



13 September 2018

The Manager
Company Announcements Office
Australian Securities Exchange
Exchange Plaza
2 The Esplanade
PERTH WA 6000

By: e-lodgement (ASX code SBI)

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Please find attached Sterling Plantations Limited's Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Yours sincerely

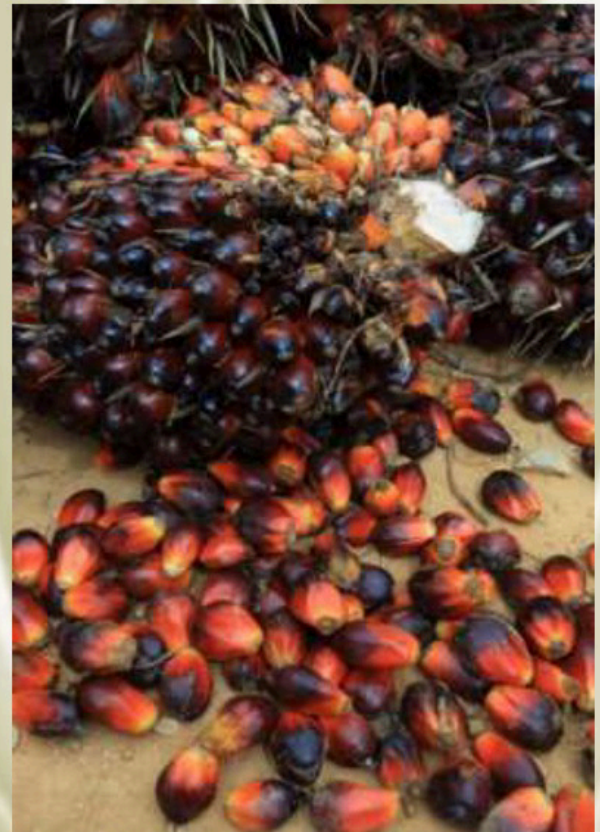
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Shaun Menezes', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Shaun Menezes
Company Secretary



Sterling Plantations Limited

ACN 119 880 492



ANNUAL REPORT 2018



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CORPORATE INFORMATION AND DIRECTORY



DIRECTORS

DATO' CRS PARAGASH
Executive Chairman

DHANESH GUNARATNAM
Executive Director

JACKIE LEONG
Director- Non-Executive

ERIC P JOHN
Director- Non-Executive

COMPANY SECRETARY

Shaun Menezes
Email: cosec@sterlingplantations.com

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HOME EXCHANGE

Australia Stock Exchange
Exchange Plaza
2 The Esplanade
Perth WA 6000

ASX CODE

SBI

SHARE REGISTRY

Computershare Investor Services Pty Ltd
Level 11, 172 St Georges Terrace
Perth WA 6000

AUDITORS

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd
38 Station Street
Subiaco, WA 6008

BANKERS

Westpac Banking Corporation
1257-1261 Hay Street
West Perth WA 6005

LETTER FROM EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

I am pleased to present the annual report of Sterling Plantations Limited for the financial year 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

The year started with the resolution of issues centered around the Growers Scheme for the Plantation at a subsidiary level and closure of the scheme. We await the final resolution for the Asset Realisation process which is expected to be finalized in the coming weeks.

This will allow us to seek new opportunities including inviting new shareholders with relevant expertise and projects into the Sterling Group.

This will give us hope, as the asset realization will have the effect of leaving us with a clean Balance Sheet (with very minimal liabilities).

I wish to take this opportunity to thank the management and staff for their commitment and diligence during this difficult period.



Dato' CRS Paragash
Executive Chairman
13 September 2018





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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors of Sterling Plantations Limited ("SPL") submit the annual report of the Group, consisting of SPL and the entities it controlled for the year ended 30 June 2018.

DIRECTORS

The names of the directors in office since the date of the last report are:

Dato' CRS Paragash

Dhanesh Gunaratnam (Appointed on 19 September 2017)

Jackie Leong

Eric P John

Andrew Phang (Resigned on 30 August 2017)

Details of directors in office at the date of this report are as follows:

Name and Qualifications	Particulars
Dato' CRS Paragash Executive Chairman	<p>Dato' CRS Paragash joined the board on 25 May 2006. In the past, he has worked with Sime Darby Bhd, an international conglomerate. He has been a successful private equity investor involved in infrastructure and property for over 19 years.</p> <p>During the past three years, Dato' CRS Paragash has not served as a director of any other publicly listed company.</p> <p>Interest in SPL shares/options: 32,799,815 shares in SPL held indirectly through Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd.</p>
Dhanesh Gunaratnam Executive Director	<p>Mr Dhanesh joined the board on 19 September 2017. Mr Dhanesh is an accountant by training and is a fellow member from Association of Chartered Certified Accountants. He obtained audit experience with a few leading international accounting firms before continuing his career in private sectors in Malaysia.</p> <p>During the past three years, Mr Dhanesh has not served as a director of any other publicly listed company.</p> <p>Interest in SPL shares/options: NIL. Mr Dhanesh is a member of the audit and risk committee.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

DIRECTORS (cont'd)

Name and Qualifications	Particulars
Jackie Leong Non Executive Director	<p>Ms Leong joined the board on 17 November 2011. Ms Leong is an accountant by training and obtained audit experience with a leading international accounting firm before continuing her career in corporate finance and investment banking. She has extensive experience in advising corporate transactions such as IPOs, capital raising in debt and equity markets as well as mergers and acquisitions.</p> <p>During the past three years, Ms Leong has not served as a director of any other publicly listed company.</p> <p>Interest in SPL shares/options: 149,843 shares in SPL held by spouse. Ms Leong is the chairman of the audit and risk committee.</p>
Eric P John Non Executive Director	<p>Mr John joined the board on 15 November 2013. Mr John holds a Bachelor of Arts from Murdoch University.</p> <p>During the last three years, Mr John has not served as a director of any other publicly listed company.</p> <p>Interest in SPL shares/options: NIL. Mr John is a member of the audit and risk committee.</p>

COMPANY SECRETARY

Name and Qualifications	Particulars
Shaun Menezes	<p>Mr Menezes was appointed as Company Secretary effective from 8 November 2013.</p> <p>Mr Menezes is a Chartered Accountant with over 17 years' experience working with Australian listed companies in various capacities. He was previously an executive director at a leading international accounting firm following which he held a senior management role within an ASX 200 listed company. He is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, Governance Institute of Australia and holds a Bachelor of Commerce and a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Western Australia.</p>

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(cont'd)

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The Group is principally involved in oil palm plantation development. The plantation development was financed through a Growers scheme. The Growers scheme was closed on 2 October 2017 and the Plantation has been put-up for Sale.

This will allow us to seek new opportunities including inviting new shareholders with relevant expertise and projects into the Group.

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW

Operating Results for the Year

The consolidated gain after income tax for the year ended 30 June 2018 was \$2.044 million (2017: loss after tax of \$14.106 million).

Major components of expenses incurred by the Group are impairment of bearer plants expense of \$0.920 million (2017: \$2.047), employee benefits expense of \$1.351 million (2017: \$1.721 million) and lease expense of \$0.760 million (2017: \$0.684 million).

Due to the closure of the grower scheme, finance cost was written back from cost of \$5.245 million in 2017 to credit of \$3.427 million for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Also same for changes in fair value of growers fees from cost of \$1.009 million in 2017 to credit of \$2.576 million for the year ended 30 June 2018.

Summarised operating results for the year under review are as follows:

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017	Movement
	\$'000	\$'000	
Revenue	1,638	1,767	down 7%
Profit/(loss) after tax	2,044	(14,106)	down 114%
Profit/(loss) attributable to members	2,044	(14,106)	down 114%
Dividends proposed or paid	Nil	Nil	n/a

Shareholder Returns

There were no returns to shareholders during the year as the Group's plantation development is still at the planting out stage. The gain per share is 3.14 cents (2017: loss per share of 21.70 cents).

Dividends

No dividend was paid or is proposed for the year under review.

Review of Operations

The Plantation in Gua Musang, Kelantan continues with its progress. As the Growers scheme has closed with effect from 2 October 2017, there has been minimal new development. Crop production is on the rise and maintenance has been kept at a minimal scale.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

OPERATIONAL AND FINANCIAL REVIEW (cont'd)

Environmental Regulations and Performance

The Group has received relevant approvals from environmental protection authorities in Malaysia with respect to its plantation development. These approvals require the Group to comply with applicable environmental regulations. The directors are not aware of any breaches of such environmental regulations during the period of this report.

Review of Financial Position

During the year under review, the Company's share capital remained unchanged at \$32.143 million.

Total assets of the Group are similar as the previous year.

Liabilities have increased due to increase in the grower fee liability in the current year. This is shown as the Total Liability, which has increased to \$81.412 million compared to \$78.410 million in 2017.

Net cash flows used in operating expenditure was \$2.696 million in 2018 compared to \$3.297 million in 2017.

Net cash flows used in investing activities increased to \$0.224 million as compared to \$0.057 million in the previous year.

During the year, \$2.123 million (2017: \$2.186 million) was spent for capital expenditure and planting expenditure.

Net cash flows from financing activities decreased to \$1.122 million as compared to \$4.733 million in the previous year. This was mainly due to the closure of Grower Scheme, thus the funds from sales of grower plots reduced during the year.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary agreed to close the Growers Scheme with effect from 2 October 2017. Subsequently the sale of the plantation has been put in place. *(See also note on matters subsequent to the reporting period)*

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to 30 June 2018, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

The liability of GPGB is capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD (cont'd)

The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

The above event has not been reflected in their respective values of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

UNQUOTED OPTIONS

As at the reporting date and the date of this report, there were no unquoted options on issue exercisable into ordinary shares.

No shares have been issued during or since the end of the financial year as a result of exercise of an option.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES AND OPTIONS

The following table sets out each director's relevant interest in shares of the Company as at the date of this report.

Directors	Number of fully paid ordinary shares
Dato' CRS Paragash *	32,799,815
J Leong **	149,843
EP John	-
G Dhanesh	-

* held by Dato' CRS Paragash and spouse indirectly via Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd

** held by spouse

The current Board of Directors of the Company does not have any options granted to them.

INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

The Company has not during or since the financial year, except to the amount permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited)

This Remuneration Report outlines the directors and executives remuneration arrangements of the Company and the Group in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and its Regulations. For the purposes of this report, Key Management Personnel (KMP) are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the major activities of the Group, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the parent company.

Details of key management personnel

	Position Held
Dato' CRS Paragash	Executive Chairman
J Leong	Director (Non-Executive)
EP John	Director (Non-Executive)
G Dhanesh (Appointed on 19 September 2017)	Executive Director
A Phang (Resigned on 30 August 2017)	Group Executive Director

There were no changes to KMP after the reporting date and before the date the financial report was authorised for issue.

During the 2017 AGM the resolution to approve the remuneration report was passed. The Board has subsequently reviewed salaries within the remuneration report and found them to be suitable for the level of responsibility required for each position. The Board, through its remuneration committee, will continue to review key management personnel salaries as part of its commitment to corporate governance best practice.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Remuneration Philosophy

The Board is responsible for reviewing the compensation arrangements for the directors and the executive team. The Board assesses the appropriateness of the nature and amount of emoluments of such officers on a periodic basis. The overall objective is the retention of a high quality Board and executive team, to maximize value of shareholders' investment. No remuneration consultants have been used during the year.

Relationship between the remuneration policy and company performance

No component of director and senior management salary is dependent on company performance and the Company did not have a formal cash incentive or bonus scheme for the years ended 30 June 2017 and 30 June 2018.

The table below sets out summary information about the Group's earnings and movements in shareholders wealth for the period from 30 June 2014 to 30 June 2018.

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2016 \$'000	30 June 2015 \$'000	30 June 2014 \$'000
Revenue	1,638	1,767	1,334	954	779
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	2,044	(16,228)	(10,695)	(11,325)	(5,564)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	2,044	(14,106)	(9,783)	(11,107)	(5,072)
Share price at beginning of year	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.06
Share price at end of year	0.015	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Basic and diluted profit/(loss) per share (cents per share)	3.14	(21.70)	(15.05)	(17.09)	(7.80)

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Non-Executive Directors' Fees

The Constitution and the ASX Listing Rules specify that the aggregate compensation of non-executive directors shall be determined from time to time by a general meeting. An amount not exceeding the amount determined is then divided between the directors as agreed. The latest determination was at the General Meeting held on 31 July 2006 when shareholders approved the aggregate remuneration of \$250,000 per year.

The amount of aggregate compensation sought to be approved by shareholders and the manner in which it is apportioned amongst directors is reviewed annually. The Board considers advice from external consultants, as well as the fees paid to non-executive directors of comparable companies, when undertaking the annual review process.

Executive Salary

The remuneration of executives is reviewed annually with the review taking into consideration the contribution of the individual commensurate with the performance of the Group and comparable employment market conditions. Except as disclosed above, no component of the executive salary is at risk and the Company does not have a formal cash incentive or bonus scheme.

Hedging of equity awards

Executives are prohibited from entering into transactions or arrangements, which limit the economic risk of participating in unvested entitlements.

Contracts for service

The Executive Chairman, Dato' CRS Paragash, is employed under contract. The employment contract, which commenced on 2 March 2015, terminated on 30 June 2018. The contract is extended on a month to month basis via Letter of Extension dated 13 June 2018. The annual salary, allowance and bonus of the Executive Chairman was \$94,895. The total remuneration received by the Executive Chairman during the year is disclosed in the relevant tables in this report. Either the Executive Chairman or the Company can terminate the contract by giving 1 month's notice.

The Executive Director, G Dhanesh, is employed under contract. The employment contract, which is under Golden Palm Growers Berhad, which commenced on 20 January 2017, terminates on 19 January 2020. The annual salary, allowance and bonus of the Executive Director was \$43,019. The total remuneration received by the Executive Director during the year is disclosed in the relevant tables in this report. Either the Executive Director or the Company can terminate the contract by giving 3 months notice.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel ("KMP")

The directors and the following executives received the following amounts as compensation for their services as directors and executives of the Company and/or the Group during the year:

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2018

Name	Short-term			Post employment		
	Salary	Fees	Non-monetary benefits [^]	Super annuation	Total	Total performance related
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>						
J Leong	12,600	-	-	1,197	13,797	-
EP John	10,959	-	-	1,041	12,000	-
Sub-total - Non-Executive Directors	23,559	-	-	2,238	25,797	-
<u>Executive Directors</u>						
Dato' CRS Paragash	94,895	-	16,340	-	111,235	-
G Dhanesh*	43,019	11,061	1,972	5,162	61,214	-
A Phang**	43,366	-	770	5,079	49,215	-
Sub-total - Executive Directors	181,280	11,061	19,082	10,241	221,664	-
Total	204,839	11,061	19,082	12,479	247,461	-

[^] Non-monetary benefits include motor vehicle expenses and leave passage.

* Appointed on 19 September 2017

** Resigned on 30 August 2017

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel ("KMP") (cont'd)

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel for the year ended 30 June 2017

Name	Short-term			Post employment	Total	Total performance related
	Salary	Fees	Non-monetary benefits [^]	Super annuation		
<u>Non-Executive Directors</u>						
J Leong	12,600	-	-	1,197	13,797	-
EP John	10,959	-	-	1,041	12,000	-
Sub-total - Non-Executive Directors	23,559	-	-	2,238	25,797	-
<u>Executive Directors</u>						
Dato' CRS Paragash	92,790	-	20,459	-	113,249	-
G Dhanesh*	-	-	-	-	-	-
A Phang**	255,091	-	3,599	29,863	288,553	-
Sub-total - Executive Directors	347,881	-	24,058	29,863	401,802	-
<u>Other KMP</u>						
T Rajan***	-	69,902	-	-	69,902	-
Sub-total - other KMP	-	69,902	-	-	69,902	-
Total	371,440	69,902	24,058	32,101	497,501	-

[^] Non-monetary benefits include motor vehicle expenses and leave passage.

* Appointed on 19 September 2017

** Resigned on 30 August 2017

*** Resigned on 10 April 2017

Option holdings of Key Management Personnel

As at 30 June 2018, no option has been granted or vested to Key Management Personnel.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Share holdings of key management personnel

30 June 2018	← Fully Paid Ordinary Shares →				30 June 2018
	Held at 1 July 2017	Granted as remuneration	On exercise of options	Net change other	Held at 30 June 2018
Dato' CRS Paragash	32,799,815	-	-	-	*32,799,815
J Leong	149,843	-	-	-	**149,843
A Phang	32,799,815	-	-	*** (32,799,815)	-
EP John	-	-	-	-	-
G Dhanesh	-	-	-	-	-

* held by Dato' CRS Paragash and spouse indirectly via Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd

** held by spouse

*** held indirectly via Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd (A Phang resigned on 30 August 2017)

All equity transactions with key management personnel, other than those arising from the exercise of remuneration options, have been entered into under terms and conditions no more favourable than those the Group would have adopted if dealing at arm's length.

Other transaction with key management personnel

The details of the transaction with key management personnel are as follows:

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Amount recognised as expenses		
Payments for marketing services to a company (Bimbingan Efektif Sdn Bhd) in which a director (Mr T Rajan) of a controlled entity (Golden Palm Growers Berhad) has interest in.	-	64
Payment of loan interest to Dato' CRS Paragash (Include Spouse)	-	31

Amount recognised as expenses

Net yield expenses of the Growers Scheme from a controlled entity (Golden Palm Growers Berhad) in which director has interest in.

- Dato' CRS Paragash (Include spouse)	-	43
- J Leong (Jointly held)	-	9
- T Rajan (Jointly held) (Resigned on 10 April 2017)	-	5

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

REMUNERATION REPORT (Audited) (cont'd)

Other transaction with key management personnel (cont'd)

The details of the transaction with key management personnel are as follows: (cont'd)

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Amount recognised as liabilities		
Purchase of Grower Plots from the Growers Scheme from a controlled entity (Golden Palm Growers Berhad) in which director has interest in		
- Dato' CRS Paragash (Include spouse)	1,495	1,351
- G Dhanesh	4	4
- J Leong (Jointly held)	114	103
- T Rajan (Jointly held)	59	53

A standby credit facility up to RM8 million (\$2.681 million) of which RM4.05 million (\$1.357 million) drawdown from the founder shareholder (Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd) as disclosed in Note 15.

These transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from those obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

This is the end of the audited Remuneration Report

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

The following table sets out the number of directors' meetings and committee meetings held during the financial year and the number of meetings attended by each director (while they were a director or committee member).

Directors	Board of Directors		Audit and Risk Committee	
	Held	Attended	Held	Attended
Dato' CRS Paragash	3	3	N/A	N/A
G Dhanesh (Appointed 27 February 2018)	2	2	0	0
J Leong	3	3	2	2
EP John	3	3	2	2
A Phang (Resigned 30 August 2017)	1	0	0	0

Unless otherwise indicated, all directors were eligible to attend all board meetings held.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (cont'd)

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS (cont'd)

Committee Membership

As at the date of this report, the Company had an Audit and Risk Committee of the board of directors. Members of this committee during the year were:

J Leong (Committee Chairman)
EP John
G Dhanesh (Appointed 27 February 2018)
A Phang (Resigned on 30 August 2017)

The full Board meets as the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee on an as required basis.

ROUNDING OF AMOUNTS

The Company is of a kind referred to in ASIC Corporations Legislative Instrument 2016/191 issued by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission. Pursuant to this legislative instrument, amounts reported in this report and the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where not permitted to be rounded under the Corporations Act 2001.

NON-AUDIT SERVICES

An amount of \$6,000 (2017: \$9,000) is payable to an internationally affiliated practice of the auditor for non-audit services provided during the year. The directors are satisfied that the provision of non-audit services is compatible with the general standard of independence for auditors imposed by the Corporations Act 2001. The nature and scope of each type of non-audit service provided means that auditor independence was not compromised.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The Auditor's Independence Declaration is included on page 75 of the financial report. Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



Dato' CRS Paragash
Executive Chairman



Dhanesh Gunaratnam
Executive Director

Perth, 13 September 2018

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

		30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
	NOTE		
REVENUE	7(a)	1,638	1,767
Other income	7(b)	6	585
Changes in fair value of biological assets		(31)	13
Changes in fair value of bearer plants	13	(920)	(2,047)
Impairment on investment in properties		-	(3,526)
Changes in fair value of growers fees		2,576	(1,009)
Raw materials & consumable used	7(c)	(158)	(176)
Growers Scheme costs		(106)	(549)
Employee benefits expense	7(d)	(1,351)	(1,721)
Depreciation expense	7(e)	(180)	(1,401)
Finance costs	7(f)	3,427	(5,245)
Lease expense	7(g)	(760)	(684)
Travel expense		(26)	(51)
Other expenses	7(h)	(2,049)	(2,184)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAX		2,066	(16,228)
Income tax (expense) / benefit	8(a)	(22)	2,122
PROFIT/(LOSS) AFTER TAX ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ENTITY		2,044	(14,106)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/ (LOSS)			
<i>Items that may be re-classified to profit or loss</i>			
Asset revaluation reserve movement		-	(1,116)
Foreign currency translation		(4,683)	3,595
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR, NET OF TAX		(4,683)	2,479
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(2,639)	(11,627)
PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF STERLING PLANTATIONS LIMITED		2,044	(14,106)
		2,044	(14,106)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR IS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF STERLING PLANTATIONS LIMITED		(2,639)	(11,627)
		(2,639)	(11,627)
PROFIT / (LOSS) PER SHARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE ORDINARY EQUITY HOLDERS OF THE PARENT			
Basic and diluted profit/ (loss) per share (cents per share)	19	3.14	(21.70)

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As At 30 June 2018

	NOTE	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	20(a)	205	1,890
Inventories		21	39
Biological Assets	9	-	43
Other current assets	10	264	504
Non-current assets held for sale	11	33,338	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		33,828	2,476
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	12	-	8,406
Bearer Plants	13	-	22,583
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		-	30,989
TOTAL ASSETS		33,828	33,465
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	555	716
Borrowings	15	1,471	1,271
Growers Scheme liability	16	79,363	15,368
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		81,389	17,355
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Tax liability		23	-
Growers Scheme liability	16	-	61,055
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		23	61,055
TOTAL LIABILITIES		81,412	78,410
NET LIABILITIES		(47,584)	(44,945)
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent			
Issued capital	17(a)	32,143	32,143
Accumulated losses		(77,415)	(79,459)
Reserves	18	(2,312)	2,371
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		(47,584)	(44,945)

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

CONSOLIDATED	Ordinary Shares \$'000	Accumulated Losses \$'000	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve \$'000	Asset Revaluation Reserve \$'000	Total \$'000
At 30 June 2016	32,143	(65,353)	(1,224)	1,116	(33,318)
Loss for the year	-	(14,106)	-	-	(14,106)
Transactions with owner in their capacity as owner					
Foreign Currency Translation	-	-	3,595	-	3,595
Assets Revaluation Reserve	-	-	-	(1,116)	(1,116)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(14,106)	3,595	(1,116)	(11,627)
At 30 June 2017	32,143	(79,459)	2,371	-	(44,945)
Profit for the year	-	2,044	-	-	2,044
Transactions with owner in their capacity as owner					
Foreign Currency Translation	-	-	(4,683)	-	(4,683)
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year	-	2,044	(4,683)	-	(2,639)
At 30 June 2018	32,143	(77,415)	(2,312)	-	(47,584)

The Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the Year Ended 30 June 2018

	NOTE	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from trade customers		1,712	1,725
Receipts from others		6	196
Payments to suppliers and employees		(2,537)	(3,492)
Interest paid		-	(31)
Interest received		22	49
Plantation expenditure		(1,899)	(1,744)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	20(b)	(2,696)	(3,297)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from sale of investment in properties		-	385
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(224)	(297)
Prepayment for investment in properties		-	(145)
NET CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(224)	(57)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Funds received under Growers Scheme		1,117	4,588
Funds received for payment of net yield		-	3,716
Net yield paid		-	(3,722)
Loan from shareholders		5	151
NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		1,122	4,733
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(1,798)	1,379
NET FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		113	(84)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,890	595
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	20(a)	205	1,890

The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial report of Sterling Plantations Limited International Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018 was authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on the date of approval of the Directors' Report.

Sterling Plantations Limited is a for profit company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Australia, whose shares are publicly traded on the Australian Stock Exchange.

The nature of the operations and principal activities of the Group are described in the Directors' Report.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial report is a general-purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 and Australian Accounting Standards applicable to for-profits entities. The financial report has also been prepared on a historical cost basis, except forbearer plants and Growers Scheme liability which have been measured at fair value.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars ("'\$'000"), unless otherwise stated, under the option available to the Company under ASIC Corporations Legislative Instrument 2016/ 191. The Company is an entity to which the class order applies.

(b) Compliance with IFRS

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board.

(c) Going concern

For the year ended 30 June 2018, the Group incurred a consolidated gain after income tax of \$2.044 million and a net cash outflow from operations of \$2.696 million, and as of that date, the Group had a net current liability position of \$47.584 million (which includes the growers scheme liability of \$79.36 million) and had cash on hand of \$0.205 million. The Group has drawn down \$1.357 million of the \$2.681 million working capital facility provided by a related company.

As disclosed in note 26, subsequent to 30 June 2018, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(c) Going concern (cont'd)

As disclosed in note 16, the Grower Scheme liability of \$79.36 million in GPGB will be capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB.

The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

As the above scheme is the sole business operation of the Group, the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern is dependent on the successful sale of the plantation, securing additional funding and seeking new opportunities including inviting new shareholders with relevant expertise and projects into the Sterling Group to generate future positive cash flows.

These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast a significant doubt about the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, and, therefore, it may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The directors believe that at the date of signing the financial report there are reasonable grounds to believe that the group will continue as going concern and be able to pay its debts as and when they fall due for the following reasons:

- Drawing down further funds from the working capital facility;
- Continued financial support from its major shareholder;
- Successfully securing new business opportunities to generate future positive cash flows;
- Management have been in discussion relating to the sale and are confident that they will be able to sell the asset within 15 months from 2 October 2017;
- Management is confident the net proceeds will exceed carrying value of the asset; and
- The Growers Scheme liability is capped to the net proceeds from the sale of the plantation less cost to sell.

Should the entity not be able to continue as a going concern, it may be required to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business, and at amounts that differ from those stated in the financial statements. The financial report does not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts or business that might be necessary should the entity not continue as a going concern.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) New accounting standards and interpretations

Adoption of accounting standards

All new and amended standards and interpretations, which became applicable on 1 July 2017, have been adopted by the Group. Adoption of these new and amended standards and interpretations had no impact on the financial position or performance of the Group.

In the current year, the Group has adopted all new and revised AASBs issued by the Australian Accounting Standards Board that are relevant to its operations and effective for its annual period beginning on 1 July 2017. The adoptions of these new and revised AASBs did not result in significant changes to the Group's accounting policies, presentation of the Group's consolidated financial statements and amounts reported for the current year and prior periods.

Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2018. These are outlined below:

Reference	Title	Nature of Change	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial statements	Application date for Company
AASB 9 (issued December 2009 and amended December 2010 and June 2014)	Financial Instruments	<p>Amends the requirements for classification and measurement of financial assets. The available for sale and held-to-maturity categories of financial assets in AASB 139 have been eliminated.</p> <p>Under AASB 9, there are three categories of financial assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Amortised cost - Fair value through profit or loss - Fair value through other comprehensive income. <p>AASB 9 requires that gains or losses on financial liabilities measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk are recognised in other comprehensive income.</p>	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018	The Company is in the process of assessing the impact of these amendments	1 July 2018

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) New accounting standards and interpretations (cont'd)

Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2018. These are outlined below:

Reference	Title	Nature of Change	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial statements	Application date for Company
AASB 15 (issued June 2014)	Revenue from contracts with customers	An entity will recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised good or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This means that revenue will be recognised when control of goods or services is transferred, rather than on transfer of risks and rewards as is currently the case under IAS 18 Revenue.	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018	The company is in the process of assessing the impact of this standard	1 July 2018

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(d) New accounting standards and interpretations (cont'd)

Australian Accounting Standards that have recently been issued or amended but are not yet effective have not been adopted for the annual reporting year ended 30 June 2018. These are outlined below:

Reference	Title	Nature of Change	Application date of standard	Impact on Group financial statements
AASB 16 (issued February 2016)	Leases	<p>AASB 16 eliminates the operating and finance lease classifications for lessees currently accounted for under AASB 117 Leases. It instead requires an entity to bring most leases onto its balance sheet in a similar way to how existing finance leases are treated under AASB 117. An entity will be required to recognise a lease liability and a right of use asset in its balance sheet for most leases.</p> <p>There are some optional exemptions for leases with a period of 12 months or less and for low value leases.</p> <p>Lessor accounting remains largely unchanged from AASB 117.</p>	Annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019.	<p>To the extent that the entity, as lessee, has significant operating leases outstanding at the date of initial application, 1 July 2019, right-of-use assets will be recognised for the amount of the unamortised portion of the useful life, and lease liabilities will be recognised at the present value of the outstanding lease payments.</p> <p>Thereafter, earnings before interest, depreciation, amortisation and tax (EBITDA) will increase because operating lease expenses currently included in EBITDA will be recognised instead as amortisation of the right-of-use asset, and interest expense on the lease liability. However, there will be an overall reduction in net profit before tax in the early years of a lease because the amortisation and interest charges will exceed the current straight-line expense incurred under AASB 117 Leases. This trend will reverse in the later years.</p> <p>There will be no change to the accounting treatment for short-term leases less than 12 months and leases of low value items, which will continue to be expensed on a straight-line basis.</p> <p>The Company is still assessing the impact on other leases.</p>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(e) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the assets and liabilities of all subsidiaries of Sterling Plantations Limited ("SPL") as at 30 June 2018 and the results of all subsidiaries for the year then ended. Sterling Plantations Limited and its subsidiaries together are referred to in these financial statements as the 'consolidated entity'.

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

Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between entities in the consolidated entity are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of the impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the consolidated entity.

The acquisition of subsidiaries is accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. A change in ownership interest, without the loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction, where the difference between the consideration transferred and the book value of the share of the non-controlling interest acquired is recognised directly in equity attributable to the parent.

Non-controlling interest in the results and equity of subsidiaries are shown separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity of the consolidated entity. Losses incurred by the consolidated entity are attributed to the non-controlling interest in full, even if that results in a deficit balance.

Where the consolidated entity loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets including goodwill, liabilities and non-controlling interest in the subsidiary together with any cumulative translation differences recognised in equity. The consolidated entity recognises the fair value of the consideration received and the fair value of any investment retained together with any gain or loss in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(f) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the executive management team (chief operating decision maker).

(g) Foreign currency translation

Both the functional and presentation currency of SPL is Australian dollar (A\$). The functional currency of the Malaysian subsidiaries are in Malaysian Ringgit (RM).

Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated to the relevant functional currency at the rate of exchange ruling at the date of transaction. At reporting date, all foreign currency monetary items are translated using the exchange rate ruling on that date. Non-monetary items which are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

Non-monetary items which are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Resulting exchange differences are brought to account as exchange gains or losses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the financial year in which the exchange rates change.

Presentation of consolidated accounts

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities recognised on a functional currency other than Australian dollar are translated into Australian dollar at the exchange rates prevailing at the reporting date. Income and expense items are translated into Australian dollar at the average exchange rates for the period unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in the foreign currency translation reserve, within other comprehensive income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank, on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(i) Restricted deposits

Restricted deposits comprise deposits with licensed banks representing a percentage of the growers fees received from growers. These restricted deposits are to be used for the creation of a Reserve Fund Trust Account for purposes of paying guaranteed net yields as well as the setting up of a Reserve Margin Account.

(j) Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less an allowance for any uncollectible amounts.

Collectability of trade receivables is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts that are known to be uncollectible are written off when identified. An allowance for doubtful debts is raised when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect the debt.

Financial difficulties of the debtor, default payments or debts more than 90 days overdue are considered objective evidence of impairment.

(k) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and conditions are accounted for as follows:

- Raw materials
purchase cost is assigned on the weighted average cost basis.
- Finished goods and work-in-progress
cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of variable and fixed manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.
- Net realisable value
is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the item.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

The following estimated useful lives are used in the calculation of depreciation:

Buildings – over 20 years

Plant and equipment – between 5 to 20 years

Other non-plant equipment – 5 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no further future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year the asset is derecognised.

Leasehold Improvements

Costs incurred on land clearing are capitalised as leasehold improvements and is amortised over the economic useful life of the asset.

Costs on the concession land lease with a term of 60 years are charged to the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which the costs are incurred.

Costs incurred for planting out of plans and on-going maintenance costs are expensed off in the year in which they are incurred.

(m) Bearer plants

Bearer plants, which include mature and immature oil palm plantations, are stated at fair value less costs to sell, except when the fair value cannot be measured reliably. In this instance, the bearer plants are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses until such time as its fair value can be reliably measured.

Fresh fruit bunches (which are subsequently milled to become palm oil) is the harvested product of a biological asset and is measured at its fair value less estimated point of sale costs at the point of harvest. Net movement in fair value less estimated point of sale costs of bearer plants are included in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year they arise.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(n) Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale and discontinued operations

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable.

They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement.

An impairment loss is recognised for any initial or subsequent write-down of the asset (or disposal group) to fair value less costs to sell. A gain is recognised for any subsequent increases in fair value less costs to sell of an asset (or disposal group), but not in excess of any cumulative impairment loss previously recognised.

A gain or loss not previously recognised by the date of the sale of the non-current asset (or disposal group) is recognised at the date of de-recognition.

Non-current assets (including those that are part of a disposal group) are not depreciated or amortised while they are classified as held for sale. Interest and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale continue to be recognised.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from the other assets in the Statement of Financial Position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale are presented separately from other liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position.

A discontinued operation is a component of the entity that has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale and that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations, is part of a single co-ordinated plan to dispose of such a line of business or area of operations, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results of discontinued operations are presented separately in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(o) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the assets is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to that asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publically traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset.

An assessment is made at each reporting date whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or CGUs recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of AASB 139 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Group determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs.

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 commits to purchase or sell the asset.

The Group's financial assets include cash and short-term deposits, restricted deposits, trade and other receivables and loans and other receivables.

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as described below:

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in finance costs for loans and in cost of sales or other operating expenses for receivables.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

Held-to-maturity investments

Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity. After initial measurement, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the EIR, less impairment. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in finance costs.

Derecognition

A financial assets (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired.
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has 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 has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has 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 assets, nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognised to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement in the asset. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has 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.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF PRIMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

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

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

For financial assets carried at amortised cost, the Group first assesses whether objective evidence of impairment exists individually for financial assets that are individually significant, or collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant. If the Group determines that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, it includes the asset in a group of financial assets with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assesses them for impairment. Assets that are individually assessed for impairment and for which an impairment loss is, or continue to be, recognised are not included in a collective assessment of impairment.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future expected credit losses that have not yet been incurred). The present value of the estimated future cash flows is discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current EIR.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(p) Financial instruments - Initial recognition and subsequent measurement (cont'd)

(i) Financial assets (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Interest income continues to be accrued on the reduced carrying amount and is accrued using the rate of interest used to discount the future cash flows for the purpose of measuring the impairment loss. The interest income is recorded as part of finance income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Loans together with the associated allowance are written off when there is no realistic prospects of future recovery and all collateral has been realised or has been transferred to the Group. If, in a subsequent year, the amount of the estimated impairment loss increases or decreases because of an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is increased or reduced by adjusting the allowance account. If a future write-off is later recovered, the recovery is credited to finance costs in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities, within the scope of AASB 139, are recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group become a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

Growers Scheme liability

Growers fees received from the growers under the Golden Palm Growers Scheme are financial instruments with multiple embedded derivative and are designated as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition and are measured initially at fair value and subsequently at fair value, with any resultant gains or losses recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. Transaction costs are immediately recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income on initial recognition.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(q) Leased assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

(r) Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are initially recognised at their fair value subsequently at amortised costs. They represent amounts to be paid in the future for goods and services received, whether or not billed to the Company.

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, and the future sacrifice of economic benefits is probable to settle the obligation, and the amount of the provision can be reliably measured.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those flows. When some or all the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that recovery will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(t) Employee benefits

Provision is made for benefit accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and long service leave when it is probable that settlement will be required and they are capable of being measured reliably. Provisions made in respect of employee benefits expected to be settled within 12 months, are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Provisions made in respect of employee benefits which are not expected to be settled within 12 months are measured as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to be made by the Group in respect of services provided by employees up to reporting date.

Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions to defined contributions plans are expensed when incurred.

(u) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payments and excludes taxes or duty. The following specific recognition criteria must be met before revenue is recognised:

Sale of Goods

Revenue is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer and can be measured reliably. Risks and rewards of ownership are considered transferred to the buyer at the time of delivery of the goods to the customer.

Interest revenue

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(v) Taxation Current Tax

Current tax is calculated by reference to the amount of income taxes payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or tax loss for the year. It is calculated using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. Current tax for current or prior years is recognised as liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable).

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the comprehensive balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income or accounting profit. Furthermore, a deferred tax liability is not recognised in relation to taxable temporary differences arising from goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates and joint ventures except where the consolidated entity is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with these investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates and are expected to apply to the period(s) when the assets and liabilities giving rise to them are realised or settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the consolidated entity expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the consolidated entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(v) Taxation Current Tax (cont'd)

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity, or where it arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, in which case it is taken into account in the determination of goodwill or excess.

(w) Goods and service tax

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

- where the GST incurred on a purchase of goods and services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the assets or as part of the expense item as applicable;
- receivables and payables are stated with the amount of GST included; and
- the net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

Cash flows are included in the Statement of Cash Flows on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority are classed as operating cash flows. Commitments and contingencies are disclosed net of the amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority.

(x) Borrowings

Payables to related parties are carried at the principal amount. Interest, when charged by the lender, is recognised as an expense on an accrual basis.

All loans and borrowings are initially recognised at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are capitalised as part of the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(x) Borrowings (cont'd)

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is determined by applying a capitalisation rate which is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the Group's borrowings that are outstanding during the year, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining another qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any investment income on the temporary investment of that borrowing.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which they incurred.

(y) Net yield expense

Net yield expense is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in the year in which it is incurred.

(z) Earnings per share Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit from ordinary activities after related income tax expense by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated as net profit attributable to members of the parent, adjusted for:

- cost of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends;
- the after tax effect of dividends and interest associated with dilutive potential ordinary shares that have been recognised as expenses;
- other non-discretionary changes in revenues or expenses during the period that would result from the dilution of potential ordinary shares, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares and dilutive potential ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

(aa) Contributed equity

Ordinary share capital is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received by the Company.

Any transaction costs arising on the issue of ordinary shares are recognised directly in equity as a reduction of the share proceeds received.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's principal financial instruments are cash and short term deposits, finance leases and the Growers Scheme liability. The Group has various other financial liabilities, such as trade payables and interest bearing liabilities, which arise directly from its operations. It is, and has been throughout the year under review, the Group's policy that no trading in financial instruments shall be undertaken apart from short term cash management purposes. The main risks arise from the Group's financial instruments are interest rate risks, liquidity risk and credit risks. The Board reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Risk exposures and responses

The Group is exposed to financial risks in respect of agricultural activity. The agricultural activity of the Group consists of the plantation development and cultivation of palm products. The primary financial risk associated with this activity occurs due to the length of time between expending cash on the purchase or planting and maintenance of oil palm plantation and in harvesting fresh fruit bunches, and ultimately receiving cash from the sale of palm products to third parties. The Group's strategy to manage this financial risk is to actively review and manage its working capital requirements.

a) Interest rate risk

At reporting date the Group had the following mix of financial assets and liabilities exposed to Malaysia variable interest rate risk:

	Weighted average interest rate	Weighted average interest rate	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
	2018	2017		
Financial assets				
Cash			71	770
Short term deposits	2.49%	1.83%	134	1,120
Restricted deposits	-	-	-	-
			<u>205</u>	<u>1,890</u>
Financial liabilities				
Interest bearing liabilities	4.52%	4.45%	1,471	1,271
Growers Scheme liability	-	9.00%	79,363	76,423
			<u>80,834</u>	<u>77,694</u>
Net exposure			<u>(80,629)</u>	<u>(75,804)</u>

The following sensitivity analysis is based on the interest rate risk exposures in existence at the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

Risk exposures and responses (cont'd)

a) Interest rate risk (cont'd)

At 30 June 2018, if interest rates had moved, as illustrated in the table below, with all other variables held constant, post-tax profit and equity would have been affected as follows:

Judgments of reasonably possible movements:

	Post-tax profit higher/ (lower)		Equity higher/ (lower)	
Consolidated	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
+ve - 1% (100 basis points)	(806)	(758)	-	-
-ve - 1% (100 basis points)	806	758	-	-

The movements in profit and equity are due to higher interest costs in relation to the Growers Scheme. The sensitivity is higher in 2018 than in 2017 due to the increase in Growers Scheme liability.

Significant assumptions used in the interest rate sensitivity analysis include:

- Reasonably possible movements in interest rates were determined based on a review of the last 2 year's historical movements and economic forecaster's expectations; and
- The net exposure at reporting date is representative of what the Group was and is expecting to be exposed in the next 12 months from reporting date.

The Group does not actively manage interest rate risk.

b) Foreign exchange risk

The Group has significant operations in Malaysia. The functional currency of the Malaysian subsidiaries is Malaysian Ringgit ("RM") while the functional currency of the Company is Australian Dollar. The financial instruments of the Group and the Company are therefore not exposed to movements in the RM/ AUD exchange rate.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

Risk exposures and responses (cont'd)

c) Credit risk exposures

The Group's maximum exposures to credit risk at reporting date in relation to each class of recognised financial asset is the carrying amount of those assets as indicated in the statement of financial position. Credit risk on unrecognised financial instruments refers to the potential financial loss to the consolidated entity that may result from counter parties failing to meet their contractual obligations. The Group manages its counterparty credit risk by limiting its transactions to counter parties of sound credit worthiness and avoiding undue exposure to any single counter party.

The Group did not face any significant credit exposures at reporting date.

d) Liquidity risk

The Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents deemed adequate by management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows. The pledged deposits held by trustee of Growers Scheme are restricted for the purposes of paying guaranteed net yields and maintaining reserve margin account.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Group's liquidity reserve on the basis of expected cash flow. The table below reflects the contractual outflows and shows the implied risk based on those values.

Management continually reviews the Group liquidity position including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

					Total	
	C6	6-12	1-5	>5-22	Contractual	Carrying
Year ended 30	months	months	years	years	Cash Flows	Amount
June 2018	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities						
Growers Scheme liability	79,363	-	-	-	79,363	79,363
Trade and other payables	555	-	-	-	555	555
Borrowings	1,471	-	-	-	1,471	1,471

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (cont'd)

Risk exposures and responses (cont'd)

d) Liquidity risk (cont'd)

The above represents the following: -

- i) An amount equivalent to the expected net sale proceeds of the plantation (assumed to be equivalent to the initial contribution made by the Growers) and net of yield of 9% up to the date of decision to close the scheme during FY2018.

Management continually reviews the Group liquidity position including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

					Total	
Year ended 30	C6	6-12	1-5	>5-22	Contractual	Carrying
June 2017	months	months	years	years	Cash Flows	Amount
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
Financial liabilities						
Growers Scheme liability	15,368	-	30,404	142,627	188,399	76,423
Trade and other payables	716	-	-	-	716	716
Borrowings	1,271	-	-	-	1,271	1,271

The above represents the following: -

- i) The Company is obligated to repurchase the Grower Plots upon request by the Grower Plots holders. Annual repurchase limit for year 7 shall not exceed 10% of the number of Grower Plots.
- ii) For 1-5 years, this represents net yield payable at 9% for 5 years.
- iii) Net yield of 9% to Growers for years 7-23 (FY2017 - FY2033) under the Growers Scheme. This liability will be off-set against future profits of the plantation; and
- iv) An amount equivalent to the expected net sale proceeds of the plantation (assumed to be equivalent to the initial contribution made by the Growers).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES

a) Fair Value Measurement

The methods for estimating fair value are outlined below. The fair value of other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying values as disclosed in the financial statements.

Fair value hierarchy

The Group uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

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

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

The following table sets out the group's assets and liabilities that are measured and recognised at fair value at 30 June 2018 as required by AASB 13.93 (a) and (b).

30 June 2018	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Financial liabilities:				
Growers Fees	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

30 June 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Recurring fair value measurements				
Non-financial assets				
Bearer plants	-	-	22,583	22,583
Total non-financial assets	-	-	22,583	22,583
Financial liabilities:				
Growers Fees	-	-	76,423	76,423
Total financial liabilities	-	-	76,423	76,423

There have been no transfers between levels 1 and level 2 recurring fair value measurements during the year.

The group's policy is to recognise transfers into and out of the different fair value hierarchy levels at the date the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer occurred.

Valuation processes applied by the Group for level 3 fair values.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES (cont'd)

a) Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

The Grower Fee Liability as at 30 June 2018 is at cost representing AUD79,363 million rather than fair value due as its Subsidiary, GPGB, took the decision to close the Growers Scheme and at a Growers meeting which was held on 2 October 2017 agreed to close the Growers Scheme and GPGB will within 12 months from 2 October 2017 structure an optimal realisation proposal to sell the plantation and the proceeds of the sale will be used to repay the Growers.

i) *Bearer plants*

The fair value of bearer plants has been determined by the Board of Directors using discounted cash flows analysis (for the mature planted areas) and cost comparison method (for the immature planted areas) of the underlying bearer plants, which was valued at \$22.58 million (equivalent to RM74.59 million) in FY2017 and \$24.02 million (equivalent to RM71.68 million) in FY2018 at the date of transfer to asset classified as held for sale. In FY2018, the carrying amount of bearer plants was transfer to non-current assets held for sale (refer to note 11). In addition, the valuation of the bearer plants has been determined after taking into consideration the respective age profiles of the planted palms.

For the mature planted areas, the expected cash flows from the whole life cycle of the oil palm plantations are determined using the market price and the estimated yield of fresh fruit bunches ('FFB'), net of maintenance and harvesting costs and any costs required to bring the oil palm plantation to maturity. The estimated yield of the oil palm plantation is dependent on the age of the oil palm trees, the location of the plantation, soil type and infrastructure. The market price of the FFB is largely dependent on the prevailing market prices of crude palm oil and palm kernel. Point-of-sale costs include all costs that would be necessary to sell the assets.

For the immature planted areas, the value of the bearer plants is derived using the comparison method of valuation, by referring to other similar plantation development in the vicinity, adjusted for differences in terms of location, terrain, size, type of seedlings, fertilising etc.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES (cont'd)

a) Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

ii) *Growers Scheme Liability*

Prior to the closure of the Scheme growers liability was accounted for at fair value through profit and loss.

The liability represents the amount received from growers under the Golden Palm Growers Scheme ("the Scheme") for which a subsidiary is obligated to pay an annual net yield over the duration of the Scheme. During the First Phase (being the first 6 years), the guaranteed yield is 6% per annum. During the Second Phase (years 7-23), the yield will be the higher of plantation profit attributable to a quarter acre of the plantation and a specified amount (maximum 9% of the grower's fee) calculated with reference to the crude palm oil price.

The subsidiary has certain obligations to repurchase grower plots at the request of a grower. This repurchase obligation is subject to certain provisions as provided in the agreement with a grower (refer www.sterlingplantations.com) which includes inter-alia requirement for submission of proper repurchase documents, annual repurchase limits, timing of payment, repurchase price etc.

During 2018, due to closure of the Scheme, the liability is recognised at cost of the amount of investment plus net yield of 9% up to date of closure of the scheme.

At the closure or expiry of the Scheme, the subsidiary is required to refund a grower its proportionate share of the net sale proceeds of the plantation in accordance with terms as stated in the relevant agreement with growers.

These terms include amongst others, minimum notice period to growers, conditions for voluntary closure of the scheme, timing and procedures for the sale as well as timing of payment of net proceeds received from sale.

In this event of the refund to a grower of its proportionate share of net sale proceeds of the plantation, the subsidiary will not be required to repay the growers fees.

During the year, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary agreed to close the Growers Scheme with effect from 2 October 2017. Subsequently the sale of the plantation has been put in place.

Subsequent to 30 June 2018, GPGB, a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES (cont'd)

a) Fair Value Measurement (cont'd)

ii) Growers Scheme Liability (cont'd)

The liability of GPGB is capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB. The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

The above event has not been reflected in their respective values of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

b) Reconciliation: Level 3 recurring fair value measurements

Bearer plants

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of year	22,583	29,099
Depreciation	-	(764)
Changes in fair value of Bearer Plants	(920)	(3,163)
Effect of foreign exchange	2,361	(2,589)
Transfer to non-current asset held for sale	(24,024)	-
Carrying amount at end of year	-	22,583

Grower Fee

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of year	76,423	76,805
Net Growers fees received/ (repurchase)	1,183	4,491
Net yield payable (net of payment)*	(3,481)	1,402
Change in fair value*	(2,576)	1,009
Effects of foreign exchange	7,814	(7,284)
Transfer to financial liability at cost	(79,363)	-
Carrying amount at end of year	-	76,423

* The reversals are as a result of changing the liability at fair value to cost due to the closure of the scheme.

The Group recorded gains and losses in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income with respect to level 3 financial instruments. The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value measurement of Level 3 financial instruments as well as the relationship between key unobservable inputs and fair value, is detailed in the table below.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES (cont'd)

c) Valuation techniques

Financial Instrument	Valuation technique used	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value
<u>Non-Financial assets</u> Bearer plants	Discounted cash flows method and cost comparison method.	(a) Discounted rate (9%); (b) Average FFB production ranges from a minimum yield of 6 metric tonnes per hectare to a maximum of 28 metric tonnes per hectare; (c) Average price of FFB at AUD187 per metric tonne (2017: AUD194 per metric tonne) ;	The higher the discount rate, the lower the fair value of the bearer plants would be. The higher the palm oil yield, the higher the fair value. The higher the market price, the higher the fair value.

In addition, the following underlying assumptions were used to measure the Company's bearer plants:

- (i) No new replanting or replanting activities are assumed; and
- (ii) Oil palm trees have an average life of 25 years.

Financial Instrument	Valuation technique used	Significant unobservable inputs	Inter-relationship between unobservable inputs and fair value
<u>Financial liabilities</u> Growers fees	Discounted cash flows method	(i) Net yield of 6% (first phase) (ii) Net yield of 9% (second phase)	The higher the net yield interest rate, the higher the fair value of growers fees would be. The higher the palm oil yield, the higher the fair value.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

4. FAIR VALUES (cont'd)

c) Valuation techniques (cont'd)

In addition, the following underlying assumption was used to determine the fair value of the growers fees:

- (i) Net sales proceeds at the end of the Scheme amounts to the initial contribution made by the growers.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the financial statements. Management continually evaluates its judgements and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, contingent liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management bases its judgement and estimates on historical experience and on other various factors it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Management has identified the following critical accounting policies for which significant judgements, estimates and assumptions are made. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods. Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Impairment of plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where a review for impairment is conducted, the recoverable amount is assessed by reference to the higher of 'value in use' (being the net present value of expected future cash flows of the relevant cash generating unit) and 'fair value less costs to sell'.

In determining value in use, future cash flows are based on:

- future production levels;
- future commodity prices; and
- future cash costs of production.

Variations to the expected future cash flows, and the timing thereof, could result in significant changes to any impairment losses recognised, if any, which could in turn impact future financial results.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and a sale is considered highly probable. They are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, except for assets such as deferred tax assets, assets arising from employee benefits, financial assets and investment property that are carried at fair value and contractual rights under insurance contracts, which are specifically exempt from this requirement. In October 2017, the company's subsidiary undertook the decision to close its growers scheme and sell its oil palm plantation. The key judgements involved in determining the classification and measurement of non-current assets held for sale are:

- Sale is highly probably within one year; and
- Estimation of fair value less cost to sell

As a result of the decision to sell the bearer plant which was carried at fair value (refer to note 4) the asset was transferred to asset held for sale and the carrying amount of the asset at transfer is reflected at its deemed cost.

The directors have considered that the sale is highly probably given progress of the tender to sell the plantation that is currently being conducted by GTC. The directors also believe that the carrying amount of the plantation held for sale being \$33.338 million (refer to note 11) also reflects the carrying amount which is lower than its fair value less cost to sell. The group had engaged an independent professional valuer, Messrs Raine & Horne International Zaki + Partners Sdn Bhd, conducted a valuation on a subsidiary's 11,280 acre oil palm plantation development as at 31 December 2017. Raine & Horne has valued the plantation (which includes the concession) at RM234.18 million equivalent to \$78.48 million (2017: RM222.12 million equivalent to \$67.25 million) on the market value basis of which the land belongs to the Kelantan State Government based on comparable market transaction value.

Fair Value of Growers Scheme Liabilities

The financial value of Growers Fees are calculated at cost which is the amount due to the growers for the initial investment that was paid to the scheme plus accrual of FY2017 9% net yield for financial year as at 30 June 2018 due to the closure of the Growers Scheme. Whilst the financial value of Growers Fees are calculated at fair value for financial period as at 30 June 2017. The liability as at 30 June 2018 however will be capped to the amount of net proceeds from the sale of the plantation less cost to sell.

Due to the closure of Growers Scheme, the net yield is accrued and calculated on the basis of 9% of the total Growers Fee liability.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(cont'd)

Transfer of Concessions

The Plantation Land Development Agreement (PLDA) between Perbadanan Pembangunan Ladang Rakyat Negeri Kelantan (PPLRNK) and Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary of Sterling Plantation Ltd dated 12 September 2007 states that GPGB must obtain written confirmation from PPLRNK if it wishes to transfer the access rights to the land attached to the plantation to a third party. At the date of this report management believe that they will be able to obtain a written consent to transfer the access right to the potential acquirer of the asset. As consent should not be unreasonably withheld. (As per PLDA)

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS

Identification of reportable segments

The Group has identified its operating segment based on the internal reports that are reviewed and used by the executive management team (the chief operating decision makers) in assessing performance and in determining the allocation of resources.

The operating segment is identified by management based on the nature of the business, product to be produced and type of land development. Discrete financial information about this operating business is reported to management.

The reportable segment is based on aggregated operating segments determined by the similarity of the products produced and sold and/or the services provided, as these are the sources of the Group's major risks and have the most effect on the rates of return.

Types of products and services

Oil palm

Oil palm and Growers Scheme business involve the operation of an oil palm plantation, plantation development and cultivation of fresh fruit bunches (FFB). The oil palm and growers scheme business has been determined as both an operating segment and reportable segment.

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions

The accounting policies used by the Group in reporting segments internally are the same as those contained in note 2 to the accounts and in the prior period.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (cont'd)

Types of products and services

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions (cont'd)

The following items and associated assets and liabilities are not allocated to operating segments as they are not considered part of the core operations of any segment:

- Corporate charges such as head office expenses and interest

The following table presents revenue and loss information for reportable segments for the years ended 30 June 2018 and 30 June 2017:

	Oil palm \$'000	Unallocated \$'000	Total \$'000
2018			
Revenue			
Sales	1,616	-	1,616
Finance income interest	22	-	22
Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1,638	-	1,638
Result			
Segment result	2,072	-	2,072
Unallocated expenses	-	(6)	(6)
Net profit/(loss) before income tax per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	2,072	(6)	2,066
Segment assets			
Segment assets	33,799	-	33,799
Unallocated assets	-	29	29
Total assets per the statement of financial position	33,799	29	33,828
Total assets includes:			
Purchase of PPE	224	-	224
Segment liabilities			
Segment liabilities	79,889	-	79,889
Unallocated liabilities	-	1,523	1,523
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position	79,889	1,523	81,412

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

6. OPERATING SEGMENTS (cont'd)

Types of products and services

Accounting policies and inter-segment transactions (cont'd)

2017	Oil palm \$'000	Unallocated \$'000	Total \$'000
Revenue			
Sales	1,734	-	1,734
Finance income interest	33	-	33
Total revenue per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	1,767	-	1,767
Result			
Segment result	(12,562)	-	(12,562)
Unallocated expenses	-	(3,666)	(3,666)
Net (loss)/profit before income tax per the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income	(12,562)	(3,666)	(16,228)
Segment assets			
Segment assets	33,434	-	33,434
Unallocated assets	-	31	31
Total assets per the statement of financial position	33,434	31	33,465
Total assets includes:			
Purchase of PPE	297	-	297
Segment liabilities			
Segment liabilities	77,115	-	77,115
Unallocated liabilities	-	1,295	1,295
Total liabilities per the statement of financial position	77,115	1,295	78,410

All non-current assets are held by entities domiciled in Malaysia.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

7. REVENUES AND EXPENSES

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Revenue		
Sales	1,616	1,734
Finance income – interest	22	33
	1,638	1,767
(b) Other income		
Management fees from Growers	-	153
Transfer fees	-	42
Insurance claim and others	6	390
	6	585
(c) Raw materials and consumable used	158	176
(d) Employee benefits expense		
Wages, salaries and bonus	1,285	1,607
Superannuation	40	74
Other benefits	26	40
	1,351	1,721
(e) Depreciation expense		
Property, plant and equipment, and bearer plants	180	1,401
(f) Finance costs		
Other loans	55	90
Net yield expenses (net of payment)	(3,482)	5,155
	(3,427)	5,245

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

7. REVENUES AND EXPENSES (cont'd)

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(g) Lease payments included in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income		
Minimum lease payments - operating lease	23	31
Amortisation of initial lease payment	737	653
	760	684
(h) Other expenses		
Other expenses mainly comprise:		
Other Growers Scheme costs	141	144
Legal and professional fees	216	219
Motor vehicle running expenses	279	181
Cost of sales - FFB	878	900
Utilities and upkeep maintenance	69	262
Insurance	60	113
Others	406	365
	2,049	2,184

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

8. INCOME TAX

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Income tax expenses		
Current tax	22	-
Deferred tax	-	(2,122)
	<u>22</u>	<u>(2,122)</u>
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
Profit from continuing operations	<u>22</u>	<u>-</u>
Deferred tax benefit included in income tax expense comprises:		
Decrease deferred tax liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,122)</u>
A reconciliation of income tax expense to profit/(loss) before income tax at applicable income tax rate of the Group is as follows:		
Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax	<u>2,066</u>	<u>(11,145)</u>
Tax at the Australian tax rate of 30% (2017: 30%)	619	(3,344)
Effect of expenses not deductible for tax purposes	9	2,828
Income not subject to tax	(682)	-
(Over)/Under provision of deferred tax liability in prior year	-	(2,122)
Deferred tax assets not recognised during the year	176	185
Difference in overseas tax rates	<u>(100)</u>	<u>331</u>
	<u>22</u>	<u>(2,122)</u>

SPL has not formed a tax consolidated group.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

8. INCOME TAX (cont'd)

(b) Deferred tax liability

Deferred tax expense is in respect of property, plant and equipment as well as fair value gains arising from valuation of the bearer plants.

The deferred tax liabilities are presented after appropriate offsetting:

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Deferred tax assets	2,483	2,243
Deferred tax liabilities	(2,483)	(2,243)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The components of deferred tax liabilities and assets prior to offsetting are as follows:

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Property, plant and equipment	(2,483)	(2,243)
Bearer plants	-	-
Unused tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances	2,483	2,243
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(c) Unrecognised Deferred Tax Assets

The amount of temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the statements of financial position are as follows:

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Unutilised tax losses	17,619	17,108
Unabsorbed capital allowances	10,947	10,104
	<u>28,566</u>	<u>27,212</u>

Deferred tax assets of the Company have not been recognised as it is not probable that future taxable profits of the Company would be available against which the deductible temporary differences could be utilised.

The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

9. BIOLOGICAL ASSETS

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning	43	34
Fair value adjustment	(31)	13
Effect of foreign exchange	3	(4)
Transfer to non-current asset held for sale (note11)	(15)	-
Carrying amount at end	-	43

Biological Assets has been reclassified to non-current assets held for sale for FY2018.

10. CURRENT ASSETS

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Other current assets		
Prepayments and deposits	136	209
Other receivables *	128	295
	264	504

* Other receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally receivable upon request, on half yearly basis.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

11. NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

		30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	Note	\$'000	\$'000
Biological Assets	9	15	
Property Plant and Equipment	12	9,299	-
Bearer Plants	13	24,024	-
		33,338	-

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale, if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through sale transaction rather than through continuing use as the sale is considered to be highly probable. The carrying amount of non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell. Non-current assets are not depreciated while they are classified as held for sale.

Subsequent to 30 June 2018, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

The liability of GPGB is capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB.

The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

The above event has not been reflected in their respective values of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
<i>Capital work-in-progress</i>		
At cost	8	7
	8	7
<i>Buildings</i>		
At cost	2,433	2,198
Less accumulated depreciation	(865)	(727)
	1,568	1,471
<i>Motor vehicles</i>		
At cost	426	583
Less accumulated depreciation	(331)	(512)
	95	71
<i>Motor Vehicles - under finance lease</i>		
At Cost	-	-
Less accumulated depreciation	-	-
	-	-
<i>Office equipment</i>		
At cost	253	367
Less accumulated depreciation	(190)	(293)
	63	74
Plantation property, plant & equipment		
<i>Plantation equipment and machinery</i>		
At cost	2,026	1,830
Less accumulated depreciation	(970)	(830)
	1,056	1,000
<i>Leasehold Improvements</i>		
At cost	7,206	6,380
Less accumulated depreciation	(697)	(597)
	6,509	5,783
Transfer to non-current asset held for sale (note 11)	(9,299)	-
Total property, plant and equipment	-	8,406

The movements in property, plant and equipment during the year include the effect of foreign exchange. Refer to note 11 for further details.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Movements in property, plant & equipment:		
<i>Capital work-in-progress</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	7	75
Additions	-	41
Transfers	-	(103)
Effect of foreign exchange	1	(6)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>
 <i>Buildings</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,471	1,752
Additions	-	-
Transfers	-	103
Disposal	-	-
Depreciation expense	(57)	(221)
Effect of foreign exchange	154	(163)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>1,568</u>	<u>1,471</u>
 <i>Motor vehicles</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	71	126
Transfer	38	11
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
Depreciation expense	(23)	(55)
Effect of foreign exchange	9	(11)
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>95</u>	<u>71</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (cont'd)

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Movements in property, plant & equipment: (cont'd)		
<i>Motor vehicles - under finance lease</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	-	27
Transfers	-	(11)
Disposal	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	(14)
Effect of foreign exchange	-	(2)
Carrying amount at end of year	-	-
 <i>Office equipment</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	74	89
Additions	3	28
Disposal	(3)	-
Depreciation expense	(18)	(35)
Effect of foreign exchange	7	(8)
Carrying amount at end of year	63	74
 <i>Plantation equipment and machinery</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	1,000	1,259
Additions	-	42
Disposal	-	-
Depreciation expense	(48)	(185)
Effect of foreign exchange	104	(116)
Carrying amount at end of year	1,056	1,000
 <i>Leasehold improvements</i>		
Carrying amount at beginning of year	5,783	6,296
Additions	135	211
Disposal	-	-
Depreciation expense	(34)	(127)
Effect of foreign exchange	625	(597)
Carrying amount at end of year	6,509	5,783

Property, plant and equipment has been reclassified to non-current assets held for sale for FY2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

13. BEARER PLANTS

	30 June 2018	30 June 2017
	\$'000	\$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of year	22,583	29,099
Depreciation	-	(764)
Changes in fair value of Bearer Plants	(920)	(3,163)
Effect of foreign exchange	2,361	(2,589)
Transfer to non-current asset held for sale (note 11)	(24,024)	-
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>22,583</u>

The bearer plants of the Company are stated at fair value less point-of-sale costs. During the year due to the closure of the growers scheme bearer plants have been reclassified to non-current asset held for sale (refer to note 11).

Subsequent to 30 June 2018, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

The liability of GPGB is capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB.

The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

The above event has not been reflected in their respective values of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

14. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Current		
Other payables	555	716
	555	716

Current trade and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on agreed credit (usually 30 - 90 day) terms. Non-current payables are unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

15. BORROWINGS

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
<i>Current</i>		
Obligations under hire purchase contracts	-	-
Shareholders advances	1,471	1,271
	1,471	1,271

The unsecured loan from a founder shareholder is a standby credit line of up to RM8 million equivalent to \$2.681 million of which RM4.05 million (\$1.357 million) is drawdown as at 30 June 2018. The loan is repayable on demand and may be drawn down from time to time for working capital purposes. Interest is payable at the base landing rate of a leading Malaysian financial institution of an average of 4.52% per annum. There are no conversion rights attached to the loan. The shareholder has undertaken not to recall this loan in the next 12 months unless the Group has the funds to repay the facility.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

16. GROWERS SCHEME LIABILITY

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Current		
Financial liability at cost	79,363	-
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, at reporting date	-	15,368
Non-current		
Financial liability at fair value through profit or loss, at reporting date	-	61,055
TOTAL	<u>79,363</u>	<u>76,423</u>

Growers Scheme Liability at fair value through profit or loss movement

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Carrying amount at beginning of year	76,423	76,805
Growers fees received	1,183	10,808
Growers fees repurchased	-	(6,317)
Change in fair value	(2,576)	1,009
Net yield payable (net of payment)	(3,481)	1,402
Effect of foreign exchange	7,814	(7,284)
Transfer to current liabilities at cost	(79,363)	-
Carrying amount at end of year	<u>-</u>	<u>76,423</u>

The reversal are as a result of changing the liability at fair value to cost due to the closure of the scheme.

In 2018 the carrying amount of \$79.363 million growers scheme liability is calculated at cost which is the amount due to the growers for the initial investment that was paid to the scheme plus accrual of 9% net yield up to the date of decision to close the scheme during FY2018. The liability as at 30 June 2018 however will be capped to the amount of net proceeds from the sale of the plantation less cost to sell. In 2017 the carrying amount of growers scheme liability is recorded at fair value through profit or loss. (refer to note 4(a)(ii))

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

17. ISSUED CAPITAL

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Issued and paid up capital		
Ordinary shares fully paid	32,143	32,143
(b) Movements in shares on issue		
	2018	2017
	Number of Shares	Number of Shares
Beginning of the financial year	65,000,000	65,000,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-
End of the financial year	65,000,000	65,000,000
	\$'000	\$'000
	32,143	32,143

(c) Terms and conditions

Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares have the right to receive dividends as declared and, in the event of winding up the Company, to participate in the proceeds from the sale of all surplus assets in proportion to the number of and amounts paid up on shares held. On a show of hands every holder of ordinary shares present at a meeting in person or by proxy is entitled to one vote and upon a poll each share is entitled to one vote.

As per the Corporations Act 2001, the Company does not have authorised capital and its ordinary shares do not have a par value.

Options

Option holders do not have any right, by virtue of the option, to participate in any share issue of the Company or any related body corporate or in the interest issue of any registered scheme.

(d) Capital management

When managing capital issued and paid up capital, management's objective is to ensure the entity remains as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management also aims to maintain a capital structure that ensures the lowest cost of capital to the entity. The Group's capital structure is monitored on an ongoing basis by the executive directors and is periodically reviewed by the Board. The Group has no externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

18. RESERVES

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Foreign currency translation reserve	(2,312)	2,371
	(2,312)	2,371

Movements in reserves are set out in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

Assets revaluation reserve

This reserve is the change in valuation of bearer plants of prior year.

Foreign currency translation reserve

This reserve represents the foreign exchange gain/loss on the translation of the subsidiaries from their functional currency (Malaysian Ringgit) to the presentation currency (AUD).

19. PROFIT/(LOSS) PER SHARE

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Profit / (Loss) used in calculating basic profit /(loss) per share	2,044	(14,106)
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of ordinary shares on issue used in the calculation of basic loss per share	65,000,000	65,000,000

As at 30 June 2018, there has been no option granted or vested to employees or Key Management Personnel.

There have been no transactions involving ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of completion of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

20. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash balances comprise:		
Cash at bank	71	770
Deposits with licensed banks	134	1,120
	205	1,890
(b) Reconciliation of profit/(loss) after income tax to the net cash used in operating activities		
	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Profit/(Loss) after tax	2,044	(14,106)
Non-cash items:		
Depreciation	180	1,401
Changes in fair value of bearer plants	920	2,047
Changes in fair value of biological assets	31	(13)
Impairment on investment of properties	-	3,526
Changes in fair value of net yield	(3,481)	
Changes in fair value of growers fees	(2,576)	1,009
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Other current assets	240	3,621
Inventory	18	9
Trade and other payables	(72)	(791)
Net cash used in operating activities	(2,696)	(3,297)

(c) Reconciliation of financing activities

	30 June 2017	Cash flows	Non-cash changes			30 June 2018
	\$'000	\$'000	Interest \$'000	Foreign exchange movement \$'000	Fair Value \$'000	\$'000
Fund received under Grower Scheme	76,423	1,117	-	7,880	(6,057)	79,363
Loan from shareholders	1,271	5	55	139	-	1,471
Total Liabilities from financing activities	77,694	1,122	55	8,019	(6,057)	80,834

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

21. PARENT ENTITY INFORMATION

Information relating to SPL:	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Current assets	20	8
Total assets	20	8
Current liabilities	1,328	21
Total liabilities	1,328	21
Issued capital	32,143	32,143
Accumulated losses	(33,685)	(32,390)
Equity benefit reserve	234	234
Total shareholders' equity	(1,308)	(13)
Profit/(Loss) of the parent entity	(1,295)	(7,706)
Total comprehensive income of the parent entity	-	-
Details of any guarantees entered into by the parent entity in relation to the debts of its subsidiaries	-	-
Details of any contingent liabilities of the parent entity	-	-
Details of any contractual commitments by the parent entity for the acquisition of property, plant or equipment	-	-

Not included in total assets is loan to controlled entity ("Sterling Plantation Sdn Bhd") of \$1.880 million (2017: \$6.814 million) which has been impaired in 2018. The loan to a controlled entity is non-trade related, unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

22. INVESTMENT IN CONTROLLED ENTITIES

CONTROLLED ENTITY	PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY	Place of business	BENEFICIAL % HELD BY THE CONSOLIDATED ENTITY	
			2018 %	2017 %
Sterling Plantations Sdn Bhd	Investment holding	Malaysia	100	100
Golden Palm Growers Berhad	Plantation development and cultivation of palm products	Malaysia	100	100
SPC Palm Mills Sdn Bhd *	Milling of palm products	Malaysia	-	100
Golden Palm Marketing Sdn Bhd *	Marketing of oil palm plantation plots	Malaysia	-	100

Investment in the controlled entities is in ordinary shares.

* These companies are in the process of liquidation

23. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Capital expenditure commitments		
Estimated capital expenditure contracted for at reporting date, but not provided for or payable not later than one year:		
Property, plant and equipment	-	9
Investment in properties	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>
(b) Operating leases (non-cancellable)		
Minimum lease payments		
- not later than one year	41	82
- later than one year but not later than five years	-	37
- later than five years	-	-
	<u>41</u>	<u>119</u>

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

23. EXPENDITURE COMMITMENTS (cont'd)

(c) Annual payments for plantation land

The Company has entered into a plantation development agreement for the use of plantation land and is required to make annual payments based on the schedule of payments below:

	\$ (per acre per annum)
Year 1 to 5	70
Year 6 to 25	95
Year 26 to 60	111

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel

The details of the transaction with key management personnel are as follows:

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Amount recognised as expenses		
Payments for marketing services to a company (Bimbingan Efektif Sdn Bhd) in which a director (Mr T Rajan) of a controlled entity Golden Palm Growers Berhad has interest in.	-	64
Payment of loan interest to Dato' CRS Paragash (Include Spouse)	-	31
Net yield expenses of the Growers Scheme from a controlled entity (Golden Palm Growers Berhad) in which director has interest in		
- Dato' CRS Paragash (Include spouse)	-	43
- J Leong (Jointly held)	-	9
- T Rajan (Jointly held) *	-	5

* T Rajan resigned 10 April 2017

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

24. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

(a) Compensation of Key Management Personnel (cont'd)

The details of the transaction with key management personnel are as follows
(cont'd):

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Remuneration Report of Key Management Personnel		
Short-term	235	465
Post-employment	12	32
Total	247	497

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
Amount recognised as liabilities		
Purchase of Grower Plots from the Growers Scheme from a controlled entity (Golden Palm Growers Berhad) in which director has interest in		
- Dato' CRS Paragash (Including spouse)	1,495	1,351
- J Leong (Jointly held)	114	103
- G Dhanesh	4	4
- T Rajan (Jointly held)	59	53

A standby credit facility up to RM8 million (\$2.681 million) of which RM4.05 million (\$1.357 million) drawdown from the founder shareholder (Duplex Fame Sdn Bhd) as disclosed in Note 15.

These transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business and have been established on terms and conditions that are not materially different from those obtainable in transactions with unrelated parties.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (cont'd)

25. AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

	30 June 2018 \$'000	30 June 2017 \$'000
(a) Amounts received or due and receivable to BDO for:		
- an audit or review of the financial report of the entity	35	32
(b) Amounts received or due and receivable by internationally affiliated practices of BDO for:		
- an audit or review of the financial report of the entity	22	25
- independent accountants' report in relation to Growers Scheme	-	7
- review of Growers' records	-	2
- attending Growers' meeting	6	-
The auditors received no other benefit.		

26. MATTERS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

Subsequent to 30 June 2018, Golden Palm Growers Berhad ("GPGB"), a subsidiary is awaiting the results of a Tender conducted by Grant Thornton Consulting Sdn Bhd ("GTC").

The Tender is as a consequence of GPGB'S closure of its Growers Scheme on 2 October 2017 and action taken for the sale of the plantation.

The liability of GPGB is capped to the Net Sale Proceeds as defined in the Trust Deed. Upon GPGB's receipt of the consideration sum from the successful tenderer and subsequent disbursement in full of the Net Sale Proceeds by GTC, as the escrow agent, to the respective Growers, GPGB will no longer be liable to pay its Growers. Thereafter, each Grower will cease to be entitled to any further rights or claims against GPGB.

The Tender is currently work-in-progress. Thereafter, the process to enter into a legally binding contract will take place.

The above event has not been reflected in their respective values of assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2018.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In accordance with a resolution of the directors of Sterling Plantations Limited, I state that:

- 1) In the opinion of the directors:
 - a) the financial statements, notes and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited, of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:
 - i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and
 - ii) complying with Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001; and
 - iii) other mandatory professional reporting requirements.
 - b) the financial statements and notes also comply with Australian Accounting Standards and IFRS as disclosed in note 2; and
- 2) This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2018.

On behalf of the Board:



Dhanesh Gunaratnam
Executive Director

Perth, 13 September 2018

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION



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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY MATTHEW CUTT TO THE DIRECTORS OF STERLING PLANTATIONS LIMITED

As lead auditor of Sterling Plantations Limited for the year ended 30 June 2018, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been:

1. No contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and
2. No contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

This declaration is in respect of Sterling Plantations Limited and the entities it controlled during the period.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M Cutt', is written over a faint, light blue circular stamp.

Matthew Cutt

Director

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

Perth, 13 September 2018

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Sterling Plantations Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Report

Opinion

We have audited the financial report of Sterling Plantations Limited (the Company) and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2018, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and the directors' declaration.

In our opinion the accompanying financial report of the Group, is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

- (i) Giving a true and fair view of the Group's financial position as at 30 June 2018 and of its financial performance for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) Complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001* and the ethical requirements of the Accounting Professional and Ethical Standards Board's APES 110 *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the Code) that are relevant to our audit of the financial report in Australia. We have also fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code.

We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of the Company, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 2 (c) in the financial report which describes the events and/or conditions which give rise to the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the group's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore the group may be unable to realise its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

(cont'd)



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial report of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial report as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section, we have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Classification and carrying value of non-current assets held for sale

Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<p>As disclosed in note 4, 5 & 11 the group has reclassified its biological assets, property plant and equipment and bearer plants relating to its sole operation which is the oil palm plantation to non-current assets held for sale.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 5, during the year the subsidiary of the group, Golden Palm Growers Berhad (GBGP) undertook the decision to close its Growers Scheme and sell its oil palm plantation.</p> <p>We considered this to be a Key Audit matter due to the determination of the asset classified as held for sale requires significant judgements to be made by management in respect to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sale must be highly probable• Measurement of assets held for sale at lower of its carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited, to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluating the appropriateness of the classification of assets held for sale against the relevant Australian Accounting Standard ;• Reviewing the Group's actions in order to divest the plantation operation and assets including the status of the tender process post balance date;• Challenging management on the basis of whether sale is highly probable by reviewing minutes and other relevant documentation of the ongoing sales process as well as holding discussions with Group management;• Reviewing and evaluating the Group's processes to determine the fair value less cost of disposal which includes obtaining the external valuation report and corroborating the key assumption used by the external valuer;• Evaluating the independence, competence and objectivity of the valuation expert; and• Assessing the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures made in note 4, note 5 and note 11.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

(cont'd)



Valuation of the grower scheme liability

<i>Key audit matter</i>	<i>How the matter was addressed in our audit</i>
<p>As disclosed in note 4, 5 and 16, during the year the valuation of the grower scheme liability has changed from fair value to cost following the group's decision to close the grower scheme during the year.</p> <p>As disclosed in note 16, the growers scheme liability was calculated at cost of amount due to the growers for the initial investment that was paid to the scheme plus accrual of 9% yield up to the date of decision to close the scheme.</p> <p>We considered this issue to be a Key Audit Matter, due to the significance of the balance to the reported financial position and the impact it has on the going concern of the Group.</p>	<p>Our audit procedures included, but were not limited, to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluating the impact of the decision to close the scheme on the liability;• Obtaining and reviewing the schedule of growers scheme investment including checking calculations of the reversal of fair value adjustments to reflect the liability at its cost;• Reading the trust deed including the terms and conditions relating to the payment obligations of the grower scheme liability in the event of closure of the scheme;• Testing, on a sample basis, the sales and of grower scheme liability plots to statutory documents during the year;• Reviewing the accrual of net yield during the year; and• Assessing the completeness and accuracy of the disclosures made in note 4, note 5 and note 16.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Group's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2018, but does not include the financial report and the auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the directors for the Financial Report

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

(cont'd)



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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report as a whole is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Australian Auditing Standards 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 this financial report.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial report is located at the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board website at:

http://www.auasb.gov.au/auditors_files/ar2.pdf

This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on the Remuneration Report

Opinion on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the Remuneration Report included in pages 11 to 17 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2018.

In our opinion, the Remuneration Report of Sterling Plantations Limited, for the year ended 30 June 2018, complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

Responsibilities

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Remuneration Report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Remuneration Report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

BDO Audit (WA) Pty Ltd

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'M Cutt', is written over a faint, larger 'BDO' watermark.

Matthew Cutt

Director

Perth, 13 September 2018

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Board of Directors of Sterling Plantations Limited ("SPL" or "the Company") is responsible for its corporate governance and the Board has adopted a manual of corporate governance policies and procedures based on control systems and accountability. A summary of the Group's corporate governance policies and procedures is included in this Statement.

The Group's corporate governance policies and procedures are in line with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles & Recommendations (3rd Edition) ("the Principles & Recommendations"). The Group has followed the Principles & Recommendations where the Board has considered the recommendation to be an appropriate benchmark for its corporate governance practices. Where, after due consideration by the Board, the Company's corporate governance practices depart from the Principles & Recommendations, the Board has fully disclosed the departure and the reason for the adoption of its own practice, in compliance with the "if not, why not" exception reporting regime.

Further information about the Group's corporate governance practices including information on the Company's charters, code of conduct and other policies and procedures is set out on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Board of Directors

Role of the Board and Management

The Board is responsible for promoting the success of the Group in a way which ensure that the interests of shareholders and stakeholders are promoted and protected. The Board may delegate some powers and functions to the Managing Director (or equivalent) for the day-to-day management of the Group. Powers and functions not delegated remain with the Board. The key responsibilities and functions of the Board include the following:

- to develop, review and monitor the Group's long term business strategies and provide strategic direction to management;
- to ensure policies and procedures are in place to safeguard the Group's assets and business and to enable the Group to act ethically and prudently;
- to develop and promote a system of corporate governance which ensures the Group is properly managed and controlled;
- to identify the Group's principal risks and ensure that it has in place appropriate systems of risk management, internal control, reporting and compliance; and
- to monitor management's performance and the Group's financial results on a regular basis.

The Board's role and the Group's corporate governance practices are periodically reviewed and improved as required.

The role of the senior management of the Company is to progress the strategic direction provided by the Board. The Group's senior management is responsible for supporting the

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Board of Directors (cont'd)

Role of the Board and Management (cont'd)

Executive Directors in implementing the running of the general operations and financial business of the Group in accordance with the delegated authorities for expenditure levels and materiality thresholds in place.

The Company has conducted a performance evaluation of the Board during the financial year which involved an informal discussion between the Chairman and each Board member and a summary of these discussions was provided by the Chairman to the Board. The Non-executive Directors undertook a performance and remuneration review of the Executive Chairman during the financial year. The Executive Chairman are reviewed against a number of qualitative factors. At this stage of the development of the Company, SPL has only informal procedures in place for performance evaluation of its senior executives against qualitative indicators.

The Company has a formal Induction Program in place for new Directors and encourages Directors to continue their education and maintain the skills required to discharge their duties by attending professional development opportunities as they arise.

The Company Secretary is accountable to the Board through the Chairman on all matters to do with proper functioning of the Board. The Company Secretary is responsible for:

- advising the Board on corporate governance matters;
- managing the company secretarial function;
- attending all Board and Audit committee meetings; and
- taking minutes and communicating with the ASX

A summary of the Board Charter, a statement of matters reserved for the Board and senior management is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Composition of the Board

The Company has adopted a Policy on Assessing the Independence of Directors which is consistent with the guidelines detailed in the ASX Principles & Recommendations.

The Company's Board Charter includes guidelines for assessing the materiality of matters which are summarised below:

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Composition of the Board (cont'd)

A matter which triggers the Company's set materiality threshold must be a Material Contract or Material Item (as defined below) and has a value of more than \$1 million or will have an impact on the current year operating result of \$1 million or more.

- A Material Contract is one which is outside the ordinary course of business, includes exceptionally onerous provisions, impacts revenue, is essential to the operations of the Group, contains or triggers change of control provisions or is between related parties.
- A Material Item is one that impacts the Group's reputation, involves a breach or potential breach of legislation, is outside the ordinary course of business or could affect the Group's rights to assets.

The current Board includes two independent non-executive directors, Eric P John and Jackie Leong and two executive directors CRS Paragash and Dhanesh A/L Gunaratnam who are not considered to be independent. As such, the Board does not currently have a majority of independent Directors. Eric P John and Jackie Leong fall within the requirements of an independent Director as stipulated in the Principles & Recommendations, that is, no past or current relationships exist or where it does exist, sufficient time has passed between these Directors and the Company that may affect their status as an independent Director.

A minimum of four Directors is required under the Company's Constitution. Any changes to the composition of the Board will be determined by the Board, subject to any applicable laws and the resolutions of Shareholders. The Board seeks to nominate persons for appointment to the Board who has the qualifications, experience and skills to augment the capabilities of the Board. All directors (except the Managing Director) are required by the Constitution of SPL to submit themselves for re-election at regular intervals and at least every three years. Non-executive directors shall serve a maximum of three terms, unless their tenure is extended by the Board. Tenure limits can help to ensure that there are fresh ideas and viewpoints available to the Board. However, it is recognised that they hold the disadvantage of losing the contribution of directors who have developed over time an increasing insight into SPL and its operations. Before a director is nominated for re-election at a shareholders' meeting, the Chairman shall consult with the rest of the Board and review the director's performance before the Board endorses his or her re-nomination.

The Board should comprise directors with a mix of skills and diversity which will assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities as well as assisting the Company in achieving growth and delivering value to shareholders. The current Board encompasses accounting, corporate finance and general commercial skills with experience across various industries in Australia and overseas. Prior to the appointment of a new director, the Board undertakes appropriate background checks.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Composition of the Board (cont'd)

The following table summarises the skills, attributes and experience of the Directors serving on the Board at 30 June 2018:

Board Experience, Skills and Attributes Matrix

Experience, skills and attributes	Board	Audit and Risk
Experience		
Corporate leadership	√	√
Oil palm industry experience	√	√
Other board level experience	√	√
Capital projects	√	√
Knowledge and skills		
Strategy	√	√
Governance	√	√
Risk and compliance	√	√
Tertiary qualifications		
Economics, commerce and/or business	√	√
Accounting	√	√
Gender		
Female	√	√
Male	√	√

A summary of the Company's policy for re-election of Directors and selection and appointment of new Directors is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

A profile of each director containing their skills, experience, expertise and period in office is set out in the Directors' Report.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Statement Concerning Availability of Independent Professional Advice

The Board considers that to assist directors with independent judgment a director may consider it necessary to obtain independent professional advice to properly discharge the responsibility of their office as a director. Provided the director first obtains approval for incurring such expense from the Chair, the Company will pay the reasonable expenses associated with obtaining such advice.

Nomination Committee

Given the present size of the Company, the whole Board acts as the Nomination Committee, if required. The Board believes no efficiencies or other benefits could be gained by establishing a separate Nomination Committee. To assist the Board to fulfill its function as the Nomination Committee, the Board has adopted a Nomination Committee Charter. A summary of the Nomination Committee Charter is available on the Company's website www.sterlingplantations.com.

Remuneration Committee

Given the present size of the Company, the whole Board acts as the Remuneration Committee, if required. The Board believes no efficiencies or other benefits could be gained by establishing a separate Remuneration Committee. To assist the Board to fulfill its function as the Remuneration Committee, the Board has adopted a Remuneration Committee Charter. A summary of the Remuneration Committee Charter and the Remuneration Policy are available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

The Company has a Remuneration Policy adopted by the Board. Remuneration of directors and senior management is determined with regard to payments made by other companies of similar size and industry and in accordance with the skills and experience of the particular person. Details of remuneration of directors and Key Management Personnel are disclosed in the Remuneration Report.

There are no termination or retirement benefits for non-executive directors (other than for superannuation).

Pursuant to the Remuneration Policy, executives are prohibited from entering into transactions or arrangements which limit the economic risk of participating in unvested entitlements.

Code of Conduct

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct that outlines how the Company expects its directors and employees of the Group to behave and conduct business in the workplace on a range of issues. The Company is committed to the highest level of integrity and ethical standards in all business practices. The objective of the Code is to:

- provide a benchmark for professional behavior;
- support the Company's business reputation and corporate image; and
- make directors and employees aware of the consequences if they breach the Code.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Code of Conduct (cont'd)

The Code records the Company's commitment and responsibilities with respect to various stakeholders, in particular, employees, clients, shareholders, governments and surrounding communities.

It sets out the Company's expectations of its directors and employees with respect to a range of issues including compliance with the law, fair dealing, discrimination, financial inducements, occupational health and safety, confidentiality of information, conflicts of interest, use of Company assets and outside employment.

A breach of the Code is subject to disciplinary action which may include termination of employment.

A summary of the Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Ethical Standards

The Board considers that the success of the Company will be enhanced by a strong ethical culture within the organisation. Accordingly, the Board is committed to the highest level of integrity and ethical standards in all business practices. Employees must conduct themselves in a manner consistent with current community and corporate standards and in compliance with all legislation.

Conflicts of Interest

In accordance with the Corporations Acts, directors must keep the Board advised, on an ongoing basis, of any interest that could potentially conflict with those of the Company. Where the Board believes that a significant conflict exists, the director concerned does not receive the relevant Board papers and is not present at the meeting whilst the item is considered.

Diversity

The Company has not adopted a formal Diversity Policy. The Board encourages diversity but has only informal procedures in place for staff selection. The Board considers that persons have been selected based on appropriate skills and experience relevant to their positions. However, in compliance with Recommendation 3.4, the Company provides the following information with respect to the representation of women in the organisation. Women represent approximately 34% of the whole organisation and 40% of senior executives (including Directors). The Board consists of 25% women.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Security Trading Policy

The Security Trading Policy adopted by the Board prohibits trading in shares of the Company by a director, officer or employee during certain blackout periods (in particular, prior to release of interim or annual results) except in exceptional circumstances and subject to procedures set out in the Policy.

Outside of these blackout periods, a director, officer or employee must first obtain clearance in accordance with the Policy before trading in share. For example:

- a director must receive clearance from the Chairman before he may buy or sell shares
- if the Chairman wishes to buy or sell shares he must first obtain clearance from the Managing Director (or equivalent)
- other officers and employees must receive clearance from the Managing Director (or equivalent) before they may buy or sell shares

Directors, officers and employees must observe their obligations under the Corporations Act not to buy or sell shares if in possession of price sensitive non-public information and that they do not communicate price sensitive non-public information to any person who is likely to buy or sell shares or communicate such information to another party.

A summary of the Securities Trading Policy is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Continuous Disclosure

The Company is a "disclosing entity for the purposes of Part 1.2A of the Corporations Act. As such, the Company has an Information Policy. The purpose of this information Policy is to set out the procedure for:

- protecting confidential information from unauthorised disclosure;
- identifying material price sensitive information and reporting it to the Company Secretary for review;
- ensuring the Group achieves best practice in complying with its continuous disclosure obligations under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules; and
- ensuring the Group and individual officers do not contravene the Corporations Act or ASX Listing Rules.

The Group has obligations under the Corporations Act and ASX Listing Rules to keep the market fully informed of information which may have a material effect on the price or value of SPL's securities and to correct any material mistake or misinformation in the market. SPL discharges these obligations by releasing information to the ASX in the form of an ASX release or disclosure in other relevant documents (e.g. the Annual Report).

The Group recognises that the maintenance of confidentiality is also of paramount importance to the Company both to protect its trade secrets and to prevent any false market for the Company's shares from developing.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Continuous Disclosure (cont'd)

All relevant information provided to ASX in compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements of the Corporations Act and ASX listing rules is promptly posted on the Company's website www.sterlingplantations.com.

A summary of the Information Policy is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Audit and Risk Committee

The primary role of the Audit and Risk Committee is to monitor and review, on behalf of the Board, the effectiveness of the control environment of the Group in the areas of operational and balance sheet risk, legal/regulatory compliance and financial reporting. The overriding objective of the Committee is to provide an independent and objective review of financial and other information prepared by management, in particular that to be provided to members and/or filed with regulators. The Committee meets and receives regular reports from its external auditors concerning matters that arise in connection with their audit. The Committee is also responsible for review of performance of the external auditors.

The Committee is comprised of three members, Jackie Leong (Chairman), Eric P John and Dhanesh A/L Gunaratnam. The Committee is comprised of two non-executive independent members and one executive member.

The Audit and Risk Committee provides recommendations to the Board in relation to the initial appointment of the external auditor and the appointment of a new external auditor should a vacancy arise. Any appointment of a new external auditor made by the Board must be ratified by shareholders at the next annual general meeting of SPL.

Proposed external auditors must be able to demonstrate complete independence from the Group and an ability to maintain independence through the engagement period. In addition, the successful candidate for external auditor must have arrangements in place for the rotation of the audit engagement partner on a regular basis. Other than these mandatory criteria, the Board may select an external auditor based on other criteria relevant to the Company such as references, cost and any other matters deemed relevant by the Board. The number of meetings held by the Audit and Risk Committee and the individual attendances of the members at those meetings during the year ended 30 June 2018 is set out in the Directors' Report.

A formal Audit and Risk Committee Charter has been adopted, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Communication to Shareholders

The Company has a Shareholder Communications Policy that promotes effective communication with shareholders and encourages presentation of information to shareholders in a clear, concise and effective manner. The Board aims to ensure that Shareholders are informed of all major developments affecting SPL's state of affairs. Information will be communicated to Shareholders through its annual report, annual general meeting, half-yearly results and quarterly activities and cash flow announcements and the SPL website.

The Company considers general meetings to be an effective means to communicate with shareholders and encourages to attend the meeting. Information included in the notice of meeting sent to shareholders is presented in a clear, concise and effective manner.

A summary of the Shareholder Communications Policy is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com.

Privacy Policy

The Group is committed to respecting the privacy of any personal information in its possession. To this end, the Group has a Privacy Policy which sets out the Group's personal information management practices. The Privacy Policy covers application of privacy laws, personal information collected, use and disclosure of personal information, accessing and updating of personal information and security of personal information. The Group is bound by the Privacy Act.

Risk Management

The Audit and Risk Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Group's risk management and control framework. Responsibility for control and risk management is delegated to the appropriate level of management within the Group with the Executive Director (or equivalent) having ultimate responsibility to the Board for the risk management and control framework.

A summary of the Company's Risk Management Policy is available on the Company's website at www.sterlingplantations.com. Since adoption of the policy, the Executive Director (or equivalent) is required to report on the management of risk as a standing agenda item at each Board meeting. This involves the tabling of a risk register which is monitored and updated by management periodically. The categories of risks reported on in the risk register include operational, environmental, sustainability, human capital, political, ethical conduct, reputation, legal and compliance, financial reporting and market related risks. The Board also requires management to report to it confirming that those risks are being managed effectively. The Board has received an assurance from management that the Company's management of its material business risks are effective. The Company does not have any material exposure to economic, environmental or social sustainability risks.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

SUMMARY OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE POLICIES AND PROCEDURES (cont'd)

Integrity of Financial Reporting

The Company's Executive Chairman and Executive Director (or equivalent) have provided a declaration in writing to the Board for each half and full year financial period that:

- the financial records of the Company and its controlled entities have been properly maintained;
- the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its controlled entities present a true and fair view, in all material aspects, of the Company's financial condition and operational results and are in accordance with accounting standards;
- the above statements are founded on a system of risk management and internal compliance and control which implements the policies adopted by the Board; and
- then Company's risk management and internal compliance and control framework is operating efficiently and effectively in all material respects.

The Company has requested that the external auditor attend the Company's Annual General Meeting and make themselves available to answer questions relevant to the audit.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

ASX LISTING RULE DISCLOSURE – EXCEPTION REPORTING

Corporate Governance

As required by ASX Listing Rules, the following table discloses the extent to which Sterling Plantations Limited has not followed the best practice recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition).

Principle No.	Best Practice Recommendation	Compliance	Reasons for Non-compliance
1.6	Disclosure the process for evaluation of senior executives	The Company has in place informal procedures for evaluation the performance of senior executives.	At this stage of the development of the Company, SPL has only informal procedures in place for performance evaluation of the senior executives against qualitative indicators.
1.5	The Company should establish a diversity policy	The Board has not adopted a formal diversity policy.	The Board encourages diversity but has only informal procedures in place for staff selection. Given the present size of the Company, the Board believes no efficiencies or other benefits could be gained by establishing a diversity policy. The Board considers that persons have been selected based on appropriate skills and experience relevant to their positions.
2.1	The Board should establish a nomination committee	The Board has not established a separate nomination committee. The role of the nomination committee is carried out by the full Board.	Given the present size of the Company, the whole Board acts as a nomination committee, if required. The Board believes no efficiencies or other benefits could be gained by establishing a separate Nomination Committee. However, it is noted the Board has adopted a Nomination Committee Charter.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

ASX LISTING RULE DISCLOSURE – EXCEPTION REPORTING (cont'd)

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

As required by ASX Listing Rules, the following table discloses the extent to which Sterling Plantations Limited has not followed the best practice recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition).

Principle No.	Best Practice Recommendation	Compliance	Reasons for Non-compliance
2.4	A majority of the Board should be independent	Currently, SPL has two independent director and two non-independent directors.	The Board considers that its structure has been, and continues to be, appropriate in the context of the Company's recent history and the scope and scale of the Company's operations. Persons have been selected as directors to bring specific skills and industry experience relevant to the Company.
2.5	The Chair should be an independent director	Currently, SPL has a non-independent Chair.	The Board considers that the non-independent Chair possess skills and experience suitable for leading the Board and considers a non-independent Chair to be appropriate in the context of the Company's recent history and the scope and scale of the Company's operations. The Board will consider the appointment of an independent director as the Chair if deemed appropriate depending on the scope and scale of the Company's operations.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

(cont'd)

ASX LISTING RULE DISCLOSURE – EXCEPTION REPORTING (cont'd)

Corporate Governance (cont'd)

As required by ASX Listing Rules, the following table discloses the extent to which Sterling Plantations Limited has not followed the best practice recommendations set by the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (3rd Edition).

Principle No.	Best Practice Recommendation	Compliance	Reasons for Non-compliance
7.3	Disclose internal audit function structure and role.	The Company does not have a separate internal audit function. The role of internal audit is carried out by the Audit and Risk Committee.	Given the present scale of the Company's operations, the Board believes that no efficiencies or benefits could be gained by establishing an internal audit function as the risk management and internal control processes are addressed as part of the risk management oversight performed by the Audit and Risk Committee.
8.1	The Board should establish a remuneration committee.	The Board has not established a separate remuneration committee. The role of a remuneration committee is carried out by the full Board.	Given the present size of the Company, the whole Board acts as a remuneration committee, if required. The Board believes no efficiencies or other benefits could be gained by establishing a separate remuneration committee. All matters of remuneration are determined by the Board in accordance with Corporations Act requirements, particularly in respect of related party transactions. No director participates in any discussion or decision.

ADDITIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

As at 05 September 2018

ORDINARY SHARE CAPITAL

The issued capital of the Company as at 30 June 2018 is 65,000,000 ordinary shares fully paid. There was no change in the issued capital of the Company as at 05 September 2018.

All ordinary fully paid shares carry one vote per share without restrictions.

Top 20 holders of FULLY PAID SHARES as at 05 September 2018

Rank	Holder	Numbers of Ordinary Share	% of Issued Capital
1.	DUPLEX FAME SDN BHD	32,799,815	50.46
2.	HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	15,540,114	23.91
3.	MR WAI FOONG LIM	1,882,114	2.90
4.	RHB SECURITIES SINGAPORE PTE LTD <CLIENTS A/C>	1,551,427	2.39
5.	CITICORP NOMINEES PTY LIMITED	1,521,054	2.34
6.	MR TY TRUONG + MRS ANH HONG TRUONG	1,086,177	1.67
7.	SEPT PTY LTD <HALL SUPER FUND A/C>	965,000	1.48
8.	MADAM LIM GEK KUAN	620,798	0.96
9.	MR GEOFFREY THOMAS	610,000	0.94
10.	BOND STREET CUSTODIANS LIMITED <GMS - V20865 A/C>	604,200	0.93
11.	COLONIAL STATE PROPERTIES PTY LIMITED <THE T J SMITH A/C>	500,000	0.77
12.	MR TY TRUONG + MRS ANH HONG TRUONG	443,053	0.68
13.	J P MORGAN NOMINEES AUSTRALIA LIMITED	298,500	0.46
14.	K Q R PTY LTD	260,000	0.40
15.	NATIONAL AUSTRALIA MANAGEMENT PTY LTD <TJ SMITH SUPER FUND A/C>	250,620	0.39
16.	MR PUAY JEN KHOO	250,000	0.38
17.	MR SIMON TESSELAAR	222,000	0.34
18.	MR JOHN DESMOND MURPHY + MRS BARBARA MARY MURPHY <J D MURPHY PENSION FUND A/C>	200,000	0.31
19.	DR MICHELLE MILLS	179,507	0.28
20.	MR GIOVANNI BURGIO + MRS AMELIA PERMATASARI BURGIO <YASMINDO S/F A/C>	151,000	0.23
Top 20 holders of FULLY PAID SHARES AS AT 05 SEPTEMBER 2018		59,935,379	92.21

ADDITIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE INFORMATION

As at 05 September 2018

DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS OF EQUITY SECURITIES AS AT 05 SEPTEMBER 2018

Range	Number of Holders	Number of Ordinary Shares
1 - 1,000	19	9,065
1,001 - 5,000	126	410,406
5,001 - 10,000	52	449,475
10,001 - 100,000	100	3,272,332
100,001 - 999,999,999	27	60,858,722
1,000,000,000 - 9,999,999,999	0	0
Total	324	65,000,000

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Holder	Number of Ordinary Shares	Shares % of Issued Capital
DUPLEX FAME SDN BHD	32,799,815	50.46
HSBC CUSTODY NOMINEES (AUSTRALIA) LIMITED	15,540,114	23.91

NUMBER OF SECURITIES SUBJECT TO ESCROW

There are no securities subject to escrow.

UNQUOTED OPTIONS

There are no outstanding options on issue as at 05 September 2018.

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