUL MAJID)
AUDITOR GENERAL
MALAYSIA

PUTRAJAYA
23 DECEMBER 2021



LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
Established Under Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101)

STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN AND A BOARD MEMBER

We, YM General Tan Sri Raja Mohamed Affandi Bin Raja Mohamed Noor (Retired) and YBhg. General Tan Sri Dato' Sri Hj Affendi Bin Buang RMAF being the Chairman and a Board Member of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Board, the accompanying Financial Statements comprising of the Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes In Equity, Statements of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera and the Group as at 31 December 2020 and of the results and the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

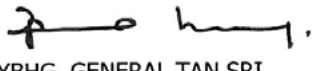
On Behalf of the Board,


Y.M. GENERAL TAN SRI
RAJA MOHAMED AFFANDI
BIN RAJA MOHAMED NOOR
(Retired)

CHAIRMAN

DATE: 26 AUG 2021
KUALA LUMPUR

On Behalf of the Board,


YBHG. GENERAL TAN SRI
DATO' SRI HJ AFFENDI
BIN BUANG RMAF

BOARD MEMBER

DATE: 26 AUG 2021
KUALA LUMPUR

LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA
Established Under Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101)

**STATUTORY DECLARATION BY PRINCIPAL OFFICER RESPONSIBLE
FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
OF LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA**

I, Dato' Ahmad Nazim Bin Abd Rahman, being the principal officer primarily responsible for the financial management and accounting records of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, do sincerely declare that the Statements of Financial Position, Statements of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes In Equity, Statements of Cash Flows and Notes to the Financial Statements are in my opinion correct, and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and)
solemnly declared by)
the above named in)
Kuala Lumpur)
On 26 AUG 2021)



DATO' AHMAD NAZIM BIN ABD RAHMAN

Before me,



GROUP FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

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- 285 [Notes to the Financial Statements](#) 



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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 31 December 2020

		GROUP		LTAT	
	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
ASSETS					
Non-Current Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	5,496,960	5,733,254	75,230	76,825
Investment properties	4	2,259,420	2,427,754	455,100	453,100
Right-of-use Assets	5	2,372,997	2,462,721	739	986
Inventories	6	905,154	847,062	-	-
Intangible assets	7	278,004	321,225	-	-
Subsidiary companies	8	-	-	5,058,661	5,107,940
Associated companies	9	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	201,698
investment in joint ventures	10	485,179	547,673	-	-
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	11	13,967,320	13,626,144	824,956	1,016,522
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	12	-	-	150,385	150,045
Investment at amortised cost	13	143,037	145,066	279,519	287,989
Deferred tax assets	14	154,093	120,625	-	-
Loans and receivables	15	422,165	386,583	144,944	61,892
Total Non-Current Assets		28,124,987	28,225,087	7,191,183	7,356,997
Current Assets					
Inventories	6	2,285,975	2,418,105	1,382,811	1,446,191
Biological assets	16	25,026	22,230	-	-
Contract assets and contract cost assets	17	1,110,834	940,055	-	-
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	12	1,035,229	815,977	305,548	122,430
Loans and receivables	15	47,762,758	47,358,319	31,419	116,537
Derivative assets	18	388,294	164,868	-	-
Statutory Deposit With Bank Negara Malaysia	19	103,267	1,534,777	-	-
Deposits	20	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213
Cash and bank balances	21	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336
Assets held for sale	22	322,609	92,949	-	-
Total Current Assets		59,675,344	59,456,366	2,461,202	2,291,707
TOTAL ASSETS		87,800,331	87,681,453	9,652,385	9,648,704

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

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

As At 31 December 2020

	Note	GROUP		LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
Members' contribution account	23	9,355,600	9,071,124	9,355,600	9,071,124
Funds	24	2,056	2,441	-	-
Reserves	25	578,643	932,847	(375,583)	12,115
[Accumulated losses]/ Retained earnings		(628,014)	(443,309)	193,199	63,475
		9,308,285	9,563,103	9,173,216	9,146,714
Non-controlling interests		7,006,996	7,020,592	-	-
Perpetual Sukuk	26	463,924	463,545	-	-
Total Equity		16,779,205	17,047,240	9,173,216	9,146,714
Non-Current Liabilities					
Employee benefits liability	27	123,130	101,506	81,412	66,546
Borrowings	28	6,307,794	7,130,062	-	-
Payables	29	69,490	106,080	168,407	61,389
Deferred tax liabilities	14	359,006	428,897	4,642	4,621
Lease liabilities	30	69,094	31,762	529	775
Total Non-Current Liabilities		6,928,514	7,798,307	254,990	133,331
Current Liabilities					
Employee benefits liability	27	6,823	6,738	5,203	4,635
Borrowings	28	58,005,192	56,906,653	-	-
Contract liabilities	17	51,249	60,989	-	-
Payables	29	5,533,391	5,542,419	218,730	363,790
Derivative liabilities	18	391,161	189,924	-	-
Lease liabilities	30	73,086	83,223	246	234
Taxation		31,710	45,960	-	-
Total Current Liabilities		64,092,612	62,835,906	224,179	368,659
Total Liabilities		71,021,126	70,634,213	479,169	501,990
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		87,800,331	87,681,453	9,652,385	9,648,704

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

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	GROUP		LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Income	31	11,359,568	14,416,639	334,416	195,242
Other income	32	471,769	838,084	6,661	(7)
Total income for the year		11,831,337	15,254,723	341,077	195,235
Interest expense - banking institution		(1,032,225)	(1,487,914)	-	-
Modification loss	33	(78,447)	-	-	-
Net fair value loss on investment at fair value through profit or loss	34	(12,340)	(19,807)	(22,431)	(4,692)
Impairment losses and expected credit loss	35	(605,324)	(74,296)	(107,841)	(19,230)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment, biological assets and investment properties		(133,317)	(286,469)	-	(372)
Impairment of right-of-use assets		(37,860)	-	-	-
Impairment of goodwill		(36,100)	(1,511,270)	-	-
Accelerated on amortisation of intangible assets		-	(247,322)	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress		(205,994)	8,948	-	-
Finished goods and work in progress purchases		(4,895,459)	(6,794,281)	-	-
Raw material and consumables used		(918,240)	(1,701,575)	-	-
Veterans Socio-Economic Development Programme (PPSEV)		(274)	(1,728)	-	-
Staff costs		(1,749,317)	(1,687,169)	(49,770)	(41,553)
Operating costs		(1,179,459)	(1,290,002)	(23,012)	(33,497)
Depreciation and amortisation		(451,072)	(459,450)	(3,091)	(3,089)
Operating profit/(loss)		495,909	(297,612)	134,932	92,802
Finance costs		(358,107)	(357,276)	-	-
Share of profit after tax of associated companies		70,145	88,632	-	-
Share of (loss)/profit of investment in joint ventures		(63,956)	41	-	-
Profit/(Loss) before taxation and zakat		143,991	(566,215)	134,932	92,802
Taxation and zakat	36	(212,433)	(241,866)	(21)	-
Net (loss)/profit for the year		(68,442)	(808,081)	134,911	92,802

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

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

Note	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Other comprehensive income				
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss				
Share of other comprehensive income of an associated companies	17,895	11,171	-	-
Share of other comprehensive (loss)/income of investment in joint ventures	(6,421)	2,422	-	-
Foreign currency translation	(4,791)	812	-	-
Deferred tax on investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,643	(38,866)	-	-
Net changes in cashflow hedge	-	17	-	-
	29,326	(24,444)	-	-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Changes in the net fair value of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(270,830)	149,654	(255,401)	(13,493)
Remeasurement of post retirement medical benefits	(7,878)	-	(7,878)	-
Remeasurement of gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	(1,748)	-	(1,748)	-
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year	(251,130)	125,210	(265,027)	(13,493)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(319,572)	(682,871)	(130,116)	79,309
Attributable to:				
Group/LTAT	(119,769)	(433,139)	134,911	92,802
Non-controlling interests	783	(454,387)	-	-
Holders of Perpetual Sukuk	50,544	79,445	-	-
Net (Loss)/Profit for the year	(68,442)	(808,081)	134,911	92,802
Attributable to:				
Group/LTAT	(377,301)	(380,841)	(130,116)	79,309
Non-controlling interests	7,185	(381,475)	-	-
Holders of Perpetual Sukuk	50,544	79,445	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year	(319,572)	(682,871)	(130,116)	79,309

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

GROUP	Members' Contribution Account RM'000	Funds (Note 24) RM'000	Reserves (Note 25) RM'000	Accumulated Losses RM'000	Total RM'000	Non-Controlling Interests RM'000	Perpetual Sukuk (note 26) RM'000	Total Equity RM'000
2020								
Balance at 1 January	9,071,124	2,441	932,847	(443,309)	9,563,103	7,020,592	463,545	17,047,240
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(119,769)	(119,769)	783	50,544	(68,442)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(247,906)	(9,626)	(257,532)	6,402	-	(251,130)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(247,906)	(129,395)	(377,301)	7,185	50,544	(319,572)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(138,534)	138,534	-	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiary companies	-	-	(2,844)	(30,906)	(33,750)	85,200	-	51,450
Transfer from retained earnings	-	-	35,080	(35,080)	-	-	-	-
Transfer to dormant account	(55)	-	-	-	(55)	-	-	(55)
Adjustments on contributions/dividends	(63)	-	-	(12)	(75)	-	-	(75)
Dividend adjustment on government contributions	(188,682)	-	-	188,682	-	-	-	-
Contributions received during the year	959,778	-	-	-	959,778	-	-	959,778
Dividends at 3.5% for the year	310,687	-	-	(310,687)	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals during the year	(778,813)	-	-	-	(778,813)	-	-	(778,813)
Housing withdrawals during the year	(18,376)	-	-	-	(18,376)	-	-	(18,376)
Amortisation of Training Assets Fund	-	(385)	-	-	(385)	-	-	(385)
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme	-	-	-	(5,841)	(5,841)	-	-	(5,841)
Perpetual Sukuk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Distribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,165)	(50,165)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests by subsidiary companies	-	-	-	-	-	(105,981)	-	(105,981)
Balance at 31 December	9,355,600	2,056	578,643	(628,014)	9,308,285	7,006,996	463,924	16,779,205

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

GROUP	Note	Members' Contribution Account RM'000	Funds (Note 24) RM'000	Reserves (Note 25) RM'000	Accumulated Losses RM'000	Total RM'000	Non-Controlling Interests RM'000	Perpetual Sukuk (note 26) RM'000	Total Equity RM'000
2019									
Balance at 1 January, as previously stated		8,822,585	2,796	1,016,049	157,815	9,999,245	7,503,491	1,062,526	18,565,262
Prior year adjustment		-	-	-	(221,117)	(221,117)	(159,732)	-	(380,849)
Effect on adoption MFRS 16		-	-	-	(11,208)	(11,208)	(8,460)	-	(19,668)
Balance as at 1 January, as restated		8,822,585	2,796	1,016,049	(74,510)	9,766,920	7,335,299	1,062,526	18,164,745
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	(433,139)	(433,139)	(454,387)	79,445	(808,081)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-	52,298	-	52,298	72,912	-	125,210
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	52,298	(433,139)	(380,841)	(381,475)	79,445	(682,871)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	-	16,101	(16,101)	-	-	-	-
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiary companies		-	-	(32,715)	10,478	(22,237)	140,640	-	118,403
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-	(118,886)	118,886	-	-	-	-
Transfer to dormant account		(4,587)	-	-	-	(4,587)	-	-	(4,587)
Adjustments on contributions/dividends	37	66	-	-	(5,102)	(5,036)	-	-	(5,036)
Dividend adjustment on government contributions		(183,483)	-	-	183,483	-	-	-	-
Contributions received during the year		923,902	-	-	-	923,902	-	-	923,902
Dividends at 2.5% for the year		220,879	-	-	(220,879)	-	-	-	-
Withdrawals during the year		(682,934)	-	-	-	(682,934)	-	-	(682,934)
Housing withdrawals during the year		(25,304)	-	-	-	(25,304)	-	-	(25,304)
Amortisation of Training Assets Fund		-	(397)	-	-	(397)	-	-	(397)
Deferred income		-	42	-	-	42	-	-	42
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme		-	-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)	-	-	(6,425)
Perpetual Sukuk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Distribution		-	-	-	-	-	-	(85,426)	(85,426)
- Redemption		-	-	-	-	-	-	(593,000)	(593,000)
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests by subsidiary companies		-	-	-	-	-	(73,872)	-	(73,872)
Balance at 31 December		9,071,124	2,441	932,847	(443,309)	9,563,103	7,020,592	463,545	17,047,240

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

LTAT	Note	Members' Contribution Account RM'000	Reserves (Note 25) RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
2020					
Balance at 1 January		9,071,124	12,115	63,475	9,146,714
Net profit for the year		-	-	134,911	134,911
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(255,401)	(9,626)	(265,027)
Total comprehensive loss for the year		-	(255,401)	125,285	(130,116)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	(137,987)	137,987	-
Transfer to dormant account		(55)	-	-	(55)
Transfer from retained earnings		-	5,690	(5,690)	-
Adjustments on contributions/dividends	37	(63)	-	(12)	(75)
Dividend adjustment on government contributions		(188,682)	-	188,682	-
Contributions received during the year		959,778	-	-	959,778
Dividends at 3.5% for the year		310,687	-	(310,687)	-
Withdrawals during the year		(778,813)	-	-	(778,813)
Housing withdrawals during the year		(18,376)	-	-	(18,376)
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme		-	-	(5,841)	(5,841)
Balance at 31 December		9,355,600	(375,583)	193,199	9,173,216
2019					
Balance at 1 January		8,822,585	6,492	38,712	8,867,789
Net profit for the year		-	-	92,802	92,802
Other comprehensive loss for the year		-	(13,493)	-	(13,493)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(13,493)	92,802	79,309
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income		-	14,146	(14,146)	-
Transfer to dormant account		(4,587)	-	-	(4,587)
Transfer from retained earnings		-	4,970	(4,970)	-
Adjustments on contributions/dividends	37	66	-	(5,102)	(5,036)
Dividend adjustment on government contributions		(183,483)	-	183,483	-
Contributions received during the year		923,902	-	-	923,902
Dividends at 2.5% for the year		220,879	-	(220,879)	-
Withdrawals during the year		(682,934)	-	-	(682,934)
Housing withdrawals during the year		(25,304)	-	-	(25,304)
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme		-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)
Balance at 31 December		9,071,124	12,115	63,475	9,146,714

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash Flows From Operating Activities				
Cash receipts from other incomes	1,037,394	940,236	-	-
Cash receipts from grant on behalf of PERHEBAT	-	-	11,000	7,000
Cash receipts from customers	9,638,673	10,712,351	2,590	7,285
(Payment)/Received from government to PPHM for the development of Government Quarters	(2,978)	2,978	(2,978)	2,978
Compensation received from government on behalf of subsidiary	-	668,929	-	668,929
Other rental received	2	42	880	843
Deposit received from sale of investment properties	-	49,759	-	49,759
Recoveries on loans previously written off	34,795	35,184	-	-
Cash payments to employees and suppliers	(8,877,924)	(10,547,198)	(60,505)	(78,210)
Refund of real property gains tax on behalf of subsidiary company from the Inland Revenue Board	-	-	5,322	-
Advances paid to PPHM	-	-	-	(65,784)
Repayments of staff loans fund scheme	243	373	-	-
Payment for Veterans Socio-Economic Development Programme (PPSEV)	(279)	(987)	-	-
(Increase)/Decrease in operating assets:				
Loan, advances and financing	(699,219)	2,918,577	-	-
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	87,737	(8,869)	-	-
Trade receivables	(388,630)	(164,477)	-	-
Other receivables	(166,720)	6,404	-	-
Decrease/(Increase) in operating liabilities:				
Deposits from customers	(1,128,913)	(6,467,588)	-	-
Statutory deposit with Bank Negara	1,431,510	411,892	-	-
Deposits and placements of banks and other financial institutions	1,907,974	(3,083,660)	-	-
Obligation on securities sold under repurchase agreements	18,258	(142,477)	-	-
Bills and acceptance payables	34,107	318	-	-
Other liabilities	-	252,265	-	-
Trade payables	133,829	186,589	-	-
Cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	3,059,859	(4,229,359)	(43,691)	592,800
Interest payments	(825,356)	(1,289,612)	-	-
Taxation paid	(280,924)	(240,860)	-	-
Received of advances from Bantuan Bakti Negara (BBN)	-	51,988	-	51,988
Payment of advances to Skim Anuiti Veteran (SAVe)	-	(1,014)	-	(1,014)
Payment to death and disablement benefits scheme	(5,842)	(6,425)	(5,842)	(6,425)
Payment of grant to PERHEBAT	-	-	(11,000)	(7,000)
Employee benefits paid	(4,940)	(3,243)	(4,940)	(3,243)
Payment to subsidiary company on refund of real property gains tax	-	-	(5,322)	-
Payment of compensation from government to subsidiary company	-	-	-	(555,000)
Repayment of Micro Entrepreneur Loan Scheme for MAF Veterans	2,337	4,517	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) operating activities	1,945,134	(5,714,008)	(70,795)	72,106

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash Flow From Investing Activities				
Property, plant and equipment				
- Purchase	(375,028)	(464,180)	(1,242)	(979)
- Disposal	26,603	12,625	-	-
Development properties				
- Purchase	(169,200)	(230,100)	-	-
- Disposal	221,564	-	221,564	-
Right-of-use assets				
- Purchase	(10,209)	(321,000)	(285)	(285)
- Disposal	-	(479)	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(31,285)	(47,816)	-	-
Investment properties	(4,807)	(3,940)	(18)	(1,404)
Investment in joint ventures	(15,300)	(15,300)	-	-
Additional investment in associated companies	(140)	(3,135)	(140)	-
Purchase of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(322,644)	(92,549)	(322,644)	(92,549)
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	(172,681)	14,796	(172,681)	14,796
Property development in progress	(103,315)	(201,959)	(103,315)	(201,959)
Interest and profit received	379,558	528,060	13,374	8,898
Receipt of profits from Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	12,150	10,275
Receipt of profits from advances to/amount due from the Corporation	-	-	6,092	19,202
Disposal of assets held for sale	-	133,500	-	-
Refund of deposit	3,821	16,300	-	-
Disposal of foreclosed properties	1,020	9,837	-	-
Disposal of subsidiary companies	7,692	7,258	7,692	7,258
Disposal of associated companies	67,991	-	59	-
Disposal of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	253,067	52,361	248,996	43,861
Net (purchase)/disposal of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	(167,945)	3,277,511	-	-
Dividend received from subsidiary companies	-	-	7,663	68,568
Dividend received from associated companies	16,965	23,745	16,965	23,745
Dividend and other income received from investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	72,780	47,221	28,116	27,338
Dividend received from investment at fair value through profit or loss	7,185	8,022	-	-
Net decrease in amount due from associated companies	-	26,528	-	-
Other income from associated companies	85	147	85	147
Net disposal of investment at amortised cost	-	14,444	-	-
Dividend received from cumulative redeemable preference shares	-	-	1,200	1,200
Redemption of cumulative redeemable preference shares	2,010	2,515	2,010	2,515
Capital repayment and interest received from investment at amortised cost	-	-	22,877	269,655
Rental received from investment properties	25,502	32,432	26,552	33,379
Refund on tax credit from Inland Revenue Board	1,977	23,922	1,977	23,922
(Repayment)/Receipt of fixed deposit	(1,253)	3,192	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(285,987)	2,853,958	17,047	257,583

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash Flow From Financing Activities				
Members' contribution received	960,203	924,205	960,203	924,205
Members' withdrawals	(771,580)	(779,542)	(771,580)	(779,542)
Net decrease from others loan	(433,783)	(287,648)	-	-
Interest paid	(612,888)	(617,508)	-	-
Issued of shares	128,018	134,794	-	-
Perpetual Sukuk				
- Redemption	-	(593,000)	-	-
- Distribution	(37,950)	(75,125)	-	-
Dividend paid to equity holder	-	(7,127)	-	-
Dividend paid to non-controlling interests	(182,025)	(84,783)	-	-
Proceeds from long term loans	4,300	1,375,400	-	-
Repayment of long term loans	(231,037)	(366,705)	-	-
Government grants - Managing funds	32,350	28,000	-	-
(Payment to)/repayment on investment in joint ventures	(23,200)	146,500	-	-
Lease payments	(75,489)	(47,288)	-	-
Receipts from loan/financing obligations sold to Cagamas Berhad	50,000	-	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from financing activities	(1,193,081)	(249,827)	188,623	144,663
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	466,066	(3,109,877)	134,875	474,352
Effects of exchange rate changes	(7,342)	12,000	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	6,014,973	9,112,850	606,549	132,197
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	6,473,697	6,014,973	741,424	606,549
Cash and cash equivalents				
Deposits (Note 20)	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213
Cash and bank balances (Note 21)	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336
Cash and bank balances classified as assets held for sale (Note 22)	3,900	-	-	-
Bank overdrafts (Note 28)	(55,377)	(46,630)	-	-
Adjustment for cash held in trust on behalf of the remiser (Note 29)	(65,792)	(47,483)	-	-
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months (Note 21)	(50,386)	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	6,473,697	6,014,973	741,424	606,549

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, better known as LTAT was established in August 1972 by an Act of Parliament. The registered office is located at 12th floor, Bangunan LTAT, Jalan Bukit Bintang, Post Office Box 11542, 50748 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activities of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) as stipulated in the Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Act 101) are to manage and invest the members' contribution funds represents the compulsory contributions of officers and other ranks, Malaysian Armed Forces as well as voluntary contributions of mobilised members of volunteer forces. These activities involved the process of collection, management and investment of the contribution funds in investment properties (note 4), inventories (note 6), subsidiary companies (note 8), associated companies (note 9), investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 11), investment at fair value through profit or loss (note 12), investment at amortised cost (note 13), derivative assets (note 18) and deposits (note 20).

LTAT also undertakes to offer retraining for the retiring or retired personnel of the armed forces.

The financial statements of the Group and LTAT are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand (RM'000) unless otherwise stated.

The audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 have been approved by the Board for issue dated 26 August 2021.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Group and LTAT have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard (MFRS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Act 101).

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year, except in the current period, the Group and LTAT adopted the following new and amended MFRSs mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS 7: Interest Rate Benchmark Reform	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 101: Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 4: Extension of the Temporary Exemption from Applying MFRS 9	Effective immediately on 17 August 2020

The adoption of the above new and amended MFRSs did not have any significant financial impact to the Group and the LTAT.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(b) Standard issued but not yet effective (continued)

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

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 16: COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions	1 June 2020
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS 7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16: Interest Rate – Benchmark Reform - Phase 2	1 January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 16: COVID-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2021	1 April 2021
Annual improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 3: Reference to the Conceptual Framework	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116: Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 137: Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contracts	1 January 2022
MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 17: Insurance Contracts	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non -Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investors and its Associates or Joint Ventures	Deferred

The Board expect that the adoption of the above standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of application.

(c) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of the Group and LTAT have been prepared under the cost basis, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting period as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

(d) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Group and LTAT financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are as below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(i) Impairment of Intangible Assets

The Group and LTAT assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of intangible assets at each reporting date. Intangible assets (goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives) are tested for impairment annually and at any other time when such indicators exist. Intangible assets with definite useful life are tested for impairment when there are indicators that their carrying values may exceed the recoverable amounts. When value in use (VIU) calculations are undertaken, management estimates the expected future cash flows from the asset or cash generating unit (CGU) and chooses a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgement and estimations.

While the Group and LTAT believes that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and may lead to future impairment losses.

(ii) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment, Biological Assets, Right-of-Use Assets and Investment in Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures

The Group and LTAT reviews the carrying amounts of the above non-financial asset at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, the Group and LTAT shall estimate the recoverable amount of CGU or group of CGU. The recoverable amount is measured at the higher of fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) or Value in use (VIU).

Where assessment of the recoverable amount of CGU or groups of CGU is determined on the basis of FVLCD, the Group and LTAT had amongst others, based the FVLCD on valuations by independent professional valuers which were derived from comparisons with recent transactions involving other similar assets and where applicable, the age, size and title tenure.

Determining the VIU of CGU or groups of CGU require the estimation of future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of the assets and from the ultimate disposal of such assets. In estimating the VIU, 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 risk specific to the asset.

The estimation of the recoverable amounts involves significant judgement and estimations. While the Group and LTAT believe that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts.

(iii) Provision of Expected Credit Loss of Trade Receivables, Other Receivables and Contract Assets

The Group and LTAT assess the credit risk at each reporting date, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual basis. To determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risks, the Group and LTAT consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group and LTAT determine the lifetime expected credit loss by considering the loss given default and the probability of default assigned to each counterparty customer. The financial assets are written off either partially or full when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Group and LTAT determine that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to the write-offs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(iv) Fair Value Biological Assets

Biological assets represent the produce growing on oil palms. Fresh fruit bunches (FFB) are harvested from the oil palms for use in the production of crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel (PK). The growing produce are essentially FFB prior to harvest.

An oil palm fruit typically starts to develop oil from about 14 to 15 weeks after pollination. The oil content in the fruit increases exponentially over the next 5 weeks and reaches its maximum at about 22 weeks.

Management considered the maturity stages of FFB and concluded that unripe FFB of up to 3 weeks prior to the harvest would be used to determine the fair value of the biological assets.

The fair value of the growing produce is determined on the basis of present value of expected future cash flows which takes into consideration of the production and estimated selling prices of CPO and PK adjusted for extraction rates, processing, harvesting and transport costs.

(v) Property Development

Group and LTAT recognises property development revenue and expenses in profit or loss by using an input method which is based on cost incurred to-date relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

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

(vi) Shipbuilding and Ship Repair

Where the performance obligations are satisfied over time, the Group and LTAT recognises contract revenue and costs in the income statement by using the input method which is based on cost incurred to-date relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

Significant judgement is required in determining the extent of the contract costs incurred, the estimated total contract revenue and costs, the recoverability of the contract costs as well as assessing potential deductions to revenue due to delays in delivery or other contractual penalties. Further, significant judgement is also required in determining contract modification with approved change in the scope of work, but with contract price that has yet to be fixed. In making these judgements, the Group evaluates by relying on past experience, correspondence with customer and the work of internal specialists.

(vii) Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses, unused tax credits and unabsorbed capital allowances and agricultural allowances to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which 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.

Assumptions about generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volume, operating cost, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgement is also required about application of income tax legislation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(d) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(vii) Deferred Tax Assets (continued)

These judgements and assumptions are subject to risks and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the statement of financial position and the amount of unrecognised tax losses and unrecognised temporary differences.

(viii) Valuation of Investment Properties

The Group and LTAT carries its investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognised in the statement of profit or loss. For lands classified as investment properties, the Group and LTAT had applied the use of comparison valuation technique to assess the fair value of lands. For the remaining of investment properties, the Group and LTAT had applied the use of multiple valuation techniques in measuring the fair value. The results are evaluated considering the reasonableness of the range of values indicated by those results. A fair value measurement is the point within that range that is most representative of fair value of the assets.

Professional valuers are involved for valuation of investment properties and decided upon annually by the management. Selection criteria of professional valuers include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The management decides, after discussions with the Group's professional valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Consolidation

(i) Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Group and LTAT.

The Group and LTAT controls an entity when it exposed or has rights to variable return 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 controls only when such rights are substantive.

The Group and LTAT also considers its 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 significant affect the investee's return.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year, are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

Non-controlling interests at the reporting date, being the portion of the net assets of subsidiaries attributable to equity interests that are not owned by the Group, whether directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and consolidation statement of changes in equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the Group. Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the Group and to non-controlling interests, even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(i) Subsidiary Companies (continued)

Acquisition of subsidiaries are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Acquisition costs are expensed and included in the administrative expenses.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost (being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests and any previous interest held over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed). If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in profit or loss. The accounting policy for goodwill is set out in Note 2.2 (j) (i).

For each business combination, the Group elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net asset.

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

Upon loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets (including goodwill) and liabilities of the former subsidiary, any non-controlling interest and the other components of equity related to the former subsidiary from the consolidated statement of financial position. The Group's share of components previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified to profit or loss or retained earning. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss.

If the Group retains any interest in the former subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost and subsequently accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as an available for sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained. Dividend received from subsidiaries are recorded as a component of income in the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in quoted and unquoted subsidiary companies are stated at cost less impairment losses. Details of subsidiary companies are listed in Note 8.

(ii) Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control over the financial and operating policy decisions.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(a) Basis of Consolidation (continued)

(ii) Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures (continued)

Investment in associates and joint ventures are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in an associate or joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the associate or joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the associates or joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is neither amortised nor individually tested for impairment.

The consolidated income statement reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate or joint venture. Any change in OCI of these investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, where there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of an associates or a joint venture, the Group recognise its share of such change, when applicable, in the consolidated statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains or losses on transactions between the Group and its associates and joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates or joint ventures.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate or joint venture, the Group does not recognise further losses except to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associates or joint venture.

The most recent available financial statements of the associates and joint ventures are used by the Group in applying the equity method. Where the dates of the audited financial statements used are not coterminous with those of the Group, the share of results is arrived at from the last audited financial statements available and management financial statements to the end of the accounting period. When necessary, adjustments are made to these financial statements to ensure consistency of the accounting policies used 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 its investment in associate or joint venture. The Group determines at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that the investment in associate or joint venture is impaired. If this is the case, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the associate or joint venture and its carrying value. Impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

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

(b) Financial Assets

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Group's and LTAT's business model for managing them.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial Assets (continued)

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement (continued)

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group and LTAT have applied the practical expedient, the Group and LTAT initially measure a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Group and LTAT have applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under MFRS 15.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Group's and LTAT's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group and LTAT commit to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets designated at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

1) Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

This category is the most relevant to the Group and LTAT. The Group and LTAT measure financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest (EIR) method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

The Group's and LTAT's financial assets at amortised cost comprise receivables (exclude prepayments and advances paid to supplier) deposit, cash and bank balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial Assets (continued)

(ii) Subsequent Measurement (continued)

2) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Group and LTAT can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under MFRS 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Group and LTAT benefit from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

3) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Financial assets with cash flows that are not solely payments of principal and interest are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(iii) Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; or
- The Group have transferred other rights to receive cash flows from the asset or have assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:

- a) the Group have transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- b) the Group have neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but have transferred control of the asset.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Financial Assets (continued)

(iii) Derecognition (continued)

When the Group have transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or have entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continue to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognise an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group have retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

(c) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Group's financial liabilities include payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

1) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

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

Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by MFRS 9. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in MFRS 9 are satisfied. The Group have not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial Liabilities (continued)

Subsequent measurement (continued)

2) Other Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost

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

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

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

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

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

(d) Fair Value Measurement

The Group and LTAT measures financial instruments, such as derivatives, and non-financial assets such as investment properties, at fair value at each reporting date.

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, or;
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market.

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. The Group and LTAT uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Fair Value Measurement (continued)

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

- Level 1 : Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
 Level 2 : Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable either directly or indirectly.
 Level 3 : Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

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

(e) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs if the recognition criteria is met.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they incurred.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not amortised. Long term leasehold are amortised over the period of lease. Building-in-progress are also not depreciated as these assets are not available for use. Depreciation for work in progress start once assets available for use.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is provided for on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following rates:

Buildings	
• Freehold	1.25% -5.6%
• Short term and long-term leasehold	1.25% -20%
Air crafts and vessel	4.0% -16.7%
Plant and equipment	6.0% -33.3%

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Biological Assets

Biological assets comprise the produce growing on oil palms. Biological assets are measured at fair value less cost to sell. Changes in fair value less cost to sell are recognised in profit and loss. Fair value is determined based on the present value of expected net cash flows from the biological assets. The expected net cash flows are estimated using the expected fresh fruit bunches and at market price at reporting date of crude palm oil and palm kernel adjusted for extraction rates less processing, harvesting and transportation costs.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost being determined on the weighted average basis.

(i) Raw materials and work in progress, estate produce, goods for resale and consumable stores

Cost includes all incidental costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition and in the case of produce stocks, includes harvesting, manufacturing and transport charges, where applicable.

As for in-house manufactured finished goods and work in progress, labour and appropriate production overheads (based on normal operating capacity) are also included.

(ii) Development Properties

Development properties (classified within non-current assets) comprise land banks which are in the process of being prepared for development but have not been launched, or where development activities are not expected to be completed within the normal operating cycle.

Cost associated with the acquisition of land includes the purchase price of the land, professional fees, stamp duties, commissions, conversion fees and other relevant levies.

Development properties are transferred to property development in progress, within inventories (classified within current assets) at the point when development activities have commenced and where it can be demonstrated that the development activities can be completed within the normal operating cycle.

(iii) Development Properties in Progress

Property development in progress comprises cost of land currently being developed together with related development cost common to the whole project and direct building cost.

The property development costs is subsequently recognised as an expense in profit or losses and when the control of the inventory is transferred to the customer. Property development cost of unsold unit is transferred to completed properties once the development is completed.

(iv) Completed Properties

Costs comprise costs of acquisition of land including all related costs incurred subsequent to the acquisition necessary to prepare the land for its intended use, related development costs to projects and direct building costs.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Investment Properties

Property held under a lease is classified as investment property when it is owned for production or administrative purposes. Real estate investments include completed properties and properties that are completed or developed for future use as real estate investments. Properties leased to LTAT subsidiaries to carry on business operations are considered self-occupied and not investment properties. Investment properties consist of investment properties that have been completed and properties that are being built or developed for future use.

Investment property is property owned either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business. Investment properties comprise investments in completed properties and properties that are under construction and are not used wholly by, or in the operations of the Group and LTAT, or for sale in the ordinary course of business, but held primarily for rental income and capital appreciation. The building is essentially leased to tenants and is not intended for sale in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees for legal services and (only if the investment property is held under a lease) the initial lease commission to bring the property into operation. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value determined by the Group by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties, and valuations are performed by registered independent valuers with recognized professional qualifications and recent experience in property locations and categories assessed land. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which they occur including tax effects.

An investment property is derecognised when either it has been disposed off or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment property is derecognised.

Transfers are made to or from investment property only when there is a change in use. For a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property, the deemed cost for subsequent accounting is the fair value at the date of change in use.

For a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property, the property is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy for property, plant and equipment to the date of change in use.

(i) Lease

The Group and LTAT assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Group and LTAT as a lessee

The Group and LTAT apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Group and LTAT recognise lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Lease (continued)

(i) Right-of-use Assets

The Group and LTAT recognise right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land and building	0.1% – 1%
Plant and Other equipment	1% – 25%
Motor vehicles	1% – 20%

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Group and LTAT at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

(ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group and LTAT recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including insubstance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and LTAT and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group and LTAT exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group and LTAT use its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

(iii) Short-term Lease and Lease of Low-Value Assets

The Group and LTAT apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). Group also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Lease (continued)

Group and LTAT as a lessor

Leases in which the Group and LTAT do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

(j) Intangible Assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is not amortised, but instead, it is reviewed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

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

(ii) Computer Software

Cost associated with maintaining computer software programmes are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use;
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it;
- There is an ability to use or sell the software products;
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits;
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available; and
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product include the software development employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in a subsequent period.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use over their estimated useful lives of 5 years.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Intangible Assets (continued)

(iii) Concession Right

A sub subsidiary of the Group was granted the concession relating to the privatisation of the Medical Laboratory and Store of the Ministry of Health for the distribution of selected medical products to Government-owned hospitals for 11 years since 1998. The concession was extended for a further 10 years commencing 1 December 2009.

The right attached to this concession which was acquired as part of a business combination is initially measured at its fair value at the acquisition date. The fair value of the concession right was computed by discounting the estimated future net cash flows to be generated from the acquisition date until the expiry of the current concession term which ends on 30 November 2020.

The fair value of the concession right is amortised on a straight-line basis over the remaining tenure of the concession contract.

(iv) Research and Development

Research expenditure is recognised as an expense when incurred. Costs incurred on development projects (relating to the design and testing of new and improved products) are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:

- it is technically feasible to complete the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- management intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- there is an ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- it can be demonstrated how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset are available; and
- the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured.

Other development expenditures that do not meet these criteria are recognised as an expense when incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in subsequent period.

Capitalised development costs recognised as intangible assets are amortised from the point at which the asset is ready for use on a straight-line basis over its useful life, not exceeding 15 years.

Ongoing development costs are tested for impairment annually, in accordance with MFRS 136.

(v) Rights for Supply

Expenses incurred in providing and supplying to the Government of Malaysia certain hardware and software, being part and parcel of the ordinary contractual obligations under the concession agreement, are capitalised and carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. The title of these hardware and software vests with the Government of Malaysia.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Intangible Assets (continued)

(vi) Pharmacy Manufacturing Licence, Trade Name, Intellectual Property and Software

Pharmacy manufacturing licence and trade name acquired in a business combination are recognised at fair value at the acquisition date.

The pharmacy manufacturing licence represents the rights to manufacture pharmaceutical products in Malaysia and Indonesia. The licence has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of pharmacy manufacturing licence over a period of 6 to 9 years.

Trade name represents the in-house branded generic products and have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trade name over a period of 15 years.

Intellectual property represents the patent right for stevia formula and has a finite useful life and is carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of intellectual property over a period of 15 years.

(vii) Identifiable Intangible Assets Arising from Business Combination

Identifiable intangible assets arising from business combination are recognised at cost. The cost of an intangible asset acquired in a business combination is its fair value at the date of acquisition. The fair value of intangible assets are generally determined using income approach methodologies such as the discounted cash flow method. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised using straight-line method over their estimated useful economic life. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised. Generally, the identified intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment or changes in estimated future economic benefits.

If such indications exist, the intangible assets are analysed to assess whether their carrying amount is fully recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are annually tested for impairment and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The identifiable intangible assets arising from business combination consist of brand and customer relationship. Brand and customer relationship are amortised over their useful lives in a manner that reflects the pattern to which they contribute to future cash flows as follows:-

Brand	- 3 years
Customer relationship	- 7 years

(k) Impairment of Financial Assets

For trade receivables, contract assets and contract cost assets, the Group and LTAT applies a simplified approach in calculating provision on expected credit losses (ECLs). Therefore, the Group and LTAT does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Group and LTAT has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(k) Impairment of Financial Assets (continued)

The Group and LTAT considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Group and LTAT may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Group and LTAT is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Group and LTAT. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

(l) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Carrying amount of non-financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the carrying amount will be written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units or CGU).

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit (CGU) is the greater of its fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(m) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair values on the date on which derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair values at the end of each reporting period. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices in active markets, including recent market transactions, and valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow models and option pricing models, as appropriate. All derivatives are classified as assets when fair values are positive and as liabilities when fair values are negative.

The best evidence of fair value of a derivative at initial recognition is the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received) unless fair value of the instrument is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging) or based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets. When such evidence exists, the Group recognises fair value gain or loss immediately.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(o) Bills and Acceptance Payable

Bills and acceptances payable in respect of a subsidiary companies in the banking and financial sector represent bills and acceptances rediscounted and outstanding in the market.

(p) Taxation

Taxation recognised in profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected amount of taxation payable in respect of the taxable profit (including withholding tax and real property gains tax payable on disposals of property) for the year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the profit or loss.

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

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

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, where the timing of reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with the investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(q) Currency Conversion

The Group's consolidated financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia [RM], which is also the functional currency of the Group. All transactions are recorded in RM. Each entity in the Group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(i) Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the respective functional currencies of the Group and recorded on initial recognition in the functional currencies at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rates 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 was determined.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss except for exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Group's net investment in foreign operations which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and accumulated under foreign exchange currency reserve in equity. The foreign exchange currency reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss of the Group on disposal of the foreign operation.

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

(ii) Consolidated Financial Statements

For consolidation purposes, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into RM at the rate of exchange ruling at the end of the reporting period and their profit or loss are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of transactions. The exchange differences arising on the translation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular operation is recognised in profit or loss.

(r) Foreclosed Properties

Foreclosed properties are stated at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell.

(s) Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term Benefits

Salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group and LTAT. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by the employees whereas short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when absences occur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) Employee Benefits (continued)

(ii) Fixed Contribution Plans

Contribution made to Employees Provident Funds. This contribution is recognised as the Group and LTAT expenses as an expense in the profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Post Retirement Medical Benefits

The Group and LTAT provide medical benefits to its retired personnel and spouse. Retirees who are reemployed on contract basis will utilise such benefits upon completion of the contract services. The provision of these medical benefits covers the full amount of medical costs in government and panel clinics/hospitals.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the current year's statements of profit or loss and as a liability in the statements of financial position as provision for post retirement medical benefits.

The liability amount of post retirement medical benefits is computed based on actuarial valuation where the amount of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years is estimated. That benefit is determined by the actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit actuarial method. The Group and LTAT recognise actuarial gains or losses in the statements of profit or loss.

The principal assumptions used in this computation on the actuarial method are:

- (a) An inflation rate of 5.0% per annum (2019: 5.0%) on the medical treatment cost; and
- (b) A discount rate of 4.2% per annum (2019: 5.8%).

(iv) Gratuity Plan Benefits and Retirement Awards

The Gratuity Plan provides lump sum benefits that are defined by salary and period of service.

The retirement awards provide lump sum benefits which is one month's final salary for retired employees.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the statements of profit or loss and as a liability in the statements of financial position as provision for the gratuity plan benefits and retirement awards.

The principal assumptions used in this computation on the actuarial method are:

- (a) A discount rate of 3.9% per annum (2019: 5.3%); and
- (b) An increment rate of 4.0% per annum (2019: 4.5%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(s) Employee Benefits (continued)

(v) Annual Leaves Benefits

The annual leaves benefits provide lump sum benefits that are defined by salary and the number of accumulated annual leaves during the period of service.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the statements of profit or loss and a liability in the statements of financial position as provision for annual leaves benefits.

The main assumptions that have been used in the calculation of this actuarial method are:

- (a) The discount rate is 3.9% per annum; and
- (b) The increment rate is 4.0% per annum.

(t) Revenue Recognition

(i) Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements (unless otherwise stated below) because it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated (e.g., warranties, non-cash consideration and consideration payable to the customer, if any). Depending on the terms of the contract, revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is satisfied, which may be at the point in time or over time.

If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

Some contracts relating to ship repair, ship building and property development allow for customers to deduct as liquidated damages from the consideration payable to the Group, in the event of delays in the supply of goods or services. Certain contracts relating to sale of building materials provide customers with a right of return. Liquidated damages and the right of return give rise to variable consideration.

Generally, the Group receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in MFRS 15, the Group does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Group also provides warranties for defects that existed at the time of sale. Provisions related to these assurance-type warranties are recognised when the product is sold or the service is provided to the customer. Initial recognition is based on historical experience. The initial estimate of warranty-related costs is revised annually.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(t) Revenue Recognition (continued)

- (ii) Revenue from property development is recognized as and when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the asset may transfer over time or at a point in time. Control of the asset is transferred over time if the Group and LTAT's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Group and LTAT, and the Group and LTAT has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to-date.

If control of the asset transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by using an input method which is based on cost incurred to-date relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the asset.

The Group and LTAT recognises sales at a point in time for the sale of completed properties, when the control of the properties has been transferred to the purchasers, being when the properties have been completed and delivered to the customers.

- (iii) Dividend income from investments are recognized when the shareholders' right to receive payment are established.
- (iv) Revenue from the sale of goods are recognised when control, significant risks and rewards of the goods are passed to the customer.
- (v) Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. The aggregate cost of incentives provided to lessees is recognised as a reduction of rental income over the lease term on a straight-line basis.
- (vi) Interest income is recognised on accrual basis using the effective interest method.

(u) Grant

Annual grant received from the government under Section 23, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101), is recognised on cash basis.

The grant received is divided into three categories of funds are as follows:

(i) Operating Fund

Grant received under this fund is for financing the operating expenses and is recognised as income in profit and loss.

(ii) Staff Loans Fund

Grant received under this fund is for financing loans for employees and are credited into the staff loans fund account.

Type of Loan	Rate	Repayment period
Housing loan	4%	Maximum 30 years
Vehicle loan	4%	20 months to 9 years
Personal computer loans and support	4%	Maximum 4 years
Welfare loans and other facilities		Maximum 12 months

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(u) Grant (continued)

(iii) The Micro Fund Public Private Partnership (PPP)- Micro Financing Scheme (SPM)- Veterans Entrepreneur (UV)- Malaysian Armed Forces (ATM)

The Micro Fund PPP-SPM-UV-ATM is received from Public Private Partnership Unit (UKAS) under the National Blue Ocean Strategy 7 (NBOS) for the purpose of financing loans to ATM veterans (Malaysian Armed Forces) for entrepreneurial development initiative. Receipts of the funds are credited to the Fund Micro PPP-SPM-UV-ATM. PERHEBAT has entered strategic collaboration with TEKUN for financing the Micro Fund PPP-SPM-UV-ATM to ATM Veterans.

(v) Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Non-current assets or disposal of Group are classified as being held for sale if their carrying amount is recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. These assets are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are costs that are directly attributable to the sale (disposal) of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

The classification criteria of non-current assets held for sale are met only when a sale is highly probable, and available for immediate sale in current circumstances. The action required to complete the sale must indicate that no material changes to the sale or the sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to planning the sale of the asset and the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Property, plant and equipment, right-of-use and intangible assets are not depreciated or amortized after being classified as held for sale.

Assets and liabilities as held for sale are presented separately as current items in the statements of financial position.

(w) Segment Reporting

For management purposes, the Group is organized into operating segments based on the activities, products and services managed by the Divisional Directors who are responsible for the performance of their respective segments under their responsibility. The Divisional Director is required to report to the Group's chief operating decision maker who reviews segment results periodically to allocate resources to the segment and evaluate segment performance.

(x) Equity Instruments and Related Expenses

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

Ordinary shares and the Perpetual Sukuk are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares and distributions on the Perpetual Sukuk are recognised in equity in the period in which they are declared respectively. The attributable incremental transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of tax.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(y) Contingencies

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

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

(z) Provision

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

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

(aa) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

The Group and LTAT present assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current / non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold and consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period or
- Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2020

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

GROUP	Freehold Properties		Long Term Leasehold Properties		Short Term Leasehold Properties		Plant and Other Equipment		Building in Progress		Bearer Plants		Aircraft and Vessels		Total
	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Other Equipment RM'000	Progress RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020															
Cost															
Balance at 1 January	1,821,527	1,310,388	70,430	742,944	5,900	309,369	3,295,491	-	3,763	-	972,343	640,636	9,169,028		
Additions	-	4,304	-	6,466	-	-	340,124	3,763	-	-	20,639	-	375,296		
Sale/Adjustment/Disposal/Write-off	-	(24,313)	-	(32,149)	-	-	(64,978)	(1,487)	-	-	(19,952)	-	(142,879)		
Transfer to right-of-use assets (Note 5)	-	-	(9,787)	(26,969)	(5,900)	-	-	(9,164)	-	-	-	-	(51,820)		
Transfer to intangible assets (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(19,260)	-	-	-	-	-	(19,260)		
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 22)	-	(20,031)	-	(177,388)	-	-	(38,024)	-	-	-	-	-	(235,443)		
Reclassification	-	2,530	(1)	18,983	-	-	(171,383)	149,871	-	-	-	-	-		
Exchange adjustment	-	2,300	-	(365)	-	-	(611)	-	-	-	-	-	1,324		
Interest capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	-	-	-	1,841	-	1,905		
Transfer from Group company	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Balance at 31 December	1,821,527	1,275,178	60,642	531,522	-	309,369	3,341,432	142,983	974,871	640,636	974,871	524,751	9,098,160		
Accumulated depreciation															
Balance at 1 January	5,556	229,222	17,305	449,311	(3,309)	129,401	1,628,927	-	454,610	-	52,320	6,871	290,895		
Depreciation during the year:															
- Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	-	31,221	876	27,071	-	218	164,063	8,255	(1,352)	8,255	(19,517)	-	(109,086)		
Sale/Adjustment/Disposal/Write-off	-	(88)	-	(30,495)	-	-	(57,634)	(1,352)	-	(1,352)	-	-	(25,567)		
Transfer to right-of-use assets (Note 5)	-	-	(1,920)	(11,893)	(2,590)	-	-	(9,164)	-	-	-	-	(138,317)		
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 22)	-	(17,947)	-	(86,100)	-	-	(34,270)	-	-	-	-	-	133,318		
Impairment	-	55,209	-	64,874	-	-	13,235	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Reclassification	-	3,836	(5,899)	(138,669)	5,899	-	8,201	126,634	(2)	-	(2)	-	-		
Exchange adjustment	-	(34)	-	(214)	-	-	(493)	-	-	-	-	-	(741)		
Capitalised in development costs	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	12,862	-	-	-	-	2,101	14,962		
Transfer to Group company	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38)	-	-	-	-	-	(38)		
Balance at 31 December	5,556	301,418	10,362	273,885	-	129,619	1,734,853	124,373	487,411	533,723	487,411	533,723	3,601,200		
Carrying amount at 31 December	1,815,971	973,760	50,280	257,637	-	179,750	1,606,579	18,610	487,460	106,913	487,460	106,913	5,496,960		

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

GROUP	Freehold Properties		Long Term Leasehold Properties		Short Term Leasehold Properties		Plant and Other Equipment		Bearer Plants		Aircraft and Vessels		Total
	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Land RM'000	Building RM'000	Equipment RM'000	Other RM'000	Plants RM'000		Vessels RM'000		
2019													
Cost													
Balance at 1 January, as previously stated	1,616,864	1,312,825	2,186,368	674,605	20,169	302,261	3,081,609		901,309		660,324	10,756,334	
Prior year adjustment	-	-	[654]	-	-	-	-		-		-	[654]	
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	-	-	[1,971,803]	-	[13,153]	-	[1,953]		-		-	[1,986,909]	
Balance at 1 January, as restated	1,616,864	1,312,825	213,911	674,605	7,016	302,261	3,079,656		901,309		660,324	8,768,771	
Additions	[4,850]	7,599	-	41,434	-	666	363,465		87,508		300	496,122	
Sales/Adjustment/Disposal/Write-off	[97]	[248]	-	[77,825]	-	[691]	[148,103]		[17,349]		[19,988]	[264,301]	
Transfer to investment properties (Note 4)	[4,200]	[17,500]	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	[21,700]	
Transfer to intangible assets (Note 7)	-	-	-	-	-	-	[35,339]		-		-	[35,339]	
Transfer from assets held for sale (Note 22)	223,411	-	-	-	-	-	-		-		-	223,411	
Reclassification	[9,631]	7,652	[143,481]	104,684	[1,116]	6,920	34,972		-		-	-	
Exchange adjustment	30	60	-	46	-	213	657		-		-	1,006	
Interest capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	183		875		-	1,058	
Balance at 31 December	1,821,527	1,310,388	70,430	742,944	5,900	309,369	3,295,491		972,343		640,636	9,169,028	
Accumulated depreciation													
Balance at 1 January, as previously stated	2,500	199,630	78,994	366,185	13,746	120,367	1,544,639		268,389		443,211	3,037,661	
Prior year adjustment	-	-	[245]	-	-	-	-		-		-	[245]	
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	-	-	[62,402]	-	[17,183]	-	[595]		-		-	[80,180]	
Balance at 1 January, as restated	2,500	199,630	16,347	366,185	[3,437]	120,367	1,544,044		268,389		443,211	2,957,236	
Depreciation during the year:													
- Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	-	26,316	936	36,650	128	9,735	190,108		75,621		19,026	358,520	
- Capitalised in contract cost	-	-	22	665	-	17	13,052		-		94	13,850	
Sale/Adjustment/Disposal/Write-off	-	[1,045]	-	4,144	-	[700]	[145,285]		[16,291]		[17,989]	[177,166]	
Impairment	3,056	7,201	-	43,836	-	-	26,645		126,891		80,409	288,038	
Transfer to investment properties (Note 4)	-	[2,900]	-	[2,200]	-	-	-		-		-	[5,100]	
Exchange adjustment	-	20	-	31	-	[18]	363		-		-	396	
Balance at 31 December	5,556	229,222	17,305	449,311	[3,309]	129,401	1,628,927		454,610		524,751	3,435,774	
Carrying amount at 31 December	1,815,971	1,081,166	53,125	293,633	9,209	179,968	1,666,564		517,733		115,885	5,733,254	

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

LTAT	Freehold Properties RM'000	Long Term Leasehold Properties		Plant and Other Equipment RM'000	Total RM'000
		Land RM'000	Building RM'000		
2020					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Additions	-	-	32	1,217	1,249
Balance at 31 December	130	50,000	38,954	38,926	128,010
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Additions	2	769	1,114	959	2,844
Balance at 31 December	21	6,146	10,301	36,312	52,780
Carrying amount at 31 December	109	43,854	28,653	2,614	75,230
2019					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	130	50,000	38,868	37,005	126,003
Additions	-	-	54	921	975
Disposal	-	-	-	[217]	[217]
Balance at 31 December	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	16	4,609	8,082	34,602	47,309
Additions	3	768	1,105	967	2,843
Disposal	-	-	-	[216]	[216]
Balance at 31 December	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Carrying amount at 31 December	111	44,623	29,735	2,356	76,825

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

GROUP	Completed Investment Properties RM'000	Investment Properties Under Construction At Cost RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Balance at 1 January	2,420,809	6,945	2,427,754
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 22)	(57,000)	-	(57,000)
Net fair value loss (Note 32)	(117,786)	-	(117,786)
Additions	3,097	-	3,097
Additional from subsequent expenditures	3,355	-	3,355
Reclassification	6,945	(6,945)	-
Balance at 31 December	2,259,420	-	2,259,420
2019			
Balance at 1 January, as previously stated	2,098,776	7,317	2,106,093
Prior year adjustment	11,780	-	11,780
Balance at 1 January, as restated	2,110,556	7,317	2,117,873
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	16,600	-	16,600
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Note 5)	53,274	-	53,274
Net fair value gain (Note 32)	126,813	-	126,813
Additions	111,441	-	111,441
Additional from subsequent expenditures	2,125	-	2,125
Impairment	-	(372)	(372)
Balance at 31 December	2,420,809	6,945	2,427,754
LTAT			
2020			
Balance at 1 January	453,100	-	453,100
Net fair value gain (Note 32)	1,982	-	1,982
Additions	18	-	18
Balance at 31 December	455,100	-	455,100
2019			
Balance at 1 January	453,100	372	453,472
Net fair value loss (Note 32)	(1,591)	-	(1,591)
Additions	1,591	-	1,591
Impairment	-	(372)	(372)
Balance at 31 December	453,100	-	453,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

GROUP	Land and Building RM'000	Plant and Machinery RM'000	Motor Vehicle RM'000	Other Assets RM'000	Total RM'000
2020					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	2,783,184	3,365	1,091	2,232	2,789,872
Additions	110,575	590	148	1,521	112,834
Disposal	(5,995)	-	-	(180)	(6,175)
Leased expired	(2,511)	-	-	-	(2,511)
Termination of contract	(1,897)	(265)	-	-	(2,162)
Transfer from plant, property and equipment (Note 3)	51,820	-	-	-	51,820
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 22)	(101,171)	(1,085)	-	-	(102,256)
Balance at 31 December	2,834,005	2,605	1,239	3,573	2,841,422
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	325,454	691	759	247	327,151
Additions	116,192	574	223	207	117,196
Disposal	(5,587)	-	-	-	(5,587)
Impairment	37,860	-	-	-	37,860
Leased expired	(2,511)	-	-	-	(2,511)
Termination of contract	(1,878)	(181)	-	-	(2,059)
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	25,567	-	-	-	25,567
Transfer to assets held for sale (Note 22)	(28,925)	(267)	-	-	(29,192)
Balance at 31 December	466,172	817	982	454	468,425
Carrying amount at 31 December	2,367,833	1,788	257	3,119	2,372,997
2019					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	2,498,620	2,763	1,091	328	2,502,802
Balance at 1 January, as restated	2,498,620	2,763	1,091	328	2,502,802
Additions	349,048	602	-	1,904	351,554
Transfer to investment properties (Note 4)	(64,484)	-	-	-	(64,484)
Balance at 31 December	2,783,184	3,365	1,091	2,232	2,789,872
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	-	-	-	-	-
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	219,844	409	432	-	220,685
Balance at 1 January, as restated	219,844	409	432	-	220,685
Additions	116,820	282	327	247	117,676
Transfer to investment properties (Note 4)	(11,210)	-	-	-	(11,210)
Balance at 31 December	325,454	691	759	247	327,151
Carrying amount at 31 December	2,457,730	2,674	332	1,985	2,462,721

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

LTAT	Plant and Machinery RM'000
2020	
Cost	
Balance at 1 January	1,232
Balance at 31 December	1,232
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at 1 January	246
Additions	247
Balance at 31 December	493
Carrying amount at 31 December	739
2019	
Cost	
Balance at 1 January	-
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	1,232
Balance at 31 December	1,232
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance at 1 January	-
Effect on adoption MFRS 16	246
Balance at 31 December	246
Carrying amount at 31 December	986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

6. INVENTORIES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current				
Development properties	905,154	847,062	-	-
Current				
Raw materials and work in progress	150,472	152,972	-	-
Finished goods	558,089	601,940	-	-
Estate produces	9,509	14,310	-	-
Consumable	31,653	29,332	-	-
Completed properties	69,857	58,260	46,434	45,283
Property development in progress	1,466,395	1,561,291	1,336,377	1,400,908
	2,285,975	2,418,105	1,382,811	1,446,191
Development properties				
Balance at 1 January				
Cost				
- Freehold land	354,762	354,762	-	-
- Long term leasehold land	2,310	2,569	-	-
- Development costs	489,990	391,403	-	-
	847,062	748,734	-	-
Additions				
- Freehold land	58	-	-	-
	58	-	-	-
Transfer to property development in progress				
- Long term leasehold land	(489)	(259)	-	-
- Development costs	(40,333)	(153,212)	-	-
	(40,822)	(153,471)	-	-
Development costs	98,856	251,799	-	-
Balance at 31 December	905,154	847,062	-	-
Interest capitalised during the year	21,376	21,666	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

6. INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Property development in progress				
Cost				
Balance at 1 January	1,561,291	1,434,110	1,400,908	1,313,697
Costs recognised during the year:				
- Development costs	125,008	96,915	86,771	87,211
- Sales	(151,302)	-	(151,302)	-
- Costs recognised in statements of profit or loss	-	(21,363)	-	-
	(26,294)	75,552	(64,531)	87,211
Transfer from development properties	40,822	153,471	-	-
Transfer to inventories	(24,847)	(12,309)	-	-
Reversal of completed project	(84,577)	(89,533)	-	-
	(68,602)	51,629	-	-
Balance at 31 December	1,466,395	1,561,291	1,336,377	1,400,908
Interest capitalised during the year	3,772	1,366	-	-

During the financial year, LTAT has completed the sale of part of the land held under State Lease (WP) 31561, Lot 37318, State Lease (WP) 31560, Lot 37825 and HS (D) 119850 PT No 15239, Mukim Petaling, Kuala Lumpur District, Federal Territory to KL Wellness City Sdn Bhd at a sale price of RM276.9 million.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

GROUP	Goodwill RM'000	Computer Software RM'000	Consession Right RM'000	Right to Supply RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
2020						
Cost						
Balance at 1 January	1,646,234	282,888	198,102	342,886	170,465	2,640,575
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	-	19,260	-	-	-	19,260
Additions	-	7,903	-	-	15,477	23,380
Sale/Adjustment/Disposal	-	(6,724)	-	-	(4,811)	(11,535)
Reclassification	-	(278)	-	-	-	(278)
Write off	(955,397)	-	-	-	-	(955,397)
Exchange adjustment	(1,677)	-	-	-	(5,047)	(6,724)
Balance at 31 December	689,160	303,049	198,102	342,886	176,084	1,709,281
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Balance at 1 January	1,481,989	208,643	198,102	342,886	87,730	2,319,350
Amortisation	-	27,027	-	-	15,902	42,929
Sales/Adjustment/Disposal	-	(6,723)	-	-	-	(6,723)
Impairment	36,100	(278)	-	-	-	35,822
Write off	(955,397)	-	-	-	-	(955,397)
Exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	(4,704)	(4,704)
Balance at 31 December	562,692	228,669	198,102	342,886	98,928	1,431,277
Carrying amount at 31 December	126,468	74,380	-	-	77,156	278,004

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

7. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

GROUP	Goodwill RM'000	Computer Software RM'000	Consession Right RM'000	Right to Supply RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
2019						
Cost						
Balance at 1 January	1,644,930	241,408	198,102	304,835	158,629	2,547,904
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	-	35,339	-	-	-	35,339
Additions	-	6,141	-	38,051	11,630	55,822
Exchange adjustment	1,304	-	-	-	206	1,510
Balance at 31 December	1,646,234	282,888	198,102	342,886	170,465	2,640,575
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
Balance at 1 January	95,440	187,034	190,336	95,554	71,449	639,813
Amortisation	-	21,609	7,766	247,332	15,896	292,603
Impairment	1,511,270	-	-	-	-	1,511,270
Adjustment	(124,721)	-	-	-	-	(124,721)
Exchange adjustment	-	-	-	-	385	385
Balance at 31 December	1,481,989	208,643	198,102	342,886	87,730	2,319,350
Carrying amount at 31 December	164,245	74,245	-	-	82,735	321,225

During the financial year, the Group has recognised impairment in goodwill of RM36.1 million (2019 : RM1,511.3 million) in respect of a decrease in goodwill allocated to sub subsidiary.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At cost		
Quoted shares	4,607,491	4,580,110
Corporations	123,000	123,000
Unquoted shares	415,883	417,698
	5,146,374	5,120,808
Impairment (Note 35)		
Quoted shares	(13,477)	(11,051)
Unquoted shares	(74,236)	(1,817)
	5,058,661	5,107,940
At fair value		
Quoted shares	2,424,498	2,770,731
Corporation	123,000	123,000
Unquoted shares	931,888	1,027,107
	3,479,386	3,920,838

Subsidiary companies with material non-controlling interest

The Group regards Boustead Holdings Berhad and Affin Bank Berhad as subsidiary companies that have material non-controlling interest. These subsidiary companies are incorporated and operate primarily in Malaysia. Financial information of these subsidiary companies are as follows:

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 %	2019 %	2020 %	2019 %
Equity interest held by non-controlling interest	41	41	52	52

The summarised financial information of these subsidiary companies before inter-company eliminations.

(a) Summarised statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Income	7,925,552	10,321,668	2,252,248	3,573,796
Net (loss)/profit for the year	(500,604)	(1,386,277)	272,848	516,091
Other comprehensive income	1,881	30,686	15,211	136,314
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit for the year	(498,723)	(1,355,591)	288,059	652,405

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

The summarised financial information of these subsidiary companies before inter-company eliminations. (continued)

(a) Summarised statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (continued)

	Boustead Holdings Bhd		Affin Bank Bhd	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Attributable to:				
Group	(547,422)	(1,249,350)	245,733	624,349
Non-controlling interest	(1,845)	(185,686)	42,326	28,056
Holders of Perpetual Sukuk	50,544	79,445	-	-
	(498,723)	(1,355,591)	288,059	652,405
Dividend paid to non-controlling interest	-	-	28,777	35,001

(b) Summarised statements of financial position

Total assets:				
Non current assets	12,307,298	13,025,242	16,004,726	15,110,141
Current assets	3,372,295	3,856,769	53,531,798	53,231,121
Assets held for sale	322,609	92,949	-	-
	16,002,202	16,974,960	69,536,524	68,341,262
Total liabilities:				
Non current liabilities	3,363,627	3,911,813	3,346,818	3,626,223
Current liabilities	7,519,682	7,374,988	56,552,610	55,318,446
	10,883,309	11,286,801	59,899,428	58,944,669
Net assets	5,118,893	5,688,159	9,637,096	9,396,593
Attributable to:				
Group	3,117,123	3,729,365	9,566,511	9,337,170
Non-controlling interest	1,392,421	1,349,824	70,585	59,423
Holders of Perpetual Sukuk	609,349	608,970	-	-
	5,118,893	5,688,159	9,637,096	9,396,593

(c) Statement of cash flows

Operating activities	451,334	1,522,000	1,486,495	(5,786,347)
Investing activities	(142,525)	(644,911)	(115,371)	3,587,407
Financing activities	(766,551)	(682,000)	(475,725)	420,424
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalent	(457,742)	195,089	895,399	(1,778,516)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Quoted			
Affin Bank Berhad [@]	Group financial services	48	48
Boustead Holdings Berhad [@]	Investment holdings and oil palm plantation	59	59
Unquoted			
Irat Properties Sdn Bhd [@]	Property investments	80	80
Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia [#]	Property developer	100	100
Perwira Niaga Malaysia [#]	Trading of consumer product	100	100
Perbadanan Hal Ehwal Bekas Angkatan Tentera [#]	Promotion of socio-economic development programmes through technical and non-technical training for the retired and retiring Malaysian Armed Forces Personnel	100	100
Power Cables Malaysia Sdn Bhd [@]	Manufacture and sale of power cables	60	60

[@] The Group has power directly or indirectly controlled the financial and operating policies.

[#] Corporation's account were audited by Auditor General.

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Quoted			
Boustead Properties Berhad [*]	Investment holdings and investment property	59	59
Boustead Plantations Berhad [*]	Investment holdings and oil palm plantation	46	46
Boustead Heavy Industries Corporation Berhad [*]	Investment holdings	47	47
Pharmaniaga Berhad [*]	Investment holdings	45	45
Unquoted			
Affin Islamic Bank Berhad ⁺	Islamic banking business	48	48
PAB Properties Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property management services	48	48
ABB Nominee (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd ⁺	Share nominee services	48	48
Affin Holdings Berhad ⁺	Investment holdings	48	48
Affin Moneybrokers Sdn Bhd ⁺	Financial brokers	48	48
Affin Hwang Investment Bank Berhad ⁺	Provision of investment banking services	48	48
Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad ⁺	Asset management and unit trust management and private retirement scheme	30	30
AIIMAN Asset Management Sdn Bhd ⁺	Islamic fund management	30	30
TradePlus HSCEI Daily (-2X) Leveraged Tracked ⁺	Investment in futures contracts	30	19

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Unquoted			
Affin Hwang Constant Cash Fund ⁺	Investment in instruments money markets and deposits	-	48
Affin Hwang AILMAN Cash Fund ⁺	Investment in instruments money markets and deposits	-	41
Affin Hwang Nominees (Tempatan) Sdn Bhd ⁺	Nominee services	48	48
Affin Hwang Nominees (Asing) Sdn Bhd ⁺	Nominee services	48	48
AHC Associates Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	48	48
AHC Global Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	48	48
Affin Hwang Trustee Berhad ⁺	Trust management services	48	48
Mutiara Rini Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property development	59	59
Boustead DCP Sdn Bhd ⁺	Produce and supply of chilled water for air-conditioning	59	59
Boustead Curve Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment	59	59
Damansara Entertainment Centre Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment	59	59
Boustead Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd ⁺	Hotel operations	59	59
Boustead Realty Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment	59	59
Boustead Balau Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property development	59	59
Bakti Wira Development Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	59	59
Boustead Weld Quay Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment and hotel operations	59	59
Midas Mayang Sdn Bhd ⁺	Hotel operations	48	48
Astacanggih Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	48	48
Cebur Megah Development Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	38	38
Boustead Hyde Park Ltd ⁺	Hotel operations	59	59
Boustead Weld Court Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment	59	59
Nam Seng Bee Hoon Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property investment	59	59
Boustead Ventures Limited ⁺	Hotel operations	59	59
Mutiara Nusa Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property development	59	59
Boustead Shipping Agencies Sdn Bhd ⁺	Shipping agent	59	59
Boustead Petroleum Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	36	36
Boustead Petroleum Marketing Sdn Bhd ⁺	Marketing of petroleum products	55	55
Boustead Telok Sengat Sdn Bhd ⁺	Processing of FFB and investment holdings	46	46
Boustead Pelita Kanowit Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation	28	28
Boustead Pelita Kanowit Oil Mill Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation	28	28
Boustead Eldred Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation	46	46
Boustead Agency and Consultancy Services Sdn Bhd ⁺	Plantation management and engineering consultancy	46	46

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Unquoted			
Boustead Pelita Tinjar Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation and processing of FFB	28	28
Boustead Rimba Nilai Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation and processing of FFB	46	46
Boustead Gradient Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation and processing of FFB	46	46
Boustead Life Sciences Research Sdn Bhd ⁺	Advisory and research on life sciences and commercialisation of products developed from life sciences	46	46
Boustead Solandra Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation	46	46
Boustead Emastulin Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation and processing of FFB	46	46
Boustead Trunkline Sdn Bhd ⁺	Oil palm plantation	46	46
Boustead Estates Agency Sdn Bhd ⁺	Plantation management and engineering consultancy	46	46
Boustead Emastulin Automobile Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	59	59
Boustead Segaria Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	59	59
Boustead Construction Sdn Bhd ⁺	Project management, construction and property development	59	59
Boustead Building Materials Sdn Bhd ⁺	Building products distributor and project management	59	59
Boustead Technology Sdn Bhd ⁺ <i>(Formerly known as Boustead Information Technology Sdn Bhd)</i>	Technology and Innovation solution provider	59	59
Boustead Credit Sdn Bhd ⁺	Hire purchase and lease financing	59	59
Boustead Cruise Centre Sdn Bhd ⁺	Provision of port facilities and services to cruise and navy vessels	59	59
Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd ⁺	Construction, repair and maintenance of naval and merchant ships	59	59
Boustead Langkawi Shipyard Sdn Bhd ⁺	Construction, repair and maintenance of boats and yachts	59	59
Boustead Travel Services Sdn Bhd ⁺	Travel agent	59	59
UAC Berhad ⁺	Manufacture of fibre cement products, project management and investment property	59	59
UAC Solidpanel Sdn Bhd ⁺	Manufacture and sale of solid panel	59	59
Boustead Global Risk Solution Sdn Bhd ⁺	Insurance agent	59	59
UAC Construction Sdn Bhd ⁺	Manufacture and sale of surface coating for decorative and industrial applications	59	59
BHIC Allied Defence Technology Sdn Bhd ⁺	Supply of electronics and system technology to defence related industry	47	47
BHIC Defence Technologies Sdn Bhd ⁺	Investment holdings	47	47
BHIC Defence Techservices Sdn Bhd ⁺	Provision of maintenance and services for defence related products	47	47
BHIC Electronics and Technologies Sdn Bhd ⁺	Provision of maintenance and services for weapon and defence related products	47	47

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Unquoted			
BHIC Marine Carriers Sdn Bhd*	Provision of engineering services for oil and gas industry	47	47
BHIC Marine Technology Academy Sdn Bhd*	Provision of marine and defence management training	47	47
BHIC Marine Transport Sdn Bhd*	Provision of chartering of ships and vessels	47	47
BHIC Marine Ventures Sdn Bhd*	Provision of chartering of ships and vessels	47	47
BHIC Navaltech Sdn Bhd*	In-service support for the maintenance, services and supply of spare parts for vessels	47	47
BHIC Shipbuilding & Engineering Sdn Bhd*	Shipbuilding, ship repair and fabrication of steel structures	47	47
BHIC Trading Sdn Bhd*	Investment property	47	47
Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd*	Heavy engineering construction, ship repair and shipbuilding	47	47
Dominion Defence & Industries Sdn Bhd*	Supply and services of marine and defence related product	47	47
BHIC Submarine Engineering Services Sdn Bhd*	Provider of maintenance and service of submarines	47	47
BHIC AeroTech Sdn Bhd*	Provider of maintenance repair and overhaul of aircraft wheels and brakes	47	47
Perstim Industries Sdn Bhd*	Investment holdings	47	47
Malaysian Heavy Industry Group Sdn Bhd*	Investment holdings	28	28
Pharmaniaga Manufacturing Bhd*	Manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products	45	45
Pharmaniaga LifeScience Sdn Bhd*	Manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products	45	45
Pharmaniaga Logistic Sdn Bhd*	Distribution of pharmaceutical and medical products	45	45
Pharmaniaga Biomedical Sdn Bhd*	Supply trading and installation of medical and hospital equipment	45	45
Idaman Pharma Manufacturing Sdn Bhd*	Manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products	45	45
Pharmaniaga Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Trading and marketing of pharmaceutical and medical products	45	45
Pharmaniaga Research Centre Sdn Bhd*	Conduct research and development of pharmaceutical products	45	45
Pristine Pharma Sdn Bhd*	Trading and wholesaler of consumer products	45	45
Paradigm Industry Sdn Bhd*	Manufacture and sale of food supplement	36	36
Pharmaniaga International Corporation Sdn Bhd*	Investment holdings	45	45
PT Millennium Pharmacon International TBK*	Distribution and trading of pharmaceutical and diagnostic product and food supplement	33	33
PT Errita Pharma*	Manufacture and sale of pharmaceutical products in Indonesia	43	43

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Unquoted			
Bio-Collagen Technologies Sdn Bhd*	Research and manufacture of collagen medical devices	31	31
MHS Aviation Berhad*	Provision of air transportation, flight support, engineering and technical services	56	30
The University of Nottingham in Malaysia Sdn Bhd*	Operation of an university	39	39
Nottingham MyResearch Sdn Bhd*	Carry out research, development and testing service contracts	39	39
Pernama Network Sdn Bhd*	Business maintenance operators include landscaping, facilities and contractors	100	-
Irat Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd®	Hotel and resort operators	86	86
Beta Tegar Sdn Bhd®	Operator of automated traffic enforcement systems	80	80
A.T.E.S. Sdn Bhd®	Operator of automated traffic enforcement systems	80	80
ABB Nominee (Asing) Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	48	48
U.K. Realty Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Mecuro Properties Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
AB Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Cargo Freight Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Boustead REIT Managers Sdn Bhd	Dormant	59	59
Boustead Advertising Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Boustead Management Services Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Boustead Sissons Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Malakoff Management Services Pte Ltd*	Dormant	59	59
UAC Masterflange Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
UAC Marketing Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Fitek (M) Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	59	59
Pharmaniaga Pegasus (Seychelles) Co. LTD*	Dormant	45	45
MHS Assets Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	56	30
Landasan Ria Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	56	30
MHS International (Labuan) Limited*	Dormant	56	30
BHIC Marine & Shipping Sdn Bhd*	Dormant	47	47
Pembinaan Perwira Harta Sdn Bhd#	Dormant	100	100
Usahasama PPHM-Juwana Sdn Bhd#	Dormant	51	51

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

8. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of subsidiary companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Unquoted			
Automated Traffic Enforcement System Sdn Bhd [@]	Dormant	80	80
Naval and Defence Communication System Sdn Bhd [*]	In liquidation	47	47
Bounty Crop Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	46	46
Boustead Engineering Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	59	59
Boustead Atlas Hall Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	30	30
BN Shiprepair Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	59	59
Boustead Yachts Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	59	59
Boustead Electronic Commerce Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	59	59
UAC Steel Systems Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	59	59
BHIC Asset Holding Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	47	47
BHIC Development Sdn Bhd [*]	Ceased operation	47	47
PT Mega Pharmaniaga [*]	Ceased operation	42	42

- + Subsidiary companies of Affin Bank Berhad
 * Subsidiary companies of Boustead Holdings Berhad
 @ Subsidiary companies of Irat Properties Sdn Bhd
 # Subsidiary companies of Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia
 ^ Subsidiary companies of Perwira Niaga Malaysia

All of the above subsidiaries and sub-subsidiaries are incorporated in Malaysia except Boustead Hyde Park Ltd incorporated in the British Virgin Island, Boustead Ventures Limited incorporated in the United Kingdom, PT Errita Pharma, PT Mega Pharmaniaga and PT Millennium Pharmacom International TBK incorporated in Indonesia, Malakoff Management Services Pte Ltd incorporated in Singapore, and Pharmaniaga Pegasus (Seychelles) Co. Ltd. incorporated in the Republic of Seychelles.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

9. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At cost				
Unquoted shares	611,878	627,763	201,649	210,098
Share of post acquisition reserves	1,006,756	971,986	-	-
Other reserves	22,024	7,231	-	-
	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	210,098
Impairment (Note 35)	-	-	-	[8,400]
	1,640,658	1,606,980	201,649	201,698

Material associated companies

The Group regards Perumahan Kinrara and Ketengah Perwira are material associated companies. The information summarised are adjusted to any differences in accounting policies and adaption of the information to the Group's interest in associated companies is as follows:

	2020		2019	
	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000
Equity interest	25%	49%	25%	49%
Total assets	1,048,512	206,326	979,550	201,029
Total liabilities and non-controlling interest	114,523	7,503	110,851	26,697
Net assets	933,989	198,823	868,699	174,332
Income	295,565	48,186	238,278	38,711
Profit for the year	76,342	18,745	62,426	11,902

Reconciliation of the summarised financial information presented below to the carrying amount of the Group in associated companies:

	2020		2019	
	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000	Perumahan Kinrara RM'000	Ketengah Perwira RM'000
Reconciliation of net assets to carrying amount as at 31 December				
Group's share of net assets	233,497	97,423	217,175	85,423
Goodwill	14,303	-	14,305	-
Carrying amount in the statements of financial position	247,800	97,423	231,480	85,423
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December				
Group's share of profits or loss	19,086	9,185	15,607	5,832
Dividend received by the Group	2,695	5,586	1,617	3,491

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

9. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (CONTINUED)

Details of associated companies are as follows:

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
Anglo-Eastern Plantations (M) Sdn Bhd	Development and operation of oil palm plantation	30	30
AXA Affin General Insurance Bhd ⁺	Underwriting of general insurance business	24	24
Bond Pricing Agency Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Bond management services	23	23
Boustead Wah Seong Sdn Bhd*	Investment holdings	30	30
BP Malaysia Holdings Sdn Bhd	Investment holdings	30	30
Cargill Feed Sdn Bhd	Manufacture and sale of animal feeds	40	40
Chery Holdings (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Manufacturing, assembling and distribution of automobile	20	20
Drew Ameroid (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	Industrial chemical distributor	30	30
Dhaya Maju LTAT Sdn Bhd	Infrastructure construction	20	20
Ericsson (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd	Design and planning of network, supply and installation of telecommunication equipments	30	30
Guocera Tile Industries (Meru) Sdn Bhd	Manufacture of ceramic tiles	30	30
Kao (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd*	Toiletris and household products distributor	-	27
Ketengah Jaya Sdn Bhd	Oil palm plantation and cultivation of fruit	29	29
Ketengah Perwira Sdn Bhd	Development and cultivation of oil palm	49	49
LTP Wibawa Sdn Bhd	Dormant	30	30
Muhibbah-LTAT JV Sdn Bhd	Civil, marine and structural engineering contractor	-	49
Pavilion Entertainment Centre (M) Sdn Bhd*	Property development	30	30
Perumahan Kinrara Berhad	Property and golf course development	25	25
Prima Prai Sdn Bhd	Project management services and investment holdings	30	30
Restonic (M) Sdn Bhd	Investment holdings	20	20
San Miguel Yamamura Plastic Films Sdn Bhd	Manufacture and sale of metallised film products	30	30
Strong Elegance Sdn Bhd	Contracts and develops solar photovoltaic plants	30	30
Sapura-LTAT Communications Technologies Sdn Bhd	Supply of communications equipment and training	30	30
Usahasama SPNB-LTAT Sdn Bhd	General constructor	49	49
Wah Seong Boustead Co Ltd*	Consumer and building products distributor	30	30
Warisan Pinang Sdn Bhd	Construction of military camp, management services and investment holdings	20	20
Wasco Coatings Malaysia Sdn Bhd	Coating of pipes for the oil and gas industry	30	30
Xtend Services Sdn Bhd	General trading and telecommunication services	26	26

⁺ Associated companies of Affin Bank Berhad

^{*} Associated companies of Boustead Holdings Berhad

All associated companies above were incorporated in Malaysia except for Wah Seong Boustead Co. Ltd were incorporated in Myanmar.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

10. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At cost		
Unquoted shares	490,784	475,484
Share of (loss)/profit and reserves during the year	(5,605)	72,189
	485,179	547,673

Material investment in joint ventures

The summarised financial information of the material investment in joint ventures are set out below. These represents the amounts investment in joint ventures financial statements and not the Group's share of those amounts.

i) Summarised statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income

	2020		2019	
	Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd RM'000	AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad RM'000	Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd RM'000	AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad RM'000
Equity holding	30%	24%	30%	24%
Income	66,075	500,485	83,809	500,177
Loss for the year	(131,740)	(773)	(10,546)	(7,569)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	6,268	(12,590)	2,243	4,749
Total comprehensive loss	(125,472)	(13,363)	(8,303)	(2,820)

ii) Summarised statements of financial position

Total assets	1,824,344	2,595,257	1,898,152	2,243,850
Total liabilities and non-controlling interest	1,363,620	2,241,536	1,311,297	1,906,766
Net assets	460,724	353,721	586,855	337,084

Reconciliation of summarised financial information for the carrying amount of the Group's share in investment in joint ventures:

Reconciliation of net assets to carrying amount at 31 December				
Group's share of net assets	138,217	84,893	176,057	80,900
Group's share of results for the year ended 31 December				
Group's share of profit or loss	(39,522)	(185)	(3,164)	(1,817)
Group's share of other comprehensive income/(loss)	1,880	(3,022)	673	1,140
Group's share of total comprehensive loss	(37,642)	(3,207)	(2,491)	(677)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

10. INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

Company Name	Principal Activities	Equity Holding	
		2020 %	2019 %
AXA Affin Life Insurance Berhad ⁺	Insurance underwriter business		
Affin-I Ndayu Sdn Bhd [*]	Property developer	24	24
KL South Development Sdn Bhd ⁺	Property developer	14	14
Boustead Ikano Sdn Bhd [*]	Investment property	30	30
BHIC MSM Sdn Bhd [*]	Provision for maintenance and repair of MTU products	28	28
Boustead DCNS Naval Corporation Sdn Bhd [*]	Vessels maintenance	28	28
Contraves Advanced Devices Sdn Bhd [*]	Manufacturing of electronic product	24	24
BHIC Bofors Asia Sdn Bhd [*]	Providing, supplying and servicing of BOFORS weapon system	24	24
BYO Marine Sdn Bhd [*]	Construction of vessels	24	24
BHIC Aeroservices Sdn Bhd [*]	Maintenance and overhaul of helicopters and aircraft	24	24
BHIC System Integration Sdn Bhd [*]	Project management, contract administration and other related services for defence industry	24	24
Pyrotechnical Ordnance Malaysia Sdn Bhd [*]	Production and selling of double based propellant for locally used artillery shells and rockets in defence sector	24	24
Airbus Helicopters Malaysia Sdn Bhd [*]	Provision of services relating to flight training simulator	14	14
Irat Civil Works Sdn Bhd [®]	Provides civil, mechanical and electrical works, site maintenance and network services	48	48

- ⁺ Investment in joint ventures of Affin Bank Berhad
^{*} Investment in joint ventures of Boustead Holdings Berhad
[®] Investment in joint venture of Irat Properties Sdn Bhd

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

11. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Unquoted shares	794,688	699,022	686,187	586,056
Corporate bonds/Sukuk in Malaysia	350,044	611,157	138,769	430,466
Corporate bonds/Sukuk outside Malaysia	6,742,087	8,031,818	-	-
Money market instruments	115,507	261,212	-	-
Instrumen pasaran wang				
- Malaysian Government Securities	2,370,147	731,623	-	-
- Malaysian Government Investment Issuance	3,472,328	2,948,863	-	-
- Cagamas Bonds/Sukuk	116,938	25,965	-	-
- Khazanah Bonds/Sukuk	-	309,411	-	-
- Negotiable Instruments of Deposit and Islamic Debt	5,581	7,073	-	-
	13,967,320	13,626,144	824,956	1,016,522

12. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non current				
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	150,385	150,045
Current				
Quoted shares				
- Trading Fund	185,244	12,259	185,244	12,259
- Portfolio Management	120,304	110,171	120,304	110,171
- Shares, Warrants and Reits in Malaysia	143,583	80,893	-	-
- Unit Trust in Malaysia	229,378	231,777	-	-
- Exchange Trading Fund	891	5,006	-	-
- Shares, Warrants and Reits outside Malaysia	69,412	35,101	-	-
Unquoted shares				
- Shares in Malaysia	99,222	94,207	-	-
- Corporate bonds/Sukuk in Malaysia	29,049	21,857	-	-
- Corporate bonds/Sukuk outside Malaysia	44,489	26,487	-	-
Money market instruments				
- Negotiable Instruments of Deposit	113,657	60,977	-	-
- Malaysian Government Investment Issuance	-	137,242	-	-
	1,035,229	815,977	305,548	122,430

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

13. INVESTMENT AT AMORTISED COST

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Unquoted shares				
- Corporate bonds/Sukuk in Malaysia	141,119	141,119	-	-
- Loan Stock in Malaysia	15,000	15,000	-	-
Medium Term Notes	-	-	316,919	320,795
	156,119	156,119	316,919	320,795
Allowance for expected credit loss	(13,082)	(11,053)	(37,400)	(32,806)
	143,037	145,066	279,519	287,989

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	(308,272)	(288,652)	(4,621)	(4,621)
Prior year adjustment	-	42,300	-	-
Balance at 1 January	(308,272)	(246,352)	(4,621)	(4,621)
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	80,976	(17,318)	(21)	-
Recognised in equity	22,643	(38,866)	-	-
Adjustment of currency exchange	(233)	(738)	-	-
Adjustment	(27)	(4,998)	-	-
Balance at 31 December	(204,913)	(308,272)	(4,642)	(4,621)
Presented after appropriate offsetting as follows:				
- Deferred tax assets	154,093	120,625	-	-
- Deferred tax liabilities	(359,006)	(428,897)	(4,642)	(4,621)
	(204,913)	(308,272)	(4,642)	(4,621)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the Group during the financial year before offsetting are as follows:

Deferred tax assets of the Group:

GROUP	Tax Losses & Unabsorbed Capital Allowances RM'000	Expected Credit Loss RM'000	Investment at Amortised Cost RM'000	Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
2020	233,792	54,245	(103)	(24,507)	(225,783)	37,644
Balance at 1 January	(17,968)	16,016	-	-	227,316	225,364
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	(96,458)	(48,456)	103	24,507	287,438	167,134
Balance at 31 December	119,366	21,805	-	-	288,971	430,142
2019	237,049	54,245	18	4,001	(106,164)	189,149
Balance at 1 January	(29,300)	-	(121)	(1,596)	(119,669)	(150,686)
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	-	-	-	(26,912)	-	(26,912)
Recognised in equity	26,043	-	-	-	50	26,093
Balance at 31 December	233,792	54,245	(103)	(24,507)	(225,783)	37,644

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The components and movements of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the Group during the financial year before offsetting are as follows:

Deferred tax liabilities of the Group:

GROUP	Capital Allowance & Accelerated Depreciation RM'000	Fair Value Gain on Investment Properties RM'000	Investment at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income RM'000	Others RM'000	Total RM'000
2020					
Balance at 1 January	(413,491)	(71,249)	28,640	110,184	(345,916)
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	(186,518)	52,296	8,299	(18,465)	(144,388)
Recognised in equity	-	-	22,643	-	22,643
Adjustment of currency exchange	-	-	-	(233)	(233)
Adjustment	(27)	-	-	-	(27)
Reclassification	(10,976)	8,545	(61,493)	(103,210)	(167,134)
Balance at 31 December	(611,012)	(10,408)	(1,911)	(11,724)	(635,055)
2019					
Balance at 1 January, as previously stated	(444,699)	(90,496)	40,594	16,800	(477,801)
Prior year adjustment	-	42,300	-	-	42,300
Balance as 1 January, as restated	(444,699)	(48,196)	40,594	16,800	(435,501)
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	62,299	(23,053)	-	94,122	133,368
Recognised in equity	-	-	(11,954)	-	(11,954)
Adjustment of currency exchange	-	-	-	(738)	(738)
Adjustment	(31,091)	-	-	-	(31,091)
Balance at 31 December	(413,491)	(71,249)	28,640	110,184	(345,916)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The components and movements of LTAT's deferred tax liability for the financial year are as follows:

LTAT	Fair Value Gain on Investment Properties RM'000
2020	
Balance at 1 January	4,621
Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	21
Balance at 31 December	4,642
2019	
Balance at 1 January	4,621
Balance at 31 December	4,621

15. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current				
Trade receivables	122,167	136,936	-	-
Other receivables	7,559	230,002	702	10,284
Tax recoverable from Inland Revenue Board	827	2,935	827	2,935
Staff housing loans	11,046	10,025	11,046	10,025
Staff conveyance loans	519	457	519	457
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	-	-	128,233	65,749
Other prepayments	335	-	335	-
Other debtors	980	-	-	-
Amounts due from joint ventures	244,243	-	-	-
Amounts due from associated/related companies	26,074	9,884	26,074	9,884
Building management control accounts	9,012	-	9,012	-
Deposits and guarantees	2,284	995	2,284	995
	425,046	391,234	179,032	100,329
Allowance for expected credit loss				
- Other receivables	(8)	(2,970)	(8)	(2,970)
- Amounts due from subsidiary companies	-	-	(31,207)	(33,786)
- Amounts due from associated companies	(2,873)	(1,681)	(2,873)	(1,681)
	(2,881)	(4,651)	(34,088)	(38,437)
	422,165	386,583	144,944	61,892

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

15. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Current				
Trade receivables	1,834,860	1,449,892	-	-
Other receivables	414,520	402,532	14,257	10,065
Tax recoverable from Inland Revenue Board	125,890	144,987	3,254	32
Interest accrued on deposit & profit accrued on deposit - IFBS	637	134	625	134
Dividends receivables	5,647	17	3,647	17
Staff housing loans	1,550	2,016	587	902
Staff conveyance loans	1,662	2,068	926	1,206
Advances paid to suppliers	500	-	-	-
Deposits	16,000	-	-	-
Foreclosed properties	16,962	17,817	-	-
Cheque clearing accounts	6,226	42,653	-	-
Other prepayments	36,993	35,051	141	440
Loans, advances and financing	45,395,539	45,256,393	-	-
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	-	-	2,602	73,577
Amounts due from associated/related companies	41,024	56,114	-	19,274
Amounts due from joint ventures	111,403	36,518	-	-
Amounts due from portfolio management	142	1,194	142	1,194
Building management control accounts	5,238	8,407	5,238	8,407
Deposits and guarantees	-	1,289	-	1,289
	48,014,793	47,457,082	31,419	116,537
Allowance for expected credit loss				
- Trade receivables	(130,936)	(96,705)	-	-
- Other receivables	(39,066)	(2,058)	-	-
- Amounts due from associated companies	(46)	-	-	-
- Amounts due from joint ventures	(81,987)	-	-	-
	(252,035)	(98,763)	-	-
	47,762,758	47,358,319	31,419	116,537

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

15. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Other receivables, amounts due from subsidiary, associated and related companies are unsecured, no interest charge and has no fixed repayment term.

Analysis of the trade receivables ageing for Group is as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Neither past due nor impaired	304,552	474,251
Past due but not impaired		
1 to 30 days	1,047,307	666,844
31 to 60 days	38,575	45,853
61 to 90 days	48,362	24,554
91 to 120 days	69,602	34,608
More than 120 days	195,526	107,077
	1,399,372	878,936
Allowance for expected credit loss	(130,936)	(96,705)
	1,834,860	1,449,892

Movement in allowance for expected credit loss:

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	96,705	109,189
Expected credit loss recognised	53,625	19,145
Written off	(7,773)	(5,893)
Expected credit loss	2,300	(6,140)
Reversal of expected credit loss	(13,704)	(17,762)
Exchange adjustment	(217)	(1,834)
Balance at 31 December	130,936	96,705

Analysis of the other receivables ageing for Group is as follows:

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Less than 1 year	412,883	369,303	14,257	10,065
1 to 3 years	8,982	206,327	702	-
More than 3 years	214	56,761	-	10,284
More than 5 years	-	143	-	-
	422,079	632,534	14,959	20,349
Allowance for expected credit loss	(39,074)	(5,028)	(8)	(2,970)
	383,005	627,506	14,951	17,379

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

16. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At fair value less cost to sell:		
Balance at 1 January	22,230	15,662
Fair value gain (Note 32)	2,796	6,568
Balance at 31 December	25,026	22,230

The biological assets of the Group represent fresh fruit bunches (FFB) of 3 weeks prior to harvesting. The quantity of the unharvested FFB included in the valuation for the Group is 39,588 (2019: 47,612) metric tonnes. The expected net cash flows are estimated using the expected output (FFB harvest) and market price at reporting date of crude palm oil and palm kernel adjusted for extraction rates less processing, harvesting and transportations costs.

The fair valuation of biological assets correspond with Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

17. CONTRACT ASSETS/LIABILITIES AND CONTRACT COST ASSETS

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Contract Assets		
Contract assets	2,784,039	2,796,029
Attributable profits	34,847	44,814
Progress billings	(1,715,963)	(1,912,188)
	1,102,923	928,655
Contract Cost Assets relate to property development in progress		
Balance at 1 January	11,400	5,900
Additions	141,811	158,300
Amortisation	(145,300)	(152,800)
Balance at 31 December	7,911	11,400
Total Contract Assets and Contract Cost Assets	1,110,834	940,055
Contract Liabilities		
Contract liabilities	37,449	54,200
Contract with customer	6,600	6,789
Progress billings	7,200	-
	51,249	60,989

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

18. DERIVATIVE ASSETS/LIABILITIES

GROUP	Contract/Amount		Contract/Amount	
	Notional RM'000	Assets RM'000	Notional RM'000	Liabilities RM'000
2020				
At fair value				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
- Currency swaps	3,426,300	87,890	3,225,103	82,372
- Currency forward	1,356,819	35,220	4,954,135	154,641
- Cross currency swaps	5,234,180	172,475	1,691,826	40,730
Interest rate derivative				
- Interest rate swaps	2,345,000	92,709	2,920,000	113,418
	12,362,299	388,294	12,791,064	391,161
2019				
At fair value				
Foreign exchange derivatives				
- Currency swaps	1,688,734	28,504	380,379	3,718
- Currency forward	505,367	10,419	14,209,183	85,876
- Cross currency swaps	4,724,700	87,448	2,205,315	58,768
Interest rate derivative				
- Interest rate swaps	1,995,000	38,497	2,888,148	41,562
	8,913,801	164,868	19,683,025	189,924

19. STATUTORY DEPOSIT WITH BANK NEGARA MALAYSIA

Interest/profit-free statutory deposits are maintained with Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM) in accordance with the requirements of Section 26 (2) (c) of the Bank Negara Malaysia Act 2009, where the amount is determined at a specified percentage of the total eligible liabilities. For the year 2020, statutory deposit with Bank Negara Malaysia amounted to RM0.1 million (2019: RM1.5 million).

On 15 May 2020, BNM issued the Statutory Reserve Requirement (SRR) guidelines and effective 16 May 2020, banking institutions were allowed to recognize Malaysia Government Securities and Malaysian Government Investment Issues to meet the SRR requirement of 2%. This flexibility applies until 31 May 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

20. DEPOSITS

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Fixed deposits				
- Other institutions	1,000	1,000	-	-
- Licensed banks	15,600	15,800	-	-
	16,600	16,800	-	-
Short term deposits and money market				
- Subsidiary companies	-	-	74,000	186,920
- Other institutions	459,720	252,800	459,720	252,800
	459,720	252,800	533,720	439,720
Short term deposits and money market - Islamic Banking				
- Subsidiary companies	-	-	78,450	3,930
- Other institutions	4,569,853	121,930	118,059	121,930
	4,569,853	121,930	196,509	125,860
Portfolio management short term deposits	7,946	10,633	7,946	10,633
	5,054,119	402,163	738,175	576,213

21. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Bank balances				
- Licensed banks	1,585,759	5,705,631	-	-
- Subsidiary companies	-	-	2,532	29,879
	1,585,759	5,705,631	2,532	29,879
Cash	759	838	2	3
Cash held by portfolio management	715	454	715	454
	1,587,233	5,706,923	3,249	30,336

Included in the balances of licensed banks are deposits with maturities of more than 3 months amounting to RM50.4 million and not included in cash and cash equivalents.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

22. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

- a) On 15 March 2019, the Group's sub subsidiary, Boustead Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd, entered into a sale and purchase agreement with Every Room A Home Sdn Bhd, for a disposal of Royale Chulan Hotel Bukit Bintang. The disposal was completed on 22 February 2021.
- b) On 22 December 2020, the Group's sub subsidiary, Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd has entered into three agreements for the sale of property, plant and equipment for RM3.4 million, RM0.3 million and RM0.2 million to AD Metals Trading Sdn Bhd, Boustead Langkawi Shipyard Sdn Bhd and Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd respectively. The Group had received a deposit of RM1.0 million subsequent to year end and the proposed disposal is expected to be completed within the next 12 months.

On 31 December 2020, the Group's property, plant and equipment have been reclassified from property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets to assets held for sale.

- c) On 19 March 2021, the Group entered into a conditional share sale agreement with Westports Holdings Berhad and Klang Port Management Sdn Bhd, for the proposed disposal of the entire Group's equity interest in ordinary shares of 369,712,894 units.

GROUP	Note 22(a) RM'000	Note 22(b) RM'000	Note 22(c) RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)				
Land and buildings	90,200	2,084	91,288	183,572
Plant and equipment	2,749	3,115	639	6,503
	92,949	5,199	91,927	190,075
Transfer from investment properties (Note 4)	-	-	57,000	57,000
Transfer from right-of-use assets (Note 5)	-	818	72,246	73,064
Other assets	-	-	701	701
Deposit, cash and bank balances	-	-	3,900	3,900
Write off	-	(2,131)	-	(2,131)
Balance at 31 December	92,949	3,886	225,774	322,609
2019				
Transfer from property, plant and equipment (Note 3)				
Land and buildings	90,200	-	-	90,200
Plant and equipment	2,749	-	-	2,749
Balance at 31 December	92,949	-	-	92,949

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

23. MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNTS

The total of members' contribution accounts as at 31 December 2020 amounted to RM9,355.6 million (2019: RM9,071.1 million). This is arrived after adding contributions received during the year, crediting dividends at 3.5% (2019: 2.5%) per anum, deducted withdrawals during the year and transfer to dormant account during the year.

24. FUNDS

GROUP	Staff Loans Fund RM'000	Asset Training Fund RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Balance at 1 January	1,727	714	2,441
Amortisation of asset training fund (Note 31)	-	(385)	(385)
Balance at 31 December	1,727	329	2,056
2019			
Balance at 1 January	1,727	1,069	2,796
Amortisation of asset training fund (Note 31)	-	(397)	(397)
Deferred income	-	42	42
Balance at 31 December	1,727	714	2,441

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

25. RESERVES

GROUP	Undistributable reserve							Total RM'000
	Reserve Fund RM'000	Capital Reserve RM'000	Comprehensive Income Reserve RM'000	Other	Stock Option Reserve RM'000	Foreign Exchange Reserve RM'000	Other Reserve RM'000	
2020								
Balance at 1 January	181,422	381,329	(61,718)	460,823	-	62	(29,071)	932,847
Total Comprehensive Loss	-	393	(248,137)	-	-	(162)	-	(247,906)
Transfer to retained earning on derecogniton of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(138,534)	-	-	-	-	(138,534)
Transaction with owners								
Changes ownership interest in subsidiary companies with no change in control	-	(104)	(99)	(333)	-	-	(2,308)	(2,844)
	-	289	(386,770)	(333)	-	(162)	(2,308)	(389,284)
Transfer from retained earnings	5,690	-	-	29,390	-	-	-	35,080
Balance at 31 December	187,112	381,618	(448,488)	489,880	-	(100)	(31,379)	578,643
2019								
Balance at 1 January	176,452	379,256	(129,536)	585,619	3,977	281	-	1,016,049
Total Comprehensive Income	-	688	51,828	-	-	(218)	-	52,298
Transfer to retained earning on derecogniton of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	16,101	-	-	-	-	16,101
Transaction with owners								
Changes ownership interest in subsidiary companies with no change in control	-	1,385	(111)	(940)	(3,977)	(1)	(29,071)	(32,715)
	-	2,073	67,818	(940)	(3,977)	(219)	(29,071)	35,684
Transfer from/(to) retained earnings	4,970	-	-	(123,856)	-	-	-	(118,886)
Balance at 31 December	181,422	381,329	(61,718)	460,823	-	62	(29,071)	932,847

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

25. RESERVES (CONTINUED)

LTAT	Undistributable Reserve		
	Reserve Fund RM'000	Other Comprehensive Income Reserve RM'000	Total RM'000
2020			
Balance at 1 January	181,422	(169,307)	12,115
Total Comprehensive Loss	-	(255,401)	(255,401)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	(137,987)	(137,987)
Transaction with owners			
Transfer from retained earnings	5,690	-	5,690
Balance at 31 December	187,112	(562,695)	(375,583)
2019			
Balance at 1 January	176,452	(169,960)	6,492
Total Comprehensive Loss	-	(13,493)	(13,493)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	14,146	14,146
Transaction with owners			
Transfer from retained earnings	4,970	-	4,970
Balance at 31 December	181,422	(169,307)	12,115

26. PERPETUAL SUKUK

The Perpetual Sukuk was issued pursuant to the Junior Islamic Medium Term Note Programme of up to RM 1,200.0 million in nominal value which was approved by Securities Commission on 15 November 2013. The Perpetual Sukuk is accounted as equity as there is no contractual obligation to redeem the instrument.

At year end, total nominal value of Perpetual Sukuk are as follows:

Loan/Tranches	Profit Margin (%)	2020 RM Million	Profit Margin (%)	2019 RM Million
T1	9.6	340.0	8.6	340.0
T3	8.6	51.0	7.6	51.0
T4	8.6	150.0	7.6	150.0
T7	7.75	66.0	6.25	66.0
		607.0		607.0

During the year, the subsidiary company did not exercise its call option to redeem these tranches.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

26. PERPETUAL SUKUK (CONTINUED)

The salient features of the Perpetual Sukuk are as follows:

- The Perpetual Sukuk is issued under the Islamic principle of Musharakah, while the principle of Commodity Musawamah will be employed to effect the deferral of the period distributions, if any;
- Being perpetual in tenure, subsidiary company has a call option to redeem the Perpetual Sukuk at the end of the 5th year and on each periodic distribution date thereafter;
- The subsidiary company also has the option to redeem the Perpetual Sukuk under the following circumstances:
 - Accounting Event - change in accounting standards resulting Perpetual Sukuk no longer being recognised as an equity instrument;
 - Change in control - change in the shareholding of the subsidiary company which resulted in LTAT, its major shareholder, to hold less than the agreed percentage of interest in the subsidiary company;
 - Leverage Event - the finance to equity ratio of the subsidiary company has exceeded the agreed amount;
 - Privatisation Event - the shares of the subsidiary company are no longer listed on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad; and
 - Tax Event - if the subsidiary company is and will become obliged to pay additional amount due to changes in laws or regulations.
- The periodic distribution rate of the Perpetual Sukuk for the first five years since issuance ranges from 6.1% to 6.25% per annum and is payable six (6) months from the issue date of the relevant tranche and every six months thereafter;
- If subsidiary company does not exercise its option to redeem at the end of the 5th year, the periodic distribution rate shall increase by 1.5% per annum for the 6th year. For the 7th year onwards, the periodic distribution rate will be further increased by 1% per annum for every year thereafter, subject to the maximum of 15% per annum;
- The subsidiary company can elect to defer the periodic distribution indefinitely provided that the subsidiary company have not within the last six months declared or paid any dividend or payment or other distributions in respect of or repurchase or redeem its ordinary shares, or any other securities of the subsidiary company ranking junior to the Perpetual Sukuk. The deferred periodic distribution, if any, will be cumulative but will not earn additional profits (i.e. there will be no compounding of the periodic distribution being deferred);
- In the event the periodic distribution is deferred, no dividend or payment or other distributions shall be made in respect of or repurchase or redeem in respect of its ordinary shares, or any other securities of the subsidiary company ranking junior to the Perpetual Sukuk until the subsidiary company has paid any periodic distribution or deferred periodic/additional distribution in full;
- Payment obligations on the Perpetual Sukuk will, at all times, rank senior to other equity instruments for the time being outstanding or obligations of the subsidiary company that are subordinated to the Junior Sukuk, but junior to the claims of present and future creditors of subsidiary company (other than obligations ranking pari passu with the Perpetual Sukuk); and
- The Perpetual Sukuk is unsecured and not rated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

27. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current				
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	51,693	41,390	51,693	41,390
Gratuity Plan Benefits and Retirement Award	65,888	58,040	26,710	25,156
Accumulated Annual Leave Benefits	5,549	2,076	3,009	-
	123,130	101,506	81,412	66,546
Current				
Post Retirement Medical Benefits	1,844	3,301	1,844	1,566
Gratuity Plan Benefits and Retirement Award	4,410	3,157	2,995	3,069
Accumulated Annual Leave Benefits	569	280	364	-
	6,823	6,738	5,203	4,635
	129,953	108,244	86,615	71,181
Movements in net liability recognised in statements of financial position				
Post Retirement Medical Benefits				
Net liability at 1 January	42,956	40,651	42,956	40,651
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	4,270	4,086	4,270	4,086
Remeasurement of post retirement medical benefits	7,878	-	7,878	-
Post retirement medical benefits paid	(1,567)	(1,781)	(1,567)	(1,781)
	53,537	42,956	53,537	42,956
Gratuity Plan Benefits and Retirement Award				
Net liability at 1 January	62,933	51,129	28,225	26,927
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	6,620	17,711	2,801	2,759
Remeasurement of gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	1,748	-	1,748	-
Gratuity plan benefits and retirement award paid	(5,120)	(5,907)	(3,069)	(1,461)
Adjustment	4,116	-	-	-
	70,297	62,933	29,705	28,225
Accumulated Annual Leave Benefits				
Net liability as at 1 January	2,355	2,605	-	-
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	3,899	506	3,677	-
Accumulated annual leave benefits paid	(579)	(756)	(304)	-
Adjustment	444	-	-	-
	6,119	2,355	3,373	-
Net liability at 31 December	129,953	108,244	86,615	71,181

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

28. BORROWINGS

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current		
Islamic medium term notes	2,342,175	2,339,823
Term loans	3,345,455	3,607,143
Other long term loans	941,390	1,145,685
Revolving credit	270,000	420,000
	6,899,020	7,512,651
Repayable in one year	(591,226)	(382,589)
	6,307,794	7,130,062
Current		
Deposits from customer	49,583,987	50,698,341
Deposits from banks and other financial institutions	3,720,360	1,763,252
Bills and acceptances payable	67,010	32,903
Short term loans	591,226	382,589
Bank overdraft	55,377	46,630
Bankers acceptance	516,107	496,591
Revolving credit	3,471,125	3,486,347
	58,005,192	56,906,653

Interest charged on bankers acceptance, revolving credit and bank overdrafts in the current year is BLR + 0.45% (2019: BLR + 0.45%), 3.90% to 4.50% (2019: 3.90% to 4.50%) and 7.85% (2019: 7.85%) per annum respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

29. PAYABLES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current				
Deposit from tenants	32,314	34,872	6,948	7,447
Other payables	33,417	65,886	41,494	47,805
Amount due to subsidiary companies	-	-	116,206	815
Dormant account	3,759	5,322	3,759	5,322
	69,490	106,080	168,407	61,389
Current				
Trade payables	2,679,131	2,803,280	-	-
Members' contribution payable	827	51	827	51
Dormant account	7	4,510	7	4,510
Accrued interest	12,233	12,473	-	-
Deposit received	104,313	99,917	273	-
Bank Negara Malaysia and Credit Guarantee Corporation funding programmes	113,938	21,012	-	-
Margin and collateral deposits	101,630	100,180	-	-
Adjustment for cash held in trust on behalf of the remiser	65,792	47,483	-	-
Recourse obligations on loans sold to Cagamas Berhad	50,034	-	-	-
Other payables	1,685,484	1,531,673	22,232	76,454
Amount due to Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan) (KWAP)	184,020	152,511	184,020	152,511
Amount due to associated/related companies	11,555	385,936	-	-
Amount due to investment in joint ventures	524,307	381,980	-	-
Amount due to subsidiary companies	-	-	11,251	128,851
Amount due to portfolio management	120	1,403	120	1,403
Veteran annuity scheme (SAVe)	-	10	-	10
	5,533,391	5,542,419	218,730	363,790

The amount due to subsidiary companies is unsecured, no interest charge and has no fixed repayment term.

Dormant account has been transferred from Members' Contribution Account in accordance with Section 4 of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Regulation (Contribution Repayment & Handling for Dormant Account) 2009, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act, 1973 [Akta 101].

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

30. LEASE LIABILITIES

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non current	69,094	31,762	529	775
Current	73,086	83,223	246	234
	142,180	114,985	775	1,009
Balance at 1 January	114,985	-	1,009	-
- Effect on adoption of MFRS 16	-	130,795	-	1,232
- Additions	95,655	26,033	-	-
- Termination of contract	(415)	(104)	-	-
- Interest on lease of assets	8,136	5,784	51	62
- Lease payment	(76,181)	(47,523)	(285)	(285)
Balance at 31 December	142,180	114,985	775	1,009

31. INCOME

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Interest from fixed and other deposits	520,004	470,315	12,808	9,205
Income from investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	322,547	652,607	24,988	32,024
Income from investment at fair value through profit or loss	528,875	104,795	46,413	20,384
Income from investment at amortised cost	6,139	8,265	19,000	35,695
Interest from advances to/amount due from corporations	-	-	5,422	2,319
Dividend from subsidiary companies	-	-	53,114	31,618
Dividend from associated companies	-	-	15,976	31,734
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of subsidiary companies	-	-	(2,295)	125
Gain on disposal of associated companies	44,463	-	10	-
Rental income from investment properties	130,672	134,934	32,446	31,164
Other rental income	31,337	32,766	900	840
Sale of power cables	150,640	162,268	-	-
Sale of goods	6,192,597	8,151,260	-	-
Sale of commodities	762,329	575,736	-	-
Income from cable installation and accessories	-	223	-	-
Income from construction contracts	4,708	857	-	-
Interest income from banking and financial institutions	1,473,610	1,756,847	-	-
Income from ship repairing and shipbuilding	571,428	1,056,140	-	-
Amortisation of Fixed Assets Development Fund (Note 24)	385	397	-	-
Amortisation of PP-UV-ATM Micro Financing Scheme Fund	6,661	653	-	-
Amortisation of Veterans Socio-Economic Development Programme (PPSEV)	274	1,728	-	-
Commissions and agency fees	29,726	33,558	-	-
Hotel management	58,343	147,607	-	-
Net gain on disposal of development properties	320,970	248,330	125,634	-
Other income	203,860	877,353	-	134
	11,359,568	14,416,639	334,416	195,242

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

32. OTHER INCOME

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Grant	32,350	28,000	-	-
Fees and commissions	501,407	390,642	-	-
[Loss]/Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(2,858)	6,335	-	1
Gain on disposal of foreclosed properties	165	877	-	-
Fair value gain from biological assets (Note 16)	2,796	6,568	-	-
Net fair value [loss]/gain on investment properties (Note 4)	(117,786)	126,813	1,982	(1,591)
Net foreign exchange gains realised/unrealised	10,326	49,201	-	-
Other income	45,369	229,648	4,679	1,583
	471,769	838,084	6,661	(7)

33. MODIFICATION LOSS

GROUP	2020 RM'000
Modification loss	(245,537)
Benefits recognised under the various Government Financing Schemes	167,090
	(78,447)

Modification loss represents the cost of deferring cashflows of the loans/financing impacted by the payment moratorium.

Financing is shown net of benefits from various government financing schemes to support measures to assist Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) that are adversely impacted by COVID-19 in order to sustain their business operations.

The moratorium does not automatically result in stage transfer under MFRS 9 in the absence of other factors relevant to the assessment.

During the financial year, the Group granted an automatic moratorium on certain loan/financing repayments/payments, by individuals and SMEs for a period of six months from 1 April 2020. This, among other measures, was to assist borrowers experiencing temporary financial constraints due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the introduction of the Movement Control Order implemented by the Malaysian Government to control the spread of the pandemic. As a result of the payment moratorium, the Group recognised a loss from the modification loss.

The financing by the Group is to provide support for SMEs in sustaining business operations, safeguard jobs and encourage domestic investments during the COVID-19 pandemic. The benefit under the various government schemes for the Group that is recognised in the statements of profit or loss and applied to address some of the financial and accounting impact incurred by the Group due to relief and deferring of repayment/payment related to COVID-19.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

34. NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	-	340	(180)
Trading Funds	(25,127)	(1,306)	(25,127)	(1,306)
Portfolio Management	2,356	(3,206)	2,356	(3,206)
Other Investments	10,431	(15,295)	-	-
	(12,340)	(19,807)	(22,431)	(4,692)

35. IMPAIRMENT AND EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Subsidiary companies				
- impairment	-	-	(87,713)	(12,868)
Associated companies				
- impairment	-	-	-	(8,400)
Investment at amortised cost				
- (provision)/adjustment on expected credit loss	-	-	(4,594)	4,049
Loans, advances and financing				
- provision on expected credit loss	(512,232)	(78,396)	-	-
Securities and deposits				
- (provision)/adjustment on expected credit loss	(50,724)	2,423	-	-
Loan and financing commitments and financial guarantee				
- provision on expected credit loss	(14,873)	(2,156)	-	-
Loan and receivables				
- impairment				
- Other receivables	(18,880)	(927)	(16,914)	-
- Amount due from associated companies	(1,257)	-	-	-
- Amount due from investment in joint ventures	(15,249)	(19,893)	-	-
- (provision)/adjustment on expected credit loss				
- Trade receivables account	(21,573)	(1,015)	-	-
- Other receivables	(7)	(2,631)	(7)	(2,631)
- Amount due from subsidiary companies	-	-	2,579	591
- Amount due from associated companies	(1,192)	29	(1,192)	29
- Amount due from investment in joint ventures	(600)	-	-	-
Bad debt and financing				
- recovered	34,795	35,184	-	-
- write-off	(3,532)	(6,914)	-	-
	(605,324)	(74,296)	(107,841)	(19,230)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

36. TAXATION AND ZAKAT

The taxation and zakat charge for the year is as follows:

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Malaysian income tax	283,575	283,840	-	-
Deferred tax				
- Reversal of temporary differences	(80,976)	17,318	21	-
- Adjustment	-	(2,074)	-	-
Over provision in prior years	(1,151)	(65,361)	-	-
	201,448	233,723	21	-
Zakat	10,985	8,143	-	-
	212,433	241,866	21	-

Domestic income tax is calculated at the Malaysian statutory rate 24% (2019: 24%) of the estimated assessable profit for the year.

A reconciliation of income tax expenses applicable to profit before taxation and zakat at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expenses at the effective income tax rate of the Group and LTAT is as follows:

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Profit/(Loss) before taxation and zakat	143,991	(566,215)	134,932	92,802
Taxation at Malaysian statutory rate	34,558	(135,892)	32,384	22,272
Income not subject to tax	(92,086)	(153,261)	(32,384)	(22,272)
Expenses not deductible for tax purpose	170,238	539,561	-	-
Tax incentives	(3,551)	(3,441)	-	-
Deferred tax assets previously not recognised	56,626	70,500	-	-
Effect of different tax rates	19,824	(34,580)	-	-
Benefits from previously unrecognised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances	(5,537)	(5,968)	-	-
Expenses subject to double deduction	(4,284)	(4,463)	-	-
Share of profit/(loss) from associated companies and investment in joint ventures	6,613	(39,362)	-	-
Effect of recognising deferred tax for real property gains tax	1,291	(611)	21	-
Over provision on deferred tax	(286)	(1,112)	-	-
Recognition deferred tax not recognised in previously	(166)	1,201	-	-
Others	19,359	66,512	-	-
	202,599	299,084	21	-
Over provision in prior years	(1,151)	(65,361)	-	-
Tax expenses for the year	201,448	233,723	21	-
Zakat	10,985	8,143	-	-
	212,433	241,866	21	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

36. TAXATION AND ZAKAT (CONTINUED)

Under the Income Tax (Exemption)(No.5) 1974, LTAT is exempted from taxation on income received from investment, other than rental income, made pursuant to Section 15, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act, 1973 [Act 101].

On 22 March 2017, the Finance Minister in accordance with Section 127 (3A) Income Tax Act 1967 has approved the exemption at statutory level for LTAT's rental income for ten years from year assessment 2017 to year assessment 2026.

Zakat represents business zakat paid by the Group to comply with the principles of Syariah.

37. ADJUSTMENT ON CONTRIBUTION/DIVIDENDS

	GROUP/LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Contribution (over)/under credited	(62)	66
Dividend over credited	(1)	-
	(63)	66
Adjustment on dividend	(12)	(5,102)
	(75)	(5,036)

38. UNIT TRUST BENEFITS

Unit trust benefits are handle in accordance with Section 15 C(1), (2) and (3) of Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act, 1973 [Akta 101]. LTAT has entered into an agreement with Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad [AHAM] to managed unit trust benefits on behalf of LTAT. The market value of unit trust benefits at 31 December 2020 for 91,850 contributors is RM922.1 million [31 December 2019 : 115,973 contributors is RM1,039.6 million].

39. COMMITMENTS

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Authorised and contracted for		
Capital expenditures	128,181	127,664
Acquisition of plantation land	-	34,572
	128,181	162,236
Authorised but not contracted for		
Capital expenditures	338,829	384,851

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

40. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

During the financial year, Group make various commitments and incur certain contingent liabilities with legal recourse to their customers. No material losses are anticipated as a result of these transactions. These commitments and contingencies are not secured over the assets of the Group.

Commitments and contingencies liabilities consist of:

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Direct credit substitutes	501,472	556,462
Transaction related contingent items	1,640,080	1,969,168
Short term self-liquidating trade related contingencies	450,212	454,792
Obligations under an on-going underwriting agreement	17,792	-
Irrevocable credit commitments to extend credit	6,864,342	7,934,474
- matured less than one year	5,114,530	6,020,758
- matured more than one year	1,749,812	1,913,716
Foreign exchange related contracts	19,884,023	13,927,851
- less than one year	18,864,614	13,000,360
- one year to less than five years	1,019,409	927,491
Contracts related to interest rate	5,265,000	4,883,148
- less than one year	447,000	873,148
- one year to less than five years	4,063,000	3,710,000
- five year and above	755,000	300,000
Commitments that are unconditionally cancelled at any time by the bank without prior notice or that effectively provide for automatic cancellation due to deterioration in a borrower's creditworthiness	783,018	578,072
Unutilised credit card lines	844,254	547,266
	36,250,193	30,851,233

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

41. REVENUE SEGMENT REPORTING

GROUP	Real Estate & Industry, Finance, Trade and Investment							
	RM'000	Pharmaceuticals RM'000	Heavy Industrial RM'000	Commercial Banking RM'000	Investment Banking RM'000	Others RM'000	Elimination RM'000	Total RM'000
2020								
Income								
Sale	4,461,881	2,725,706	577,472	2,375,703	490,348	1,145,623	(417,165)	11,359,568
Intersegment sales	(20,261)	-	-	-	-	-	20,261	-
Other income	4,441,620	2,725,706	577,472	2,375,703	490,348	1,145,623	(396,904)	11,359,568
Total income for the year	(77,477)	(1,027)	(31,518)	67,048	475,908	45,812	(6,977)	471,769
Interest expenses - banking institutions	4,364,143	2,724,679	545,954	2,442,751	966,256	1,191,435	(403,881)	11,831,337
Modification loss	-	-	-	(932,291)	(154,574)	-	54,640	(1,032,225)
Net fair value loss on investment at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	(78,447)	-	-	-	(78,447)
Impairment losses and expected credit loss	-	-	-	7,123	3,308	(22,431)	(340)	(12,340)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment, biological assets and investment properties	(11,220)	(2,177)	(6,175)	(514,771)	(49,620)	(128,835)	107,474	(605,324)
Impairment of right-of-use assets	(130,901)	-	-	-	-	(2,416)	-	(133,317)
Impairment of goodwill	(37,860)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,860)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	-	-	(36,100)	-	-	-	-	(36,100)
Finished goods and work in progress purchases	(201,281)	-	-	-	-	(4,713)	-	(205,994)
	(2,769,950)	(2,161,608)	-	-	-	-	36,099	(4,895,459)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

41. REVENUE SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

GROUP	Real Estate & Industry, Finance, Trade and Investment						Elimination	Total
	RM'000	Pharmaceuticals	Heavy Industrial	Commercial Banking	Investment Banking	Others		
Raw material and consumables used	(137,993)	(113,793)	(457,543)	-	-	(219,818)	10,907	(918,240)
Veterans Socio-Economic Development Programme (PPSEV)	-	-	-	-	-	(274)	-	(274)
Staff costs	(273,589)	(177,797)	(81,135)	(565,464)	(307,627)	(334,576)	(9,129)	(1,749,317)
Operating costs	(679,746)	(167,244)	50,542	(285,261)	(78,946)	(60,780)	41,976	(1,179,459)
Depreciation and amortisation	(154,384)	(32,342)	(21,667)	(69,410)	(23,944)	(135,594)	(13,731)	(451,072)
Operating profit	(32,781)	69,718	(6,124)	4,230	354,853	281,998	(175,985)	495,909
Finance costs	(342,661)	(39,871)	(96,886)	-	-	(83,488)	204,799	(358,107)
Finance interests	196	-	-	-	-	-	(196)	-
Share of profit after tax of associated companies	42,795	-	-	(750)	1,146	46,633	(19,679)	70,145
Share of loss of investment in joint ventures	(70,751)	-	(4,363)	-	-	(398)	11,556	(63,956)
Profit before taxation and zakat	(403,202)	29,847	(107,373)	3,480	355,999	244,745	20,495	143,991
Taxation and zakat	(7,276)	-	-	(2,540)	(4,929)	(197,688)	-	(212,433)
Net loss for the year	(410,478)	29,847	(107,373)	940	351,070	47,057	20,495	(68,442)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

41. REVENUE SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

GROUP	Real Estate & Industry, Finance, Trade and Investment						Elimination	Total
	RM'000	Pharmaceuticals	Heavy Industrial	Commercial Banking	Investment Banking	Others		
2019								
Income								
Sale	5,611,866	2,821,921	1,065,065	2,135,841	824,480	2,421,111	(463,645)	14,416,639
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	50,062	21,606	(21,300)	(50,368)	-
	5,611,866	2,821,921	1,065,065	2,185,903	846,086	2,399,811	(514,013)	14,416,639
Other income	89,076	25,898	15,094	326,915	126,196	124,076	130,829	838,084
Total income for the year	5,700,942	2,847,819	1,080,159	2,512,818	972,282	2,523,887	(383,184)	15,254,723
Interest expenses - banking institutions	-	-	-	(1,067,113)	(411,929)	(9,677)	805	(1,487,914)
Net fair value loss on investment	-	-	-	(10,964)	(4,232)	(4,791)	180	(19,807)
Net fair value through profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment losses and expected credit loss	(11,825)	(2,379)	(1,111)	(34,654)	(21,231)	(20,134)	17,038	(74,296)
Impairment on property, plant and equipment, biological assets	(2,341)	2,321	(79,326)	-	-	(206,751)	(372)	(286,469)
Impairment of investment properties	-	-	-	-	-	(372)	372	-
Impairment of goodwill	-	-	(763,279)	-	-	(555,000)	(192,991)	(1,511,270)
Accelerated on amortisation of intangible assets	-	(247,322)	-	-	-	-	-	(247,322)
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work in progress	6,773	1,178	550	-	-	447	-	8,948
Finished goods and work in progress purchases	(3,531,593)	(1,798,163)	(839,714)	-	-	(682,721)	57,910	(6,794,281)

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41. REVENUE SEGMENT REPORTING (CONTINUED)

GROUP	Real Estate & Industry, Finance, Trade and Investment RM'000	Pharmaceuticals RM'000	Heavy Industrial RM'000	Commercial Banking RM'000	Investment Banking RM'000	Others RM'000	Elimination RM'000	Total RM'000
Raw material and consumables used	[930,228]	[423,573]	[197,802]	-	-	[160,821]	10,849	[1,701,575]
Veterans Socio-Economic Development Programme (PPSEV)	-	-	-	-	-	[1,728]	-	[1,728]
Staff costs	[405,607]	[206,559]	[96,460]	[556,978]	[244,192]	[168,901]	[8,472]	[1,687,169]
Operating costs	[546,199]	[288,295]	[134,629]	[246,734]	[108,174]	[46,196]	80,225	[1,290,002]
Depreciation and amortisation	[81,379]	[44,418]	[56,026]	[41,046]	[17,996]	[244,249]	25,664	[459,450]
Intersegment sales	[7,890]	-	[192,991]	1,247	[359]	34,731	165,262	-
Operating loss	190,653	[159,391]	[1,280,629]	556,576	164,169	457,724	[226,714]	[297,612]
Finance costs	[26,008]	[47,548]	[122,668]	-	-	[401,835]	240,783	[357,276]
Finance interest	441	-	-	-	-	323	[764]	-
Share of profit after tax of associated companies	[824]	-	-	-	459	191,150	[102,153]	88,632
Share of profit of investment in joint ventures	-	-	9,177	-	-	33,971	[43,107]	41
Intersegment sales	[441]	-	-	-	-	[60,053]	60,494	-
Loss before taxation and zakat	163,821	[206,939]	[1,394,120]	556,576	164,628	221,280	[71,461]	[566,215]
Taxation and zakat	[4,863]	-	-	[3,000]	[2,530]	[233,547]	2,074	[241,866]
Intersegment sales	-	-	-	-	-	2,074	[2,074]	-
Net loss for the year	158,958	[206,939]	[1,394,120]	553,576	162,098	[10,193]	[71,461]	[808,081]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

42. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objective in capital management is to ensure that the Group has sufficient members' contribution accounts to enable to remain as an ongoing entity. The Group reviews and manages the capital structure based on the requirements and current conditions.

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- (a) On 10 July 2017, the joint ventures company of the Group, Boustead DCNS Naval Corporation Sdn Bhd (BDNC) received a letter from the Ministry of Defence Malaysia (MINDEF) claiming for Liquidated Damages (LD) amounting to RM53.2 million and EUR19.3 million for the In-Service Support (ISS) for the Royal Malaysian Navy SCORPENE Submarine Contract.

On 28 June 2019, BDNC received a letter from MINDEF claiming for LD amounting to RM22.4 million and EUR8.8 million for the refit works on KD TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN.

On 29 May 2020, BDNC received a letter from the MINDEF claiming for LD amounting to RM11.6 million and EUR6.5 million for the breach of obligations under the first supplemental contract of the In-Service Support for two (2) units of Prime Minister Class for the Royal Malaysian Navy Submarines Contract (Extended ISS Contract).

On 13 April 2021, MINDEF had issued a notice to BDNC to set off the LD claims in full against the future progress billing issued by BDNC to MINDEF.

The Group is of the opinion that the provisions for the LD are sufficient and no further losses expected to be incurred after taking into consideration appropriate justifications and supporting documents. To date, the Group is still in the midst of negotiating and finalising payment plan for the LD claims.

The Group has recognised its shares of losses of interest in BDNC when applying the equity method up to its interest in the joint venture since the previous financial year.

- (b) Boustead Holdings Berhad (BHB) and its wholly owned subsidiary, Bakti Wira Development Sdn Bhd (BWSB) had, on 16 October 2018 and 18 October 2018 respectively, being served with a Writ of Summons by one Deepak Jaikishan A/L Jaikishan Rewachand (Plaintiff). BHB has been made the Third Defendant and BWSB the Fourth Defendant while the First and Second Defendants are Dato' Seri Najib Bin Tun Razak and Datin Paduka Seri Rosmah Mansor. The suit was filed in the Kuala Lumpur High Court on 12 October 2018.

Under the Writ of Summons, the Plaintiff is alleging tort of conspiracy and/or conspiracy to defraud and/or tort of conversion and/or undue influence by the Defendants in the following transactions:

- the acquisition of 16,000,000 ordinary shares of Astacanggih Sdn Bhd (Astacanggih) by BWSB for a cash consideration of RM30.0 million from Prestige Dimension Sdn Bhd and other minority shareholders of Astacanggih in pursuant to the Sale of Share Agreement dated 20 December 2012; and
- the acquisition of 200 acres of freehold lands in Selangor from Awan Megah (M) Sdn Bhd at a cash consideration of RM130.0 million by BWSB and Astacanggih pursuant to the Land Sale Agreement dated 27 December 2012.

The Plaintiff is claiming against the Defendants jointly and/or severally for, among others, general damages of RM600 million, exemplary damages of RM50 million, aggravated damages of RM26 million, interest on each damages, special damages equivalent to 80% of current market value of certain lands, return of shares in Astacanggih which was acquired by BHB and BWSB, declaration that certain past transactions are null and void and declaration that the Plaintiff's rights over certain lands be returned to him.

BHB and BWSB entered their appearances on 23 October 2018 and on 9 November 2018, filed their Statement of Defence and requested for further and better particulars from the Plaintiff. On 17 December 2018, BHB and BWSB filed an application to the Court to strike out the Plaintiff's suit against them.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(b) (continued)

The High Court had on 17 July 2020, allowed BHB and BWSB's striking out application and struck out Plaintiff's claims.

On 14 August 2020, the Plaintiff filed his appeal against the High Court's decision on 17 July 2020 at the Court of Appeal and the appeal has been fixed for hearing on 8 October 2021.

In a separate development, on 27 March 2021, BHB and BWSB has been served with a Notice of Motion for an Interim Injunction against BHB and BWSB to:

- Restrain BHB and BWSB from dealing with the lands which are part of the subject matter in this litigation; and
- Restrain BWSB from dealing with its shares held in Astacanggih pending the disposal of the Plaintiff's appeal.

The hearing of this Notice of Motion at the Court of Appeal is fixed on 30 June 2021.

The Directors of BHB and BWSB believe that the Plaintiff's claims are untenable and are therefore positive that both companies will prevail in this litigation.

- (c) On 22 June 2020, BHB, its wholly-owned subsidiary BWSB and 80% owned subsidiary Cebur Megah Development Sdn Bhd (CMSB), were served with a Writ of Summons in Kuala Lumpur High Court Suit No. WA-22NCVC-265-06/2020 (the Suit) by Deepak Jaikishan A/L Jaikishan Rewachand (Plaintiff). BHB has been named as the First Defendant, BWSB the Second Defendant and CSMB the Third Defendant in the Suit. The other Defendants named in the Suit are Pesuruhjaya Tanah Persekutuan (Fourth Defendant), UMW Toyota Motor Sdn Bhd (Fifth Defendant) and Suntrack Development Sdn Bhd (Sixth Defendant).

The Plaintiff alleged that the Defendants sought to wrongfully deprive the Plaintiff of lands held under the following titles (said Lands):

- an area measuring 96.825 acres held under H.S.[D] 28188, PT 220, Mukim of Kapar, District of Kelang, State of Selangor;
- an area measuring 81.085 acres held under H.S.[D] 28187, PT 216, Mukim of Kapar, District of Kelang, State of Selangor; and
- an area measuring 45.420 acres held under H.S.[D] 22220, Lot 1158, Mukim of Bukit Raja, District of Petaling, State of Selangor.

The Plaintiff claimed against the Defendants jointly and/or severally for general damages, exemplary damages, aggravated damages, permanent injunction to restrain the Defendants particularly the Third Defendant until the Sixth Defendant from conducting any dealings with respect to the said Lands, an order for specific performance against the Defendants particularly the Third Defendant until the Sixth Defendant for the transfer and/or return of the said Lands to the Plaintiff through a company called Astacanggih, interest at the rate of 5% per annum calculated from the date of the filing of the Writ of Summons until full settlement, costs and such further or other relief deemed fit by the Court.

The Plaintiff obtained an ex-parte interim injunction order on 19 June 2020 against the Defendants to restrain the Defendants from conducting any dealings with respect to the said Lands. The High Court had on 9 July 2020, dismissed the Plaintiff's application for interim injunction and allowed CMSB's application to strike out the Plaintiff's suit with cost of RM25,000.

The Plaintiff had on 7 August 2020, filed an appeal at the Court of Appeal against the High Court's decision on 9 July 2020 to strike out the claim against CMSB.

As for BHB, BWSB, FLC and Suntrack, the Court had on 23 September 2020, allowed their striking out applications where BHB and BWSB were awarded with combined costs of RM50,000, FLC with costs of RM20,000, UMW Toyota with costs of RM45,000 and Suntrack with costs of RM30,000.

The hearing for the appeal against CMSB is fixed on 29 July 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(c) (continued)

Based on the advice received from BHB, BWSB and CMSB's solicitors, the Directors of all three companies believe that the Plaintiff's claims in the Suit are untenable, and are therefore confident that the companies will succeed in defeating these claims.

- (d) On 3 July 2020, the Group's sub subsidiary, BNS was served with a Winding-up Petition (Petition) by MTU Services (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd (MSM).

By the Petition, MSM alleged that BNS was indebted to them for the total sum of RM56,044,740 for the equipment supplied and services provided to BNS.

On 11 August 2020, BNS filed Application to Stay/Strike Out MSM's Petition. On 19 August 2020, the Court granted an ad-interim stay of all proceedings pending disposal of BNS's Striking Out/Stay Application. 6 creditors namely BHB, Axima Concept SA, Boustead Penang Shipyard Sdn Bhd., Naval Group Malaysia Sdn Bhd and Paksi Laksana have submitted Notice of Intention to Oppose the Petition.

On 29 March 2021, the Court allowed BNS's application to strike out the Petition. On 21 April 2021, MSM filed their Notice of Appeal to appeal against the Court's decision on 29 March 2021. The Court has fixed 11 June 2021 for case management.

On a related note, BNS had on 28 September 2020, applied to the High Court of Kuala Lumpur via Originating Summons for, among others, the following orders:

- An Order pursuant to Section 366(1) of the Act to convene BNS's creditors for the purpose of considering and if deemed appropriate, to approve with or without modification, a proposed scheme of arrangement and compromise between BNS and its creditors; and
- A restraining order pursuant to Section 368 of the Act whereby, among others, all proceedings and/or further proceedings and/or future proceedings in any action or proceedings against BNS and/or its assets, including but not limited to Court, winding up and arbitration proceedings as well as any intended or future proceedings (Restraining Order). The Restraining Order excludes the financial institution creditors of BNS.

In addition, BNS had also filled a Notice of Application for a Protective Order over the Statement of Affairs and the Government correspondence.

MSM has opposed BNS applications by filing a striking out application and the Court had on 24 February 2021, heard both parties' applications and in relation to BNS's Protective Order, the Court allowed the Protective Order only over the Government correspondence. As for MSM's application to strike out BNS's applications, the Court dismissed MSM's application with cost of RM5,000 to be paid to BNS.

BNS had on 22 March 2021 and 24 March 2021, filled an amendment of BNS directions on the proposed scheme of arrangement. The court fixed 2 June 2021 for the decision of BNS' Originating Summons.

The Directors of BNS, upon consultation with their solicitors, are of the view that BNS has a fair chance of succeeding in defeating this Petition.

- (e) The amount of bank guarantees issued by the Group to third parties are as follows:

	GROUP	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Performance bonds in respect of contracts awarded to subsidiaries		
- Government of Malaysia	659,800	691,500
- Other third parties	62,000	74,400
	721,800	765,900

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Litigation against Affin Bank Berhad (ABB)

A claim by the Abu Bakar bin Ismail (Plaintiff) against the ABB vide Writ of Summons and Statement of Claim dated 22 January 2016 ('Writ') for the following:

- i) RM56.9 million together with interest at 5% per annum from 1999 till full settlement as alleged damages;
- ii) SGD9.9 million together with interest at 5% per annum from 2013 till full settlement as alleged losses;
- iii) RM0.8 million being alleged losses of Plaintiff's shares in Berlian Ferries Pte. Ltd which was transferred out as a result of his bankruptcy in 2013 with interest at 5% per annum from 2013 till full settlement as alleged losses;
- iv) RM0.5 million as cost in respect of legal proceedings in Singapore.

On 25 January 1996, ABB has given Suria Barisan (M) Sdn Bhd (Suria) a credit facility of RM21.6 million (Facility) against security of unquoted shares belonging to Naval Dockyard Sdn Bhd and guaranteed by the Plaintiff and Puan Norashikin Binti Abdul Latiff (Guarantor).

Suria, the Plaintiff and the Guarantor (All) defaulted in the facility which led to the ABB filing a debt recovery action against all of them in 1999. Judgement was obtained against All on 8 July 2004.

The Plaintiff was made bankrupt on 17 January 2013. The bankruptcy was set aside in September 2015 on the grounds that he was solvent due to a third party, Chenet Finance Ltd (Chenet) being ordered by a Singapore Court to pay damages to the Director General of Insolvency Malaysia (DGI) as receiver of Plaintiff's Estate. On 29 January 2019, the full trial of the suit has been fixed on 27, 28 and 29 August 2019. On 30 July 2019, the Court fixed the Case Management on 15 August 2019. Hearing was part heard on 27 August 2019 and was postponed to 2 October 2019 which was further postponed to 16 and 17 October 2019 as Plaintiff was admitted to hospital.

On 16 October 2019, the trial dates were vacated as the presiding Judge informed that he will be transferred and a new Judge will take over the matter. On 5 December 2019, matter came up for Case Management before the new Judge, YA Dato' Ahmad bin Bache (who took over the matter from the previous Judge), whereby the Court fixed new trial dates on 25 to 28 March 2019 and 8 to 11 April 2019. On 11 April 2019, the Plaintiff requested for an adjournment as he was unwell. The High Court fixed 23 May 2019 for Case Management for parties to update on mediation efforts. Mediation was unsuccessful. However as the Federal Court reinstated his bankruptcy on 26 August 2019, the hearings at the High Court cannot proceed until sanction from the DGI has been obtained. Sanction of the DGI was obtained on 6 December 2019. Next Case Management date fixed on 22 January 2020. The trial dates on 13 to 15 April 2020 vacated due to the MCO. Due to the Plaintiff's bankruptcy status, the ABB has filed for the security for costs. The case management for the security for costs application is adjourned to 15 March 2021 due to MCO 2.0.

The Plaintiff's claim (Claim) is premised on alleged wrongful acts by the ABB as follows:-

- failure to sell 7.2 million shares in Naval Dockyard Sdn Bhd (NDSB shares) which was pledged by Suria to the ABB as security for the Facility on a timely basis. On this claim, Plaintiff claims damages under (i) above;
- allowed the release of the Guarantor from her liability upon payment of a certain sum pursuant to her Guarantee without giving the same opportunity to the Plaintiff;
- the ABB had corresponded with the opponent of Plaintiff in Singapore to prevent the Plaintiff from claiming his assets in Singapore. Plaintiff has alleged conspiracy between the Bank and the opponent of the Plaintiff in Singapore. On this claim, Plaintiff claims losses under (ii) above;
- the ABB had wrongfully made Plaintiff a bankrupt in 2013 which bankruptcy was set aside in 2015. On this claim, Plaintiff claims losses under (iii) above;
- the Plaintiff is also claiming the amount of (iv) above being cost of proceedings incurred by him in Singapore.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

43. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

(f) Litigation against Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (continued)

The ABB has a good defence (Defence) on the merits with regard to each of the alleged wrongful act as follows:-

- the sale of NDSB shares was subject to the approval from the relevant authorities as per the terms of the Facility Agreement and the price has to be based on the offer from the approved prospective buyer;
- the release of the Guarantor is the prerogative of the ABB pursuant to the terms of the Guarantee Agreement;
- the Plaintiff's bankruptcy is based on a judgement of Court;
- the ABB's legal firm has corresponded with the legal firm of the Plaintiff's opponent in Singapore only to inform the status of the Plaintiff proceedings in Malaysia and any alleged conspiracy is denied;
- the claim for cost is unreasonable as the ABB was not in any way involved in the Singapore proceedings.

The above claim against the ABB by the Plaintiff is as a result of the Debt Recovery Action against the Plaintiff which was commenced in the ordinary course of business.

The Board of Directors of the ABB are of the view that save for the orders, cost and other relief sought by the Plaintiff, which will only materialise if the Court rules in the Plaintiff's favour, the Writ and Statement of Claim is not expected to result in any immediate losses, material, financial and operational impact on the ABB for the period under review.

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

LTAT

The LTAT adopts prudent financial risk management practices to oversee financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The overall risk management architecture aims to preserve the value of contributor's fund from unexpected losses and provide the optimal return on investment through a more effective and efficient manner.

The risks are managed to be in line with the external guidelines imposed by the LTAT Act, regulatory bodies as well as stakeholders. The overall framework is also in accordance with the internal controls, which comprises of an approved set of policies and guidelines as well as risk appetite tolerance strategy. LTAT's internal policies and procedures relating to risk management are approved by the Board.

The LTAT implements a comprehensive risk management process including identifies, analyses, reviews and monitors various key financial risks namely operational, investment risks, market risks, liquidity risks and interest risks rate. The following sections provide overview of the above-mentioned financial risks to mitigate the risks.

1) Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defines as the risk resulting from the failure or weakness in internal work processes, human resources, systems used or from external influences.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework is used to manage all key risks and opportunities within LTAT including operational areas effectively. While the framework is holistic, integrated, future-focused and process-oriented, it is aligned with organizational vision, mission and values to maximize stakeholders' values.

ERM practices throughout LTAT is guided by the international standards and best practices including ISO Standard 31000:2018 Risk Management Guideline and COSO Enterprise Risk Management, integrating with Strategy and Performance (2017) to improve decision-making in governance, strategy, objective-setting and day-to-day operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

LTAT (CONTINUED)

2) Investment Risk

Investment risks are risks associated with potential financial loss relative to the expected return on any particular investment. Three primary sources of risks within LTAT's investments are:

- i. Market risk which comprises of equity risk and interest rate risk
- ii. Liquidity risk; and
- iii. Credit risk.

LTAT's overall investment risks are governed in accordance to the existing policies and procedures to be in line with the organizational risk appetite. The guidelines are approved by the Board.

i) Market Risk

Market Risk is potential loss arising from the changes in the market value of financial instruments due to various economic events that have adverse impacts on the movements in equity prices and interest rates.

a) Equity Risk

LTAT is exposed to equity risk arising from fluctuations in market price of equity investments. The drop in the share price can be affected by both internal factors within the company as well as external factors such as political or market events. The existing risk measurements to mitigate the risk is exposure, ownership and cut loss limits.

The risk is also monitored based on simulation of the sensitivity of the market value of investments towards the changing market conditions. The following table summarizes the results of the analysis assuming all other variables held constant:

	Changes In Equity Market Prices %	Sensitivity Of Revaluation RM'000
2020	+/-10	329,584
2019	+/-10	344,701

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

LTAT (continued)

2) Investment Risk (continued)

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from investments in debt securities as market value of the fixed income instruments decreases during the rising rate environment. The spike in interest rate has negative impact towards LTAT's investment particularly from fixed income instruments are classified under Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

	Changes In Interest Rates %	Effect of Profit Before Tax RM'000
2020		
Fixed Income Instrument	+/-10	752
2019		
Fixed Income Instrument	+/-10	2,174

ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as inability to meet payments commitments and obligations such as members' withdrawals, daily operating expenses, investment payments and claims from related parties.

LTAT has been prudently addressing the risk through the following undertakings as part of the liquidity management exercise to meet all funding requirements:

- a. Allocate 5% of its assets under management (AUM) in the form of cash and placement in financial institutions;
- b. Maintain sufficient cash equivalents while managing cashflow projection to address the risk; and
- c. Monitor financial obligations based on maturity on regular basis.

An analysis of LTAT's financial liabilities based on maturity is as follows:

	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1-5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2020				
Payables	387,137	218,730	167,888	519
2019				
Payables	425,179	363,790	60,890	499

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

LTAT (continued)

2) Investment Risk (continued)

iii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is risk associated with loss attributable to inability of an obligator to repay and meet its contractual obligation. LTAT's exposure in credit risk are primarily derived from investments in fixed income.

LTAT has been mitigating the risk through the following measurements to manage the credit risk exposure:

- Credit quality of debt securities are subjected to minimum rating requirement;
- Rigorous credit approval for inclusion of new issuer into the universe; and
- Assessment on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) and credit impaired upon the occurrence of one or more events to determine the loss allowance for each instrument.

Subsidiaries/Corporations are exposed to various financial risks, including liquidity and cash flow risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, market risk and currency exchange risk. The objective of managing such financial risks is to ensure that company create value for its shareholders while minimising the potential adverse effects on the performance of the companies.

(i) Liquidity and Cash Flow Risk

The practice of prudent liquidity management by maintaining the funding funds available through adequate amount of committed credit facilities.

The maturity profile analysis of Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows as per table below:

GROUP	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1-5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2020				
Payables	2,783,602	2,747,513	34,089	2,000
2019				
Payables	3,036,920	2,992,229	25,791	18,900

(ii) Interest Rate Risk

The Power Cables Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. (PCMSB) and Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM) finances their operation through operating cash flows and borrowings which are principally denominated in Ringgit Malaysia (RM). The policy is to derive the desired interest rate profile through a mix of fixed and floating rate banking facilities.

GROUP	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000
2020		
Deposits	16,600	16,600
Cash and bank balances	526,887	526,887
2019		
Deposits	16,800	16,800
Cash and bank balances	1,094,624	1,094,624

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(iii) Credit Risk

In order to control credit risk is to invest cash assets safely and profitably. The credit risk is also controlled by setting counterparty limits, obtained bank guarantees where appropriate and ensuring that sale of product and services are made to customers with an appropriate credit history, and monitoring customers' financial standing through periodic credit review and credit checks at point of sales. BHB and PCMSB consider the risk of material loss in the event of non-performance by a financial counterparty to be unlikely.

(iv) Market Risk

For key product purchases, PCMSB establishes floating and fixed priced levels that PCMSB considers acceptable and enters physical supply, where necessary, to achieve these levels.

(v) Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

BHB's group and PCMSB is exposed to foreign currency risk as a result of its normal operating activities, both external and inter BHB's group and PCMSB where the currency denomination differs from the local currency, Ringgit Malaysia (RM). The BHB's group and PCMSB policy is to minimise the exposure of overseas operating subsidiaries/activities to transaction risk by matching local currency income. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily US Dollar, Euro, Great Britain Pound, Indonesian Rupiah and Australian Dollar. Foreign exchange exposures are kept to an acceptable level.

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB)]

The Group has set up objectives and policies to manage the risks that arise in connection with financial instruments. The risk management framework and policies of the Group are guided by specific objectives to ensure that comprehensive and adequate risk management policies are established to mitigate the salient risk elements in the operations of the ABB's Group. The establishment of the overall financial risk management objectives is consistent and in tandem with the strategy to create and enhance shareholders' value, whilst guided by a prudent and robust framework of risk management policies.

In achieving the objective of maximising returns to shareholders, the Board of ABB's Group takes cognisance of the risk elements that the Group is confronted within its operations. In view of the multi-faceted risks inherent especially in the Group's operations in the banking sector, places great emphasis on the importance of risk management and has put in place clear and comprehensive risk management mechanisms and strategies to identify, monitor, manage and control the relevant risk factors.

(i) Operational Risk Management

Operational risk is defined as the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or external events. The definition includes legal risk and exposure to litigation from all aspects of the ABB's Groups activities, but excludes strategic business, reputational and systemic risks.

The Group Operational Risk Management Framework (GORMC) governs the management of operational risk across the ABB's Group. GBRMC endorses all policies changes relating to operational risk. GORMC supports GBRMC in the review and monitoring of operational risk and provides the forum to discuss and manage all aspects of operational risk including control lapses.

The Operational Risk Management (ORM) function within GRM operates independent capacity to facilitate business/support units managing the risks in activities associated with the operational function of the ABB's Group.

Operational risks are managed daily through established systems and processes to ensure compliance with policies, guidelines and control procedures.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (continued)

(ii) Market Risk

Market risk is defined as changes in the market value of a trading or investment position arising from movements in market factors such as interest/profit rate, foreign exchange rates and implied volatility rates. The ABB's Group exposure to market risk results largely from interest/profit rate and foreign exchange rate risks.

Market risk may arise from proprietary trading position and investment activities (including those for liquidity requirement purposes) in the Trading and Investment Book respectively.

The Market Risk Management Framework governs the market risk activities of the ABB's Group which are supported by a set of approved market risk management policies, guidelines and procedures.

Risk parameters are established based on risk appetite, market liquidity and business strategies as well as macro economic conditions. These parameters are reviewed at least annually.

Market risk arising from the Trading Book is primarily controlled through the imposition of Stop-loss and Value-at-Risk [VaR] risk parameters.

Interest rate risk is quantified by analysing the mismatches in timing repricing of the rate sensitive assets and rate sensitive liabilities. Earnings-at-Risk [EaR] or Net Interest Income simulation is conducted to assess the variation in short term earnings under various rates scenarios. The potential long term effect of the overall exposure is tracked by assessing the impact on Economic Value of Equity [EVE], also known as Economic Value-at-Risk [EVaR]. Thresholds are set for EaR and EVaR as management triggers.

Periodic stress tests are conducted to quantify market risk arising from probability of abnormal market movements.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

The ABB's Group assets and liabilities are categorised by the earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates. The off balance sheet gap represents the interest rate sensitive commitments and contingencies.

ABB	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1-5 years RM'000	Non-interest Sensitivity RM'000
2020				
Deposits	4,451,794	4,451,736	-	58
Cash and bank balances	1,059,629	583,367	-	476,262
2019				
Deposits	1,534,777	-	-	1,534,777
Cash and bank balances	4,605,357	4,090,595	-	514,762

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (continued)

(iv) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of inability of a bank to fund increases in assets and meet obligations as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses. Liquidity risk includes the inability to manage sudden decreases or changes in funding sources. Liquidity risk also arises from the failure to recognise changes in market conditions that affect the ability to liquidate assets quickly and with minimal loss in value.

The Liquidity Risk Management Framework governs the liquidity risk management activities of the ABB's Group. The objective of liquidity risk management is to ensure that there are sufficient funds to meet contractual and regulatory obligations without incurring unacceptable losses as well as to undertake new transactions. The Group's liquidity management process involves establishing liquidity risk management policies and prudential thresholds, liquidity risk threshold monitoring, stress testing and establishing contingency funding plans. These building blocks of liquidity risk management are subject to regular reviews to ensure relevance in the context of prevailing market conditions and regulatory landscape.

The ABB's Group short term liquidity risk management is premised on BNM's Liquidity Coverage Ratio [LCR] final standards. The LCR is a quantitative requirement which seeks to ensure that the ABB's Group holds sufficient high-quality liquid assets [HQLA] to withstand a significant stress scenario over a 30-day horizon.

Long term liquidity risk profile is assessed via Net Stable Funding Ratio [NSFR] which promotes resilience over a longer time horizon for the ABB's Group to fund its activities with more stable sources of funding on an ongoing basis.

The ABB's Group also employs a set of liquidity risk indicators as an early alert of any structural change for liquidity risk management. The liquidity risk indicators include internal and external qualitative as well as quantitative indicators.

Liquidity stress tests are conducted periodically and on ad-hoc basis to gauge the ABB's Group resilience in the event of a liquidity disruption.

The maturity profile analysis of ABB's Group's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted cash flows as per table below:

ABB	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1-5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2020				
Payables	2,432,142	2,014,678	397,574	19,890
2019				
Payables	2,186,400	1,997,900	173,457	15,043

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Affin Bank Berhad (ABB) (continued)

(v) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will fail to meet its contractual obligations which could result in a financial loss to the ABB's Group. The ABB's Group exposure to credit risks arises primarily from stockbroking trade receivables, share margin financing, corporate/inter-bank lending activities, bonds investment, foreign exchange trading as well as equity and debt underwriting and from participation in securities settlements and payment transactions.

The management of credit risk is governed by a set of approved credit policies, guidelines and procedures to ensure that the overall lending objectives are in compliance with the internal and regulatory requirements. The risk management policies are subject to review by the Group Board Risk Management and Compliance Committee [GBRMCC], a sub-committee of the Board that reviews the adequacy of the ABB's Group risk policies and framework. The Group's credit risk framework is further strengthened through an established process for the approval and review of proposals that comprises the Group Management Credit Committee [GMCC] and the Group Board Credit Review and Recovery Committee [GBCRRC]. The GMCC represents the approving authority for credit and underwriting proposals, whilst the GBCRRC is the committee that reviews proposals that exceed specified limits and criteria, as well as to consider whether to reject the proposal or modify the terms of the proposal.

(vi) Technology Risk

Technology risk is any potential for technology failures and cyber threats that may disrupt business such as failures of information technology (IT) systems, applications, platforms or infrastructures including threats or vulnerabilities exposed from external network or internet, which could result in financial loss, financial services disruption or the operations of the ABB's Group.

The Group Technology Risk Management Framework governs the management of technology risk across the ABB's Group.

The technology risk management function within GRM manages the risks associated with technology risk of the ABB's Group. GORMC supports GBRMCC in the review and monitoring of technology risks and provides the forum to discuss and manage all aspects of technology risk. GBRMCC is responsible to provide oversight of overall technology related matters of the ABB's Group.

The ABB's Group use risk identification and assessment to determine the extent of the potential threat and the risk associated with an IT system throughout its System Development Life Cycle [SDLC]. The output of this process helps to identify appropriate controls for reducing or eliminating risk during the risk mitigation process.

Technology risk controls encompass the use of technical and non-technical methods. Technical controls are safeguards that are incorporated into computer hardware, software, or firmware (i.e. access control mechanisms, identification and authentication mechanisms, encryption methods, intrusion detection software). Non-technical controls are management and operational controls, such as security policies, operational procedures and personnel, physical and environmental security.

Technology Risk Management reports are produced periodically for the respective stakeholders and committees.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

44. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

(vii) Shariah Non-Compliance Risk

Shariah non-compliance (SNC) is the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions, financial loss or non-financial implications including reputational damage, which the ABB's Group may suffer arising from the failure to comply with the rulings of the Shariah Advisory Council of BNM [SAC], standards on Shariah matters issued by BNM pursuant to section 29(1) of the IFSA or decisions or advice of the Shariah Committee.

The Shariah Committee is established to deliberate on Shariah issues presented to them and provide resolution as well as guidance. GORMC together with GBRMCC assist the Board in the overall oversight of Shariah risk management of the ABB's Group.

Shariah Risk Management is part of an integrated risk management control function to systematically identify all possible risks of SNC and where appropriate, to provide mitigating measures that need to be taken to reduce the risk. The scope covers overall business activities and operations, commencing from Islamic product origination until maturity.

(viii) Business Continuity Risk

Business continuity risk is the risk of losses in assets, revenue, reputation and stakeholder/customer confidence due to the discontinuation of services in both business and technology operations.

The Business Continuity Management Framework governs the management of business continuity issues, in line with BNM Guidelines on Business Continuity Management [BCM].

GBRMC approves all policies and its changes relating to business continuity management. It also reviews, monitors and discusses business continuity management reports tabled at its meetings. GORMC supports GBRMC in the review and monitoring of Business Continuity Risk and provides the forum to discuss and manage all aspects of operational risk including control lapses.

The BCM function is an independent body overseeing the management of the overall business continuity risk.

Annual Risk Assessment and Business Impact Analysis are made compulsory for each business and support unit in the ABB's Group to undertake. The outcome of this assessment will translate into a risk listing that require business and support units to derive action plans to address the risks.

Risk control is established through adherence with established BCM guidelines and standards throughout the implementation of BCM programs. Rigorous testing on business continuity and disaster recovery plans are diligently performed to ensure effective and smooth execution of the plan for resumption and recovery of disrupted business.

Policies and processes are in place to support the monitoring and reporting of business continuity risks.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

45. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

a) Determination of fair value

Financial instruments comprise financial assets and financial liabilities. 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 of the financial instrument approximated to their respective carrying amount as shown in Statements of Financial Position, except from assets and liabilities as follows:

GROUP	Note	Carrying Amount	Fair Value			Total
		RM'000	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	RM'000
2020						
Financial Assets						
Investments at amortised cost	13	143,037	-	145,820	-	145,820
Loan, advances and financing	15	45,492,878	-	45,497,122	-	45,497,122
Financial Liabilities						
Deposits from customer	28	49,884,360	-	49,926,420	-	49,926,420
Term loan	28	3,345,455	-	3,446,434	-	3,446,434
Recourse obligations on loans/financing to Cagamas Berhad	29	50,034	-	48,112	-	48,112
2019						
Financial Assets						
Investments at amortised cost	13	145,066	-	147,153	-	147,153
Loan, advances and financing	15	45,387,865	-	46,009,411	-	46,009,411
Financial Liabilities						
Deposits from customer	28	51,088,962	-	51,163,791	-	51,163,791
Term loan	28	3,607,143	-	3,711,530	-	3,711,530

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

45. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Fair value hierarchy

Assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value at the reporting date analysed by various levels within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

GROUP	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Financial Assets				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	794,688	-	-	794,688
- unquoted	-	6,857,594	350,044	7,207,638
- others	-	5,964,994	-	5,964,994
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	748,812	172,760	113,657	1,035,229
Derivative assets	-	388,294	-	388,294
	1,543,500	13,383,642	463,701	15,390,843
Non-Financial Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	2,259,420	2,259,420
Biological assets	-	-	25,026	25,026
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	-	391,161	-	391,161
Other liabilities	84,662	-	-	84,662
2019				
Financial Assets				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	699,022	-	-	699,022
- unquoted	-	8,293,030	611,157	8,904,187
- others	-	4,022,935	-	4,022,935
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	475,207	142,551	198,219	815,977
Derivative assets	-	164,868	-	164,868
	1,174,229	12,623,384	809,376	14,606,989
Non-Financial Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	2,427,754	2,427,754
Biological assets	-	-	22,230	22,230
Financial Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	-	189,924	-	189,924
Other liabilities	25,199	-	-	25,199

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

45. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

b) Fair value hierarchy (continued)

LTAT	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Financial Assets				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	686,187	-	-	686,187
- unquoted	-	-	138,769	138,769
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
- quoted	305,548	-	-	305,548
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,385	-	150,385
	991,735	150,385	138,769	1,280,889
Non-Financial Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	455,100	455,100
2019				
Financial Assets				
Investments at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	586,056	-	-	586,056
- unquoted	-	-	430,466	430,466
Investments at fair value through profit or loss				
- quoted	122,430	-	-	122,430
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,045	-	150,045
	708,486	150,045	430,466	1,288,997
Non-Financial Assets				
Investment properties	-	-	453,100	453,100

At reporting date, financial assets measured with valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) mainly include unquoted shares.

In estimating its significance, the Group and LTAT used an approach that is currently based on discounted cash flow methodology approved for fair value valuation. These adjustment reflect the values that the Group and LTAT estimates are appropriate to adjust from the valuations produced to reflect the uncertainties in the inputs used.

Investment properties were revalued by independant professional valuations using open market and income approach as valuation basis. Valuations are performed with consideration of type of properties, size, location, time frame, property rights restrictions and other relevant features. Changes in Level 3 fair values are analysed annually after obtaining valuation report from the independant valuers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

46. OPERATING LEASE OBLIGATIONS

Group and LTAT as a lessor

The Group and LTAT has entered into commercial property leases on its investment properties. These non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between one to three years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge upon renewal of the leases based on prevailing market conditions.

Total future minimum lease payments under these non-cancellable operating lease are as follows:

	GROUP		LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Within 1 year	135,236	138,114	38,476	20,888
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	76,860	116,523	10,665	11,897
More than 5 years	-	1,900	-	-
	212,096	256,537	49,141	32,785

47. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Significant related party transactions are as follow:

	GROUP/LTAT	
	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
a) Transaction with subsidiary companies/corporations		
i) Income		
Interest from money markets	2,095	6,723
Profits from money markets Islamic Banking	91	141
Interest from Medium Term Notes	19,000	18,360
Profit from Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
Interest from advances to Corporations	5,422	2,319
Rental	878	801
Dividend received	53,114	31,618
Dividend received from unquoted redeemable preference shares	-	17,334
[Loss]/Gain on disposal of shares	(2,295)	125
	90,455	87,608
ii) Expenses		
Management fees on building's maintenance and inventories	589	608
Building's maintenance	4,176	4,413
Fees on portfolio management	243	259
Multimedia services	106	141
	5,114	5,421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

47. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant related party transactions are as follow:

		GROUP/LTAT	
		2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
a)	Transaction with subsidiary companies/corporations (continued)		
iii)	Amounts due from subsidiary companies		
	Advances to/amount due from Corporation	82,584	84,684
	Interest/profit accrued from deposits and money markets	77	99
	Interest accrued from advances to PPHM	1,429	1,059
	Dividend receivables	45,459	51,788
	Income from portfolio management	53	20
	Deposits and guarantee	1,218	200
	Sale of shares	-	1,476
	Others	15	-
		130,835	139,326
iv)	Amounts due to subsidiary companies		
	Management fees on building's maintenance	1,331	892
	Taman LTAT Project, Bukit Jalil	2,016	7,561
	Deposits and guarantee	271	271
	Fees on portfolio management	65	65
	Compensation received from the Government on behalf of subsidiary company	113,929	113,929
	Advances received from the Government for the development of Government Quarters	-	2,978
	Others	9,843	3,970
		127,455	129,666

b) Transaction with Government of Malaysia

- i) On 20 June 2019, Boustead Naval Shipyard [BNS] (sub subsidiary company) accepted a letter dated 14 June 2019 from the Ministry of Defence Malaysia [MINDEF] for the Refit works on KD TERENGGANU at a contract value of RM96.0 million. The aggregate revenue recognised under the contract for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to RM51.9 million (2019 : RM1.1 million).

On 10 April 2018, BNS executed a letter of work dated 14 March 2018 from MINDEF for the maintenance and upgrading of Combat Management System for Royal Malaysian Navy's vessel at a contract value of RM44.8 million. The aggregate revenue recognised under the contract for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to RM3.2 million (2019: RM15.1 million).

On 23 March 2017, BNS signed a formal contract with the Government of Malaysia for the provision of design, construction, installation, commissioning, integration, tests and trials and delivery of first four units of Littoral Mission Ships (LMS) valued at RM1.17 billion. BNS has executed a sub-contract with China Shipbuilding Industry Corporation (CSIC) on 22 April 2017. The aggregate revenue recognised under the contract for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to RM151.9 million (2019: RM394.3 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

47. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

b) Transaction with Government of Malaysia (continued)

- i) (continued)

On 16 December 2011, BNS received a letter of award from MINDEF to design, construct, equip, install, commission, integrate, test and trials and deliver 6 units of 'Second Generation Patrol Vessels Littoral Combat Ship [Frigate Class]' [LCS] at a contract value of RM9.0 billion. The finalisation of this contract was on 17 July 2014. The aggregate revenue recognised under the letter of award for the year ended 31 December 2020 amounted to RM245.7 million (2019: RM495.1 million).

- ii) On 16 March 2011, Pharmaniaga Logistics Sdn Bhd [PLSB] has entered into a Concession Agreement with the Government of Malaysia represented by the Ministry of Health, Malaysia (MOH) for a period of 10 years expiring on 30 November 2019, for the right and authority to purchase, store, supply and distribute the Approved Products (i.e. drugs and non-drugs approved by MOH) to the Public Sector Customers (i.e. government hospital, health office, health clinic, dental clinic, or any health institution or other similar facility within Malaysia which is operated and controlled by the MOH and as determined by the MOH from time to time) and also for the development of Pharmacy Information System and Clinic Pharmacy Systems in government hospitals and clinics.

In November 2019, PLSB received a letter from MOH extending its services for the provision of medicine and medical supplies to MOH facilities for an interim period of 25 months, commencing from 1 December 2019 to 31 December 2021.

48. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- i) IRAT Properties Sdn Bhd [IPSB] - Compensation Payment on Acquisition of Automated Enforcement System (AES) by the Government amounting to RM113.9 million.

LTAT received compensation from the Government on 27 August 2019 and 28 November 2019 amounted to RM668.0 million for the acquisition of AES. LTAT has returned RM555.0 million to the subsidiary and the balance is for LTAT's capital repayment.

LTAT has developed a plan to distribute the money and to invest in investment instruments as in the LTAT's Policy and Investment Guidelines.

- ii) On 25 March 2019, Boustead Rimba Nilai Sdn Bhd [BRNSB], a wholly owned subsidiary of Boustead Plantations Berhad has entered into a sale and purchase agreement (SPA) with Lubah Plantations [S] Sdn Bhd (Lubah) for the acquisition of Lubah property within the District of Labuk & Sugut comprising a land title measuring 499.3 hectares for a cash consideration of RM38.21 million. In the previous financial year, BRNSB had paid a 10% deposit of RM3.82 million. The SPA had lapsed on 25 August 2020 due to the non-fulfilment of one (1) of the Condition Precedents stipulated in the SPA within the extended Conditional Period of up to 24 August 2020 by Lubah. Pursuant to the Lubah SPA, the acquisition of Lubah property is now terminated and the 10% deposit has been refunded in the current financial year.

- iii) During the year, BHB had disposed its entire equity interest of 45% in an associate, Kao (Malaysia) Sdn Bhd for a total consideration of RM68.4 million. Upon the disposal, the Group and BHB have recognised a gain on disposal of RM44.5 million and RM60.0 million, respectively.

- iv) On 15 March 2019, Boustead Hotel & Resorts Sdn Bhd [BHR], a wholly-owned subsidiary of Boustead Properties Berhad, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BHB, entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement (SPA) with Every Room A Home Sdn Bhd (the Purchaser), for a proposed disposal of Royale Chulan Bukit Bintang Hotel located on 2 parcels of freehold land measuring approximately 3,189 square meter which was held under GRN 70145, Lot 1297 and GRN 70146, Lot 1298, both in Seksyen 67, District of Kuala Lumpur (Property) and its business, including fixtures, fittings and furnishings but excluding goodwill, for a cash consideration of RM197.0 million (Disposal Consideration) (Proposed Disposal).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

48. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

iv) [continued]

Due to the delay in fulfilling the conditions precedent and the adverse effect on the hotel industry due to the worldwide pandemic, BHR and the Purchaser agreed to vary the Disposal Consideration to RM177.3 million (Revised Disposal Consideration) and certain conditions precedent were varied to conditions subsequent as evidenced in the Supplemental Agreement (SA) dated 29 December 2020.

The Purchaser had paid a deposit of RM19.7 million being 10% of the Disposal Consideration. Pursuant to the SA, the balance of the Revised Disposal Consideration totalling RM157.6 million shall be paid in the following manner:

- i. RM141.8 million shall be paid within one month from the Unconditional Date (as defined in the SA); and
- ii. RM15.8 million shall be paid within one month from the Vacant Possession Date (as defined in the SA) subject to the fulfilment of the conditions subsequent.

The Purchaser had on 22 February 2021 (Vacant Possession Date) paid RM141.8 million.

v) On 19 March 2021, Boustead Holdings Berhad (BHB) has entered into a conditional share sale agreement (SSA) with Westports Holdings Berhad and Klang Port Management Sdn Bhd (collectively as Purchasers) for a proposed disposal of the entire equity interest in Boustead Cruise Centre Sdn Bhd or a total of 369,712,894 ordinary shares of RM1.00 each for a cash consideration of RM230.0 million (Sale Consideration) subject to the terms and conditions as stipulated in the SSA (Proposed Disposal).

The Sale Consideration shall be payable by the Purchasers to BHB in the following manner:

- i. Upon execution of the SSA, 30% of the Sale Consideration shall be made payable to BHB by the Purchasers in the ratio of 50:50; and
- ii. On completion, the balance of 70% of the Sale Consideration shall be made payable to BHB by the Purchasers in the ratio of 50:50.

The 30% of the Sale Consideration amounting to RM69.0 million has been paid by the Purchasers on 19 March 2021. Subject to the fulfilment of all conditions precedent, the Proposed Disposal is expected to be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2021.

vi) On 16 December 2011, Boustead Naval Shipyard Sdn Bhd (BNS), a subsidiary of BHB received a letter of award from the Government of Malaysia (GOM) to design, construct, equip, install, commission, integrate, test and trials and deliver 6 units of LCS with combatant capabilities for Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) at a ceiling price of RM9.0 billion. The formal contract with GOM was signed on 17 July 2014.

In 2019, the Minister of Defence at that time made a statement in the Parliament on the delay in delivering the LCS. It was announced that BNS has requested a variation order to complete the project. Subsequently, series of discussions and negotiations were held between GOM and BNS. Based on the progress of these deliberations, as at 31 December 2020, the Group is of the view that a satisfactory resolution will be reached with GOM. Accordingly, no provisions have been made to the accounts for the LCS project.

On 3 March 2021, the Group had submitted a formal proposal on the way forward in relation to the building and maintenance of the LCS. Subsequently, on 5 May 2021, the LCS project was discussed and deliberated in the cabinet meeting. Based on the press announcement made by Ministry of Defence on 7 May 2021, GOM has agreed that the Group will resume and continue with the LCS project with conditions to be complied by the Group. It was mentioned that the GOM's decision has taken into consideration the interest of employees, vendors, suppliers, LTAT's beneficiaries and bankers.

The formal communication on the details and specifics of the approval granted has yet to be received by the Group at the date of this account given delays caused by festive holidays and COVID-19 pandemic. However, we expect to receive the official details in due course.

Based on the recent developments as mentioned above, we believed no further provisions are required to be made for onerous contract and/or liquidated ascertained damages on the LCS project.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

48. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

vii) On 19 April 2021, Mutiara Rini Sdn Bhd (MRSB), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Boustead Properties Berhad, which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of BHB, has entered into a sale and purchase agreement (SPA) with Sunway Rahman Putra Sdn Bhd (SRPSB) for a proposed disposal of a parcel of freehold land measuring 6.59 acres held under HSB 118499 PT 484 Section 90 Kuala Lumpur (Land) for a total cash consideration of RM233.4 million (Disposal Consideration) (Proposed Disposal).

The Disposal Consideration will be paid by SRPSB in the following manner:

i. Payment of RM46.7 million, being 20% of the Disposal Consideration, the breakdown as follows:

- a. payment of RM0.9 million of initial deposit which was paid by SRPSB to MRSB prior to the execution of the SPA;
- b. payment of RM3.8 million, being 2% of the Disposal Consideration amounting to RM4.7 million less the initial deposit, which was paid by SRPSB upon its acceptance of the letter of offer issued by MRSB dated 13 April 2021; and
- c. payment of RM42.0 million, being 18% of the Disposal Consideration, which was paid by SRPSB upon execution of the SPA.

ii. Payment of RM186.7 million, being 80% of the Disposal Consideration (Balance Disposal Consideration) on or by the expiry of 1 month following the conditional approval is deemed fulfilled pursuant to the terms of the SPA (Unconditional Date), or 6 months from the date of the SPA, whichever is the later but no later than 19 October 2021 or any other period as may be agreed in writing between the parties. MRSB's solicitors are authorised to release the Balance Disposal Consideration to SRPSB 14 days after the presentation of the Memorandum of Transfer (MOT) and charge, if applicable.

iii. Despite not meeting the previous conditions, SRPSB agreed to pay the Disposal of the Balance of Consideration to MRSB's solicitors as an interested party on 19 October 2021 in exchange for original possession and other documents required to influence the presentation of the MOT. Disposal of the Consideration Balance will be credited to the interest bearing account and all interest charged up to the Unconditional Date belongs to SRPSB. MRSB's solicitors is authorized to release the Disposal of the Balance of Consideration to SRPSB on the Unconditional Date.

The Proposed Disposal is expected to be completed by the 4th quarter of 2021.

viii) During the year, MRSB has entered into a sales and purchase agreement (SPA) with Binastra Synergy Sdn Bhd (the Purchaser) for a proposed disposal of freehold land measuring approximately 11,188 square meters which was held under GRN 76763, Lot 20005, Seksyen 90, Kuala Lumpur (Property) for total consideration of RM130.0 million (Disposal Consideration).

The Buyer has paid a deposit of RM13.8 million and the balance of the Disposal Consideration will be settled within 3 months from the date of the SPA or 1 month from the extended Conditional Date (as defined in the SPA), whichever is later.

The Proposed Disposal is subject to the following remaining conditions precedent:

- a) The approvals of relevant authorities; and
- b) The conditions stipulated in the SPA

The disposal is subject to approval from the relevant authorities and is expected to complete in the second quarter of 2021.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

48. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

ix) The COVID-19 pandemic will continue to pose challenges to the financial performance and operations of the Group, with the movement and social restrictions necessitated by the pandemic curtailing economic activities. Nevertheless, the Group has in place, the measures to mitigate the impact of the pandemic and sustain its businesses.

A group-wide cost reduction measures will continue to be championed to minimise the financial impact of the pandemic to the Group, among others, deferment and suspension of non-essential expenditure and optimal inventory management. Business continuity plan has been implemented, prioritising the well being of the employees and other stakeholders. The Group has also reformed its communication medium by encouraging virtual meeting and messaging, as well as data and information sharing.

During the second half of 2020, the Government of Malaysia has eased certain restrictions previously imposed in mid-March 2020. The Group, since then has reopened all of its operations, mainly the non-essential businesses with strict health and safety protocols consistent with the governments' guidelines. However, the fear and ongoing risk of COVID-19 resurgence is dampening the recovery of the businesses especially in tourism-related, property, hotel and trading industries whilst the shortage of plantation labour and disrupted supply chain due to the pandemic remain as the greatest challenges to the plantation industry.

Against the backdrop of uncertainties, we have also diversified our focus to rejuvenate the Group by tapping into new opportunities. The Group has been selected by the Ministry of Health for the supply and distribution of COVID-19 vaccine, developed by Sinovac Life Sciences Co. Ltd. Furthermore, as part of the strategic plans to strengthen the vaccine business as an additional stream of income, the Group has also entered into a Binding Term Sheet Agreement with Sinovac Life Sciences Co.Ltd., a subsidiary of the Sinovac Biotech Ltd. for the purchase of ready-to-fill bulk product of COVID-19 vaccine for manufacturing of COVID-19 vaccine.

The prospect of recovery has improved with the roll-out of mass vaccination programmes in Malaysia and globally and the Group is cautiously optimistic that its operations will be back to normal soon.

49. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The presentation and classification of certain items in the financial statements have been amended. The comparative figures of such items have been reclassified in line with the current year.

	Note	As previously stated at 31 December 2019 RM'000	Adjustments RM'000	Restated at 31 December 2019
ASSETS				
Property, plant and equipment	3	5,733,663	(409)	5,733,254
Investment properties	4	2,415,974	11,780	2,427,754
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Accumulated losses		(454,680)	11,371	(443,309)

LEMBAGA TABUNG
ANGKATAN TENTERA
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

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LEMBAGA TABUNG ANGKATAN TENTERA

Established Under Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	75,230	76,825
Investment properties	4	455,100	453,100
Right-of-use asset	5	739	986
Subsidiary companies	6	5,058,661	5,107,940
Associated companies	7	201,649	201,698
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	8	824,956	1,016,522
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	9	150,385	150,045
Investment at amortised cost	10	279,519	287,989
Loans and receivables	11	144,944	61,892
Total Non-Current Assets		7,191,183	7,356,997
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	1,382,811	1,446,191
Investment at fair value through profit or loss	9	305,548	122,430
Loans and receivables	11	31,419	116,537
Deposits	13	738,175	576,213
Cash and bank balances		3,249	30,336
Total Current Assets		2,461,202	2,291,707
TOTAL ASSETS		9,652,385	9,648,704
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Members' contribution account	14	9,355,600	9,071,124
Reserve fund	15	187,112	181,422
Other comprehensive income reserve		(562,695)	(169,307)
Retained earnings		193,199	63,475
Total Equity		9,173,216	9,146,714
Non-Current Liabilities			
Employee benefits liability	16	81,412	66,546
Payables	17	168,407	61,389
Deferred tax liability	18	4,642	4,621
Lease liability	19	529	775
Total Non-Current Liabilities		254,990	133,331
Current Liabilities			
Employee benefits liability	16	5,203	4,635
Payables	17	218,730	363,790
Lease liability	19	246	234
Total Current Liabilities		224,179	368,659
TOTAL LIABILITIES		479,169	501,990
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		9,652,385	9,648,704

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

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Income	20	334,416	195,242
Other income	21	4,679	1,584
Net fair value gain/(loss) on investment properties		1,982	(1,591)
Total income for the year		341,077	195,235
Net fair value loss on investment at fair value through profit or loss	22	(22,431)	(4,692)
Impairment losses on investment properties		-	(372)
Impairment losses and expected credit loss	23	(107,841)	(19,230)
Staff costs	24	(49,770)	(41,553)
Operating costs	25	(23,012)	(33,497)
Depreciation	26	(3,091)	(3,089)
Profit before taxation		134,932	92,802
Taxation	27	(21)	-
Net profit for the year		134,911	92,802
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Net fair value change on investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		(255,401)	(13,493)
Remeasurement of post retirement medical benefits		(7,878)	-
Remeasurement of gratuity plan benefits and retirement award		(1,748)	-
		(9,626)	-
Other comprehensive loss for the year		(265,027)	(13,493)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year		(130,116)	79,309

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

Note	Members' Contribution Account RM'000	Reserve Fund RM'000	Other Comprehensive Income Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
2020					
Balance at 1 January	9,071,124	181,422	(169,307)	63,475	9,146,714
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	134,911	134,911
Other comprehensive loss for the year					
- Net fair value change on investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(255,401)	-	(255,401)
- Remeasurement of post retirement medical benefits	-	-	-	(7,878)	(7,878)
- Remeasurement of gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	-	-	-	(1,748)	(1,748)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(255,401)	125,285	(130,116)
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(137,987)	137,987	-
Transactions with owners					
Transfer to dormant account	(55)	-	-	-	(55)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	5,690	-	(5,690)	-
Adjustments on contributions/dividends 28	(63)	-	-	(12)	(75)
Adjustments of dividends on government contributions	(188,682)	-	-	188,682	-
Contribution received during the year	959,778	-	-	-	959,778
Dividends at 3.5% for the year	310,687	-	-	(310,687)	-
Withdrawals during the year	(778,813)	-	-	-	(778,813)
Housing withdrawals during the year	(18,376)	-	-	-	(18,376)
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme	-	-	-	(5,841)	(5,841)
Total transactions with owners	284,476	5,690	-	(133,548)	156,618
Balance at 31 December	9,355,600	187,112	(562,695)	193,199	9,173,216

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

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

Note	Members' Contribution Account RM'000	Reserve Fund RM'000	Other Comprehensive Income Reserve RM'000	Retained Earnings RM'000	Total RM'000
2019					
Balance at 1 January	8,822,585	176,452	(169,960)	38,712	8,867,789
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	92,802	92,802
Net fair value change on investment at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	(13,493)	-	(13,493)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(13,493)	92,802	79,309
Transfer to retained earnings on derecognition of investments at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-	14,146	(14,146)	-
Transactions with owners					
Transfer to dormant account	(4,587)	-	-	-	(4,587)
Transfer from retained earnings	-	4,970	-	(4,970)	-
Adjustments on contributions/dividends 28	66	-	-	(5,102)	(5,036)
Adjustments of dividends on government contributions	(183,483)	-	-	183,483	-
Contribution received during the year	923,902	-	-	-	923,902
Dividends at 2.5% for the year	220,879	-	-	(220,879)	-
Withdrawals during the year	(682,934)	-	-	-	(682,934)
Housing withdrawals during the year	(25,304)	-	-	-	(25,304)
Payment to death and disablement benefit scheme	-	-	-	(6,425)	(6,425)
Total transactions with owners	248,539	4,970	-	(53,893)	199,616
Balance at 31 December	9,071,124	181,422	(169,307)	63,475	9,146,714

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Grant received on behalf of Corporation		11,000	7,000
Cash receipts from customer		2,577	7,285
(Payment)/Advances received from the government to PPHM for the development of government quarters		(2,978)	2,978
Deposits on rental deposit and guarantee		13	-
Rental received		880	843
Cash payments to employees		(38,647)	(34,740)
Cash payments to suppliers		(21,858)	(43,470)
Refund of real property gain tax on behalf of subsidiary companies from Inland Revenue Board		5,322	-
Compensation from the government on behalf of subsidiary companies		-	668,929
Deposits on disposal of development properties		-	49,759
Advances paid to PPHM		-	(65,784)
Cash generated (used in)/from operating activities		(43,691)	592,800
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Payment to death & disablement benefits scheme		(5,842)	(6,425)
Payment of grant to PERHEBAT		(11,000)	(7,000)
Employee benefits paid		(4,940)	(3,243)
Payment to subsidiary companies on refund of real property gain tax		(5,322)	-
Advance payment for Veteran Annuity Scheme (SAVe)		-	(1,014)
Advances received on Bantuan Bakti Negara (BBN)		-	51,988
Payment of compensation from government to subsidiary companies		-	(555,000)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities		(70,795)	72,106
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(1,242)	(979)
Purchase of right-of-use asset		(285)	(285)
Investment properties		(18)	(1,404)
Additional investment of associated companies		(140)	-
Purchase of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		(322,644)	(92,549)
Investment at fair value through profit or loss		(172,681)	14,796
Property development in progress		(103,315)	(201,959)
Interest and profit received		13,374	8,898
Receipt of profit from advance to/ amount due from corporation		6,092	19,202
Profit received from Junior Sukuk Musharakah		12,150	10,275
Capital repayment and interest received from investment at amortised cost		22,877	269,655
Disposal of subsidiary companies		7,692	7,258

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

	Note	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Cash Flow From Investing Activities (Continued)			
Disposal of investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		248,996	43,861
Disposal of development properties		221,564	-
Disposal of associated companies		59	-
Dividend received from subsidiary companies		7,663	68,568
Dividend received from associated companies		16,965	23,745
Dividend received from cumulative redeemable preference shares		1,200	1,200
Dividend and other income received from investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		28,116	27,338
Other income from associated companies		85	147
Redemption of cumulative redeemable preference shares		2,010	2,515
Rental received from investment properties		26,552	33,379
Refund of tax credit from Inland Revenue Board		1,977	23,922
Net cash from investing activities		17,047	257,583
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Members' contribution received		960,203	924,205
Members' withdrawals		(771,580)	(779,542)
Net cash from financing activities		188,623	144,663
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		134,875	474,352
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		606,549	132,197
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		741,424	606,549
Cash and cash equivalents			
Deposits	13	738,175	576,213
Cash and bank balances		2,535	29,882
Cash held by portfolio management		714	454
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December		741,424	606,549

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

1. BACKGROUND AND PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera, better known as LTAT was established in August 1972 by an Act of Parliament. The registered office of LTAT is located at 12th Floor, LTAT Building, Jalan Bukit Bintang, P.O Box 11542, 50748 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activities of Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera (LTAT) as stipulated in the Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Act 101) are to manage and invest the members' contribution funds of officers and other ranks, Malaysian Armed Forces that represents the compulsory contributions and as well as voluntary contributions of mobilised members of volunteer forces. These activities involved the process of collection, management and investment of the contribution funds in investment properties (note 4), subsidiary companies (note 6), associated companies (note 7), investment at fair value through other comprehensive income (note 8), investment at fair value through profit or loss (note 9), investment at amortised cost (note 10), inventories (note 12) and deposits (note 13).

LTAT also undertakes to offer retraining for the retiring and retired personnel of the Armed Forces.

The total number of LTAT's employee as at 31 December 2020 are 256 employees (31 December 2019: 259 employees).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of LTAT have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard (MFRS), International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Lembaga Tabung Angkatan Tentera 1973 (Act 101).

The MFRS amendments are effective for the annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2020 are as follows:

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 101: Presentation of Financial Statements (Definition of Material)	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 108: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Definition of Material)	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards	1 January 2020

The adoption of the above new and amended MFRSs did not have any significant financial impact to the LTAT.

Standard Issued But Not Yet Effective

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of Compliance (continued)

Standard Issued But Not Yet Effective (continued)

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 16: : Related Rent Concessions to COVID-19	1 June 2020
Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS7, MFRS 4 and MFRS 16 : Interest Rates – Benchmark Reform – Phase 2	1 January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 16: COVID-19 Related Rent Concession beyond 30 June 2021	1 April 2021
Annual improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 - 2020	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 116: Property, Plant and Equipment - Proceeds before Intended Use	1 January 2022
Amendments to MFRS 101: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non -Current	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 101: Disclosure of Accounting Policies	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 108: Definition of Accounting Estimates	1 January 2023
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investors and its Associates or Joint Ventures	Deferred

(b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements of LTAT have been prepared under the cost basis, except for certain properties and financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values at the end of each reporting date as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

(c) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of LTAT financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year as per below:

(i) Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

LTAT reviews the carrying amounts of property, plant and equipment as at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, the assets' recoverable amount or value in use is estimated. Determining the value in use of property, plant and equipment requires the determination of future cash flows expected to be generated from the continued use and ultimate disposition of such assets. The preparation of the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgements and estimations.

While LTAT believes that the assumptions are appropriate and reasonable, significant changes in the assumptions may materially affect the assessment of recoverable amounts and may lead to future impairment charges. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse impact on LTAT's financial position and operation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (continued)

(c) Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgements (continued)

(ii) Provision of Expected Credit Loss of Receivables and Contract Assets

LTAT assess the credit risk at each reporting date, whether there have been significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition on an individual basis. To determine whether there is a significant increase in credit risks, LTAT consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtors and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is a significant increase in credit risk, LTAT determine the lifetime expected credit loss by considering the loss given default and the probability of default assigned to each counterparty customer. The financial assets are written off either partially or full when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when LTAT determine that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amount subject to the write-offs.

(iii) Property Development

LTAT recognises property development revenue and expenses in profit or loss by using an input method which is based on cost incurred to-date relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

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

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Subsidiary Companies

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, controlled by LTAT.

LTAT controls an entity when it exposed, or has rights to variable return 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 controls only when such rights are substantive. LTAT also considers its *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 significant affect the investee's return. Dividend received from subsidiaries are recorded as a component of income in the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in quoted and unquoted subsidiary companies are stated at cost less impairment losses (if any).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Associated Companies

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which LTAT has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policy decisions. Dividend received from associates are recorded as a component of income in the statement of profit or loss.

Investments in quoted and unquoted associated companies are stated at cost less impairment losses (if any).

(c) Financial Asset

(i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income, and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial assets' contractual cash flow characteristics and LTAT's business model for managing them.

In order for financial assets to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

LTAT's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that LTAT commit to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial asset at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial asset at fair value through other comprehensive income with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon de-recognition (equity instruments)
- Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(c) Financial Asset (continued)

(ii) Subsequent Measurement (continued)

1) Financial Asset At Amortised Cost (Debt Instruments)

This category is the most relevant to LTAT. LTAT measure financial assets at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial assets are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are SPPI on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised, modified or impaired.

LTAT's financial assets at amortised cost comprise receivables (excluding prepayments and advances paid to supplier) deposit, cash and bank balances.

2) Financial Asset At Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (Equity Instruments)

Upon initial recognition, LTAT can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income when they meet the definition of equity under MFRS 132 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument by instrument basis.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established, except when LTAT benefit from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial assets, in which case, such gains are recorded in other comprehensive income. Equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income are not subject to impairment assessment.

3) Financial Asset At Fair Value Through Profit Or Loss

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss include financial asset held for trading, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at cost except those categorised as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss is subsequently measured at fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit and loss.

(e) Fair Value Measurement

LTAT measures financial assets and non-financial assets such as investment properties at fair value at each reporting date.

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 by LTAT.

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Level 1: | Unadjusted quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liability. |
| Level 2: | Inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable either directly or indirectly. |
| Level 3: | Unobservable inputs for assets and liability. |

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the carrying amount of or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial period in which they incurred.

Freehold land has an unlimited useful life and therefore is not amortised. Long term leasehold are amortised over the period of lease. Building-in-progress are also not depreciated as these assets are not available for use. Depreciation for work in progress start once assets available for use.

Depreciation of other property, plant and equipment is provided for on a straight-line basis to write off the cost of each asset to its residual value over the estimated useful life, at the following rates:

Building	
• Freehold	2%
• Long term leasehold	2% - 20%
Plant and equipment	20%

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

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

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Property, plant and equipment with purchase value of less than RM2,000 per unit were expensed off in the year of purchase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(g) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value, cost being determined on the weighted average basis.

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

i) Development Properties

Development properties (classified within non-current assets) comprise land banks which are in the process of being prepared for development but have not been launched, or where development activities are not expected to be completed within the normal operating cycle.

Cost associated with the acquisition of land includes the purchase price of the land, professional fees, stamp duties, commissions, conversion fees and other relevant levies.

Development properties are transferred to property development in progress, within inventories (classified within current assets) at the point when development activities have commenced and where it can be demonstrated that the development activities can be completed within the normal operating cycle.

ii) Property Development in Progress

Property development in progress comprises cost of land currently being developed together with related development cost common to the whole project and direct building cost. The property development costs is subsequently recognised as an expense in profit or losses and when the control of the inventory is transferred to the customer. Property development cost of unsold unit is transferred to completed properties once the development is completed.

iii) Completed Properties

Costs comprise costs of acquisition of land including all related costs incurred subsequent to the acquisition necessary to prepare the land for its intended use, related development costs to projects and direct building costs.

(h) Investment Properties

Investment properties are properties that are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services for administrative purposes, or in the ordinary course of business.

Investment properties comprise completed investment properties and properties that are under construction and not being fully utilised in LTAT operations or for sale in normal business operations but held primarily for rental income and capital appreciation.

Properties leased to LTAT subsidiary companies to carry on business operations are considered self-occupied and not investment properties.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Investment Properties (continued)

Investment properties are initially measured at cost, including transaction costs. Transaction costs include transfer taxes, professional fees for legal services and the initial lease commission (leasehold investment property) to bring the property into operation. The carrying amount includes the cost of replacing part of an existing investment property at the time that cost is incurred if the recognition criteria are met.

Investment properties under construction are measured at fair value, or where fair value cannot be determined reliably, are measured at cost less impairment.

Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at fair value, which is determined by LTAT by reference to market evidence of transaction prices for similar properties, and valuation performed by registered independent valuers having an appropriate recognised professional qualification and recent experience in the location and category of the properties being valued. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of investment properties are included in profit or loss in the year in which they occur including tax effects.

An investment property is derecognised when either it has been disposed off or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the investment property is derecognised.

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

(i) Leases

LTAT assess at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

LTAT as a Lessee

LTAT apply a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. LTAT recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-Of-Use Assets

LTAT recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use).

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Leases (continued)

i) Right-Of-Use Assets (continued)

The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct cost incurred, and lease payments made on or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on the straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful life of the assets, as follows:

i.	Long term leasehold	2% - 20%
ii.	Plant and other equipment	20%

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to LTAT at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of the purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the assets. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, LTAT recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentive receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercise by LTAT and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the LTAT exercising the option to terminate.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, LTAT use its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made.

In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change on the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from the change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-Term Leases and Leases Of Low-Value Assets

LTAT applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of building, plant and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(i) Leases (continued)

LTAT as a Lessor

Leases in which LTAT do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an assets are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

(j) Current Versus Non-Current Classification

LTAT present assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position based on current /non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- asset is expected to be realised or intended to be sold and consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- asset is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- asset is expected to be realised within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- asset is cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is current when:

- liability is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- liability is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- liability is due to be settled within twelve (12) months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve (12) months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current liabilities.

(k) Impairment of Financial Assets

For receivables and contract assets, LTAT applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, LTAT does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. LTAT has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

LTAT considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, LTAT may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the LTAT is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by LTAT. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(l) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

Carrying amount of non-financial assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the carrying amount will be written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the profit or loss except for assets that are previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised.

If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously.

Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is measured at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

(m) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents including deposits, cash and bank balances that are readily convertible to cash and which are subjects to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of transactions.

At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income as incurred.

(o) Taxation

Taxation recognised in profit or loss for the year is deferred tax on real property gains tax payable on disposals of property and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term Benefits

Salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense of LTAT in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees. Short-term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by the employees whereas short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when absences occur.

(ii) Fixed Contribution Plans

Contribution is made to Employees Provident Funds. This contribution is recognised as an expense in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Post-Retirement Medical Benefits

LTAT provides medical benefits to its retired personnel and spouses. Retirees who are re-employed on contract basis will utilise such benefits upon completion of the contract services. The provision of these benefits covers full amount of medical cost in government and panel clinics/hospitals.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the profit or loss statement and as a liability in the statement of financial position as provision for the post-retirement medical benefits.

The liability amount of post-retirement medical benefits is computed based on actuarial valuation where the amount of the benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior years is estimated. That benefit is determined by the actuaries using the Projected Unit Credit actuarial method. LTAT recognise actuarial gains or losses against accumulated profit through other comprehensive income.

The principal assumptions used in this computation on the actuarial method are:

- (a) An inflation rate of 5% per annum on the medical treatment cost (2019: 5%); and
- (b) A discount rate of 4.2% per annum (2019: 5.8%).

(iv) Gratuity Plan and Retirement Award Benefits

The Gratuity Plan provides lump sum benefits that are defined by salary and period of services.

The retirement award benefits provide one month salary for the retiree.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the profit or loss statement and as a liability in the statement of financial position as provision for the gratuity plan and retirement award benefits.

The principal assumptions used in this computation on the actuarial method are:

- (a) A discount rate of 3.9% per annum (2019: 5.3%); and
- (b) An increment rate of 4.0% per annum (2019: 4.5%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

2.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(p) Employee Benefits (continued)

(v) Accumulated Annual Leave Benefits

Accumulated annual leave provide lump sum of benefits defined by salary and accumulated annual leaves for the period of services.

This provision is accrued as an expense in the profit or loss statement and liability in the statement of financial position as a provision for accumulated annual leave benefits.

The principal assumptions used in the calculation on the actuarial methods are:

- (a) A discount rate is 3.9% per annum;
- (b) An increment rate of 4.0% per annum

(q) Government Grant

Annual grant received from government under Section 23, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 [Act 101], is recognised on cash basis.

(r) Income Recognition

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established.

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

Revenue from property development is recognized as and when the control of the asset is transferred to the customer. Depending on the terms of the contract and the laws that apply to the contract, control of the asset may transfer over time or at a point in time. Control of the asset is transferred over time if LTAT's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to LTAT and LTAT has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to-date.

If control of the asset transfers over time, revenue is recognised over the period of the contract by using an input method which is based on cost incurred to-date relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. Otherwise, revenue is recognised at a point in time when the customer obtains control of the asset.

LTAT recognises sales at a point in time for the sale of completed properties, when the control of the properties has been transferred to the purchasers, being when the properties have been completed and delivered to the customers.

(s) Refund of Expenditures, Adjustments on Income and Expenditures

Refund of expenditures and adjustments on income and expenditures previously over and under stated is adjusted to the respective accounts in the current year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Freehold Properties	Long Term Leasehold Properties		Plant and Equipment	Total
		Land	Building		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
2020					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Additions	-	-	32	1,217	1,249
Balance at 31 December	130	50,000	38,954	38,926	128,010
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Additions	2	769	1,114	959	2,844
Balance at 31 December	21	6,146	10,301	36,312	52,780
Carrying Amount	109	43,854	28,653	2,614	75,230
2019					
Cost					
Balance at 1 January	130	50,000	38,868	37,005	126,003
Additions	-	-	54	921	975
Disposals	-	-	-	(217)	(217)
Balance at 31 December	130	50,000	38,922	37,709	126,761
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January	16	4,609	8,082	34,602	47,309
Additions	3	768	1,105	967	2,843
Disposals	-	-	-	(216)	(216)
Balance at 31 December	19	5,377	9,187	35,353	49,936
Carrying Amount	111	44,623	29,735	2,356	76,825

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

4. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	453,100	453,472
Net gain/(loss) on fair value	1,982	(1,591)
Additions	18	1,591
Impairment losses in the year	-	(372)
Balance at 31 December	455,100	453,100
At Fair Value		
Freehold land	198,000	197,000
Freehold building	239,300	239,300
Long term leasehold land	13,000	12,000
Long term leasehold building	4,800	4,800
	455,100	453,100
At Cost		
Balance at 1 January	-	372
Impairment losses in the year	-	(372)
	-	-
Balance at 31 December	455,100	453,100

5. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

LTAT has lease contracts for other equipment that has lease terms of 5 years. The contracts that include extension and purchase options.

The carrying amounts of right-of-use asset recognised and the movements during the year as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	1,232	-
Effect on adoption of MFRS 16	-	1,232
Balance at 31 December	1,232	1,232
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance at 1 January	246	-
Effect on adoption of MFRS 16	-	246
Additions	247	-
Balance at 31 December	493	246
Carrying amount		
Balance at 31 December	739	986

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

6. SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At Cost		
Quoted shares	4,607,492	4,580,110
Corporations	123,000	123,000
Unquoted shares	415,882	417,698
	5,146,374	5,120,808
Impairment loss		
- quoted shares	(13,477)	(11,051)
- unquoted shares	(74,236)	(1,817)
	(87,713)	(12,868)
	5,058,661	5,107,940
At Market Value		
Quoted shares	2,424,498	2,770,731
Corporations	123,000	123,000
Unquoted shares	931,888	1,027,107
	3,479,386	3,920,838

7. ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
At Cost		
Unquoted shares	201,649	210,098
	201,649	210,098
Impairment loss		
- Unquoted shares	-	(8,400)
	-	(8,400)
	201,649	201,698
At Market Value		
Unquoted shares	784,249	740,117

8. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Quoted shares	686,187	586,056
Unquoted shares	138,769	430,466
	824,956	1,016,522

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

9. INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non-Current		
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	150,385	150,045
	150,385	150,045
Current		
Quoted shares		
Trading Fund	185,244	12,259
Portfolio Management	120,304	110,171
	305,548	122,430

Junior Sukuk Musharakah subscribed from subsidiary company Boustead Holdings Berhad (Boustead) on 27 June 2014. It is not rated and being perpetual in tenure where Boustead has a call option to redeem at the end of the 5th year on 28 June 2019. The expected periodic distribution for the first 5 years is at 6.1% per annum. However, Boustead has extended the call option to redeem up to 30 June 2021 with a scheduled periodic allocation for the first 2 years at a rate of 7.6% per annum and 8.6% per annum in the second year. After the second year, the call option to redeem has been extended to 31 December 2021 at a rate of 9.6% per annum.

10. INVESTMENT AT AMORTISED COST

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Medium Term Notes	316,919	320,795
Provision on expected credit loss		
As at 1 January	(32,806)	(36,855)
(Provision)/Reversal on expected credit loss	(4,594)	4,049
	(37,400)	(32,806)
	279,519	287,989

Medium Term Notes (MTN) subscribed from subsidiary company Irat Hotels & Resorts Sdn Bhd on 12 May 2011 and will mature on 29 April 2026. It is non-transferable and not rated. The expected periodic distribution for the first 1 to 9 years is at 7% per annum and year 10 onwards is at 7.5% per annum.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non-Current		
Other receivables	702	10,284
Tax recoverable from Inland Revenue Board	827	2,935
Other prepayments	335	-
Staff housing loans	11,046	10,025
Staff vehicle loans	311	236
Staff personal loans	208	221
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	128,233	65,749
Amounts due from associated companies	26,074	9,884
Building management control accounts	9,012	-
Deposit and guarantee	2,284	995
	179,032	100,329
Provision on expected credit loss		
- Other receivables	(8)	(2,970)
- Amounts due from subsidiary companies	(31,207)	(33,786)
- Amounts due from associated companies	(2,873)	(1,681)
	(34,088)	(38,437)
	144,944	61,892
Current		
Other receivables	14,258	10,065
Tax recoverable from Inland Revenue Board	3,254	32
Interest and accrued profit	625	134
Dividend receivables	3,647	17
Other prepayments	140	440
Staff housing loans	587	902
Staff vehicle loans	116	174
Staff personal loans	258	329
Staff advances	552	703
Amounts due from subsidiary companies	2,602	73,577
Amounts due from associated companies	-	19,274
Portfolio managements	142	1,194
Building management control accounts	5,238	8,407
Deposit and guarantee	-	1,289
	31,419	116,537

Other receivables, amounts due from subsidiaries and associated companies are unsecured and have no interest and fixed terms of repayment except advances to Perbadanan Perwira Harta Malaysia (PPHM) amounting to RM65.8 million at rate of 6.5% and to Perwira Niaga Malaysia amounting to RM16.8 million at the rate of 6.0%.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

11. LOANS AND RECEIVABLES (CONTINUED)

Other receivables aging analysis as at statements of financial position date are as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Less than 1 year	14,258	10,065
More than 1 years	702	10,284
	14,960	20,349
Movement in provision expected credit losses		
Other receivables		
At 1 January	2,970	339
(Reversal)/Provision of expected credit loss during the year	(2,962)	2,631
At 31 December	8	2,970
Amounts due from subsidiary companies		
At 1 January	33,786	34,377
Reversal on provision of expected credit loss	(2,579)	(591)
At 31 December	31,207	33,786
Amounts due from associated companies		
At 1 January	1,681	1,710
Provision/(Reversal) on expected credit loss	1,192	(29)
At 31 December	2,873	1,681

12. INVENTORIES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Current		
Property development in progress	1,336,377	1,400,908
Completed properties	46,434	45,283
	1,382,811	1,446,191
Property development in progress		
Land, at cost		
Balance at 1 January	498,452	498,114
Expenditures for the year	14,087	338
Sales	(49,111)	-
	463,428	498,452
Development cost		
Balance at 1 January	902,456	815,583
Expenditures for the year	72,684	86,873
Sales	(102,191)	-
	872,949	902,456
	1,336,377	1,400,908
Completed Properties		
Balance at 1 January	45,283	45,283
Expenditures for the year	1,151	-
	46,434	45,283
Balance at 31 December	1,382,811	1,446,191

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

12. INVENTORIES (CONTINUED)

During the financial year, the sale of part of the land held under State Lease [WP] 31561, Lot 37318, State Lease [WP] 31560, Lot 37825 and HS [D] 119850 PT No 15239, Mukim of Petaling, District of Kuala Lumpur, Wilayah Persekutuan to KL Wellness City Sdn Bhd was settled at a sale price of RM276.9 million.

Property development in progress consists of development cost of housing project in Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur offered for sale to eligible serving and retired armed forces personnel, thus fulfilling LTAT's corporate responsibilities to the members of the Malaysian Armed Forces amounting to RM668.1 million [31 December 2019 : RM616.8 million].

Development of competed properties consist of cost of 88 units completed condominiums for sale in Taman LTAT, Bukit Jalil, Kuala Lumpur.

13. DEPOSITS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Short term deposit and money market		
- subsidiary companies	74,000	186,920
- other institutions	459,720	252,800
	533,720	439,720
Short term deposit and money market-Islamic Banking		
- subsidiary companies	78,450	3,930
- other institutions	118,059	121,930
	196,509	125,860
Portfolio management short term deposit	7,946	10,633
	738,175	576,213

14. MEMBERS' CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT

The total of members' contribution account at 31 December 2020 amounted to RM9,355.6 million [31 December 2019 : RM9,071.1 million]. This is arrived at after adding contributions received during the year, crediting dividends at 3.5% (2019: 2.5%) per annum, deducting withdrawals during the year and transfer to dormant account during the year.

15. RESERVE FUND

This Reserve Fund is maintained in accordance with Section 11(2) of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act, 1973 [Act 101]. Its movement during the year is as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	181,422	176,452
Transfer from retained earnings	5,690	4,970
Balance at 31 December	187,112	181,422

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

16. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS LIABILITY

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current		
Post retirement medical benefits	51,693	41,390
Gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	26,710	25,156
Accumulated annual leave benefits	3,009	-
	81,412	66,546
Current		
Post retirement medical benefits	1,844	1,566
Gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	2,995	3,069
Accumulated annual leave benefits	364	-
	5,203	4,635
	86,615	71,181
Movements in the net liability recognised in the statements of financial position		
Post retirement medical benefits		
Net liability at 1 January	42,956	40,651
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	4,270	4,086
Remeasurement of post retirement medical benefits	7,878	-
Post retirement medical benefits paid	(1,567)	(1,781)
	53,537	42,956
Gratuity plan benefits and retirement award		
Net liability at 1 January	28,225	26,927
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	2,801	2,759
Remeasurement of gratuity plan benefits and retirement award	1,748	-
Gratuity plan benefits and retirement award paid	(3,069)	(1,461)
	29,705	28,225
Accumulated annual leave benefits		
Net liability at 1 January	-	-
Expenses recognised in statements of profit or loss	3,677	-
Accumulated annual leave benefits paid	(304)	-
	3,373	-
Net liability at 31 December	86,615	71,181

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

17. PAYABLES

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non-Current		
Other payables	41,495	47,805
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	116,205	815
Deposits from tenants	6,948	7,447
Dormant accounts	3,759	5,322
	168,407	61,389
Current		
Members' contribution payable	827	51
Other payables	21,827	76,454
Other payables Kumpulan Wang Persaraan [Diperbadankan][KWAP]	184,020	152,511
Amounts due to subsidiary companies	11,251	128,851
Portfolio management	120	1,403
Deposits from tenants	273	-
Security and other deposits	405	-
Dormant accounts	7	4,510
Veteran Annuity Scheme (SAVe)	-	10
	218,730	363,790

Amounts due to subsidiaries are unsecured, have no interest and fixed terms of payment.

Dormant accounts has been transferred from members' contribution account in accordance with Section 4 of the Tabung Angkatan Tentera Regulations (Contribution Repayment & Handling for Dormant Accounts) 2009, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act, 1973 [Act 101].

18. DEFERRED TAX LIABILITY

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Balance at 1 January	4,621	4,621
Gain on fair value on investment properties		
- Recognised in the statements of profit or loss	21	-
	4,642	4,621

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

19. LEASE LIABILITY

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Non Current		
Lease liability	529	775
	529	775
Current		
Lease liability	246	234
	246	234
	775	1,009
Total lease liability and movements during the year		
Balance at 1 January	1,009	-
Effect on adoption of MFRS 16 (Note 5)	-	1,232
	1,009	1,232
Interest on lease asset	51	62
Payment on lease asset	(285)	(285)
	775	1,009

20. INCOME

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Interest income		
- interest from money markets	9,715	8,284
- profit from money market Islamic Banking	3,093	921
	12,808	9,205
Income from investment at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- dividend from quoted shares	19,811	16,260
- dividend from unquoted shares	5,047	15,624
- other income	130	140
	24,988	32,024
Income from investment at fair value through profit or loss		
- profit from Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
- dividend from quoted shares	7,333	4,716
- profit on sale of quoted shares	29,414	6,177
- income from deposits and other balances	355	586
- expenses	(2,839)	(1,282)
	34,263	10,197
	46,413	20,384
Income from investment at amortised cost		
- interest from Medium Term Notes	19,000	18,361
- dividend from unquoted redeemable preference shares	-	17,334
	19,000	35,695

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

20. INCOME (CONTINUED)

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Income from subsidiary companies		
- dividend from Corporation	-	1,690
- dividend from quoted shares	53,101	5,776
- dividend from unquoted shares	13	24,152
- (loss)/profit on sale of quoted shares	(2,295)	125
- interest from advances to/amount due from Corporation	5,422	2,319
	56,241	34,062
Income from associated companies		
- dividend from unquoted shares	15,976	31,734
- profit on sales of unquoted shares	10	-
- other income	-	134
	15,986	31,868
Rental income		
- rental from property, plant and equipment		
- rental from subsidiary companies	878	801
- rental from others	22	39
- rental from investment properties	32,446	31,164
	33,346	32,004
Net gain on disposal of development properties		
- sale proceed	276,936	-
- cost on sales	(151,302)	-
	125,634	-
	334,416	195,242

21. OTHER INCOME

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Tax refund on sale of shares (real property)	681	-
Receipt of tax exemption on capital allowance	3,187	-
Interest from staff housing loans	294	331
Interest from staff vehicle loans	16	17
Interest from staff personal loans	18	28
Interest on late payment	256	1,163
Net gain on disposals of property, plant and equipment	-	1
Others	227	44
	4,679	1,584

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

22. NET FAIR VALUE LOSS ON INVESTMENT AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Junior Sukuk Musharakah	340	(180)
Trading Fund	(25,127)	(1,306)
Portfolio Management	2,356	(3,206)
	(22,431)	(4,692)

23. IMPAIRMENT LOSSES AND EXPECTED CREDIT LOSS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Loan and receivables		
- Impairment	(16,914)	-
Subsidiary companies		
- Impairment	(87,713)	(12,868)
Associated companies		
- Impairment	-	(8,400)
Investment at amortised cost		
- (Provision)/Reversal on expected credit loss	(4,594)	4,049
Loans and receivables		
- Reversal/(provision) on expected credit loss:		
- Amounts due from subsidiary companies	2,579	591
- Amounts due from associated companies	(1,192)	29
- Other receivables	(7)	(2,631)
	1,380	(2,011)
	(107,841)	(19,230)

24. STAFF COSTS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Staff salaries and allowances	(29,987)	(26,191)
Pension and retirement benefits	(5,612)	(5,088)
Post retirement medical benefits	(4,270)	(4,086)
Gratuity plan benefits	(2,801)	(2,759)
Accumulated leave benefits	(3,677)	-
Staff medical services	(2,679)	(2,724)
Staff training	(319)	(335)
Staff incentives and other benefits	(425)	(370)
	(49,770)	(41,553)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

25. OPERATING COSTS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Office travel and transportation	(52)	(157)
Communication services	(694)	(619)
Utilities	(157)	(194)
Printing services	(31)	(104)
Office supplies	(389)	(376)
Maintenance and repairs	(1,633)	(1,723)
Cost of building maintenance and inventories	(14,799)	(15,706)
Professional and administrative services	(1,935)	(1,352)
Audit fees	(247)	(225)
Director's emolument	(857)	(783)
Corporate responsibility (CR)	(2,004)	(11,994)
Miscellaneous expenses	(214)	(264)
	(23,012)	(33,497)

26. DEPRECIATION

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	(2,844)	(2,843)
Depreciation on right-of-use asset (Note 5)	(247)	(246)
	(3,091)	(3,089)

27. TAXATION

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Real property gain tax		
- deferred tax for the year	(21)	-
	(21)	-

The computation of deferred tax liabilities is based on a tax rate of 5% on the fair value of investment properties.

Under the Income Tax (Exemption) (No. 5) 1974, LTAT is exempted from taxation on income received from investment, other than rental income, made pursuant to Section 15, Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101).

On 22 March 2017, The Finance Minister in accordance with Section 127 (3A) Income Tax Act 1967 has approved the exemption at statutory level for LTAT's rental income for 10 years from year assessment 2017 to year assessment 2026.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

28. ADJUSTMENTS ON CONTRIBUTIONS/DIVIDENDS

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Contribution (over)/under credited	(62)	66
Dividend over credited	(1)	-
	(63)	66
Adjustments on dividend	(12)	(5,102)
	(75)	(5,036)

29. UNIT TRUST BENEFITS

Unit Trust Benefits conducted in accordance with Section 15 C (1), (2) and (3) of Tabung Angkatan Tentera Act 1973 (Act 101). LTAT has made an agreement with Affin Hwang Asset Management Berhad (AHAM) on the of Unit Trust Benefits being managed by AHAM on behalf of LTAT. Value of investment in unit trust benefits at market price on 31 December 2020 for the number of contributors of 91,850 people is RM922.1 million (31 December 2019: the number of contributors of 115,973 people is RM1,039.6 million).

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The LTAT adopts prudent financial risk management practices to oversee financial risks arising from its operations and the use of financial instruments. The overall risk management architecture aims to preserve the value of contributor's fund from unexpected losses and provide the optimal return on investment through a more effective and efficient manner.

The risks are managed to be in line with the external guidelines imposed by the LTAT Act, regulatory bodies as well as stakeholders. The overall framework is also in accordance with the internal controls, which comprises of an approved set of policies and guidelines as well as risk appetite tolerance strategy. LTAT's internal policies and procedures relating to risk management are approved by the Board.

The LTAT implements a comprehensive risk management process including identifies, analyses, reviews and monitors various key financial risks namely operational, investment risks, market risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. The following sections provide overview of the above-mentioned financial risks to mitigate the risks.

1) Operational Risk

Operational Risk is defined as the risk resulting from the failure or weakness in internal work processes, human resources, systems or from external influences.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Framework is used to manage all key risks and opportunities within LTAT including operational areas effectively. While the framework is holistic, integrated, future-focused and process-oriented, it is aligned with organizational vision, mission and values to maximize stakeholders' values.

ERM practices throughout LTAT is guided by the international standards and best practices including ISO Standard 31000:2018 Risk Management Guideline and COSO Enterprise Risk Management, integrating with Strategy and Performance (2017) to improve decision-making in governance, strategy, objective-setting and day-to-day operations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

2) Investment risk

Investment risks are risks associated with potential financial loss relative to the expected return on any particular investment. Three primary sources of risks within LTAT's investments are:

- a) Market risk which comprises of equity risk and interest rate risk;
- b) Liquidity risk; and
- c) Credit risk.

LTAT's overall investment risks are governed in accordance to the existing policies and procedures to be in line with the organizational risk appetite. The guidelines are approved by the Board.

i) Market risk

Market Risk is potential loss arising from the changes in the market value of financial instruments due to various economic events that have adverse impacts on the movements in equity prices and interest rates.

a) Equity risk

LTAT is exposed to equity risk arising from fluctuations in market price of equity investments. The drop in the share price can be affected by both internal factors within the company as well as external factors such as political or market events. The existing risk measurements to mitigate the risk is exposure, ownership and cut loss limits.

The risk is also monitored based on simulation of the sensitivity of the market value of investments towards the changing market conditions. The following table summarizes the results of the analysis assuming all other variables held constant:

	Changes in Equity Market Prices %	Sensitivity Of Revaluation RM'000
2020	+/-10	329,584
2019	+/-10	344,701

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

2) Investment risk (continued)

i) Market risk (continued)

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk arises from investments in debt securities as market value of the fixed income instruments decreases during the rising rate environment. The spike in interest rate has negative impact towards LTAT's investment particularly from fixed income instruments are classified under Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL).

	Changes in interest rate %	Effect of Profit Before Tax RM'000
2020		
Fixed income instrument	+/-10	752
2019		
Fixed income instrument	+/-10	2,174

ii) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as inability to meet payments commitments and obligations such as members' withdrawals, daily operating expenses, investment payments and claims from related parties.

LTAT has been prudently addressing the risk through the following undertakings as part of the liquidity management exercise to meet all funding requirements:

- a. Allocate 5% of its assets under management (AUM) in the form of cash and placements in financial institutions;
- b. Maintain sufficient cash equivalents while managing cashflow projection to address the risk; and
- c. Monitor financial obligations based on maturity on regular basis.

An analysis of LTAT's financial liabilities based on maturity is as follows:

	Carrying Amount RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	Between 1-5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2020				
Payables	387,137	218,730	167,888	519
2019				
Payables	425,179	363,790	60,890	499

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

30. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

2) Investment risk (continued)

iii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is risk associated with loss attributable to inability of an obligator to repay and meet its contractual obligation. LTAT's exposure in credit risk are primarily derived from investments in fixed income.

LTAT has been mitigating the risk through the following measurements to manage the credit risk exposure:

- Credit quality of debt securities are subjected to minimum rating requirement;
- Rigorous credit approval for inclusion of new issuer into the universe; and
- Assessments on expected credit loss (ECL) and credit impaired upon the occurrence of one or more events to determine the loss allowance for each instrument.

31. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Determination of fair value and fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and non-financial assets which are measured at fair value at the reporting date analysed by various levels within the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
2020				
Financial Assets				
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	686,187	-	-	686,187
- unquoted	-	-	138,769	138,769
Investment at fair value through profit or loss				
- quoted	305,548	-	-	305,548
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,385	-	150,385
	991,735	150,385	138,769	1,280,889
Non-financial asset				
Investment properties	-	-	455,100	455,100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

31. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Level 1 RM'000	Level 2 RM'000	Level 3 RM'000	Total RM'000
2019				
Financial assets				
Investment at fair value through other comprehensive income				
- quoted	586,056	-	-	586,056
- unquoted	-	-	430,466	430,466
Investment at fair value through profit or loss				
- quoted	122,430	-	-	122,430
- Junior Sukuk Musharakah	-	150,045	-	150,045
	708,486	150,045	430,466	1,288,997
Non-financial asset				
Investment properties	-	-	453,100	453,100

As at reporting date, financial instruments measured with valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) mainly include unquoted shares.

In estimating its significance, LTAT used an approach that is currently based on methodologies such as discounted cash flow and net tangible asset approved for fair value valuation. These adjustment reflect the values that LTAT estimates are appropriate to adjust from the valuations produced to reflect the uncertainties in the inputs used.

Investment properties were revalued by independant professional valuations using the open market value basis. Valuations are performed by accredited independant valuers with recent experience in the location and categories of properties being valued. Changes in Level 3 fair values are analysed annually after obtaining valuation report from the independant valuers.

32. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

LTAT objectives in capital management is to ensure that LTAT has sufficient members' contribution accounts to enable to remain as an ongoing entity. LTAT reviews and manages the capital structure based on the requirements and current conditions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

33. OPERATING LEASE OBLIGATIONS

LTAT as a lessor

LTAT has entered into commercial property lease on its investment properties. This non-cancellable leases have remaining lease terms of between one to three years. All leases include a clause to enable upward revision of the rental charge upon renewal of the leases based on the prevailing market condition.

Future minimum rentals receivable under non-cancellable operating leases at the reporting date are as follows:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Within 1 year	38,476	20,888
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	10,665	11,897
	49,141	32,785

34. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Significant related party transactions are shown as below:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
Transaction with Subsidiary Companies/ Corporation		
i) Income		
Interest from money markets	2,095	6,723
Profit from money markets Islamic Banking	91	141
Interest from Medium Term Notes	19,000	18,360
Profit from Junior Sukuk Musharakah	12,150	10,187
Interest from advances to Corporations	5,422	2,319
Rental	878	801
Dividend received	53,114	31,618
Dividend received from unquoted redeemable preference shares	-	17,334
(Loss)/Gain on disposal of shares	(2,295)	125
	90,455	87,608
ii) Expenses		
Management fees on building's maintenance and inventories	589	608
Building's maintenance	4,176	4,413
Portfolio management fees	243	259
Multimedia services	106	141
	5,114	5,421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

34. SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

Significant related party transactions are shown as below:

	2020 RM'000	2019 RM'000
iii) Amounts due from subsidiary companies		
Advances to/amount due from Corporations	82,584	84,684
Interest/profit accrued from deposits and money markets	77	99
Interest accrued from advances to PPHM	1,429	1,059
Dividend receivables	45,459	51,788
Income from portfolio management	53	20
Deposit and guarantee	1,218	200
Sale of shares	-	1,476
Others	15	-
	130,835	139,326
iv) Amounts due to subsidiary companies		
Management fees on building's maintenance	1,331	892
Taman LTAT Project, Bukit Jalil	2,016	7,561
Deposits and guarantee	271	271
Portfolio management fees	65	65
Compensation from the government on behalf of subsidiary companies	113,929	113,929
Received from the government to PPHM for the development of government quarters	-	2,978
Others	9,843	3,970
	127,455	129,666

35. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

i. IRAT Properties Sdn Bhd (IPSB) - Compensation Payment on Acquisition of Automated Enforcement System (AES) by the Government amounting to RM113.9 million

LTAT received compensation from the Government on 27 August 2019 and 28 November 2019 amounted to RM668.0 million for the acquisition of AES. LTAT has returned RM555.0 million to the subsidiary and the balance is for LTAT's capital repayment.

LTAT has developed a plan to distribute the money and to invest in investment instruments as in the LTAT's Policy and Investment Guidelines.

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For The Year Ended 31 December 2020

35. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS (CONTINUED)

ii. The COVID-19 Pandemic

The COVID-19 pandemic will continue to pose challenges to LTAT's financial and operational performance with movements and social restrictions by the pandemic that reduce economic activity. Despite this, LTAT has implemented measures to reduce the impact of the pandemic and defend its operations.

Cost reduction measures LTAT will continue to implement to minimise the financial impact of the pandemic to LTAT among others, non-essential expense deferment and optimal inventory management. A continuity of operations plan has been implemented, prioritising the well-being of employees where office operations are still being carried out in rotation and other interested parties. LTAT has also formed communication media by encouraging meetings to be held virtually, as well as data and information sharing.

The prospects for recovery have improved with the launch of vaccination programs in Malaysia and globally and the LTAT is cautiously optimistic that its operations will return to normal soon.

36. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Presentation and classification of certain items in the financial statements have been amended. The comparative figures of such items have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

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