

Kesihatan, Pemakanan dan Kesejahteraan adalah mendorong kerana ia menemukan kepentingan sebenar kedua-dua pengguna dan pemegang saham kami.

Para pengguna ingin hidup dengan lebih sehat dan lebih produktif untuk lebih lama. Para pemegang saham inginkan pulangan yang bertambah, yang saya yakin boleh dilaksanakan hasil daripada kategori-kategori yang pesat berkembang dan yang lebih menguntungkan.”

Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad 110925-W
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Nestlé Consumer Services
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annual report
laporan tahunan

06

“Our vision to be the world’s leader in Health, Nutrition and Wellness is compelling because it brings together the best interests both of our consumers and of our shareholders. Consumers want to live healthier, more productive and longer lives. Shareholders want to see increasing returns, which I believe are deliverable from these faster growing and more profitable categories.”

Peter Brabeck-Letmathe
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer, Nestlé SA

Dear Shareholder,
Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad’s Annual Report 2006 comprises the following:

- Corporate Report
- Financial Report
- Corporate Responsibility Review

For further information, please contact
Group Corporate Affairs (+603-7965 6000) or
visit our website at www.nestle.com.my

*Para Pemegang Saham,
Laporan Tahunan 2006 Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad
mengandungi:*

- Laporan Korporat
- Laporan Kewangan
- Kajian Tanggungjawab Korporat

*Untuk maklumat lanjut, sila hubungi
Kumpulan Hal Ehwal Korporat (+603-7965 6000)
atau layari laman web kami di www.nestle.com.my*

Nestlé will continue to optimise total return to shareholders, embracing sustainable, capital efficient and long-term profitable growth.

Nestlé akan terus mengoptimumkan pemulangan total kepada pemegang saham, memberi fokus terhadap pertumbuhan yang mampan, yang menggunakan modal secara efisien dan yang membawa keuntungan jangka panjang.

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Financial Calendar

KALENDAR KEWANGAN

Results / Keputusan

Interim / Pertengahan
Final / Akhir

- announced / diumumkan
- announced / diumumkan

- 3 August 2006 / 3 Ogos 2006
- 27 February 2007 / 27 Februari 2007

Dividends / Dividen

Interim / Interim - first / pertama

- record date / tarikh penentuan daftar
- paid / dibayar

- 18 May 2006 / 18 Mei 2006
- 31 May 2006 / 31 Mei 2006

Interim / Interim - second / kedua

- record date / tarikh penentuan daftar
- paid / dibayar

- 29 August 2006 / 29 Ogos 2006
- 26 September 2006 / 26 September 2006

Final (proposed) / Akhir (dicadangkan)

- record date / tarikh penentuan daftar
- payable / bayaran

- 17 May 2007 / 17 Mei 2007
- 31 May 2007 / 31 Mei 2007

Annual General Meeting / Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan

- 26 April 2007 / 26 April 2007

Share Performance

PRESTASI SAHAM

During the year / Sepanjang tahun

Highest / Tertinggi – RM

Lowest / Terendah – RM

Calendar Year / Tahun Kalendar

2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
26.00	25.75	24.30	21.80	20.30
21.40	23.00	21.00	19.50	19.30

Share Prices Bursa Malaysia – Close / Harga Saham Bursa Malaysia – Tutup



Based on month-end closing price / Berdasarkan harga tutup akhir bulan

Group Financial Highlights

MAKLUMAT KEWANGAN KUMPULAN

		2006	2005 (restated)	+ / (-)
Turnover / Jumlah Jualan	(RM'000)	3,275,541	3,127,441	4.7%
Earning / Cash Flow / Perolehan / Aliran Tunai				
Profit before tax / <i>Untung sebelum cukai</i>	(RM'000)	363,285	331,253	9.7%
% of turnover / % jumlah jualan		11.1%	10.6%	
Profit after tax and minority interest / <i>Untung selepas cukai dan kepentingan minoriti</i>	(RM'000)	264,219	266,819	-1.0%
% of turnover / % jumlah jualan		8.1%	8.5%	
Dividends paid & proposed (net) / <i>Dividen dibayar & dicadangkan (bersih)</i>	(RM'000)	234,500	199,794	17.4%
Depreciation of fixed assets / <i>Susut nilai harta tetap</i>	(RM'000)	69,776	72,482	
Cash flow (net profit + depreciation + amortisation) / <i>Aliran tunai (untung + susut nilai + pelunasan)</i>	(RM'000)	341,412	351,679	
Capital expenditure / <i>Perbelanjaan modal</i>	(RM'000)	79,065	75,458	
Shareholders' funds / <i>Dana pemegang saham</i>	(RM'000)	559,106	524,052	
Personnel / <i>Personnel</i>	(no.) / (bil.)	4,151	3,818	
Factories / <i>Kilang-kilang</i>	(no.) / (bil.)	7	7	
Per Share / Sesaham				
Market price / <i>Harga pasaran</i>	(RM)	24.80	24.30	
Earnings per share / <i>Perolehan sesaham</i>	(sen)	112.67	113.78	
Price earning ratio / <i>Nisbah harga perolehan</i>		22.01	21.36	
Dividend (net) / <i>Dividen (bersih)</i>	(sen)	100.00	85.20	
Dividend yield / <i>Kadar hasil dividen</i>	(%)	4.0	3.5	
Dividend cover / <i>Lindungan dividen</i>	(no.) / (bil.)	1.1	1.3	
Shareholders' funds / <i>Dana pemegang saham</i>	(RM)	2.38	2.23	
Net tangible assets / <i>Harta ketara bersih</i>	(RM)	2.10	1.92	

Notes :

- Earnings per share and dividend cover are based on profit after tax.
- Net tangible assets consists of share capital plus reserves less intangible assets.
- The market price represents last done price of the shares quoted on the last trading day of December.
- The comparative figures for 2005 have been restated to conform with the changes in accounting policies as explained in note 28 to the financial statements.

Nota :

- Perolehan sesaham dan lindungan dividen adalah berdasarkan keuntungan selepas cukai.
- Harta ketara bersih meliputi modal saham campur rizab tolak harta tak ketara.
- Harga pasaran adalah berdasarkan harga saham pada hari urusan terakhir dalam bulan Disember.
- Tahun 2005 dinyatakan semula untuk tujuan perbandingan selaras dengan perubahan polisi perakaunan seperti diterangkan didalam nota 28 kepada penyata kewangan.

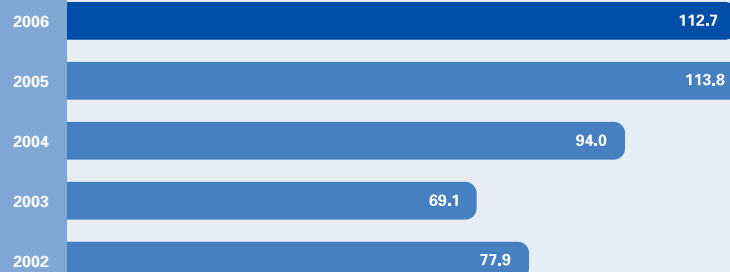
Financial Charts

CARTA KEWANGAN

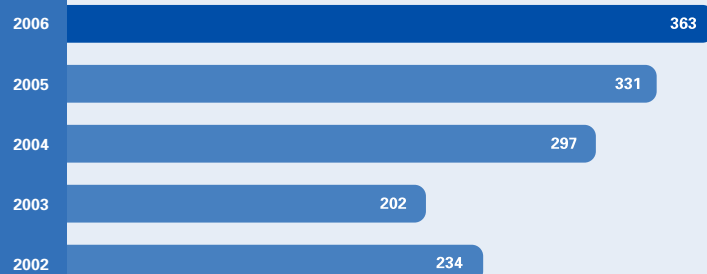
Turnover (RM million)
Jumlah Jualan (RM juta)



Earnings Per Share (sen)
Perolehan Sesaham (sen)



Pre-Tax Profit (RM million)
Untung Sebelum Cukai (RM juta)



Net Dividend Per Share (sen)
Dividen Bersih Sesaham (sen)



5 Years' Statistics

for the year ended 31 December 2006

	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 (restated)	2004 RM'000	2003 RM'000	2002 RM'000
Turnover	3,275,541	3,127,441	2,901,183	2,656,989	2,479,649
Earnings / Cash Flow					
Profit before tax	363,285	331,253	297,209	202,117	234,204
% of turnover	11.1%	10.6%	10.2%	7.6%	9.4%
Profit after tax and minority interest	264,219	266,819	220,408	161,989	182,585
% of turnover	8.1%	8.5%	7.6%	6.1%	7.4%
Dividends paid & proposed (net)	234,500	199,794	188,069	176,330	191,352
Depreciation of fixed assets	69,776	72,482	71,149	70,793	73,984
Cash flow (net profit + depreciation + amortisation)	341,412	351,679	305,243	270,011	264,040
% of turnover	11.4%	11.2%	10.5%	10.2%	10.6%
Capital expenditure	79,065	75,458	62,056	61,550	80,888
Employment of Assets					
Fixed assets (net)	491,696	476,177	525,562	538,454	578,911
Prepaid lease payments (net)	53,968	55,003	-	-	-
Associated companies	3,417	3,212	2,894	2,237	1,871
Intangible Assets	66,342	72,724	84,067	96,134	98,204
Deferred tax assets	6,709	10,033	2,903	-	-
Net current assets	154,017	107,992	(84,998)	92,190	(120,524)
Total	776,149	725,141	530,428	729,015	558,462
Financed by					
Share capital	234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500
Reserves	324,606	289,552	217,035	166,211	188,610
Total shareholders' funds	559,106	524,052	451,535	400,711	423,110
Deferred Taxation	45,558	32,683	32,566	29,875	31,897
Minority Interest	-	-	-	-	2,465
Retirement Benefit Liabilities	64,277	63,929	46,327	48,429	50,990
Borrowings	107,208	104,477	-	250,000	50,000
Total	776,149	725,141	530,428	729,015	558,462
Per Share					
Market price (RM)	24.80	24.30	23.10	21.80	19.70
Earnings (sen)	112.67	113.78	94.00	69.08	77.86
Price earnings ratio	22.01	21.36	24.58	31.56	25.30
Dividend (net) (sen)	100.00	85.20	80.20	75.20	81.60
Dividend yield (%)	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1
Dividend cover (no.)	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
Shareholders' funds (RM)	2.38	2.23	1.93	1.71	1.80
Net tangible assets (RM)	2.10	1.92	1.57	1.30	1.39
Personnel (no.)	4,151	3,818	3,750	3,472	3,478
Factories (no.)	7	7	7	7	7

Notes :

1. Earning per share and dividend cover are based on profit after tax.
2. Net tangible assets consists of issued share capital plus reserves less intangible assets.
3. The market price represents last done price of the shares quoted on the last trading day of December.
4. The comparative figures for 2005 have been restated to conform with the changes in accounting policies as explained in note 28 to the financial statements.

Perangkaan 5 Tahun

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006

	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 (dinyatakan semula)	2004 RM'000	2003 RM'000	2002 RM'000
Jumlah Jualan	3,275,541	3,127,441	2,901,183	2,656,989	2,479,649
Perolehan / Aliran Tunai					
Untung sebelum cukai	363,285	331,253	297,209	202,117	234,204
% jumlah jualan	11.1%	10.6%	10.2%	7.6%	9.4%
Untung selepas cukai & kepentingan minoriti	264,219	266,819	220,408	161,989	182,585
% jumlah jualan	8.1%	8.5%	7.6%	6.1%	7.4%
Dividen dibayar & dicadangkan (bersih)	234,500	199,794	188,069	176,330	191,352
Susut nilai harga tetap	69,776	72,482	71,149	70,793	73,984
Aliran tunai (keuntungan + susut nilai + pelunasan)	341,412	351,679	305,243	270,011	264,040
% jumlah jualan	11.4%	11.2%	10.5%	10.2%	10.6%
Perbelanjaan modal	79,065	75,458	62,056	61,550	80,888
Harta Digunakan					
Harta tetap (bersih)	491,696	476,177	525,562	538,454	578,911
Bayaran sewa beli pra-bayar (bersih)	53,968	55,003	-	-	-
Syarikat bersekutu	3,417	3,212	2,894	2,237	1,871
Harta tidak ketara	66,342	72,724	84,067	96,134	98,204
Aset cukai tertunda	6,709	10,033	2,903	-	-
Harta semasa bersih	154,017	107,992	(84,998)	92,190	(120,524)
Jumlah	776,149	725,141	530,428	729,015	558,462
Dibiayai oleh					
Modal saham	234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500
Rizab	324,606	289,552	217,035	166,211	188,610
Jumlah dana pemegang saham	559,106	524,052	451,535	400,711	423,110
Cukut tertunda	45,558	32,683	32,566	29,875	31,897
Kepentingan minoriti	-	-	-	-	2,465
Tanggungan faedah persaraan	64,277	63,929	46,327	48,429	50,990
Pinjaman	107,208	104,477	-	250,000	50,000
Jumlah	776,149	725,141	530,428	729,015	558,462
Sesaham					
Harga pasaran (RM)	24.80	24.30	23.10	21.80	19.70
Peroleh sesaham (sen)	112.67	113.78	94.00	69.08	77.86
Nisbah harga perolehan	22.01	21.36	24.58	31.56	25.30
Dividen (bersih) (sen)	100.00	85.20	80.20	75.20	81.60
Kadar hasil dividen (%)	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.1
Lindungan dividen (no.)	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
Dana pemegang saham (RM)	2.38	2.23	1.93	1.71	1.80
Harta ketara bersih (RM)	2.10	1.92	1.57	1.30	1.39
Personnel (no.)	4,151	3,818	3,750	3,472	3,478
Kilang (no.)	7	7	7	7	7

Nota :

1. Perolehan sesaham dan lindungan dividen adalah berdasarkan keuntungan selepas cukai.
2. Harta ketara bersih meliputi modal saham campur rizab tolak harta tak ketara.
3. Harga pasaran adalah berdasarkan harga saham pada hari urusaniaga terakhir dalam bulan Disember.
4. Angka-angka perbandingan untuk tahun 2005 telah dinyatakan semula selaras dengan perubahan polisi perakaunan seperti diterangkan didalam nota 28 kepada penyata kewangan.

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2006

The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2006.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company, whilst the principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in note 6 to the financial statements. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

RESULTS

	Group RM'000	Company RM'000
Profit for the year	264,219	235,079

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

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

DIVIDENDS

Since the end of the previous financial year, the Company paid:

- (i) a final dividend of 71.49 sen per share less tax and 8.53 sen tax exempt per share totalling RM120,697,000 and RM20,003,000 respectively in respect of the year ended 31 December 2005 on 31 May 2006;
- (ii) a first interim dividend of 20.83 sen per share less tax totalling RM35,175,000 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2006 on 31 May 2006; and
- (iii) a second interim dividend of 27.78 sen per share less tax totalling RM46,900,000 in respect of the year ended 31 December 2006 on 26 September 2006.

The final dividend recommended by the Directors in respect of the year ended 31 December 2006 is 73.97 sen per share less tax (27%) and 11.00 sen tax exempt per share totalling RM126,630,000 and RM25,795,000 respectively.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

Directors who served since the date of the last report are:

Director

Gen. (R) Tan Sri Dato' Mohd. Ghazali Seth (Chairman)
 YM Tengku Tan Sri Dr. Mahaleel bin Tengku Ariff
 Dato' Seri Syed Anwar Jamalullail
 Tan Sri Dato' Ernst Zulliger
 Mr Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll
 Mr Stéphane Nicolas Alby
 Dato' Frits Wout Marie van Dijk (appointed on 27.4.2006)
 Mr Michael W. Garrett (resigned on 23.2.2006)

Alternate

Mr Stéphane Nicolas Alby
 Mr Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll
 Mr Magdi Batato (appointed on 27.4.2006)
 Mr Magdi Batato (ceased on 23.2.2006)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2006

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The holdings and deemed holdings in the ordinary shares of the Company and of its related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) of those who were Directors at year end as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings are as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
	At 1.1.2006/ Date of appointment	Bought	Sold	At 31.12.2006
<i>Shareholdings in which Directors have direct interest</i>				
The Company				
Gen. (R) Tan Sri Dato' Mohd Ghazali Seth	10,000	–	–	10,000
Dato' Frits Wout Marie van Dijk	8,000	–	–	8,000

	Number of ordinary shares of CHF1 each			
	At 1.1.2006	Bought	Sold	At 31.12.2006
Nestlé S.A.				
Mr Sullivan Joseph O' Carroll	90	–	–	90
Mr Stéphane Nicolas Alby	–	70	–	70

None of the other Directors holding office at 31 December 2006 had any interest in the ordinary shares of the Company and of its related corporations during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Director of the Company has received nor become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by Directors as shown in the financial statements or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the related companies) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the Director or with a firm of which the Director is a member, or with a company in which the Director has a substantial financial interest.

There were no arrangements during and at the end of the financial year which had the object of enabling Directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate apart from the issue of the Employees' Share Option Scheme at the holding company.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

There were no changes in the authorised, issued and paid-up capital of the Company during the financial year.

OPTIONS GRANTED OVER UNISSUED SHARES

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

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended 31 December 2006

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the balance sheets and income statements of the Group and of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that:

- (i) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate provision made for doubtful debts, and
- (ii) all current assets have been stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

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

- (i) that would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts, in the Group and in the Company inadequate to any substantial extent, or
- (ii) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the Group and in the Company financial statements misleading, or
- (iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate, or
- iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements, that would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading.

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

- (i) any charge on the assets of the Group or of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year and which secures the liabilities of any other person, or
- (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability or other liability of any company in the Group has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Group and of the Company to meet their obligations as and when they fall due.

In the opinion of the Directors, except for the effects arising from the change in accounting policies as disclosed in the financial statements, the results of the operations of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature nor has any such item, transaction or event occurred in the interval between the end of that financial year and the date of this report.

AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs KPMG, have indicated their willingness to accept re-appointment.

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

Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Petaling Jaya,
27 February 2007

Statement by Directors

pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965

In the opinion of the Directors, the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 58 are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 and applicable approved accounting standards for entities other than private entities issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company at 31 December 2006 and of the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Petaling Jaya,
27 February 2007

Statutory Declaration

pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965

I, **Stéphane Nicolas Alby**, the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 58 are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named in Petaling Jaya on 27 February 2007.

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Before me:

G. Vijayan @ Baskaran, PPN

Commissioner of Oath (No. B014)

Petaling Jaya

Report of the Auditors

to the members of Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad

We have audited the financial statements set out on pages 12 to 58. The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of the Company's Directors.

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion, based on our audit, on the financial statements and to report our opinion to you, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved Standards on Auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion:

- (a) the financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 and applicable approved accounting standards for entities other than private entities issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board so as to give a true and fair view of:
 - (i) the state of affairs of the Group and of the Company at 31 December 2006 and the results of their operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - (ii) the matters required by Section 169 of the Companies Act, 1965 to be dealt with in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company; and
- (b) the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Companies Act, 1965 to be kept by the Company and the subsidiaries of which we have acted as auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

We are satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Company's financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.

The audit reports on the financial statements of the subsidiaries were not subject to any qualification and did not include any comment made under subsection (3) of Section 174 of the Act.

KPMG

Firm Number: AF 0758

Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur,
27 February 2007

Chong Dee Shiang

Partner

Approval Number: 2782/09/08(J)

Balance Sheets

at 31 December 2006

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Assets					
Property, plant and equipment	3	491,696	476,177	–	–
Intangible assets	4	66,342	72,724	–	–
Prepaid lease payments	5	53,968	55,003	–	–
Investments in subsidiaries	6	–	–	232,992	232,992
Investments in an associate	7	3,417	3,212	3,000	3,000
Deferred tax assets	8	6,709	10,033	–	–
Total non-current assets		622,132	617,149	235,992	235,992
Prepaid lease payments	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Receivables, deposits and prepayments	9	449,045	442,727	609,261	661,077
Inventories	10	330,674	262,456	–	–
Tax recoverable		–	3,196	–	26
Cash and cash equivalents	11	55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090
Total current assets		836,582	743,293	613,333	667,193
Total assets		1,458,714	1,360,442	849,325	903,185
Equity					
Share capital		234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500
Reserves		30,763	35,801	33,000	33,000
Retained earnings		293,843	253,751	168,214	155,910
Total equity attributable to shareholders of the Company	12	559,106	524,052	435,714	423,410
Liabilities					
Loans and borrowings	13	107,208	104,477	–	–
Employee benefits	14	64,277	63,929	–	–
Deferred tax liabilities	8	45,558	32,683	–	–
Total non-current liabilities		217,043	201,089	–	–
Payables and accruals	15	592,614	358,025	413,517	479,775
Loans and borrowings	13	66,758	261,207	–	–
Taxation		23,193	16,069	94	–
Total current liabilities		682,565	635,301	413,611	479,775
Total liabilities		899,608	836,390	413,611	479,775
Total equity and liabilities		1,458,714	1,360,442	849,325	903,185

The notes on pages 17 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Income Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	Group		Company	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Revenue		3,275,541	3,127,441	315,840	269,713
Cost of sales		(2,171,096)	(2,132,138)	–	–
Gross profit		1,104,445	995,303	315,840	269,713
Distribution expenses		(248,075)	(235,751)	–	–
Administrative expenses		(484,490)	(408,511)	(793)	(821)
Other expenses		(6,958)	(7,438)	–	–
Other income		7,353	698	–	–
Results from operating activities		372,275	344,301	315,047	268,892
Interest income		765	513	23,022	14,168
Interest costs		(10,090)	(13,879)	(21,450)	(12,768)
Operating profit	16	362,950	330,935	316,619	270,292
Share of profit after tax of equity accounted associates		335	318	–	–
Profit before tax		363,285	331,253	316,619	270,292
Tax expense	18	(99,066)	(64,434)	(81,540)	(70,282)
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company		264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Basic earnings per ordinary share (sen)	19	113	114		

The notes on pages 17 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Statements of Recognised Income and Expense

for the year ended 31 December 2006

	Note	Group		Company	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Net (loss)/gain on cash flow hedge		(6,989)	7,237	–	–
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses		(1,879)	(13,480)	–	–
Tax on income and expense recognised directly in equity	18	2,478	2,694	–	–
Income and expense recognised directly in equity		(6,390)	(3,549)	–	–
Profit for the year		264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Total recognised income and expense for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company		257,829	263,270	235,079	200,010
Impact of change in accounting policies at 1 January:					
Retained earnings		(12,390)	(2,684)	–	–

The notes on pages 17 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Cash Flow Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2006

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Cash flows from operating activities					
Profit before tax		363,285	331,253	316,619	270,292
<i>Adjustments for:</i>					
Amortisation of intangible assets	4	6,382	11,343	–	–
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	69,776	72,482	–	–
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	16	(168)	(1,991)	–	–
Interest costs		10,090	13,879	21,450	12,768
Interest income		(765)	(513)	(23,022)	(14,168)
Property, plant and equipment written off	16	394	1,151	–	–
Share of profit of equity accounted associates		(335)	(318)	–	–
Share based payment	17	4,470	–	–	–
Operating profit before changes in working capital		454,164	428,321	315,047	268,892
Changes in inventories		(68,218)	(5,083)	–	–
Changes in payables and accruals		60,119	12,456	(66,256)	476,624
Changes in receivables, deposits and prepayments		(6,318)	(81,874)	51,813	(476,890)
Cash generated from operations		439,747	353,820	300,604	268,626
Interest paid		(10,090)	(14,059)	(21,450)	(12,768)
Tax paid		(70,069)	(73,199)	(81,419)	(75,870)
Net employee benefits (contributed)/recognised		(1,531)	394	–	–
Net cash from operating activities		358,057	266,956	197,735	179,988
Cash flows from investing activities					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(ii), 3	(79,065)	(75,458)	–	–
Interest received		765	513	23,022	14,168
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		1,876	2,793	–	–
Dividend income		130	–	–	–
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities		(76,294)	(72,152)	23,022	14,168

The notes on pages 17 to 58 are an integral part of these financial statements.

CASH FLOW STATEMENTS

for the year ended 31 December 2006

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid to shareholders of the Company	20	(222,775)	(188,069)	(222,775)	(188,069)
Proceeds from borrowings		64,500	110,000	–	–
Proceeds from short term loan from related companies		163,011	–	–	–
Repayment of borrowings		(260,000)	(121,978)	–	–
Payment of finance lease liabilities		(4,550)	(981)	–	–
Net cash used in financing activities		(259,814)	(201,028)	(222,775)	(188,069)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		21,949	(6,224)	(2,018)	6,087
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	(i)	33,879	40,103	6,090	3
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	(i)	55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

(i) *Cash and cash equivalents*

Cash and cash equivalents included in the cash flow statements comprise the following balance sheet amounts:

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Deposits with licensed banks	11	4,069	8,027	4,069	6,090
Cash and bank balances	11	51,759	25,852	3	–
		55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

(ii) *Acquisition of property, plant and equipment*

During the year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM87,397,000 (2005 – RM82,123,000), of which RM8,332,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) were acquired by means of finance leases.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and is listed on the main board of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The address of its registered office, which is also its principal place of business is as follows:

Nestlé House
4, Lorong Persiaran Barat
46200 Petaling Jaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2006 comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the Group) and the Group's interest in an associate.

The principal activity of the Company is that of an investment holding company, whilst the principal activities of the subsidiaries are as stated in note 6 to the financial statements. There has been no significant change in the nature of these activities during the financial year.

The holding company is Nestlé S.A., a company incorporated in Switzerland.

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with applicable approved accounting standards for entities other than private entities issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), accounting principles generally accepted in Malaysia and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965. These financial statements also comply with the applicable disclosure provisions of the Listing Requirements of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

The MASB has issued a number of new and revised Financial Reporting Standards (FRSs) that are effective for accounting periods beginning after 1 January 2006 or available for early adoption. In this set of financial statements, the Group has chosen to early adopt *FRS 117, Leases* and *FRS 124, Related Party Disclosures* which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2006 and *Amendment to FRS 119₂₀₀₄, Employee Benefits: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures* which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007. The Group has also early adopted *International Accounting Standard (IAS) 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* since 2001, of which MASB has issued a similar standard under FRS 139 but has yet to announce the effective date of this standard.

On 15 August 2006, the MASB issued *FRS 6, Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* which will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2007 and for which is not applicable to the Group. Hence, no further disclosure is warranted.

The effects of adopting the new / revised FRSs in 2006 are set out in note 28.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 February 2007.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments are stated at fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in RM has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the following notes:

- Note 4 – measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units
- Note 8 – recognition of unutilised tax losses and capital allowances
- Note 25 – contingencies

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements, and have been applied consistently by Group entities, unless otherwise stated.

Certain comparative amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation (see note 29).

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including unincorporated entities, controlled by the Group. Control exists when the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

Investments in subsidiaries are stated in the Company's balance sheet at cost less impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(ii) *Associates*

Associates are entities, including unincorporated entities, in which the Group has significant influence, but not control, over the financial and operating policies.

Associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method unless it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale). The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the income and expenses of the equity accounted associates, after adjustments to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an equity accounted associate, the carrying amount of that interest (including any long-term investments) is reduced to nil and the recognition of further losses is discontinued except to the extent that the Group has an obligation or has made payments on behalf of the investee.

Investments in associates are stated in the Company's balance sheet at cost less impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale).

(iii) *Changes in Group composition*

Where a subsidiary issues new equity shares to minority interests for cash consideration and the issue price has been established at fair value, the reduction in the Group's interests in the subsidiary is accounted for as a disposal of equity interest with the corresponding gain or loss recognised in the income statement.

When a group purchases a subsidiary's equity shares from minority interests for cash consideration and the purchase price has been established at fair value, the accretion of the Group's interests in the subsidiary is accounted for as a purchase of equity interest for which the acquisition accounting method of accounting is applied.

The Group treats all other changes in group composition as equity transactions between the Group and its minority shareholders. Any difference between the Group's share of net assets before and after the change, and any consideration received or paid, is adjusted to or against Group reserves.

(iv) *Transactions eliminated on consolidation*

Intra-group balances, and any unrealised income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Unrealised gains arising from transactions with equity accounted investees are eliminated against the investment to the extent of the Group's interest in the investee. Unrealised losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealised gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Foreign currency

Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in the income statement.

(c) Derivative financial instruments

The Group holds derivative financial instruments to hedge its foreign currency and commodity contract risk exposures.

Derivative financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and commodity futures are used as hedges to manage operational exposures to foreign exchange and commodity price risks. They are entered into with high credit quality financial institutions and brokers, consistent with specific approval, limit and monitoring procedures. In accordance with its treasury and commodity purchasing policies, the Group does not hold derivative instruments for trading purposes.

The fair value of forward exchange contracts and commodity futures are calculated by reference to current forward exchange rates and commodity futures prices, respectively, for contracts with similar maturity profiles.

Foreign currency risk

The primary purpose of the Group's foreign currency hedging activities is to protect against the volatility associated with foreign currency sales and purchases of manufactured inventories, purchases of materials and other assets and liabilities created in the normal course of business. The Group primarily utilises forward foreign exchange contracts with maturities of less than twelve months to hedge firm commitments. Under this programme, increases or decreases in the Group's firm commitments are partially offset by gains and losses on the hedging instruments.

Commodity price risk

Commodity instruments are used to ensure the Group's access to raw materials at an appropriate price. Outright purchase transactions are recorded at the contracted rates. Changes in the fair value of open commodity instruments designated as effective hedges are recognised in equity until the actual purchase transactions are recognised in the financial statements.

Hedging – Cash flow hedges

Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the variability in cash flows of a recognised liability, a firm commitment or a highly probable forecasted transaction, the effective part of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognised directly in equity. When the firm commitment or forecasted transaction results in the recognition of an asset or liability, the cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and included in the initial measurement of the asset or liability. Otherwise the cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and recognised in the income statement at the same time as the hedged transaction. The ineffective part of any gain or loss is recognised in the income statement immediately.

When a hedging instrument or hedge relationship is terminated but the hedged transaction still is expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss at that point remains in equity and is recognised in accordance with the above policy when the transaction occurs. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in the income statement immediately.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(d) Property, plant and equipment****(i) Recognition and measurement**

Capital work-in-progress are stated at cost. All other property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

The cost of property, plant and equipment recognised as a result of a business combination is based on fair value at acquisition date. The fair value of property is the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The fair value of other items of plant and equipment is based on the quoted market prices for similar items.

When significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Group and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

Depreciation is recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Freehold land is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated until the assets are ready for their intended use.

The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

• buildings	50 years
• plant and machinery	10 – 20 years
• tools, furniture and equipment	5 years
• motor vehicles	5 years
• information systems	3 years

The depreciable amount is determined after deducting the residual value.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reassessed at the reporting date

(iv) Change in estimates

Estimates in respect of certain items of plant and equipment were revised in 2006 (see note 3).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Leased assets

Leases in terms of which the Group assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Upon initial recognition the leased asset is measured at an amount equal to the lower of its fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

Other leases are operating leases and the leased assets are not recognised on the Group's balance sheet.

Leasehold land that normally has an indefinite economic life and title is not expected to pass to the lessee by the end of the lease term is treated as an operating lease. The payment made on entering into or acquiring a leasehold land is accounted as prepaid lease payments that are amortised over the lease term in accordance with the pattern of benefits provided except for leasehold land classified as investment property.

The Group had previously classified lease of land as finance lease and had recognised the amount of prepaid lease payments as property within its property, plant and equipment. On early adoption of FRS 117, Leases, the Group treats such a lease as an operating lease, with the unamortised carrying amount classified as prepaid lease payments in accordance with the transitional provisions in FRS 117.67A.

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill / (negative goodwill) arises on the acquisition of subsidiaries and associates.

For acquisitions prior to 1 January 2006, goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the fair values of the net identifiable assets and liabilities.

With the adoption of FRS 3 beginning 1 January 2006, goodwill represents the excess of the cost of the acquisition over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities of the acquiree.

Goodwill is measured at cost and is no longer amortised but tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently when there is objective evidence of impairment. When the excess is negative (negative goodwill), it is recognised immediately in the income statement.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units and is tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

In respect of equity accounted investees, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment. The entire carrying amount of the investment is tested for impairment when there is objective evidence of impairment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(f) Intangible assets (continued)****(i) Goodwill (continued)**

Amortised goodwill

Before adoption of FRS 3, goodwill was measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Goodwill was amortised from the date of initial recognition over its estimated useful life of 20 years. Purchased goodwill is similarly amortised. Impairment tests on goodwill were performed when there were indications of impairment.

Following the adoption of FRS 3, goodwill is measured at cost and is no longer amortised but tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently when there is objective evidence of impairment.

(ii) Development costs

Expenditure on development activities for the implementation of substantially improved processes is capitalised if the process is technically and commercially feasible and the Group has sufficient resources to complete the development.

The expenditure capitalised principally comprises direct staff related costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in the income statement as an expense as incurred. Capitalised development expenditure is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

(iii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure on capitalised intangible assets is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

(iv) Amortisation

Amortisation is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets unless such lives are indefinite. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired. Development costs are amortised from the date that they are available for use.

The estimated useful lives of the capitalised development costs is 5 years.

(g) Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the first-in first-out principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress and manufactured inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(h) Receivables

Receivables are initially recognised at fair value and thereafter stated at amortised cost less impairment losses for bad and doubtful debts except where the receivables are interest-free loans made to related parties without any fixed repayment terms or the effect of discounting would be immaterial.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, balances and deposits with banks and highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

(j) Impairment of assets

(i) *Impairment of financial assets*

For trade and other current receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these assets), where the effect of discounting is material.

If in a subsequent period the amount of an impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be linked objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through income statement. A reversal of an impairment loss shall not result in the asset's carrying amount exceeding that which would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years.

(ii) *Impairment of other assets*

The carrying amounts of assets except for inventories, deferred tax assets and assets arising from employee benefits are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For goodwill and intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives or that are not yet available for use, recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable asset group that generates cash flows that largely are independent from other assets and groups. Impairment losses are recognised in the income statement. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (groups of units) on a pro rata basis.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised. Reversals of impairment losses are credited to the income statement in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(k) Loans and borrowings**

Loans and borrowings are recognised initially at fair value less attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and borrowings are stated at amortised cost with any difference between the amount initially recognised and redemption value being recognised in income statement over the period of the borrowings, together with any interest and fees payable, using the effective interest method.

(l) Employee benefits**(i) Short term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefit obligations in respect of salaries, annual bonuses, paid annual leave and sick leave are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A provision is recognised for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus or profit-sharing plans if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The Group's contribution to the Employee's Provident Fund are charged to the income statement in the year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

The Group's net obligation in respect of defined benefit retirement plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine the present value and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the balance sheet date on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations. The calculation is performed by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Group, the recognised asset is limited to the net total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

In the previous year, the Group applied the corridor method to recognise actuarial gains and losses of defined benefit plans in the income statement over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees in the plans. Following the adoption of *Amendment to FRS 119₂₀₀₄, Employee Benefits – Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures*, the Group changed its accounting policy during the year whereby all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans are directly recognised in equity immediately. This change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively and the effects are set out in Note 28.

(iii) Share-based payment transactions

The share option programme allows Group employees to acquire shares of the holding company. In the previous year, share options granted to employees is not recognised as an employee cost. Following the adoption of FRS 2, *Share-based Payment*, the fair value of share options of the holding company granted to employees by the holding company is now recognised as an employee expense. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that vest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(m) Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

(i) *Contingent liabilities*

Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Possible obligations, whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events are also disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote.

Where the Company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the Company considers these to be insurance arrangements, and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the Company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the Company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

(n) Payables

Payables are initially recognised at fair value. Payables are subsequently stated at amortised cost unless the effect of discounting would be immaterial, in which case they are stated at cost.

(o) Revenue

(i) *Goods sold*

Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. Revenue is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the buyer, recovery of the consideration is probable, the associated costs and possible return of goods can be estimated reliably, and there is no continuing management involvement with the goods.

(ii) *Dividend income*

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

(p) Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance expense and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance expense is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Contingent lease payments are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)**(q) Interest income and borrowing costs**

Interest income is recognised as it accrues, using the effective interest method.

All borrowing costs are recognised in the income statement using the effective interest method, in the period in which they are incurred.

(r) Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of goodwill, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences.

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

Additional taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognised at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend is recognised.

(s) Earnings per share

The Group presents basic earnings per share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the income statement attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Leasehold land and buildings RM'000	Plant, machinery, tools, furniture and equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Information systems RM'000	Capital work-in- progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Group						
Cost						
At 1 January 2005						
– As previously reported	282,006	925,327	18,500	54,986	4,820	1,285,639
– Effect of adopting FRS 117	(58,317)	–	–	–	–	(58,317)
At 1 January 2005 (restated)	223,689	925,327	18,500	54,986	4,820	1,227,322
Additions	6,513	64,441	2,462	5,633	3,074	82,123
Disposals	(105)	(9,587)	(3,280)	(46)	–	(13,018)
Written off	(13)	(8,466)	(24)	(4,050)	–	(12,553)
Transfer in/(out)	–	4,820	–	–	(4,820)	–
At 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006 (restated)	230,084	976,535	17,658	56,523	3,074	1,283,874
Additions	5,689	52,957	4,222	7,664	16,865	87,397
Disposals	(16)	(5,189)	(3,745)	(11,021)	–	(19,971)
Written off	(14)	(985)	–	(123)	–	(1,122)
Transfer in/(out)	4,392	(15,464)	2	13,646	(2,576)	–
At 31 December 2006	240,135*	1,007,854	18,137	66,689	17,363	1,350,178
Depreciation and impairment loss						
At 1 January 2005:						
Accumulated depreciation						
– As previously stated	65,269	615,761	13,112	43,505	–	737,647
– Effect of adopting FRS 117	(1,244)	–	–	–	–	(1,244)
Accumulated depreciation (restated)	64,025	615,761	13,112	43,505	–	736,403
Accumulated impairment loss	5,860	16,086	465	19	–	22,430
At 1 January 2005 (restated)	69,885	631,847	13,577	43,524	–	758,833
Depreciation for the year						
– As previously stated	5,033	60,617	2,464	5,403	–	73,517
– Effect of adopting FRS 117	(1,035)	–	–	–	–	(1,035)
Depreciation for the year (restated)	3,998	60,617	2,464	5,403	–	72,482
Disposals	(1)	(8,955)	(3,217)	(43)	–	(12,216)
Written off	(1)	(7,331)	(24)	(4,046)	–	(11,402)
At 31 December 2005 (restated):						
Accumulated depreciation	68,021	662,281	12,335	44,819	–	787,456
Accumulated impairment loss	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	73,881*	676,178	12,800	44,838	–	807,697

* represents buildings

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)

	Leasehold land and buildings RM'000	Plant, machinery, tools, furniture and equipment RM'000	Motor vehicles RM'000	Information systems RM'000	Capital work-in- progress RM'000	Total RM'000
Group						
Depreciation and impairment loss (continued)						
At 1 January 2006 (restated):						
Accumulated depreciation	68,021	662,281	12,335	44,819	–	787,456
Accumulated impairment loss	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	73,881	676,178	12,800	44,838	–	807,697
Depreciation for the year	4,214	57,757	2,094	5,711	–	69,776
Disposals	–	(3,610)	(3,643)	(11,010)	–	(18,263)
Written off	–	(610)	–	(118)	–	(728)
At 31 December 2006:						
Accumulated depreciation	72,235	715,818	10,786	39,402	–	838,241
Accumulated impairment loss	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	78,095*	729,715	11,251	39,421	–	858,482
Carrying amounts						
At 1 January 2005 (restated)	153,804*	293,480	4,923	11,462	4,820	468,489
At 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006 (restated)	156,203*	300,357	4,858	11,685	3,074	476,177
At 31 December 2006	162,040*	278,139	6,886	27,268	17,363	491,696

* represents buildings

Leased plant and machinery

The Group leases production equipment under a number of finance lease agreements. Some finance leases provide the Group with the option to purchase the equipment at a beneficial price and others transfer ownership of the assets to the Group at the end of the lease term. A lease amounting to RM14,997,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) is an arrangement that is not in the legal form of a lease, but is accounted for as such based on its terms and conditions (see note 13). The leased equipment secures lease obligations (see note 13). At 31 December 2006, the net carrying amount of leased plant and machinery was RM10,870,000 (2005 – RM5,460,000).

Property, plant and equipment acquired on instalment purchase plans

During the financial year, the Group acquired RM8,332,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) worth of plant and machinery by means of finance lease agreements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONTINUED)**Change in estimates**

During the year ended 31 December 2006, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review at all of its plants, which resulted in changes in the expected usage of certain items of property, plant and equipment. As a result, the expected useful lives of these assets have been adjusted to reflect its expected usage in the productions. The effect of these changes on depreciation expense, recognised in cost of sales, in current and future periods is as follows:

	2006 RM'000	2007 RM'000	2008 RM'000	2009 RM'000	2010 RM'000	Later RM'000
Decrease in depreciation expense	1,923	1,486	1,089	961	662	673

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Note	Goodwill RM'000	Development costs RM'000	Total RM'000
Group				
Cost				
At 1 January 2005/ 2006				
– Goodwill on consolidation		113,547	–	113,547
– Purchased goodwill		9,180	–	9,180
– Development costs		–	32,038	32,038
At 31 December 2005/ 2006		122,727	32,038	154,765
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2005		56,742	13,956	70,698
Amortisation for the year	16	4,961	6,382	11,343
At 31 December 2005/1 January 2006		61,703	20,338	82,041
Amortisation for the year	16	–	6,382	6,382
At 31 December 2006		61,703	26,720	88,423
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2005		65,985	18,082	84,067
At 31 December 2005/1 January 2006		61,024	11,700	72,724
At 31 December 2006		61,024	5,318	66,342

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (CONTINUED)

The recoverable amount of the investment in a subsidiary and purchased goodwill were based on its value in use and the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount of these intangible assets. There is no impairment loss recognised during the year.

Value in use was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the continuing use of the investment in a subsidiary and purchased goodwill and was based on the following key assumptions:

- Cash flows were projected based on actual operating results and the 9-year business plan.
- The subsidiary will continue its operation indefinitely.
- The size of operation will remain with at least or not lower than the current results.

The key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the ice-cream industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources (historical data).

5. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS

	Note	Leasehold land		Total RM'000
		Unexpired period less than 50 years RM'000	Unexpired period more than 50 years RM'000	
Group				
Cost				
At 1 January 2005		—	—	—
Effect of adopting FRS 117		7,282	51,035	58,317
At 1 January 2005 (restated) / 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006 / 31 December 2006		7,282	51,035	58,317
Amortisation				
At 1 January 2005		—	—	—
Effect of adopting FRS 117		571	673	1,244
At 1 January 2005 (restated)		571	673	1,244
Amortisation for the year	16	138	897	1,035
At 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006		709	1,570	2,279
Amortisation for the year	16	138	897	1,035
At 31 December 2006		847	2,467	3,314
Carrying amounts				
At 1 January 2005 (restated)				
– Current		571	673	1,244
– Non-current		6,140	49,689	55,829
		6,711	50,362	57,073

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. PREPAID LEASE PAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

	Note	Leasehold land		Total RM'000
		Unexpired period less than 50 years RM'000	Unexpired period more than 50 years RM'000	
At 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006 (restated)				
– Current		138	897	1,035
– Non-current		6,435	48,568	55,003
		6,573	49,465	56,038
At 31 December 2006				
– Current		138	897	1,035
– Non-current		6,297	47,671	53,968
		6,435	48,568	55,003

6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES

	Company	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Unquoted shares – at cost	232,992	232,992

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective ownership interest	
			2006 %	2005 %
Nestlé Products Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Marketing and the sale, both locally and for export, of sweetened condensed milk, powdered milk and drinks, liquid milk and juices, instant coffee and chocolate confectionery products, instant noodles, culinary products, cereals, yogurt and related products.	100	100
Nestlé Manufacturing (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacture and packaging of ice-cream, drinks, liquid milk and juices, instant coffee and chocolate confectionery products, instant noodles, culinary products, cereals, yogurt and related products.	100	100

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES (CONTINUED)

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective ownership interest	
			2006 %	2005 %
Nestlé Asean (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Manufacture and packaging of chocolate-based food products.	100	100
Nestlé Foods (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Inactive	100	100
Nestlé Cold Storage (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Inactive	100*	100*
SNF Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Inactive	100	100

* Interest held through Nestlé Manufacturing (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

7. INVESTMENTS IN AN ASSOCIATE

	Group		Company	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
At cost:				
Unquoted shares	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Share of post-acquisition reserves	417	212	–	–
	3,417	3,212	3,000	3,000

Summary financial information on associate:

	Country of incorporation	Effective ownership interest %	Revenue (100%) RM'000	Profit (100%) RM'000	Total assets (100%) RM'000	Total liabilities (100%) RM'000
2006						
Nihon Canpack (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	20	70,046	1,675	37,289	20,202
2005						
Nihon Canpack (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	20	61,654	1,591	32,919	16,859

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES**Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities**

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets		Liabilities		Net	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated
Group						
Property, plant and equipment	–	–	64,033	60,932	64,033	60,932
Employee benefit plans	(17,998)	(17,900)	–	–	(17,998)	(17,900)
Provisions	(6,315)	(8,257)	–	–	(6,315)	(8,257)
Hedging reserve	(871)	–	–	1,080	(871)	1,080
Tax loss carry-forwards	–	(13,205)	–	–	–	(13,205)
Tax (assets) / liabilities	(25,184)	(39,362)	64,033	62,012	38,849	22,650
Set off of tax	18,475	29,329	(18,475)	(29,329)	–	–
Net tax (assets) / liabilities	(6,709)	(10,033)	45,558	32,683	38,849	22,650

In recognising the deferred tax assets attributable to unutilised capital allowance carry-forwards (included in deductible temporary differences of property, plant and equipment), the Directors made an assumption that there will not be any substantial change (more than 50%) in the shareholders before these assets are utilised. If there is substantial change in the shareholders, unutilised capital allowance carry-forwards amounting to approximately RM2,821,000 will not be available to the Group, resulting in an increase in net deferred tax liabilities of the same amount. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation.

In 2005, RM18,866,000 of previously unrecognised tax losses were recognised as management considered it probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised.

Movement in temporary differences during the year

	Effect of adopting			Recognised in income		Recognised in income		Recognised in income	
	At 1.1.2005 RM'000	Amendment to FRS 119 2004 RM'000	At 1.1.2005 RM'000 Restated	statement (note 18) RM'000	Recognised in equity (note 18) RM'000	At 31.12.2005 RM'000 Restated	statement (note 18) RM'000	Recognised in equity (note 18) RM'000	At 31.12.2006 RM'000
Group									
Property, plant and equipment	50,243	–	50,243	10,689	–	60,932	3,891	–	64,823
Employee benefit plans	(12,881)	(1,044)	(13,925)	(201)	(3,774)	(17,900)	429	(527)	(17,998)
Provisions	(7,699)	–	(7,699)	(558)	–	(8,257)	1,942	–	(6,315)
Hedging reserve	–	–	–	–	1,080	1,080	–	(1,951)	(871)
Tax loss carry-forwards	–	–	–	(13,205)	–	(13,205)	12,415	–	(790)
	29,663	(1,044)	28,619	(3,275)	(2,694)	22,650	18,677	(2,478)	38,849

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Current					
Trade					
Trade receivables		311,562	308,334	–	–
Less: Impairment of trade receivables		(21,118)	(25,408)	–	–
		290,444	282,926	–	–
Amount due from related companies	a	94,998	86,783	–	–
Amount due from associate	a	5,317	755	–	–
Foreign exchange contracts	b	–	66	–	–
Commodity futures	b	1,476	3,815	–	–
		392,235	374,345	–	–
Non-trade					
Amount due from subsidiaries	c	–	–	609,119	660,925
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	d	56,810	68,382	142	152
		56,810	68,382	609,261	661,077
		449,045	442,727	609,261	661,077

Note a

The amount due from the related companies and an associate are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Note b

The foreign exchange contracts and commodity futures are designated as cash flow hedges.

An unrealised gain on the foreign exchange contracts and commodity futures of RMNil and RM1,476,000 (2005 – RM66,000 and RM3,815,000) respectively was recognised in equity at year end.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS (CONTINUED)

The gains are expected to be recognised in the income statement when the forecasted transactions occur as follows:

	Gains	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Group		
<i>Foreign exchange contracts</i>		
Less than three months	–	66
<i>Commodity futures</i>		
Less than three months	1,101	(398)
Between three months and one year	375	4,213
	1,476	3,815

Note c

The amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured, subject to interest at rates ranging from 3.15% to 3.61% (2005 – 2.80% to 3.15%) per annum and repayable on demand.

Note d

Included in other receivables, deposits and prepayments of the Group are staff loans of RM27,680,000 (2005 – RM28,234,000), including RM16,000 (2005 – RM123,000) due from certain Directors of the Company in respect of car loans made under the Nestlé corporate expatriation policy.

10. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
At cost:		
Raw and packaging materials	129,112	117,015
Work-in-progress	21,844	12,866
Manufactured inventories	171,700	132,575
Spare parts	8,018	–
	330,674	262,456

In 2006, inventories recognised as cost of sales amounted to RM1,183,251,000 (2005 – RM985,046,000).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Note	Group		Company	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Deposits with licensed banks		4,069	8,027	4,069	6,090
Cash and bank balances		51,759	25,852	3	–
		55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

12. CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves

Attributable to shareholders of the Company					
Note	Non-distributable			Distributable	Total equity
	Share capital	Share premium	Hedging reserve		
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000		
Retained earnings	RM'000				RM'000
Group					
At 1 January 2005					
– as previously reported	234,500	33,000	(3,356)	187,391	451,535
– effect of adopting Amendment to FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	–	–	–	(2,684)	(2,684)
At 1 January 2005 (restated)	234,500	33,000	(3,356)	184,707	448,851
Cash flow hedge					
Effective portion of changes in fair value	–	–	2,801	–	2,801
Transferred to income statement	–	–	3,356	–	3,356
Net gain on cash flow hedge	–	–	6,157	–	6,157
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax	–	–	–	(9,706)	(9,706)
Net gains/(loss) recognised directly in equity	–	–	6,157	(9,706)	(3,549)
Profit for the year	–	–	–	266,819	266,819
Total recognised income and expense for the year					
	–	–	6,157	257,113	263,270
Dividends to shareholders	20	–	-	(188,069)	(188,069)
At 31 December 2005 (restated)	234,500	33,000	2,801	253,751	524,052

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Reconciliation of movement in capital and reserves (continued)

Attributable to shareholders of the Company						
Group	Note	Non-distributable			Distributable	Total equity RM'000
		Share capital RM'000	Share premium RM'000	Hedging reserve RM'000	Retained earnings RM'000	
At 31 December 2005						
– as previously reported		234,500	33,000	2,801	266,141	536,442
– effect of adopting Amendment to FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	28	–	–	–	(12,390)	(12,390)
At 31 December 2005 / 1 January 2006 (restated)						
		234,500	33,000	2,801	253,751	524,052
Cash flow hedge						
Effective portion of changes in fair value		–	–	(2,237)	–	(2,237)
Transferred to income statement		–	–	(2,801)	–	(2,801)
Net loss on cash flow hedge		–	–	(5,038)	–	(5,038)
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses, net of tax						
		–	–	–	(1,352)	(1,352)
Net loss recognised directly in equity		–	–	(5,038)	(1,352)	(6,390)
Profit for the year		–	–	–	264,219	264,219
Total recognised income and expense for the year						
		–	–	(5,038)	262,867	257,829
Dividends to shareholders	20	–	–	–	(222,775)	(222,775)
At 31 December 2006		234,500	33,000	(2,237)	293,843	559,106

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12. CAPITAL AND RESERVES (CONTINUED)

Company	Note	Non-distributable		Distributable	
		Share capital	Share premium	Retained earnings	Total equity
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
At 1 January 2005		234,500	33,000	143,969	411,469
Profit for the year		—	—	200,010	200,010
Dividends to shareholders	20	—	—	(188,069)	(188,069)
At 31 December 2005		234,500	33,000	155,910	423,410
At 1 January 2006		234,500	33,000	155,910	423,410
Profit for the year		—	—	235,079	235,079
Dividends to shareholders	20	—	—	(222,775)	(222,775)
At 31 December 2006		234,500	33,000	168,214	435,714
Share capital					
				Group and Company	
				2006	2005
				RM'000	RM'000
Ordinary shares of RM1 each					
Authorised				300,000	300,000
Issued and fully paid				234,500	234,500

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Share premium

Share premium relates to the amount that shareholders have paid for the shares in excess of the nominal value.

Hedging reserve

Hedging reserve relates to the effective part of any gains or losses on derivative financial instruments recognised directly in the equity.

Section 108 tax credit

Subject to agreement by the Inland Revenue Board, the Company has sufficient Section 108 tax credit and tax exempt income to frank all of its distributable reserves at 31 December 2006 if paid out as dividends.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. LOANS AND BORROWINGS

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Group's interest-bearing loans and borrowings. For more information about the Group's exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risk, see note 22.

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Non-current		
Finance lease liabilities – secured	7,208	4,477
Medium term notes – unsecured	100,000	100,000
	107,208	104,477
Current		
Revolving credit – unsecured	64,500	110,000
Finance lease liabilities – secured	2,258	1,207
Medium term notes – unsecured	–	150,000
	66,758	261,207

All borrowings except for finance lease liabilities are unsecured.

Terms and debt repayment schedule

	Year of maturity	Carrying amount	Under 1 year	1 – 2 years	2 – 5 years
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Group					
2006					
Revolving credit	2007	64,500	64,500	–	–
Finance lease liabilities	2009-2011	9,466	2,258	3,904	3,304
Medium term notes	2008	100,000	–	100,000	–
		173,966	66,758	103,904	3,304
2005					
Revolving credit	2006	110,000	110,000	–	–
Finance lease liabilities	2009	5,684	1,207	1,311	3,166
Medium term notes	2006-2008	250,000	150,000	–	100,000
		365,684	261,207	1,311	103,166

13. LOANS AND BORROWINGS (CONTINUED)**Finance lease liabilities**

Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

Group	Minimum lease payments	Interest	Principal	Minimum lease payments	Interest	Principal
	2006	2006	2006	2005	2005	2005
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Less than one year	3,037	779	2,258	1,635	428	1,207
Between one and five years	8,256	1,048	7,208	5,060	583	4,477
	11,293	1,827	9,466	6,695	1,011	5,684

The Group leases the above equipment under finance leases expiring from 2009 to 2011. At the end of the lease term, the Group has the option to purchase the equipment at RM1, a price deemed to be a bargain purchase option.

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000 Restated
Present value of funded obligations	159,686	150,065
Fair value of plan assets	(95,409)	(86,136)
Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations	64,277	63,929

The Group operates a defined benefit scheme which is administered by Nestlé Malaysia Group Retirement Scheme. The Scheme provides non-indexed retirement pensions to employees who had been in the Group service before 1 January 1992, based on a percentage of final pay and with total EPF benefits derived from employee and employer contributions made throughout the period of EPF membership integrated thereto.

Movements in the liability for defined benefit obligations

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000 Restated
Liability for defined benefit obligations at 1 January	63,929	46,327
Benefits paid by the plan	(10,424)	(9,746)
Current service costs and interest	8,893	10,140
Actuarial losses recognised in equity	1,879	17,208
Liability for defined benefit obligations at 31 December	64,277	63,929

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**Plan assets comprise the following:**

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
		Restated
Quoted investments	54,385	49,489
Unquoted investments	19,906	17,521
Loan to an unquoted corporation	1,831	1,831
Cash and cash equivalents	15,030	13,550
Others	4,257	3,745
	95,409	86,136

Movement in plan assets

		Group	
	Note	2006	2005
		RM'000	RM'000
Fair value of plan assets at 1 January		86,136	86,340
Contributions paid into the plan	16	10,424	9,746
Benefits paid by the plan		11,935	1,206
Expected return on plan assets		6,001	6,052
Actuarial losses recognised in equity		(19,087)	(17,208)
Fair value of plan assets at 31 December		95,409	86,136

Expense recognised in the income statement

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Current service costs	4,736	6,935
Interest on obligation	10,157	9,257
Expected return on plan assets	(6,000)	(6,052)
Net benefit expense	8,893	10,140

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The expense is recognised in the following line items in the income statement:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Cost of sales	1,747	1,958
Distribution expenses	3,445	4,020
Administrative expenses	3,701	4,162
	8,893	10,140
Actual return on plan assets	7,462	1,595

Actuarial gains and losses recognised directly in equity

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Cumulative amount at 1 January	(17,208)	(3,728)
Recognised during the year	(1,879)	(13,480)
Cumulative amount at 31 December	(19,087)	(17,208)

Actuarial assumptions**Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date (expressed as weighted averages):**

	Group	
	2006	2005
Discount rate at 31 December	7.0%	7.0%
Expected return on plan assets at 1 January	7.0%	7.0%
Future salary increases	5.5%	5.5%

Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average life expectancy of an individual retiring is at age 55 years.

The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is 7.0%. The expected long-term rate of return is based on the portfolio as a whole and not on the sum of the returns on individual asset categories. The return is based exclusively on historical returns, without adjustments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)**Historical information**

	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2004 RM'000	2003 RM'000	2002 RM'000
Group					
Present value of the defined benefit obligation	159,686	150,065	136,395	126,339	118,240
Fair value of plan assets	(95,409)	(86,136)	(86,340)	(80,114)	(71,325)
Deficit in the plan	64,277	63,929	50,055	46,225	46,915
Experience adjustments arising on plan liabilities	3,342	6,110	168	3,657	6,216
Experience adjustments arising on plan assets	1,462	(7,370)	(1,838)	2,238	(574)

The Group expects to pay RM9,701,804 in contributions to defined benefit plans in 2007.

Share-based payments

The following share-based payment schemes are currently available to certain members of the key management personnel. This share based payments have been recharged by the holding company, Nestlé S.A.

(i) Management Stock Option Plan ("MSOP")

Members of the Group's management are entitled to participate each year in a share option plan of the ultimate holding company without payment. The benefits consist of the right to buy Nestlé S.A. shares (accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions) at a predetermined fixed price.

This plan has a rolling seven-year duration. Vesting is subject to three years service conditions.

(ii) Restricted Stock Unit Plan ("RSUP")

As from 1 March 2005, members of the Group Management are also awarded Restricted Stock Units ("RSU") that each gives the right to one Nestlé S.A. share. Vesting is subject to three years service conditions. Upon vesting, the holding company either delivers Nestlé S.A. shares (accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions) or pays the equivalent amount in cash (accounted for as cash-settled share-based payment transactions).

As at 31 December 2006, the share-based payments which have been recharged by Nestlé S.A. amounted to RM4,470,000.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

15. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

		Group		Company	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Trade					
Trade payables		253,863	211,546	–	–
Amount due to related companies	a	85,011	70,173	–	–
		338,874	281,719	–	–
Non-trade					
Amount due to related companies	a	163,011	12,519	–	–
Amount due to subsidiaries	b	–	–	413,089	479,354
Other payables		43,895	25,173	176	1
Accrued expenses		42,247	38,614	252	420
Foreign exchange contracts	c	4,587	–	–	–
		253,740	76,306	413,517	479,775
		592,614	358,025	413,517	479,775

Note a

The amount due to related companies is unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free, except for the short term loan of RM163,011,000 (2005 – Nil) which is denominated in Japanese Yen and subject to interest of 3.68% (2005- Nil) per annum.

Note b

The amount due to subsidiaries is unsecured and subject to interest at rates ranging from 3.15% to 3.61% (2005: 2.80% to 3.15%) per annum and repayable on demand.

Note c

The foreign exchange contracts is designated as cash flow hedges.

An unrealised loss on the foreign exchange contracts RM4,587,000 (2005 – Nil) respectively was recognised in equity at year end. The losses are expected to be recognised in the income statement when the forecasted transactions occur as follows:

	Losses	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Group		
Foreign exchange contracts		
Less than three months	4,587	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

16. OPERATING PROFIT

		Group	Company		
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Operating profit is arrived at after charging:					
Amortisation of development costs	4	6,382	6,380	–	–
Amortisation of goodwill	4	–	4,963	–	–
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Auditors' remuneration:					
– Audit services by auditors of the Company		297	297	70	70
– Other services by auditors of the Company		226	140	–	–
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	3	69,776	72,482	–	–
Impairment loss on trade receivables		2,693	3,585	–	–
Loss on foreign exchange					
– unrealised		193	–	–	–
– realised		3,721	–	–	–
Operating profit is arrived at after charging:					
Personnel expenses (including key management personnel):					
– Contributions to defined contribution plans	14	10,424	9,746	–	–
– Contributions to Employees Provident Fund		26,349	32,156	–	–
– Expenses related to defined benefit plans	14	8,893	10,140	–	–
– Share based payments	14	4,470	–	–	–
– Wages, salaries and others		205,650	239,181	–	–
Property, plant and equipment written off		394	1,151	–	–
Rental on land and buildings		30,668	38,554	–	–
and after crediting:					
Dividend income from subsidiaries (unquoted)		–	–	315,840	269,713
Dividend income from an associate (unquoted)		130	–	130	–
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		168	1,991	–	–
Gain on foreign exchange					
– unrealised		–	375	–	–
– realised		–	2,571	–	–
Reversal of impairment loss on trade receivables		6,983	–	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

The key management personnel compensation is as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Directors				
– Fees	130	125	130	125
– Remuneration	3,179	2,757	–	–
Other short term employee benefits (including estimated monetary value of benefits-in-kind)	882	1,126	47	42
Total short-term employee benefits	4,191	4,008	177	167
– Post-employment benefits	919	569	–	–
– Share-based payments	1,479	1,617	–	–
	6,589	6,194	177	167
Other key management personnel:				
– Short-term employee benefits	5,257	4,096	–	–
– Post-employment benefits	59	54	–	–
– Share-based payments	2,249	2,043	–	–
	7,565	6,193	–	–
	14,154	12,387	177	167

Other key management personnel comprises persons other than the Directors of Group entities, having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity either directly or indirectly.

In addition to their salaries, the Group also provides non-cash benefits to Directors and executive officers, and contributes to a post-employment defined benefit plan on their behalf.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. TAX EXPENSE

Recognised in the income statement

Note	Group		Company	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Tax expense	99,066	64,434	81,540	70,282
Share of tax of equity accounted associate	147	172	–	–
Total tax expense	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

Major components of tax expense include:

Current tax expense

Malaysian	– current year	80,389	68,490	81,540	70,282
	– prior year	–	(781)	–	–
Total current tax recognised in the income statement		80,389	67,709	81,540	70,282

Deferred tax expense

Origination and reversal of temporary differences		18,677	(3,275)	–	–
Total deferred tax recognised in the income statement		18,677	(3,275)	–	–
Share of tax of equity accounted associate		147	172	–	–
Total tax expense		99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

Reconciliation of effective tax expense

Profit for the year	264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Total tax expense	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282
Profit excluding tax	363,432	331,425	316,619	270,292

Tax at Malaysian tax rate of 28%	101,761	92,799	88,653	75,682
Non-deductible expenses	1,801	4,416	88	202
Tax exempt income	–	–	(7,223)	(5,602)
Tax incentives	(5,863)	(9,326)	–	–
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax assets	–	(23,352)	–	–
Other items	1,367	678	22	–
	99,066	65,215	81,540	70,282
Over provided in prior years	–	(781)	–	–
Tax expense on share of profit of associate	147	172	–	–
	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

18. TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)***Tax recognised directly in equity***

		Group	
	Note	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Restated
Actuarial losses		527	3,774
Net loss/(gain) on cash flow hedge		1,951	(1,080)
Total tax recognised directly in equity	8	2,478	2,694

19. EARNINGS PER SHARE**Basic earnings per share**

The calculation of basic earnings per share at 31 December 2006 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of RM264.2 million (2005 – RM266.8 million) and 234.5 million (2005 – 234.5 million) ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

20. DIVIDENDS

Dividends recognised in the current year by the Company are:

	Sen per share	Total amount RM'000	Date of payment
2006			
Interim 2006 ordinary			
Taxable – First	20.83	35,175	31 May 2006
– Second	27.78	46,900	26 September 2006
Final 2005 ordinary			
Taxable	71.49	120,697	31 May 2006
Tax exempt	8.53	20,003	31 May 2006
Total amount		222,775	
2005			
Interim 2005 ordinary	35.00	59,094	17 September 2006
Final 2004 ordinary			
Taxable	65.92	111,294	20 May 2006
Tax exempt	7.54	17,681	20 May 2006
Total amount		188,069	

After the balance sheet date the following dividends were proposed by the Directors. These dividends will be recognised in subsequent financial reports upon approval by the shareholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. DIVIDENDS (CONTINUED)

	Group	
	Sen per share	Total amount RM'000
Final ordinary		
Taxable	73.97	126,630
Tax exempt	11.00	25,795
	84.97	152,425

21. SEGMENTAL INFORMATION

As the principal activity of the Group is the manufacture, marketing and sale of food products in Malaysia, no segmental analysis is provided. Approximately 16% (2005 – 17%) of the total sales are exports, mainly to South East Asian and Middle East countries based on location of customers.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Exposure to credit, interest rate, currency, commodity contract and liquidity risk arises in the normal course of the Group's business. For this, the Group adopts the written risk management policies and guidelines issued by the parent company, Nestlé S.A., which set outs the overall business strategies, the tolerance to risks and the general risk management philosophy. The Group has established processes to monitor and control the hedging of transactions in a timely and accurate manner. All new guidelines and latest updates on the policies are reviewed regularly and monitored by management and the Board of Directors to ensure that the policy and guidelines are adhered to.

Credit risk

Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount with clear approving authority and limits. All major customers are required to have collateral in the form of financial assets and/or bank guarantees.

At the balance sheet date there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each financial asset in the balance sheet.

Commodity contract risk

The Group incurs commodity contract risk on sales and purchases of main commodities like coffee, cocoa, palm oil and sugar. The contracts giving rise to this risk are primarily futures contracts and options mainly in US Dollars and British Pound Sterling.

Palm oil contracts are transacted by specialists based in Nestlé Singapore, whilst coffee, cocoa and sugar commodity contracts are transacted by specialist based in Nestlé UK on behalf of the Group in order to obtain better leverage. Following the guidelines set out by the parent company, all commodity contracts are for the purpose of hedging to protect the Group from price fluctuations.

Liquidity risk

The Group monitors and maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents and bank credit lines deemed adequate by the management to finance the Group's operations and to mitigate the effect of fluctuation in cash flows.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**Interest rate risk**

Interest rates of the Group's borrowings vary with reference to the prime lending rates of the banks except for medium term notes and finance lease obligations where interest rates are fixed.

Effective interest rates and repricing analysis

In respect of interest-earning financial assets and interest-bearing financial liabilities, the following table indicates their average effective interest rates at the balance sheet date and the periods in which they mature, or if earlier, reprice.

Group	Note	Average effective interest rate %	Total RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	1 – 2 years RM'000	2 – 3 years RM'000	3 – 4 years RM'000	4 – 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2006									
Fixed rate instruments									
Finance lease liabilities	13	8.60	9,466	2,258	3,904	3,304	–	–	–
Medium term notes	13	3.57	100,000	–	100,000	–	–	–	–
			109,466	2,258	103,904	3,304	–	–	–
Floating rate instruments									
Amount due to related companies	15	3.68	163,011	163,011	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits with licensed banks	11	2.85	4,069	4,069	–	–	–	–	–
Revolving credit	13	3.95	64,500	64,500	–	–	–	–	–
			231,580	231,580	–	–	–	–	–
2005									
Fixed rate instruments									
Finance lease liabilities	13	8.60	5,684	1,207	1,311	1,425	1,547	194	–
Medium term notes	13	3.37	250,000	150,000	–	100,000	–	–	–
			255,684	151,207	1,311	101,425	1,547	194	–
Floating rate instruments									
Deposits with licensed banks	11	2.60	8,027	8,027	–	–	–	–	–
Revolving credit	13	3.63	110,000	110,000	–	–	–	–	–
			118,027	118,027	–	–	–	–	–

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Company	Note	Average effective interest rate %	Total RM'000	Less than 1 year RM'000	1 – 2 years RM'000	2 – 3 years RM'000	3 – 4 years RM'000	4 – 5 years RM'000	More than 5 years RM'000
2006									
Floating rate instruments									
Deposits with licensed banks	11	2.85	4,069	4,069	–	–	–	–	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	9	3.38	609,119	609,119	–	–	–	–	–
			613,188	613,188	–	–	–	–	–
Amount due to subsidiaries	15	3.38	413,089	413,089	–	–	–	–	–
2005									
Floating rate instruments									
Deposits with licensed banks	11	2.60	6,090	6,090	–	–	–	–	–
Amount due from subsidiaries	9	2.98	660,925	660,925	–	–	–	–	–
			667,015	667,015	–	–	–	–	–
Amount due to subsidiaries	15	2.98	479,354	479,354	–	–	–	–	–

Foreign currency risk

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Group. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily US Dollars, Swiss Francs, Australian Dollars, Euros, Thai Baht and Japanese Yen.

The Group hedges a portion of all foreign trade receivables and trade payables denominated in foreign currency. Following the guidelines set out by the parent company, all foreign exchange contracts are for the purpose of hedging to protect the Group from foreign currency fluctuations and the Group is not allowed to trade other than for the purpose of hedging.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)**Fair values**

The Company provides financial guarantee to banks for credit facilities extended to a subsidiary. The fair value of such financial guarantees is not expected to be material as the probability of the subsidiaries defaulting on the credit lines is remote.

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair value as at 31 December 2006 and 2005, except as follows.

	Note	2006		2005	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Group					
Finance lease liabilities	13	9,466	8,532	5,684	5,088

Estimation of fair values

For finance lease liabilities, fair value is determined using estimated future cash flows discounted using market related rate for a similar instrument at the balance sheet date.

The interest rate used to discount estimated cash flows is as follow:

	2006	2005
Finance lease liabilities	7.0%	7.0%

23. OPERATING LEASES**Leases as lessee**

Non-cancellable operating lease rentals are payable as follows:

	Group	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Less than one year	36,094	32,677
Between one and five years	99,835	90,329
More than five years	7,448	8,193
	143,377	131,199

The Group leases a number of warehouses, offices and residences under operating leases. The leases typically run for a period of two to five years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

24. CAPITAL AND OTHER COMMITMENTS

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Capital expenditure commitments		
Plant and equipment		
<i>Contracted but not provided for and payable:</i>		
Within one year	19,286	1,682
<i>Authorised but not contracted for:</i>		
Within one year	150,795	71,529
One year or later and no later than five years	15,000	33,456
	165,795	104,985
	185,081	106,667

25. CONTINGENCIES

The Directors are of the opinion that provision is not required in respect of the following matter, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required.

	Company	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Contingent liabilities not considered remote		
Guarantees relating to borrowings of a subsidiary – unsecured	700,000	700,000

26. RELATED PARTIES**Identity of related parties**

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

The Group has a related party relationship with its holding company, subsidiaries (see note 6), associate (see note 7), other related companies, Directors and key management personnel.

Transactions with key management personnel**Key management personnel compensation**

Key management personnel compensation is disclosed in note 17.

Other related party transactions

[illegible]

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Société des Produits Nestlé S.A. (Switzerland), a wholly owned subsidiary of Nestlé S. A. (which is the ultimate holding company of the Company) and owner of the trademarks, had entered into sale and licensing agreements with Fraser & Neave Holdings Berhad (Malaysia) to sell the TEA POT trademark and to licence the MILKMAID, CAP JUNJUNG, IDEAL and CARNATION trademarks. This will effectively enable Fraser & Neave Holdings Berhad (Malaysia) to market, sell and distribute the said Liquid Milks Products.

Effective early 2007, Nestlé Products Sdn. Bhd. will cease to market and sell the Liquid Milks Products under the above mentioned trademarks in Malaysia and Brunei. It will however be appointed as a distribution agent to provide "Route-to-Market" agency services for the said Liquid Milks Products for a minimum transitional period of 2 years.

28. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2006.

The changes in accounting policies arising from the adoption of *Amendment to FRS 119₂₀₀₄ Employee Benefits: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures, FRS 3, Business Combinations, FRS 136, Impairment of Assets and FRS 138, Intangible Assets* are summarised below:

FRS 119₂₀₀₄ Employee Benefits: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures

The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans directly in equity immediately. In its financial statements for periods beginning before 1 January 2006 the Group applied the corridor method to recognise actuarial gains and losses in the income statement over the expected average remaining working lives of employees in the plan. This change in accounting policy was due to the adoption of the Amendment to *FRS 119₂₀₀₄ Employee Benefits: Actuarial Gains and Losses, Group Plans and Disclosures* as at 1 January 2006.

The change in accounting policy was recognised retrospectively in accordance with the transitional provisions of the amendment, and comparatives have been restated which is now presented in the statements of recognised income and expense.

28. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The change in accounting policy had the following impact on the consolidated financial statements:

	Group	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Recognised income and expense for the year ended 31 December		
Decrease in net income recognised directly in equity	(1,879)	(13,480)
Decrease in tax on income and expense recognised directly in equity	527	3,774
Decrease in total recognised income and expense for the year	(1,352)	(9,706)
Balance sheet at 31 December		
Cumulative increase in liability for employee benefit	19,087	17,208
Cumulative increase in deferred tax assets	(5,345)	(4,818)
Cumulative decrease in retained earnings	13,742	12,390

The adjustment to retained earnings at 1 January 2005 was a decrease of RM2,684,000.

This change in accounting policy had no material impact on earnings per share.

FRS 3, Business Combinations, FRS 136, Impairment of Assets and FRS 138, Intangible Assets

The adoption of FRS 3, FRS 136 and FRS 138 has resulted in a change in the accounting policy for goodwill. The change in accounting policy is made in accordance with their transitional provisions.

Goodwill is stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses and is no longer amortised. Instead, goodwill impairment is tested annually, or when circumstances change, indicating that goodwill might be impaired.

Had there not been a change in accounting policy, the net profit attributable to shareholders for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 would decrease by RM4,508,000 as follows:

	Group
	2006
	RM'000
Income statement for the year ended 31 December	
Goodwill amortisation which would be charged to the income statement	4,508

This change in accounting policy has no material impact on earnings per share.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified as a result of changes in accounting policies as stated in note 28 and to conform with the presentation requirements of FRS 101.

	Group	
	As restated RM'000	As previously stated RM'000
Balance sheet		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	476,177	532,215
Prepaid lease payments	55,003	–
Deferred tax assets	10,033	5,215
Current assets		
Prepaid lease payments	1,035	–
Non-current liabilities		
Employee benefits	63,929	46,721
Statements of changes in equity		
Retained earnings at 1 January 2005	184,707	187,391
Retained earnings at 31 December 2005	253,751	266,141
Cash flow statement		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	72,482	73,517
Amortisation of prepaid lease payments	1,035	–

Leasehold land amounting to RM56,038,000 in 2005 was reclassified from property, plant and equipment to prepaid lease payments to comply with the requirements of *FRS 117, Leases*. Accordingly, the depreciation is also classified as amortisation of prepaid lease payments.

Laporan Lembaga Pengarah

bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2006

Lembaga Pengarah dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka dan penyata-penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Syarikat yang telah diaudit bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006.

AKTIVITI UTAMA

Aktiviti utama Syarikat adalah sebagai sebuah syarikat pemegang pelaburan, manakala aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikat adalah seperti yang dinyatakan dalam nota 6 kepada penyata kewangan. Tiada sebarang perubahan penting pada aktiviti-aktiviti ini sepanjang tahun kewangan tersebut.

KEPUTUSAN

	Kumpulan RM'000	Syarikat RM'000
Keuntungan bagi tahun	264,219	235,079

RIZAB DAN PERUNTUKAN

Tiada sebarang pindahan penting kepada atau daripada rizab dan peruntukan sepanjang tahun ini kecuali seperti yang dikemukakan dalam penyata kewangan.

DIVIDEN

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang lalu, Syarikat telah membayar:

- (i) dividen akhir sebanyak 71.49 sen sesaham ditolak cukai dan 8.53 sen sesaham dikecualikan cukai yang masing-masing berjumlah RM120,697,000 dan RM20,003,000 bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2005 pada 31 Mei 2006;
- (ii) dividen interim pertama sebanyak 20.83 sen sesaham ditolak cukai berjumlah RM35,175,000 bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006 pada 31 Mei 2006; dan
- (iii) dividen interim kedua sebanyak 27.78 sen sesaham ditolak cukai berjumlah RM46,900,000 bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006 pada 26 September 2006.

Dividen akhir yang dicadangkan oleh Lembaga Pengarah bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006 adalah 73.97 sen sesaham ditolak cukai (27%) dan 11.00 sen sesaham dikecualikan cukai yang masing-masing berjumlah RM126,630,000 dan RM25,795,000.

AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH SYARIKAT

Ahli Lembaga Pengarah yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan yang lalu adalah:

Pengarah

Jen. (B) Tan Sri Dato' Mohd. Ghazali Seth (Pengerusi)
 YM Tengku Tan Sri Dr. Mahaleel bin Tengku Ariff
 Dato' Seri Syed Anwar Jamalullail
 Tan Sri Dato' Ernst Zulliger
 Encik Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll
 Encik Stéphane Nicolas Alby
 Dato' Frits Wout Marie van Dijk (dilantik pada 27.4.2006)
 Encik Michael W. Garrett (meletak jawatan pada 23.2.2006)

Pengganti

Encik Stéphane Nicolas Alby
 Encik Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll
 Encik Magdi Batato (dilantik pada 27.4.2006)
 Encik Magdi Batato (berhenti pada 23.2.2006)

LAPORAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH

bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2006

KEPENTINGAN AHLI LEMBAGA PENGARAH

Pegangan dan dianggap pegangan dalam saham biasa Syarikat dan syarikat-syarikat berkaitannya (selain anak-anak syarikat milik penuh) bagi Ahli Lembaga Pengarah pada akhir tahun seperti yang dicatatkan dalam Daftar Pegangan Saham Pengarah adalah seperti berikut:

	Bilangan saham biasa berharga RM1 sesaham			
	Pada			Pada
	1.1.2006/ Tarikh Perlantikan	Dibeli	Dijual	31.12.2006
<i>Pegangan saham di mana para Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan langsung</i>				
Syarikat				
Jen. (B) Tan Sri Dato' Mohd Ghazali Seth	10,000	—	—	10,000
Dato' Frits Wout Marie van Dijk	8,000	—	—	8,000

	Bilangan saham biasa berharga CHF1 sesaham			
	Pada			Pada
	1.1.2006	Dibeli	Dijual	31.12.2006
Nestlé S.A.:				
Encik Sullivan Joseph O' Carroll	90	—	—	90
Encik Stéphane Nicolas Alby	—	70	—	70

Tiada Pengarah lain yang memegang jawatan pada 31 Disember 2006 mempunyai sebarang kepentingan dalam saham biasa Syarikat dan syarikat-syarikat berkaitannya sepanjang tahun kewangan berkenaan.

IMBUHAN PENGARAH

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang lalu, tiada Pengarah Syarikat yang menerima atau layak menerima sebarang imbuhan (selain daripada imbuhan yang dimasukkan dalam jumlah agregat ganjaran yang diterima atau sepatutnya diterima dan boleh diterima oleh para Pengarah seperti ditunjukkan dalam penyata kewangan atau gaji tetap sebagai kakitangan sepenuh masa syarikat berkaitan) disebabkan oleh kontrak yang dibuat oleh Syarikat atau syarikat berkaitan dengan Pengarah atau firma di mana Pengarah berkenaan adalah ahli, atau dengan syarikat di mana Pengarah mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang besar.

Tiada sebarang urusan sepanjang dan pada akhir tahun kewangan yang membolehkan para Pengarah Syarikat memperolehi imbuhan menerusi perolehan saham atau debentur Syarikat atau sebarang pertubuhan korporat selain daripada terbitan Skim Pilihan Saham Pekerja di syarikat pegangan.

TERBITAN SAHAM DAN DEBENTUR

Tiada sebarang perubahan dalam modal diiktiraf, terbitan dan berbayar Syarikat sepanjang tahun kewangan ini.

PILIHAN DIBERIKAN KE ATAS SAHAM YANG BELUM DITERBITKAN

Tiada sebarang pilihan yang diberikan kepada sesiapa untuk mengambil saham Syarikat yang belum diterbitkan sepanjang tahun ini.

LAPORAN LEMBAGA PENGARAH

bagi tahun berakhir pada 31 Disember 2006

MAKLUMAT BERKANUN LAIN

Sebelum kunci kira-kira dan penyata pendapatan Kumpulan dan Syarikat disediakan, para Pengarah mengambil langkah-langkah munasabah bagi memastikan bahawa:

- (i) semua hutang lapuk yang diketahui telah dilupuskan dan peruntukan hutang ragu secukupnya telah dibuat dan
- (ii) semua aset semasa telah dinyatakan pada nilai yang lebih rendah antara kos dan nilai boleh capai bersih.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, para Pengarah tidak mengetahui sebarang keadaan:

- (i) yang mungkin menyebabkan jumlah yang dilupuskan bagi hutang lapuk atau jumlah peruntukan hutang ragu dalam Kumpulan dan Syarikat tidak mencukupi dengan ketara, atau
- (ii) yang mungkin menyebabkan nilai dihasilkan oleh aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Syarikat mengelirukan, atau
- (iii) yang boleh menyebabkan penggunaan kaedah penilaian aset atau tanggungan Kumpulan dan Syarikat yang sedia ada mengelirukan atau tidak sesuai, atau
- (iv) yang tidak diliputi dalam laporan ini atau penyata kewangan yang mungkin menyebabkan sebarang jumlah dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Syarikat mengelirukan.

Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak wujud:

- (i) sebarang tuntutan terhadap aset Kumpulan atau Syarikat yang timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang menjamin tanggungan mana-mana pihak, atau
- (ii) sebarang tanggungan luar jangkaan bagi Kumpulan atau Syarikat yang timbul sejak akhir tahun kewangan ini.

Tiada tanggungan luar jangkaan atau tanggungan lain bagi sebarang syarikat dalam Kumpulan yang telah berkuatkuasa atau berkemungkinan dikuatkuasakan dalam tempoh dua belas bulan selepas akhir tahun kewangan ini yang pada pendapat para Pengarah akan atau boleh menjejaskan keupayaan Kumpulan dan Syarikat dengan ketara untuk memenuhi tanggungjawab mereka apabila tiba tempoh matang.

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, kecuali kesan yang timbul berikutan perubahan dalam polisi perakaunan seperti dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan, keputusan operasi Kumpulan dan Syarikat bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2006 tidak terjejas secara ketara oleh sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau peristiwa penting dan luar biasa, begitu juga sebarang perkara, urusan niaga atau peristiwa yang berlaku dalam tempoh di antara akhir tahun kewangan tersebut dengan tarikh laporan ini.

JURUAUDIT

Juruaudit, Tetuan KPMG, telah menyatakan kesediaan mereka untuk menerima pelantikan semula.

Ditandatangani bagi pihak Ahli Lembaga Pengarah menurut resolusi para Pengarah:

Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Petaling Jaya,
27 February 2007

Penyata Para Pengarah

menurut Seksyen 169(15) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada muka surat 65 hingga 111 disediakan menurut peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan piawaian perakaunan diluluskan yang diterima pakai untuk entiti selain daripada entiti swasta yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia untuk memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan Kumpulan dan Syarikat pada 31 Disember 2006 serta keputusan operasi dan aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh berkenaan.

Ditandatangani menurut resolusi para Pengarah:

Sullivan Joseph O'Carroll

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Petaling Jaya,
27 Februari 2007

Pengakuan Berkanun

menurut Seksyen 169(16) Akta Syarikat, 1965

Saya, **Stéphane Nicolas Alby**, Pengarah utama yang bertanggungjawab terhadap pengurusan kewangan Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad, mengaku bahawa penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan pada muka surat 65 hingga 111 adalah, pada sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya adalah benar dan saya membuat pengakuan ini dengan penuh kepercayaan mengenai kebenarannya serta menurut Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Ditandatangani dan diakui oleh penama di atas di Petaling Jaya pada 27 Februari 2007.

Stéphane Nicolas Alby

Di hadapan saya:

G. Vijayan @ Baskaran, PPN

Pesuruhjaya Sumpah (No. B014)

Petaling Jaya

Laporan Juruaudit

kepada ahli-ahli Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan di muka surat 65 hingga 111. Penyediaan penyata kewangan ini adalah tanggungjawab para Pengarah Syarikat.

Menjadi tanggungjawab kami untuk memperolehi pandangan bebas, berdasarkan audit kami, mengenai penyata kewangan dan melaporkan pandangan kami kepada anda, sebagai sebuah badan menurut Seksyen 174 Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan bukan untuk tujuan lain. Kami tidak bertanggungjawab ke atas pihak lain membabitkan isi kandungan laporan ini.

Kami menjalankan audit menurut Piawaian Pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian-piawaian berkenaan memerlukan kami merancang dan melaksanakan audit bagi memperolehi jaminan munasabah bahawa penyata kewangan berkenaan bebas daripada salah nyata yang ketara. Sesebuah audit merangkumi pemeriksaan, berasaskan ujian, bukti yang menyokong jumlah dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Audit juga merangkumi penilaian prinsip-prinsip perakaunan yang digunakan dan anggaran penting yang dibuat oleh para Pengarah di samping penilaian ke atas pembentangan penyata kewangan secara keseluruhan. Kami percaya audit kami menyediakan asas yang munasabah untuk kami memberi pandangan.

Pada pendapat kami:

- (a) penyata kewangan ini disediakan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 dan piawaian perakaunan diluluskan yang diterima pakai untuk entiti selain daripada entiti swasta dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia untuk memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama berhubung:
 - (i) kedudukan Kumpulan dan Syarikat pada 31 Disember 2006 serta keputusan operasi dan aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut; dan
 - (ii) perkara-perkara yang dikehendaki oleh Seksyen 169 Akta Syarikat, 1965 diuruskan dalam penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Syarikat; dan
- (b) rekod perakaunan dan rekod-rekod lain serta daftar-daftar yang dikehendaki oleh Akta Syarikat, 1965 untuk disimpan oleh Syarikat dan anak-anak syarikatnya yang diaudit oleh kami telah disimpan dengan sempurna menurut peruntukan Akta tersebut.

Kami berpuashati bahawa penyata kewangan anak-anak syarikat yang telah disatukan dengan penyata kewangan Syarikat adalah dalam bentuk dan kandungan yang sesuai dan teratur bagi tujuan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang disatukan serta telah menerima maklumat dan penjelasan memuaskan yang diperlukan untuk tujuan berkenaan.

Laporan audit ke atas penyata kewangan anak-anak syarikat tidak tertakluk kepada sebarang syarat dan tidak mengandungi sebarang ulasan yang dibuat di bawah seksyen kecil (3) Seksyen 174 Akta tersebut.

KPMG

Nombor Firma: AF 0758
Akauntan Bertauliah

Chong Dee Shiang

Rakan Kongsi
Number Kelulusan: 2782/09/08(J)

Kuala Lumpur,
27 Februari 2007

Kunci Kira-kira

pada 31 Disember 2006

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Aset					
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	3	491,696	476,177	–	–
Harta tidak ketara	4	66,342	72,724	–	–
Pembayaran pajakan prabayar	5	53,968	55,003	–	–
Pelaburan dalam anak syarikat	6	–	–	232,992	232,992
Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu	7	3,417	3,212	3,000	3,000
Aset cukai tertunda	8	6,709	10,033	–	–
Jumlah aset bukan semasa		622,132	617,149	235,992	235,992
Pembayaran pajakan prabayar	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Penghutang, deposit dan pembayaran prabayar	9	449,045	442,727	609,261	661,077
Inventori	10	330,674	262,456	–	–
Cukai diperolehi semula		–	3,196	–	26
Tunai dan setara tunai	11	55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090
Jumlah aset semasa		836,582	743,293	613,333	667,193
Jumlah aset		1,458,714	1,360,442	849,325	903,185
Ekuiti					
Modal saham		234,500	234,500	234,500	234,500
Rizab		30,763	35,801	33,000	33,000
Pendapatan tertahan		293,843	253,751	168,214	155,910
Jumlah ekuiti diagihkan kepada pemegang saham Syarikat		559,106	524,052	435,714	423,410
Tanggungan					
Pinjaman dan peminjaman	13	107,208	104,477	–	–
Faedah Pekerja	14	64,277	63,929	–	–
Tanggungan cukai tertunda	8	45,558	32,683	–	–
Jumlah tanggungan bukan semasa		217,043	201,089	–	–
Pemiutang dan terakru	15	592,614	358,025	413,517	479,775
Pinjaman dan peminjaman	13	66,758	261,207	–	–
Cukai		23,193	16,069	94	–
Jumlah tanggungan semasa		682,565	635,301	413,611	479,775
Jumlah tanggungan		899,608	836,390	413,611	479,775
Jumlah ekuiti dan tanggungan		1,458,714	1,360,442	849,325	903,185

Nota-nota di muka surat 70 hingga 111 adalah sebahagian penting daripada penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Pendapatan

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006

	Nota	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Hasil		3,275,541	3,127,441	315,840	269,713
Kos jualan		(2,171,096)	(2,132,138)	–	–
Keuntungan kasar		1,104,445	995,303	315,840	269,713
Perbelanjaan pengedaran		(248,075)	(235,751)	–	–
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran		(484,490)	(408,511)	(793)	(821)
Perbelanjaan lain		(6,958)	(7,438)	–	–
Pendapatan lain		7,353	698	–	–
Hasil daripada aktiviti operasi		372,275	344,301	315,047	268,892
Pendapatan faedah		765	513	23,022	14,168
Kos faedah		(10,090)	(13,879)	(21,450)	(12,768)
Keuntungan operasi	16	362,950	330,935	316,619	270,292
Bahagian keuntungan selepas cukai ekuiti syarikat bersekutu		335	318	–	–
Keuntungan sebelum cukai		363,285	331,253	316,619	270,292
Perbelanjaan cukai	18	(99,066)	(64,434)	(81,540)	(70,282)
Keuntungan bagi tahun ini yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang saham Syarikat		264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Perolehan asas sesaham biasa (sen)	19	113	114		

Nota-nota di muka surat 70 hingga 111 adalah sebahagian penting daripada penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Pendapatan dan Perbelanjaan Diiktiraf

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006

	Nota	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Keuntungan/(kerugian) bersih aliran tunai terlindung		(6,989)	7,237	—	—
Kerugian aktuari rancangan faedah tertakrif		(1,879)	(13,480)	—	—
Cukai pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti	18	2,478	2,694	—	—
Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti		(6,390)	(3,549)	—	—
Keuntungan bagi tahun		264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Jumlah pendapatan dan perbelanjaan bagi tahun ini yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang saham Syarikat		257,829	263,270	235,079	200,010
Kesan perubahan dalam polisi perakaunan pada 1 Januari		(12,390)	(2,684)	—	—
Pendapatan tertahan		(12,390)	(2,684)	—	—

Nota-nota di muka surat 70 hingga 111 adalah sebahagian daripada penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Aliran Tunai

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti operasi					
Keuntungan sebelum cukai		363,285	331,253	316,619	270,292
<i>Pelarasan bagi:</i>					
Pelunasan aset tidak ketara	4	6,382	11,343	–	–
Pelunasan bayaran sewa prabayar	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	3	69,776	72,482	–	–
Keuntungan dari penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	16	(168)	(1,991)	–	–
Kos faedah		10,090	13,879	21,450	12,768
Pendapatan faedah		(765)	(513)	(23,022)	(14,168)
Pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	16	394	1,151	–	–
Bahagian keuntungan ekuiti syarikat bersekutu		(335)	(318)	–	–
Bayaran berasaskan saham	17	4,470	–	–	–
Keuntungan operasi sebelum perubahan modal kerja		454,164	428,321	315,047	268,892
Perubahan dalam inventori		(68,218)	(5,083)	–	–
Perubahan dalam pemiutang dan terakru		60,119	12,456	(66,256)	476,624
Perubahan dalam penghutang, deposit dan pembayaran prabayar		(6,318)	(81,874)	51,813	(476,890)
Tunai dijana daripada operasi		439,747	353,820	300,604	268,626
Faedah dibayar		(10,090)	(14,059)	(21,450)	(12,768)
Cukai dibayar		(70,069)	(73,199)	(81,419)	(75,870)
Faedah bersih pekerja (disumbang)/diiktiraf		(1,531)	394	–	–
Tunai bersih daripada aktiviti operasi		358,057	266,956	197,735	179,988
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pelaburan					
Pengambilalihan hartanah, loji dan peralatan	(ii), 3	(79,065)	(75,458)	–	–
Faedah diterima		765	513	23,022	14,168
Pendapatan daripada penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan		1,876	2,793	–	–
Pendapatan dividen		130	–	–	–
Tunai bersih (diguna)/daripada aktiviti pelaburan		(76,294)	(72,152)	23,022	14,168

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Aliran tunai daripada aktiviti pembiayaan					
Dividen dibayar kepada pemegang saham Syarikat	20	(222,775)	(188,069)	(222,775)	(188,069)
Pendapatan daripada peminjaman		64,500	110,000	–	–
Pendapatan daripada pinjaman jangka pendek daripada syarikat berkaitan		163,011	–	–	–
Pembayaran balik pinjaman		(260,000)	(121,978)	–	–
Pembayaran tanggungan pajakan kewangan		(4,550)	(981)	–	–
Tunai bersih digunakan dalam aktiviti pembiayaan		(259,814)	(201,028)	(222,775)	(188,069)
Peningkatan / (pengurangan) bersih tunai dan setara tunai		21,949	(6,224)	(2,018)	6,087
Tunai dan setara tunai pada 1 Januari	(i)	33,879	40,103	6,090	3
Tunai dan setara tunai pada 31 Disember	(i)	55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

(i) *Tunai dan setara tunai*

Tunai dan setara tunai dalam penyata aliran tunai mengandungi jumlah kunci kira-kira berikut:

	Nota	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Deposit dengan bank-bank berlesen	11	4,069	8,027	4,069	6,090
Baki tunai dan bank	11	51,759	25,852	3	–
		55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

(ii) *Pengambilalihan hartanah, loji dan peralatan*

Sepanjang tahun ini, Kumpulan memperolehi hartanah, loji dan peralatan dengan kos agregat sebanyak RM87,397,000 (2005 – RM82,123,000), di mana sebanyak RM8,332,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) diperolehi menerusi pajakan kewangan.

Nota-nota kepada Penyata Kewangan

Nestlé (Malaysia) Berhad adalah sebuah syarikat tanggungan terhad umum, diperbadankan dan beroperasi di Malaysia serta disenaraikan di papan utama Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. Alamat pejabat berdaftar adalah seperti berikut:

Nestlé House
4, Lorong Persiaran Barat
46200 Petaling Jaya
Selangor Darul Ehsan

Penyata-penyata kewangan yang disatukan pada dan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006 mengandungi Syarikat dan anak-anak syarikatnya (dirujuk bersama sebagai Kumpulan) serta kepentingan Kumpulan dalam syarikat bersekutu.

Aktiviti utama Syarikat adalah sebagai syarikat pegangan pelaburan manakala aktiviti utama anak-anak syarikat adalah seperti dinyatakan dalam nota 6 kepada penyata kewangan. Tiada sebarang perubahan penting dalam aktiviti-aktiviti ini sepanjang tahun kewangan tersebut.

Syarikat pegangan adalah Nestlé S.A., sebuah syarikat yang diperbadankan di Switzerland.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN

(a) Penyata kepatuhan

Penyata kewangan Kumpulan dan Syarikat telah disediakan menurut piawaian perakaunan diluluskan yang diterima pakai untuk entiti selain daripada entiti swasta yang dikeluarkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB), prinsip-prinsip perakaunan yang diterima secara umum di Malaysia dan peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965. Penyata kewangan ini juga mematuhi peruntukan pendedahan yang diterima pakai Keperluan Penyenaraian Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

MASB telah mengeluarkan Piawaian Laporan Kewangan (FRSs) baru dan disemak yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh perakaunan bermula selepas 1 Januari 2006 atau boleh diperolehi untuk penggunaan awal. Dalam set penyata kewangan ini, Kumpulan memilih untuk menggunakan *FRS 117*, *Pajakan* dan *FRS 124*, *Pendedahan Pihak Berkaitan* yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Oktober 2006 dan Pindaan kepada *FRS 119*₂₀₀₄, *Faedah Pekerja: Keuntungan dan Kerugian Aktuari*, *Perancangan dan Pemberitahuan Kumpulan* yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2007. Kumpulan juga telah mula menggunakan Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IAS) 39, *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* sejak 2001, di mana MASB telah mengeluarkan piawaian serupa di bawah *FRS 139* tetapi belum diumumkan tarikh kuatkuasa piawaian ini.

Pada 15 Ogos 2006, MASB mengeluarkan *FRS 6*, *Penerokaan untuk dan Penilaian Sumber-sumber Galian* yang akan berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2007 dan yang tidak boleh diterima pakai oleh Kumpulan. Justeru, tiada pemberitahuan lanjut yang dijamin.

Kesan penggunaan FRSs yang baru/disemak pada 2006 dibentangkan dalam nota 28.

Penyata kewangan diluluskan oleh Lembaga Pengarah pada 27 Februari 2007.

(b) Asas pengukuran

Penyata kewangan disediakan menurut asas kos sejarah kecuali untuk instrumen kewangan derivatif dinyatakan pada nilai saksama.

1. ASAS PENYEDIAAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Mata wang fungsi dan pembentangan

Penyata kewangan ini dikemukakan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), iaitu matawang fungsi Syarikat. Segala maklumat kewangan dikemukakan dalam RM telah dihampirkan kepada nilai ribu terdekat kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

(d) Penggunaan anggaran dan penilaian

Penyediaan penyata kewangan memerlukan pihak pengurusan membuat penilaian, anggaran dan andaian yang memberi kesan kepada penggunaan polisi perakaunan dan jumlah aset, tanggungan, pendapatan dan perbelanjaan yang dilaporkan. Keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza daripada anggaran-anggaran ini.

Anggaran dan andaian asas disemak dari semasa ke semasa. Semakan ke atas anggaran perakaunan diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran itu disemak dan dalam tempoh berkaitan di masa depan.

Secara khususnya, maklumat mengenai bahagian penting ketidaktentuan anggaran dan penilaian penting dalam menggunakan polisi perakaunan yang mempunyai kesan paling penting ke atas jumlah diiktiraf dalam penyata perakaunan, dijelaskan dalam nota-nota berikut:

- Nota 4 – pengukuran jumlah diperolehi daripada unit yang menjana tunai
- Nota 8 – pengiktirafan kerugian cukai tidak digunakan dan elaun modal
- Nota 25 – luar jangkaan

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

Dasar perakaunan dibentangkan di bawah telah digunakan secara konsisten untuk semua tempoh yang dikemukakan dalam penyata kewangan ini dan telah digunakan secara konsisten oleh entiti Kumpulan kecuali dinyatakan sebaliknya.

Beberapa jumlah perbandingan telah dikelaskan semula selaras dengan pembentangan tahun semasa berkenaan (lihat nota 29).

(a) Asas penyatuan

(i) Anak-anak syarikat

Anak-anak syarikat adalah termasuk entiti-entiti tidak diperbadankan yang dikawal oleh Kumpulan. Kawalan wujud apabila Kumpulan mempunyai kuasa untuk mentadbir polisi-polisi kewangan dan operasi sesebuah entiti bagi memperoleh faedah daripada aktiviti. Dalam menilai kawalan, hak mengundi berpotensi yang boleh dilaksanakan kini diambil kira.

Penyata kewangan anak-anak syarikat disertakan dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan dari tarikh kawalan berkuatkuasa sehingga tarikh tamat kawalan berkenaan.

Pelaburan dalam anak-anak syarikat dinyatakan dalam kunci kira-kira Syarikat pada kos tolak kerugian penurunan nilai, kecuali pelaburan tersebut dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan (atau dimasukkan dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Asas penyatuan (sambungan)

(ii) *Syarikat bersekutu*

Syarikat bersekutu adalah entiti termasuk entiti-entiti tidak diperbadankan di mana Kumpulan mempunyai pengaruh penting tetapi bukan kawalan ke atas polisi-polisi kewangan dan operasi.

Syarikat bersekutu dilaporkan dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan menggunakan kaedah ekuiti kecuali ia dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan (atau termasuk dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan). Penyata kewangan yang disatukan termasuk bahagian pendapatan dan perbelanjaan ekuiti syarikat bersekutu Kumpulan selepas pelarasan untuk menyesuaikan dasar perakaunan tersebut dengan dasar Kumpulan, dari tarikh pengaruh penting berkuatkuasa sehingga tarikh tamat pengaruh berkuatkuasa berkenaan.

Apabila bahagian kerugian Kumpulan melebihi kepentingannya dalam sesebuah ekuiti syarikat bersekutu, jumlah dibawa kepentingan itu (termasuk sebarang pelaburan jangka panjang) dikurangkan kepada kosong dan pengiktirafan kerugian seterusnya tidak diteruskan kecuali dalam keadaan di mana Kumpulan mempunyai tanggungjawab atau telah membuat pembayaran bagi pihak yang dilabur.

Pelaburan dalam syarikat bersekutu dinyatakan dalam kunci kira-kira Syarikat pada kos ditolak kerugian penurunan nilai kecuali pelaburan itu dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan (atau termasuk dalam kumpulan pelupusan yang dikelaskan sebagai pegangan untuk jualan).

(iii) *Perubahan dalam susunan Kumpulan*

Sesebuah anak syarikat yang menerbitkan saham ekuiti baru kepada kepentingan minoriti untuk pertimbangan tunai dan harga terbitan ditetapkan pada nilai saksama, pengurangan dalam kepentingan Kumpulan dalam anak syarikat berkenaan dikira sebagai pelupusan kepentingan ekuiti dengan keuntungan atau kerugian sepadan yang diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

Apabila sebuah kumpulan membeli saham ekuiti anak syarikat daripada kepentingan minoriti untuk pertimbangan tunai dan harga belian telah ditetapkan pada nilai saksama, pertambahan kepentingan Kumpulan dalam anak syarikat terbabit dikira sebagai pembelian kepentingan ekuiti di mana kaedah perakaunan pengambilalihan digunakan.

Kumpulan menganggap semua perubahan lain dalam susunan kumpulan sebagai urusan ekuiti antara Kumpulan dan pemegang saham minoritinya. Sebarang perbezaan antara bahagian aset bersih Kumpulan sebelum dan selepas perubahan berkenaan serta sebarang pertimbangan yang diterima atau dibayar, diselaraskan kepada atau terhadap rizab Kumpulan.

(iv) *Urusniaga dihapuskan ke atas penyatuan*

Baki-baki antara kumpulan serta sebarang pendapatan dan perbelanjaan belum dicapai yang timbul daripada urusanniaga antara kumpulan adalah dihapuskan dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan yang disatukan.

Keuntungan belum dicapai yang timbul daripada urusanniaga dengan ekuiti pihak dilabur dihapuskan, sejauh mana kepentingan Kumpulan dalam pihak dilabur. Kerugian belum dicapai dihapuskan menerusi cara yang sama dengan keuntungan yang belum dicapai tetapi hanya sekiranya tiada bukti kerugian penurunan nilai.

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)**(b) Mata wang asing*****Urusniaga mata wang asing***

Urusniaga dalam mata wang asing ditukar kepada mata wang fungsi entiti Kumpulan masing-masing pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urusniaga.

Aset dan tanggungan kewangan disebut dalam mata wang asing pada tarikh kunci kira-kira ditukar semula kepada mata wang fungsi pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh berkenaan. Aset dan tanggungan bukan kewangan disebut dalam mata wang asing yang diukur pada nilai saksama ditukar kepada mata wang fungsi pada kadar pertukaran pada tarikh nilai saksama itu ditentukan. Perbezaan mata wang asing yang timbul disebabkan penukaran semula itu diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan.

(c) Instrumen kewangan derivatif

Kumpulan memegang instrumen kewangan derivatif untuk membataskan risiko mata wang asing dan kontrak komoditinya.

Instrumen kewangan derivatif seperti kontrak pertukaran asing dan komoditi masa depan digunakan sebagai batasan untuk mengurus pendedahan operasi terhadap risiko mata wang asing dan harga komoditi. Ia dilaksanakan dengan institusi kewangan dan broker berkualiti kredit yang tinggi, selaras dengan kelulusan tertentu, had dan prosedur pemantauan. Seajar dengan dasar perbendaharaan dan pembelian komoditi, Kumpulan tidak memegang instrumen derivatif untuk tujuan perdagangan.

Nilai saksama kontrak pertukaran hadapan dan pasaran komoditi hadapan dikira dengan masing-masing merujuk kepada kadar pertukaran hadapan semasa dan harga pasaran komoditi hadapan, bagi kontrak dengan profil kematangan serupa.

Risiko mata wang asing

Tujuan utama aktiviti perlindungan mata wang asing adalah untuk melindungi daripada ketidakstabilan yang berkaitan dengan jualan mata wang asing dan pembelian inventori siap dikilang, pembelian bahan serta aset dan tanggungan lain yang timbul dalam urusan biasa perniagaan. Kumpulan menggunakan terutamanya kontrak pertukaran mata wang asing hadapan dengan kematangan kurang daripada dua belas bulan untuk melindungi komitmen yang kukuh. Di bawah program ini, peningkatan atau penurunan dalam komitmen kukuh Kumpulan diimbangi sebahagiannya oleh keuntungan dan kerugian ke atas instrumen perlindungan.

Risiko harga komoditi

Instrumen komoditi digunakan untuk memastikan bahawa Kumpulan memperoleh bahan-bahan mentah pada harga bersesuaian. Urusniaga pembelian keseluruhan dicatat pada kadar kontrak. Perubahan dalam nilai saksama instrumen komoditi terbuka yang ditetapkan sebagai perlindungan berkesan diiktiraf dalam ekuiti sehingga urusniaga pembelian sebenar diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan.

Perlindungan – Aliran tunai terlindung

Jika instrumen kewangan derivatif ditetapkan sebagai suatu perlindungan perubahan dalam aliran tunai tanggungan yang diiktiraf, komitmen kukuh atau suatu urusniaga yang berkemungkinan tinggi berlaku, bahagian yang berkesan bagi sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian ke atas instrumen kewangan derivatif akan diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti. Apabila komitmen kukuh atau urusniaga yang dijangka menyebabkan pengiktirafan aset atau tanggungan, keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul akan dikeluarkan daripada ekuiti dan dimasukkan dalam pengiraan awal aset atau tanggungan. Jika tidak, keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul dikeluarkan daripada ekuiti dan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan pada masa yang sama dengan urusniaga perlindungan berkenaan. Bahagian yang tidak berkesan daripada sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian adalah diiktiraf serta-merta dalam penyata pendapatan.

Apabila sesuatu instrumen perlindungan atau hubungan perlindungan ditamatkan tetapi urusniaga dilindungi itu masih dijangka berlaku, keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul pada waktu itu kekal dalam ekuiti dan diiktiraf menurut dasar di atas apabila urusniaga berlaku. Jika urusniaga dilindungi itu tidak lagi berkemungkinan berlaku, keuntungan atau kerugian terkumpul yang belum dicapai dalam ekuiti akan diiktiraf serta-merta dalam penyata pendapatan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Hartanah, loji dan peralatan

(i) *Pengiktirafan dan pengiraan*

Modal kerja dalam pelaksanaan dinyatakan pada kos. Semua hartanah, loji dan peralatan lain dinyatakan pada kos tolak susutnilai terkumpul dan kerugian penurunan nilai.

Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang secara langsung diagihkan kepada pengambilalihan aset. Kos bagi aset yang terbentuk sendiri termasuk kos bahan dan buruh langsung, sebarang kos lain secara langsung diagihkan bagi menyediakan aset untuk kegunaannya dan kos mengeluarkannya serta memindahkan barangan dan menggunakan kawasan di mana ia ditempatkan. Perisian dibeli yang penting kepada fungsi peralatan berkaitan dijadikan modal sebahagian daripada peralatan tersebut.

Kos hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf sebagai hasil kombinasi perniagaan adalah berasaskan nilai saksama pada tarikh pengambilalihan. Nilai saksama hartanah adalah nilai anggaran di mana suatu hartanah boleh ditukar pada tarikh penilaian antara pembeli yang sanggup dan penjual yang sanggup dalam urusaniaga sewajarnya selepas pemasaran bersesuaian di mana pihak berkenaan telah bertindak secara berpengetahuan, bijak dan tanpa dipaksa. Nilai saksama butiran loji dan peralatan lain adalah berasaskan harga pasaran disebut harga untuk butiran yang sama.

Apabila bahagian penting sesuatu butiran hartanah, loji dan peralatan mempunyai kegunaan berbeza, ia dikira sebagai butiran berlainan (komponen utama) hartanah, loji dan peralatan.

(ii) *Kos seterusnya*

Kos menggantikan bahagian butiran hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf dalam jumlah dibawa butiran tersebut jika terdapat kemungkinan bahawa faedah ekonomi masa depannya akan mengalir kepada Kumpulan dan kosnya boleh dikira dipercayai. Kos perkhidmatan harian bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan diiktiraf berlaku dalam penyata kewangan.

(iii) *Susutnilai*

Susutnilai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan pada asas garis lurus terhadap kegunaan yang dianggarkan bagi setiap bahagian butiran hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Aset pajakan disusutnilai terhadap mana satu yang lebih singkat sama ada syarat pajakan dan kegunaannya. Tanah pegangan bebas tidak disusutnilai. Hartanah, loji dan peralatan masih dalam pembinaan tidak disusutnilai sehingga aset tersebut sedia untuk kegunaannya.

Anggaran jangka masa penggunaan bagi tempoh semasa dan perbandingan adalah seperti berikut:

• bangunan	50 tahun
• loji dan mesin	10 – 20 tahun
• alat, perabot dan peralatan	5 tahun
• kenderaan bermotor	5 tahun
• sistem maklumat	3 tahun

Jumlah yang boleh disusutnilai ditentukan selepas menolak nilai baki.

Kaedah susutnilai, jangka masa penggunaan dan nilai baki dinilai semula pada tarikh laporan.

(iv) *Perubahan dalam anggaran*

Anggaran beberapa butiran loji dan peralatan disemak pada 2006 (lihat nota 3).

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)**(e) Aset pajakan**

Pajakan di mana Kumpulan menanggung sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran pemilikan dikelaskan sebagai pajakan kewangan. Pada pengiktirafan awal, aset pajakan tersebut dikira pada satu jumlah yang setara dengan yang lebih rendah antara nilai saksama dengan nilai semasa pembayaran pajakan minimum. Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset tersebut dikira menurut dasar perakaunan yang diterima pakai pada aset berkenaan.

Pajakan lain adalah pajakan operasi dan aset pajakan tidak diiktiraf pada kunci kira-kira Kumpulan.

Tanah pajakan yang biasanya mempunyai jangka masa ekonomi tidak pasti dan hak milik tidak dijangka akan diserahkan kepada pemajak menjelang akhir tempoh pajakan adalah dianggap sebagai pajakan operasi. Pembayaran yang dibuat untuk memulakan atau memperoleh tanah pajakan adalah dikira sebagai pembayaran pajakan prabayar yang dilunaskan sepanjang tempoh pajakan bersesuaian dengan corak faedah yang disediakan kecuali untuk tanah pajakan yang dikelaskan sebagai hartanah pelaburan. Kumpulan sebelum ini mengelaskan pajakan tanah sebagai pajakan kewangan dan telah mengenal pasti jumlah pembayaran pajakan prabayar sebagai hartanah dalam hartanah, loji dan peralatannya.

Waktu penggunaan awal FRS 117, Pajakan, Kumpulan menganggap pajakan sedemikian sebagai suatu pajakan operasi dengan jumlah dibawa yang belum dilunaskan dikelaskan sebagai pembayaran pajakan prabayar bersesuaian dengan peruntukan peralihan dalam FRS 117.67A.

(f) Aset tidak ketara**(i) Muhibah**

Muhibah/(muhibah negatif) terhasil daripada pengambilalihan anak-anak syarikat dan syarikat-syarikat bersekutu.

Bagi pengambilalihan sebelum 1 Januari 2006, muhibah mewakili lebihan kos pengambilalihan terhadap kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama aset dan tanggungan boleh dikenalpasti bersih.

Dengan penggunaan FRS 3 bermula 1 Januari 2006, muhibah mewakili lebihan kos pengambilalihan terhadap kepentingan Kumpulan dalam nilai saksama bersih aset yang boleh dikenalpasti, tanggungan dan tanggungan luar jangkaan pihak yang diperolehi.

Muhibah dikira pada kos dan tidak lagi dilunaskan tetapi diuji untuk penurunan nilai sekurang-kurangnya setiap tahun atau lebih kerap apabila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai. Apabila lebihan adalah negatif (muhibah negatif), ia diiktiraf serta-merta dalam penyata pendapatan.

Muhibah diperuntukkan kepada unit menjana tunai dan diuji setiap tahun untuk penurunan nilai atau lebih kerap jika peristiwa atau perubahan keadaan menunjukkan ia mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai.

Dari segi ekuiti pihak dilabur, jumlah dibawa muhibah dimasukkan dalam jumlah dibawa pelaburan. Jumlah dibawa keseluruhan pelaburan diuji untuk penurunan nilai apabila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(f) Aset tidak ketara (sambungan)

(i) *Muhibah dilunaskan*

Sebelum penggunaan FRS 3, muhibah dikira pada kos tolak pelunasan terkumpul dan kerugian penurunan nilai. Muhibah dilunaskan dari tarikh pengiktirafan awal untuk sepanjang jangka masa anggaran hayatnya selama 20 tahun. Muhibah yang dibeli turut dilunaskan dengan cara yang sama. Ujian penurunan nilai pada muhibah dilakukan apabila wujudnya petanda penurunan nilai.

Ekoran penggunaan FRS 3, muhibah dikira pada kos dan tidak lagi dilunaskan tetapi diuji untuk penurunan nilai sekurang-kurangnya setiap tahun atau lebih kerap apabila terdapat bukti objektif penurunan nilai.

(ii) *Kos pembangunan*

Perbelanjaan terhadap aktiviti pembangunan untuk pelaksanaan sebahagian proses yang diperbaiki dijadikan modal jika proses tersebut secara teknikal dan komersialnya boleh dilaksanakan dan Kumpulan mempunyai sumber-sumber mencukupi untuk menyelesaikan pembangunan berkenaan.

Perbelanjaan yang terutamanya dijadikan modal merangkumi kos berkaitan kakitangan langsung. Perbelanjaan pembangunan lain diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan sebagai perbelanjaan yang berlaku. Perbelanjaan pembangunan yang dijadikan modal dinyatakan pada kos tolak pelunasan terkumpul dan kerugian penurunan nilai.

(iii) *Perbelanjaan seterusnya*

Perbelanjaan seterusnya ke atas aset tidak ketara yang dijadikan modal akan hanya dijadikan modal apabila ia meningkatkan faedah ekonomi masa hadapan dalam aset tertentu yang berkaitan. Semua perbelanjaan lain dianggap berlaku.

(iv) *Pelunasan*

Pelunasan dinyatakan dalam penyata pendapatan pada asas garis lurus sepanjang jangka masa anggaran penggunaan aset tidak ketara kecuali jangka masa berkenaan tidak menentu. Muhibah diuji untuk penurunan nilai setiap tahun dan apabila ada petanda menunjukkan ia mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai. Kos pembangunan dilunaskan dari tarikh ia sedia untuk digunakan.

Jangka masa anggaran penggunaan bagi kos pembangunan dijadikan modal adalah selama 5 tahun.

(g) Inventori

Inventori dikira pada nilai lebih rendah antara kos dan nilai boleh capai bersih. Kos inventori adalah berasaskan prinsip masuk dahulu keluar dahulu dan termasuk perbelanjaan yang berlaku dalam memperolehi inventori serta membawanya ke lokasi dan keadaan sedia ada. Bagi kerja yang sedang dilaksanakan dan inventori yang siap dikilang, kosnya merangkumi bahagian overhead pengeluaran yang bersesuaian pada keupayaan operasi yang normal. Nilai boleh capai bersih adalah anggaran harga jualan dalam urusan perniagaan biasa, tolak anggaran kos perbelanjaan siap dan jualan.

(h) Penghutang

Penghutang pada awalnya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama dan kemudian dinyatakan pada kos dilunaskan tolak kerugian penurunan nilai untuk hutang lapuk dan ragu kecuali bila penghutang adalah pinjaman bebas faedah yang dibuat kepada pihak berkaitan tanpa sebarang syarat pembayaran semula tetap atau kesan pengurangan jumlah menjadi tidak penting.

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(i) Tunai dan setara tunai

Tunai dan setara tunai merangkumi tunai dalam tangan, baki dan deposit dengan bank serta pelaburan berkecairan tinggi yang mempunyai risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak penting. Bagi tujuan penyata aliran tunai, tunai dan setara tunai dibentangkan bersih, selepas overdraf bank dan deposit dicagarkan.

(j) Penurunan nilai aset

(i) *Penurunan nilai aset kewangan*

Bagi dagangan dan penghutang semasa lain serta aset kewangan lain yang dibawa pada kos dilunaskan, kerugian penurunan nilai dikira sebagai perbezaan antara jumlah dibawa aset dan nilai kini anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan, diberi potongan pada kadar kaedah berkesan asli aset kewangan (iaitu kadar faedah berkesan dikira pada pengiktirafan awal aset ini), di mana kesan pengurangan jumlah adalah penting.

Jika dalam tempoh seterusnya, jumlah kerugian penurunan nilai berkurangan dan pengurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif dengan peristiwa berlaku selepas kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf, kerugian penurunan nilai itu ditimbal balik menerusi penyata pendapatan. Timbal balik satu-satu kerugian penurunan nilai tidak akan menyebabkan jumlah dibawa aset berlebihan yang mungkin ditentukan tidak mempunyai kerugian penurunan nilai yang diiktiraf dalam tahun sebelumnya.

(ii) *Penurunan nilai aset-aset lain*

Jumlah dibawa aset kecuali untuk inventori, aset cukai tertunda dan aset yang wujud daripada faedah pekerja disemak pada setiap tarikh laporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang tanda penurunan nilai. Jika terdapat sebarang tanda sedemikian, jumlah aset yang boleh diperolehi semula akan dilakukan anggaran.

Bagi muhibah dan aset tidak ketara yang mempunyai jangka masa penggunaan yang tidak menentu atau belum lagi sedia untuk digunakan, jumlah yang boleh diperolehi dianggarkan pada setiap tarikh laporan.

Kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf jika jumlah dibawa sesebuah aset atau unit menjana tunainya melebihi jumlah yang boleh diperolehinya. Sesuatu unit yang menjana tunai adalah kumpulan aset boleh dikenal pasti paling kecil yang menjana aliran tunai yang sebahagian besarnya adalah bebas daripada aset dan kumpulan lain. Kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan. Kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf dari sudut unit menjana nilai diperuntukkan terlebih dulu untuk mengurangkan jumlah dibawa sebarang muhibah yang diperuntukkan kepada unit dan kemudian, mengurangkan jumlah dibawa aset lain dalam unit (kumpulan unit) pada asas menurut kadar atau pro rata.

Jumlah yang boleh diperolehi bagi aset atau unit menjana tunai adalah nilai penggunaan yang lebih besar dan nilai saksamanya ditolak kos untuk jualan. Dalam mengukur nilai penggunaan, anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan didiskaunkan kepada nilai semasanya menggunakan kadar diskaun sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko aset tertentu.

Kerugian penurunan nilai dari segi muhibah adalah tidak ditimbal balik. Dari segi aset lain, kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf dalam tempoh terdahulu adalah dinilai pada tarikh laporan untuk sebarang tanda bahawa kerugian telah berkurangan atau tidak lagi wujud. Kerugian penurunan nilai ditimbal balik jika terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk menentukan jumlah yang boleh diperolehi. Kerugian penurunan nilai ditimbal balik hanya apabila jumlah aset dibawa tidak melebihi jumlah dibawa yang mungkin ditentukan, nilai bersih susutnilai atau pelunasan, jika tiada kerugian penurunan nilai diiktiraf. Timbal balik kerugian penurunan nilai dikreditkan ke penyata pendapatan pada tahun timbal balik itu diiktiraf.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(k) Pinjaman dan peminjaman

Pinjaman dan peminjaman pada awalnya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama tolak kos urusniaga yang diagihkan. Setelah pengiktirafan awal, pinjaman dan peminjaman dinyatakan pada kos dilunaskan dengan sebarang perbezaan antara jumlah yang awalnya diiktiraf dan nilai penebusan yang dikenal pasti dalam penyata pendapatan sepanjang tempoh peminjaman, bersama sebarang faedah dan yuran yang boleh dibayar, menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan.

(l) Faedah pekerja

(i) *Faedah pekerja jangka pendek*

Kewajipan faedah pekerja jangka pendek dari segi gaji, bonus tahunan, cuti tahun berbayar dan cuti sakit dikira pada asas yang tiada pengurangan dan berlaku apabila perkhidmatan diberikan.

Peruntukan diiktiraf bagi jumlah yang dijangka dibayar di bawah bonus tunai jangka pendek atau rancangan perkongsian keuntungan jika Kumpulan mempunyai kewajipan perundangan atau membina sedia ada untuk membayar jumlah ini hasil daripada perkhidmatan lalu yang disediakan oleh pekerja manakala kewajipan tersebut boleh dilakukan anggaran yang boleh dipercayai.

Sumbangan Kumpulan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dikemukakan pada penyata pendapatan dalam tahun berkaitan. Apabila sumbangan telah dibayar, Kumpulan tidak mempunyai kewajipan terhadap pembayaran seterusnya.

(ii) *Rancangan faedah tertakrif*

Jumlah bersih Kumpulan dari segi rancangan persaraan faedah tertakrif dikira berasingan untuk setiap rancangan dengan menganggarkan jumlah faedah masa hadapan yang diperolehi pekerja hasil perkhidmatan mereka dalam tempoh semasa dan terdahulu; bahawa faedah dikaji semula untuk menentukan nilai semasa dan nilai saksama bagi sebarang aset rancangan ditolak. Kadar diskaun adalah hasil pada kunci kira-kira ke atas bon korporat berkualiti tinggi yang mempunyai tarikh matang sejajar dengan kewajipan Kumpulan. Pengiraan dilakukan oleh aktuari berkeelayakan menggunakan kaedah anggaran unit kredit. Apabila pengiraan tersebut menghasilkan faedah kepada Kumpulan, aset yang diiktiraf adalah terhad kepada jumlah bersih sebarang kos perkhidmatan lalu yang tidak diiktiraf dan nilai semasa sebarang pulangan semula masa hadapan daripada rancangan atau pengurangan dalam sumbangan masa hadapan kepada rancangan berkenaan.

Pada tahun sebelum ini, Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah koridor untuk mengiktiraf keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari bagi rancangan faedah tertakrif dalam penyata pendapatan sepanjang anggaran purata tempoh kerja masih ada pekerja dalam rancangan berkenaan. Berikutan penggunaan Pindaan pada *FRS 119₂₀₀₄*, Faedah Pekerja – Keuntungan dan Kerugian Actuarial, Rancangan dan Pemberitahuan Kumpulan, Kumpulan mengubah dasar perakaunannya sepanjang tahun tersebut di mana semua keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari yang wujud daripada rancangan faedah tertakrif adalah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti serta-merta. Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan ini digunakan menerusi pandangan masa lampau dan kesannya dibentangkan dalam Nota 28.

(iii) *Urusniaga pembayaran berasaskan saham*

Program pilihan saham membenarkan pekerja Kumpulan memperoleh saham syarikat pegangan. Pada tahun sebelum ini, pilihan saham yang diberikan kepada pekerja tidak diiktiraf sebagai kos pekerja. Berikutan penggunaan FRS 2, Pembayaran Berasaskan Saham, nilai saksama saham pilihan syarikat pegangan diberikan kepada pekerja oleh syarikat pegangan kini diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan pekerja. Jumlah yang diiktiraf sebagai perbelanjaan diselaraskan untuk menggambarkan bilangan sebenar pilihan saham.

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)**(m) Peruntukan**

Peruntukan diiktiraf jika, disebabkan peristiwa lalu, Kumpulan mempunyai kewajipan perundangan semasa atau membina yang boleh dianggarkan dan kemungkinan aliran keluar faedah ekonomi diperlukan untuk memenuhi kewajipan tersebut. Peruntukan ditentukan dengan mengurangkan jumlah jangkaan aliran tunai masa hadapan pada kadar sebelum cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa bagi nilai masa wang dan risiko berkaitan tanggungan.

(i) Tanggungan luar jangkaan

Jika tiada kemungkinan bahawa aliran keluar faedah ekonomi tidak diperlukan atau jumlah tersebut tidak dapat dianggarkan, kewajipannya adalah menyatakannya sebagai tanggungan luar jangkaan kecuali kemungkinan aliran keluar faedah ekonomi itu sedikit. Kemungkinan kewajipan yang kewujudannya hanya akan dipastikan menerusi satu atau lebih peristiwa masa depan yang berlaku atau tidak berlaku, turut dinyatakan sebagai tanggungan luar jangkaan kecuali kemungkinan aliran keluar faedah ekonomi itu sedikit.

Apabila Syarikat mempunyai kontrak jaminan kewangan untuk menjamin hutang syarikat lain dalam kumpulannya, Kumpulan menganggapnya sebagai aturan insurans dan mengiranya sedemikian rupa. Dari sudut ini, Kumpulan menyifatkan kontrak jaminan sebagai tanggungan luar jangkaan sehingga waktu itu berkemungkinan Syarikat akan diperlukan untuk membuat pembayaran menurut jaminan tersebut.

(n) Pemiutang

Pemiutang pada awalnya diiktiraf pada nilai saksama. Pemiutang seterusnya dinyatakan pada kos dilunaskan kecuali kesan pengurangan jumlah menjadi tidak penting, ianya dinyatakan pada kos.

(o) Perolehan**(i) Barangan dijual**

Perolehan daripada jualan barangan dikira pada nilai saksama bagi pembayaran yang diterima atau boleh diterima, jumlah bersih pulangan dan elaun, diskaun dagangan dan rebet. Perolehan diiktiraf apabila risiko dan ganjaran penting pemilikan telah dipindahkan kepada pembeli, kemungkinan perolehan semula pembayaran, kos berkaitan dan kemungkinan pulangan barangan boleh dianggarkan serta tiada penglibatan berterusan pihak pengurusan dengan barangan.

(ii) Pendapatan dividen

Pendapatan dividen diiktiraf apabila hak untuk menerima pembayaran dividen telah ditentukan.

(p) Pembayaran pajakan

Pembayaran yang dibuat di bawah pajakan operasi adalah diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan pada asas garis lurus sepanjang penggal pajakan. Insentif pajakan yang diterima diiktiraf sebagai sebahagian penting daripada perbelanjaan pajakan keseluruhan sepanjang tempoh pajakan.

Pembayaran pajakan minimum yang dibuat di bawah pajakan kewangan diagihkan antara perbelanjaan kewangan dan pengurangan tanggungan tertunggak. Perbelanjaan kewangan diperuntukkan ke setiap tempoh sepanjang tempoh pajakan untuk menghasilkan kadar faedah berkala tetap bagi baki tanggungan selebihnya. Pembayaran pajakan luar jangkaan dijelaskan menerusi semakan pembayaran pajakan minimum sepanjang tempoh pajakan selebihnya apabila pelarasan pajakan disahkan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

(q) Pendapatan faedah dan kos peminjaman

Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf apabila ia terakru, menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan.

Semua kos peminjaman diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan, dalam tempoh ia berlaku.

(r) Perbelanjaan cukai

Perbelanjaan cukai mengandungi cukai semasa dan tertunggak. Perbelanjaan cukai diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan kecuali ia berkaitan dengan perkara yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti, dalam kes mana ia diiktiraf dalam ekuiti.

Cukai semasa adalah jangkaan cukai boleh dibayar ke atas pendapatan yang boleh dikenakan cukai untuk tahun berkenaan, menggunakan kadar cukai yang digubal atau digubal sebahagiannya pada tarikh kunci kira-kira dan sebarang pelarasan pada cukai yang boleh dibayar bagi tahun-tahun sebelumnya.

Cukai tertunggak diiktiraf menggunakan kaedah kunci kira-kira yang menyediakan perbezaan sementara antara jumlah aset dan tanggungan dibawa untuk tujuan laporan serta jumlah digunakan untuk tujuan pencukaian. Cukai tertunggak tidak diiktiraf untuk perbezaan sementara berikut: pengiktirafan awal muhibah, pengiktirafan awal aset atau tanggungan dalam urusanniaga yang bukannya kombinasi perniagaan dan tidak menjejaskan sama ada urusanniaga atau keuntungan yang boleh dikenakan cukai (kerugian cukai). Cukai tertunggak dikira pada kadar cukai yang dijangka akan digunakan pada perbezaan sementara apabila ia ditimbal balik berdasarkan undang-undang yang telah digubal atau digubal sebahagiannya menerusi tarikh kunci kira-kira.

Tanggungan cukai tertunggak diiktiraf untuk semua perbezaan sementara yang boleh dikenakan cukai.

Aset cukai tertunggak diiktiraf apabila terdapat kemungkinan bahawa keuntungan masa hadapan yang dikenakan cukai boleh didapati daripada perbezaan sementara yang boleh digunakan. Aset cukai tertunda disemak pada setiap tarikh laporan dan dikurangkan hingga tiada kemungkinan faedah cukai berkaitan akan dicapai.

Cukai tambahan yang timbul daripada pengedaran dividen adalah diiktiraf pada waktu yang sama seperti tanggungan untuk membayar dividen berkaitan diiktiraf.

(s) Perolehan sesaham

Kumpulan menyediakan maklumat asas perolehan sesaham (EPS) untuk saham biasanya. Asas EPS dikira dengan membahagikan penyata pendapatan yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang saham biasa Syarikat yang memihak kepada purata bilangan saham biasa yang belum dibayar sepanjang tempoh tersebut.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

3. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Tanah dan bangunan pajakan RM'000	Loji, mesin, alat, perabot dan peralatan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sistem maklumat RM'000	Modal kerja dalam pelaksanaan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Kumpulan						
Kos						
Pada 1 Januari 2005						
– Seperti dilaporkan sebelum ini	282,006	925,327	18,500	54,986	4,820	1,285,639
– Kesan penggunaan FRS 117	(58,317)	–	–	–	–	(58,317)
Pada 1 Januari 2005 (dinyatakan semula)	223,689	925,327	18,500	54,986	4,820	1,227,322
Tambahan	6,513	64,441	2,462	5,633	3,074	82,123
Penjualan	(105)	(9,587)	(3,280)	(46)	–	(13,018)
Pelupusan	(13)	(8,466)	(24)	(4,050)	–	(12,553)
Pindahan ke/(dari)	–	4,820	–	–	(4,820)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2005/ 1 Januari 2006						
(dinyatakan semula)	230,084	976,535	17,658	56,523	3,074	1,283,874
Tambahan	5,689	52,957	4,222	7,664	16,865	87,397
Penjualan	(16)	(5,189)	(3,745)	(11,021)	–	(19,971)
Pelupusan	(14)	(985)	–	(123)	–	(1,122)
Pindahan ke/(dari)	4,392	(15,464)	2	13,646	(2,576)	–
Pada 31 Disember 2006	240,135*	1,007,854	18,137	66,689	17,363	1,350,178
Susutnilai dan kerugian penurunan nilai						
Pada 1 Januari 2005:						
Susutnilai terkumpul						
– Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	65,269	615,761	13,112	43,505	–	737,647
– Kesan penggunaan FRS 117	(1,244)	–	–	–	–	(1,244)
Susutnilai terkumpul (dinyatakan semula)	64,025	615,761	13,112	43,505	–	736,403
Kerugian penurunan nilai terkumpul	5,860	16,086	465	19	–	22,430
Pada 1 Januari 2005 (dinyatakan semula)	69,885	631,847	13,577	43,524	–	758,833
Susutnilai bagi tahun						
– Seperti dinyatakan sebelum ini	5,033	60,617	2,464	5,403	–	73,517
– Kesan penggunaan FRS 117	(1,035)	–	–	–	–	(1,035)
Susutnilai bagi tahun (dinyatakan semula)	3,998	60,617	2,464	5,403	–	72,482
Penjualan	(1)	(8,955)	(3,217)	(43)	–	(12,216)
Pelupusan	(1)	(7,331)	(24)	(4,046)	–	(11,402)
Pada 31 Disember 2005 (dinyatakan semula):						
Susutnilai terkumpul	68,021	662,281	12,335	44,819	–	787,456
Kerugian penurunan nilai terkumpul	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	73,881*	676,178	12,800	44,838	–	807,697

* mewakili bangunan

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

3. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)

	Tanah dan bangunan pajakan RM'000	Loji, mesin, alat, perabot dan peralatan RM'000	Kenderaan bermotor RM'000	Sistem maklumat RM'000	Modal kerja dalam pelaksanaan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Kumpulan						
Susutnilai dan kerugian penurunan nilai (sambungan)						
Pada 1 Januari 2006 (dinyatakan semula):						
Susutnilai terkumpul	68,021	662,281	12,335	44,819	–	787,456
Kerugian penurunan nilai terkumpul	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	73,881	676,178	12,800	44,838	–	807,697
Susutnilai bagi tahun	4,214	57,757	2,094	5,711	–	69,776
Penjualan	–	(3,610)	(3,643)	(11,010)	–	(18,263)
Pelupusan	–	(610)	–	(118)	–	(728)
Pada 31 Disember 2006:						
Susutnilai terkumpul	72,235	715,818	10,786	39,402	–	838,241
Kerugian penurunan nilai terkumpul	5,860	13,897	465	19	–	20,241
	78,095*	729,715	11,251	39,421	–	858,482
Jumlah dibawa						
Pada 1 Januari 2005 (dinyatakan semula)	153,804*	293,480	4,923	11,462	4,820	468,489
Pada 31 Disember 2005/ 1 Januari 2006 (dinyatakan semula)	156,203*	300,357	4,858	11,685	3,074	476,177
Pada 31 Disember 2006	162,040*	278,139	6,886	27,268	17,363	491,696

* mewakili bangunan

Loji dan mesin pajakan

Kumpulan memajak peralatan pengeluaran di bawah beberapa perjanjian pajakan kewangan. Sesetengah pajakan kewangan menyediakan Kumpulan dengan pilihan untuk membeli peralatan tersebut pada harga yang bermanfaat dan yang lainnya memindahkan pemilikan aset tersebut kepada Kumpulan pada akhir tempoh pajakan. Pajakan berjumlah RM14,997,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) adalah urusan yang tidak dilakukan dalam bentuk perundangan pajakan tetapi ia dikira sedemikian berdasarkan syarat dan peraturannya (lihat nota 13). Peralatan yang dipajak itu menjamin kewajipan pajakan (lihat nota 13). Pada 31 Disember 2006, jumlah bersih dibawa bagi loji dan mesin yang dipajak adalah sebanyak RM10,870,000 (2005 – RM5,460,000)

Hartanah, loji dan peralatan diperolehi menerusi rancangan belian ansuran

Sepanjang tahun kewangan berkenaan, Kumpulan memperoleh sebanyak RM8,332,000 (2005 – RM6,665,000) nilai loji dan peralatan menerusi perjanjian pajakan kewangan.

3. HARTANAH, LOJI DAN PERALATAN (SAMBUNGAN)**Perubahan dalam anggaran**

Sepanjang tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006, Kumpulan menjalankan semakin kecekapan operasi di semua lojinya yang menyebabkan perubahan dalam jangkaan kegunaan beberapa perkara membabitkan hartanah, loji dan peralatan. Hasilnya, anggaran jangka masa penggunaan aset ini telah diselaraskan untuk menggambarkan anggaran penggunaannya dalam pengeluaran. Kesan perubahan ini ke atas perbelanjaan susutnilai, diiktiraf dalam kos jualan, dalam tempoh semasa dan masa hadapan adalah seperti berikut:

	2006 RM'000	2007 RM'000	2008 RM'000	2009 RM'000	2010 RM'000	Seterusnya RM'000
Pengurangan dalam perbelanjaan susutnilai	1,923	1,486	1,089	961	662	673

4. ASET TIDAK KETARA

	Nota	Muhibah RM'000	Kos pembangunan RM'000	Jumlah RM'000
Kumpulan				
Kos				
Pada 1 Januari 2005/2006				
– Muhibah atas penyatuan		113,547	–	113,547
– Muhibah dibeli		9,180	–	9,180
– Kos pembangunan		–	32,038	32,038
Pada 31 Disember 2005/2006		122,727	32,038	154,765
Pelunasan				
Pada 1 Januari 2005		56,742	13,956	70,698
Pelunasan bagi tahun	16	4,961	6,382	11,343
Pada 31 Disember 2005/1 Januari 2006		61,703	20,338	82,041
Pelunasan bagi tahun	16	–	6,382	6,382
Pada 31 Disember 2006		61,703	26,720	88,423
Jumlah dibawa				
Pada 1 Januari 2005		65,985	18,082	84,067
Pada 31 Disember 2005/1 Januari 2006		61,024	11,700	72,724
Pada 31 Disember 2006		61,024	5,318	66,342

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

4. ASET TIDAK KETARA (SAMBUNGAN)

Jumlah pelaburan yang boleh diperolehi dalam muhibah anak syarikat dan dibeli adalah berdasarkan pada nilai kegunaannya dan jumlah boleh diperolehi adalah lebih tinggi daripada jumlah dibawa aset tidak ketara ini. Tiada sebarang kerugian penurunan nilai sepanjang tahun ini.

Nilai dalam penggunaan ditentukan dengan pengurangan aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijana daripada penggunaan pelaburan berterusan dalam muhibah anak syarikat dan dibeli adalah berasaskan pada andaian utama berikut:

- Aliran tunai diramalkan berdasarkan hasil operasi sebenar dan rancangan perniagaan 9-tahun.
- Anak syarikat akan meneruskan operasinya tanpa batasan waktu.
- Saiz operasi akan kekal dengan sekurang-kurangnya atau tidak kurang daripada hasil semasa.

Andaian utama mewakili penilaian aliran masa depan pengurusan dalam industri ais krim serta berdasarkan pada kedua-dua sumber luaran dan dalaman (maklumat sejarah).

5. PEMBAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR

Nota	Tanah pajakan		Jumlah RM'000
	Tempoh tidak luput kurang daripada 50 tahun RM'000	Tempoh tidak luput lebih daripada 50 tahun RM'000	
Kumpulan			
Kos			
Pada 1 Januari 2005	—	—	—
Kesan penggunaan FRS 117	7,282	51,035	58,317
Pada 1 Januari 2005 (dinyatakan semula)/ 31 Disember 2005/1 Januari 2006/31 Disember 2006	7,282	51,035	58,317
Pelunasan			
Pada 1 Januari 2005	—	—	—
Kesan penggunaan FRS 117	571	673	1,244
Pada 1 Januari 2005(dinyatakan semula)	571	673	1,244
Pelunasan bagi tahun 16	138	897	1,035
Pada 31 Disember 2005/1 Januari 2006	709	1,570	2,279
Pelunasan bagi tahun 16	138	897	1,035
Pada 31 Disember 2006	847	2,467	3,314
Jumlah dibawa			
Pada 1 Januari 2005 (dinyatakan semula)			
– Semasa	571	673	1,244
– Bukan semasa	6,140	49,689	55,829
	6,711	50,362	57,073

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

5. PEMBAYARAN PAJAKAN PRABAYAR (SAMBUNGAN)

Nota	Tanah pajakan		Jumlah RM'000
	Tempoh tidak luput kurang daripada 50 tahun RM'000	Tempoh tidak luput lebih daripada 50 tahun RM'000	
Pada 31 Disember 2005/1 Januari 2006 (dinyatakan semula)			
– Semasa	138	897	1,035
– Bukan semasa	6,435	48,568	55,003
	6,573	49,465	56,038
Pada 31 Disember 2006			
– Semasa	138	897	1,035
– Bukan semasa	6,297	47,671	53,968
	6,435	48,568	55,003

6. PELABURAN DALAM ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT

	Syarikat	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Saham tidak disebut harga – pada kos	232,992	232,992

Butiran anak-anak syarikat adalah seperti berikut:

Nama anak syarikat	Negara diperbadankan	Aktiviti utama	Kepentingan pemilikan efektif	
			2006 %	2005 %
Nestlé Products Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Pemasaran dan jualan, untuk pasaran tempatan dan eksport, susu pekat manis, susu serbuk dan minuman, susu cecair dan jus minuman, kopi segera dan produk konfeksi coklat, mi segera, bahan masakan, bijirin, dadih dan produk-produk yang berkaitan.	100	100
Nestlé Manufacturing (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Mengilang dan membungkus ais krim, minuman, susu cecair dan jus minuman, kopi segera dan produk konfeksi coklat, mi segera, bahan masakan, bijirin, dadih dan produk-produk yang berkaitan.	100	100

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

6. PELABURAN DALAM ANAK-ANAK SYARIKAT (SAMBUNGAN)

Nama anak syarikat	Negara diperbadankan	Aktiviti utama	Kepentingan pemilikan efektif	
			2006 %	2005 %
Nestlé Asean (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Mengilang dan membungkus produk makanan berasaskan coklat.	100	100
Nestlé Foods (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Tidak aktif	100	100
Nestlé Cold Storage (Sabah) Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Tidak aktif	100*	100*
SNF Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	Tidak aktif	100	100

* Kepentingan dipegang menerusi Nestlé Manufacturing (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.

7. PELABURAN DALAM SYARIKAT BERSEKUTU

	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Pada kos:				
Saham disebut harga	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Bahagian rizab selepas pengambilalihan	417	212	—	—
	3,417	3,212	3,000	3,000

Ringkasan maklumat kewangan ke atas syarikat bersekutu:

	Negara diperbadankan	Kepentingan pemilikan efektif %	Hasil (100%) RM'000	Keuntungan (100%) RM'000	Jumlah aset (100%) RM'000	Jumlah tanggungan (100%) RM'000
2006						
Nihon Canpack (Malaysia)						
Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	20	70,046	1,675	37,289	20,202
2005						
Nihon Canpack (Malaysia)						
Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia	20	61,654	1,591	32,919	16,859

8. ASET DAN TANGGUNGAN CUKAI TERTUNDA**Aset dan tanggungan cukai tertunda yang diiktiraf**

Aset dan tanggungan cukai tertunda adalah seperti berikut:

	Aset		Tanggungan		Bersih	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kumpulan						
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	–	–	64,033	60,932	64,033	60,932
Rancangan faedah pekerja	(17,998)	(17,900)	–	–	(17,998)	(17,900)
Peruntukan	(6,315)	(8,257)	–	–	(6,315)	(8,257)
Rizab terlindung	(871)	–	–	1,080	(871)	1,080
Kerugian cukai dibawa ke hadapan	–	(13,205)	–	–	–	(13,205)
Cukai (aset)/tanggungan	(25,184)	(39,362)	64,033	62,012	38,849	22,650
Permulaan cukai	18,475	29,329	(18,475)	(29,329)	–	–
Cukai bersih (aset)/tanggungan	(6,709)	(10,033)	45,558	32,683	38,849	22,650

Dalam mengiktiraf aset cukai tertunda yang diagihkan kepada kerugian cukai dibawa ke hadapan yang tidak digunakan dan elaun modal dibawa ke hadapan yang tidak digunakan (termasuk dalam perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak bagi hartanah, loji dan peralatan), para Pengarah membuat andaian bahawa tidak akan ada sebarang perubahan besar (lebih daripada 50%) dalam pemegang saham sebelum aset ini digunakan. Jika ada perubahan besar dalam pemegang saham, kerugian cukai dibawa ke hadapan yang tidak digunakan berjumlah kira-kira RM2,821,000 tidak akan dimiliki Kumpulan yang menyebabkan peningkatan dalam tanggungan cukai bersih tertunda dengan jumlah yang sama. Perbezaan sementara yang boleh ditolak tidak luput di bawah peraturan cukai semasa.

Pada 2005, sejumlah RM18,866,000 kerugian cukai tidak diiktiraf sebelum ini telah diiktiraf memandangkan pengurusan menganggap kemungkinan keuntungan yang boleh dikenakan cukai di masa depan wujud daripada apa yang boleh digunakan.

Pergerakan dalam perbezaan sementara sepanjang tahun

	Kesan penggunaan pindaan kepada			Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan		Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan		Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	
	Pada 1.1.2005 RM'000	FRS 119₂₀₀₄ RM'000	Pada 1.1.2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	(nota 18) RM'000	(nota 18) RM'000	Pada 31.12.2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	(nota 18) RM'000	(nota 18) RM'000	Pada 31.12.2006 RM'000
Kumpulan									
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	50,243	–	50,243	10,689	–	60,932	3,891	–	64,823
Rancangan faedah pekerja	(12,881)	(1,044)	(13,925)	(201)	(3,774)	(17,900)	429	(527)	(17,998)
Peruntukan	(7,699)	–	(7,699)	(558)	–	(8,257)	1,942	–	(6,315)
Rizab perlindungan	–	–	–	–	1,080	1,080	–	(1,951)	(871)
Kerugian cukai dibawa ke hadapan	–	–	–	(13,205)	–	(13,205)	12,415	–	(790)
	29,663	(1,044)	28,619	(3,275)	(2,694)	22,650	18,677	(2,478)	38,849

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PENGHUTANG, DEPOSIT DAN PEMBAYARAN PRABAYAR

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Semasa					
Dagangan					
Penghutang dagangan		311,562	308,334	–	–
Tolak: Penurunan nilai penghutang dagangan		(21,118)	(25,408)	–	–
		290,444	282,926	–	–
Jumlah hutang daripada syarikat berkaitan	a	94,998	86,783	–	–
Jumlah hutang daripada syarikat bersekutu	a	5,317	755	–	–
Kontrak pertukaran mata wang asing	b	–	66	–	–
Pasaran komoditi hadapan	b	1,476	3,815	–	–
		392,235	374,345	–	–
Bukan dagangan					
Jumlah hutang daripada anak-anak syarikat	c	–	–	609,119	660,925
Penghutang, deposit dan pembayaran prabayar lain	d	56,810	68,382	142	152
		56,810	68,382	609,261	661,077
		449,045	442,727	609,261	661,077

Nota a

Jumlah hutang daripada syarikat berkaitan dan syarikat bersekutu adalah tidak bercagar, bebas faedah dan boleh dibayar balik atas permintaan.

Nota b

Kontrak tukaran mata wang asing dan pasaran komoditi hadapan adalah sebagai perlindungan aliran tunai.

Keuntungan belum dicapai pada kontrak tukaran mata wang asing dan pasaran komoditi hadapan yang masing-masing berjumlah RM Sifar dan RM1,476,000 (2005 – RM66,000 dan RM3,815,000) diiktiraf dalam ekuiti pada akhir tahun.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

9. PENGHUTANG, DEPOSIT DAN PEMBAYARAN PRABAYAR (SAMBUNGAN)

Keuntungan dijangka diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan apabila jangkaan urusanniaga berlaku seperti berikut:

	Keuntungan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kumpulan		
<i>Kontrak tukaran mata wang asing</i>		
Kurang daripada tiga bulan	–	66
<i>Pasaran komoditi hadapan</i>		
Kurang daripada tiga bulan	1,101	(398)
Di antara tiga bulan hingga setahun	375	4,213
	1,476	3,815

Nota c

Jumlah hutang daripada anak-anak syarikat adalah tidak bercagar, tertakluk kepada faedah pada kadar bermula daripada 3.15% kepada 3.61% (2005 – 2.80% to 3.15%) setiap tahun dan boleh dibayar balik atas permintaan.

Nota d

Termasuk dalam penghutang, deposit dan pembayaran prabayar Kumpulan adalah pinjaman kakitangan sebanyak RM27,680,000 (2005 – RM28,234,000), termasuk sejumlah RM16,000 (2005 – RM123,000) dihutang daripada beberapa Pengarah Syarikat membabitkan pinjaman kereta yang dibuat di bawah polisi permastautinan luar negara korporat Nestlé.

10. INVENTORI

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Pada kos:		
Bahan mentah dan pembungkusan	129,112	117,015
Kerja dalam proses	21,844	12,866
Inventori siap dikilang	171,700	132,575
Alat ganti	8,018	–
	330,674	262,456

Pada 2006, inventori diiktiraf sebagai kos jualan berjumlah sebanyak RM1,183,251,000 (2005 – RM985,046,000).

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

11. TUNAI DAN SETARA TUNAI

Nota	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Deposit dengan bank berlesen	4,069	8,027	4,069	6,090
Baki tunai dan bank	51,759	25,852	3	–
	55,828	33,879	4,072	6,090

12. MODAL DAN RIZAB

Penyesuaian pergerakan dalam modal dan rizab

Boleh disandarkan kepada pemegang saham Syarikat

Tidak boleh

diagih

Boleh diagih

Nota	Modal saham RM'000	Premium saham RM'000	Rizab perlindungan RM'000	Pendapatan tertahan RM'000	Jumlah ekuiti RM'000
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Kumpulan

Pada 1 Januari 2005

– seperti dilaporkan sebelum ini	234,500	33,000	(3,356)	187,391	451,535
– kesan penggunaan Pindaan pada FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	–	–	–	(2,684)	(2,684)

Pada Januari 2005(dinyatakan semula)	234,500	33,000	(3,356)	184,707	448,851
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Pelindung aliran tunai					
Bahagian efektif perubahan dalam nilai saksama	–	–	2,801	–	2,801
Dipindahkan ke penyata pendapatan	–	–	3,356	–	3,356
Keuntungan bersih pada pelindung aliran tunai	–	–	6,157	–	6,157
Kerugian aktuari rancangan faedah tertakrif, jumlah bersih cukai	–	–	–	(9,706)	(9,706)
Keuntungan/(kerugian) bersih diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti	–	–	6,157	(9,706)	(3,549)
Keuntungan bagi tahun ini	–	–	–	266,819	266,819

Jumlah pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf bagi tahun ini	–	–	6,157	257,113	263,270
Dividen kepada pemegang saham	20	–	–	(188,069)	(188,069)

Pada 31 Disember 2005

(dinyatakan semula)

	234,500	33,000	2,801	253,751	524,052
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12. MODAL DAN RIZAB (SAMBUNGAN)**Penyesuaian pergerakan dalam modal dan rizab (sambungan)***Boleh disandarkan kepada pemegang saham Syarikat**Tidak boleh**diagih**Boleh diagih*

Nota	Modal saham RM'000	Premium saham RM'000	Rizab perlindungan RM'000	Pendapatan tertahan RM'000	Jumlah ekuiti RM'000
Kumpulan (sambungan)					
Pada 31 Disember 2005					
– seperti dilaporkan sebelum ini	234,500	33,000	2,801	266,141	536,442
– kesan penggunaan Pindaan pada FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	28	–	–	(12,390)	(12,390)
Pada 31 Disember 2005 / 1 Januari 2006 (dinyatakan semula)					
	234,500	33,000	2,801	253,751	524,052
Pelindung aliran tunai					
Bahagian efektif perubahan dalam nilai saksama	–	–	(2,237)	–	(2,237)
Dipindahkan ke penyata pendapatan	–	–	(2,801)	–	(2,801)
Kerugian bersih atas pelindung aliran tunai	–	–	(5,038)	–	(5,038)
Kerugian aktuari rancangan faedah tertakrif, jumlah bersih cukai	–	–	–	(1,352)	(1,352)
Kerugian bersih diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti	–	–	(5,038)	(1,352)	(6,390)
Keuntungan bagi tahun ini	–	–	–	264,219	264,219
Jumlah pendapatan dan perbelanjaan					
diiktiraf bagi tahun ini	–	–	(5,038)	262,867	257,829
Dividen kepada pemegang saham	20	–	–	(222,775)	(222,775)
Pada 31 Disember 2006	234,500	33,000	(2,237)	293,843	559,106

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

12. MODAL DAN RIZAB (SAMBUNGAN)

Nota	Tidak boleh diagih		Boleh diagih	
	Modal saham RM'000	Premium saham RM'000	Pendapatan tertahan RM'000	Jumlah ekuiti RM'000
Syarikat				
Pada 1 Januari 2005	234,500	33,000	143,969	411,469
Keuntungan bagi tahun	–	–	200,010	200,010
Dividen kepada pemegang saham	20	–	(188,069)	(188,069)
Pada 31 Disember 2005	234,500	33,000	155,910	423,410
Pada 1 Januari 2006	234,500	33,000	155,910	423,410
Keuntungan bagi tahun ini	–	–	235,079	235,079
Dividen kepada pemegang saham	20	–	(222,775)	(222,775)
Pada 31 Disember 2006	234,500	33,000	168,214	435,714

Modal saham

	Kumpulan dan Syarikat	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Saham biasa berharga RM1 sesaham		
Dibenarkan	300,000	300,000
Diterbitkan dan dibayar sepenuhnya	234,500	234,500

Pemegang saham biasa layak menerima dividen seperti diisytiharkan dari semasa ke semasa serta layak untuk mendapat satu undi setiap saham pada mesyuarat Syarikat.

Premium saham

Premium saham mempunyai kaitan dengan jumlah yang telah dibayar oleh pemegang saham untuk saham melebihi nilai nominal.

Rizab perlindungan

Rizab perlindungan mempunyai kaitan dengan bahagian sebenar sebarang keuntungan atau kerugian pada instrumen kewangan derivatif yang diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti.

Kredit cukai Seksyen 108

Tertakluk kepada persetujuan oleh Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri, Syarikat mempunyai kredit cukai Seksyen 108 dan pendapatan dikecualikan cukai untuk mengemukakan secara jujur semua rizabnya yang boleh diagihkan pada 31 Disember 2006 jika dibayar sebagai dividen.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. PINJAMAN DAN PEMINJAMAN

Nota ini menyediakan maklumat mengenai syarat berkontrak bagi pinjaman dan peminjaman berfaedah Kumpulan. Untuk maklumat mengenai pendedahan Kumpulan terhadap kadar faedah dan risiko matawang asing, lihat nota 22.

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Bukan semasa		
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan – bercagar	7,208	4,477
Nota jangka sederhana – tidak bercagar	100,000	100,000
	107,208	104,477
Semasa		
Kredit pusingan – tidak bercagar	64,500	110,000
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan – bercagar	2,258	1,207
Nota jangka sederhana – tidak bercagar	–	150,000
	66,758	261,207

Semua peminjaman kecuali tanggungan pajakan kewangan adalah tidak bercagar.

Jadual bayaran balik hutang dan tempoh

	Tahun matang RM'000	Jumlah dibawa RM'000	Kurang 1 tahun RM'000	1 – 2 tahun RM'000	2 – 5 tahun RM'000
Kumpulan					
2006					
Kredit pusingan	2007	64,500	64,500	–	–
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	2009-2011	9,466	2,258	3,904	3,304
Nota jangka sederhana	2008	100,000	–	100,000	–
		173,966	66,758	103,904	3,304
2005					
Kredit pusingan	2006	110,000	110,000	–	–
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	2009	5,684	1,207	1,311	3,166
Nota jangka sederhana	2006-2008	250,000	150,000	–	100,000
		365,684	261,207	1,311	103,166

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

13. PINJAMAN DAN PEMINJAMAN (SAMBUNGAN)**Tanggungjawab pajakan kewangan**

Tanggungjawab pajakan kewangan dibayar seperti berikut:

Kumpulan	Bayaran pajakan	Faedah	Modal	Bayaran pajakan	Faedah	Modal
	minimum			minimum		
	2006 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kurang daripada setahun	3,037	779	2,258	1,635	428	1,207
Di antara satu hingga lima tahun	8,256	1,048	7,208	5,060	583	4,477
	11,293	1,827	9,466	6,695	1,011	5,684

Kumpulan memajak peralatan di atas menurut pajakan kewangan yang tamat tempoh mulai 2009 hingga 2011. Pada akhir tempoh pajakan tersebut, Kumpulan mempunyai pilihan untuk membeli peralatan itu pada nilai RM1, satu harga yang dianggap tawaran pilihan belian.

14. FAEDAH PEKERJA

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
		Dinyatakan semula
Nilai semasa jumlah yang harus dibiayai	159,686	150,065
Nilai saksama aset rancangan	(95,409)	(86,136)
Tanggungjawab diiktiraf bagi jumlah faedah	64,277	63,929

Kumpulan mengendalikan skim faedah tertakrif yang ditadbir oleh Skim Persaraan Kumpulan Nestlé Malaysia. Skim berkenaan menyediakan pencen persaraan bukan diindeks kepada pekerja yang berkhidmat dengan Kumpulan sebelum 1 Januari 1992, berdasarkan kepada peratusan gaji akhir dan jumlah faedah KWSP daripada caruman pekerja dan majikan yang dibuat sepanjang tempoh keahlian KWSP yang disatukan.

Pergerakan dalam tanggungjawab bagi jumlah faedah tertakrif yang perlu dibayar

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
		Dinyatakan semula
Tanggungjawab bagi jumlah faedah tertakrif pada 1 Januari	63,929	46,327
Faedah dibayar oleh rancangan	(10,424)	(9,746)
Kos dan faedah perkhidmatan semasa	8,893	10,140
Kerugian aktuari diiktiraf dalam ekuiti	1,879	17,208
Tanggungjawab bagi jumlah faedah tertakrif pada 31 Disember	64,277	63,929

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

14. FAEDAH PEKERJA (SAMBUNGAN)**Aset rancangan mengandungi butiran berikut:**

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula
Pelaburan disenaraikan	54,385	49,489
Pelaburan tidak disenaraikan	19,906	17,521
Pinjaman kepada syarikat tidak disenaraikan	1,831	1,831
Tunai dan setara tunai	15,030	13,550
Lain-lain	4,257	3,745
	95,409	86,136

Pergerakan dalam aset rancangan

	Nota	Kumpulan	
		2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula
Nilai saksama aset rancangan pada 1 Januari		86,136	86,340
Caruman dibayar ke dalam rancangan	16	10,424	9,746
Faedah dibayar oleh rancangan		11,935	1,206
Jangkaan pulangan atas aset rancangan		6,001	6,052
Kerugian aktuari diiktiraf dalam ekuiti		(19,087)	(17,208)
Nilai saksama aset rancangan pada 31 Disember		95,409	86,136

Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kos perkhidmatan semasa	4,736	6,935
Faedah atas jumlah perlu dibayar	10,157	9,257
Jangkaan pulangan atas aset rancangan	(6,000)	(6,052)
Perbelanjaan faedah bersih	8,893	10,140

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

14. FAEDAH PEKERJA (SAMBUNGAN)

Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kos jualan	1,747	1,958
Perbelanjaan pengedaran	3,445	4,020
Perbelanjaan pentadbiran	3,701	4,162
	8,893	10,140
Pulangan sebenar atas aset rancangan	7,462	1,595

Keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Jumlah terkumpul pada 1 Januari	(17,208)	(3,728)
Diiktiraf sepanjang tahun	(1,879)	(13,480)
Jumlah terkumpul pada 31 Disember	(19,087)	(17,208)

Andaian aktuari**Andaian utama aktuari pada tarikh kunci kira-kira (dinyatakan sebagai purata berpemberat):**

	Kumpulan	
	2006	2005
Kadar diskaun pada 31 Disember	7.0%	7.0%
Jangkaan pulangan atas aset rancangan pada 1 Januari	7.0%	7.0%
Peningkatan gaji masa hadapan	5.5%	5.5%

Andaian berhubung kematian adalah berdasarkan statistik yang diterbitkan dan jadual kematian. Jangka hayat purata seseorang individu yang bersara adalah pada usia 55 tahun.

Jangkaan kadar jangka panjang keseluruhan bagi pulangan atas aset adalah sebanyak 7.0%. Jangkaan kadar jangka panjang pulangan adalah berdasarkan portfolio secara keseluruhan dan bukannya atas jumlah pulangan atas kategori aset individu. Pulangan tersebut secara eksklusifnya berdasarkan kepada sejarah pulangan, tanpa pelarasan.

14. FAEDAH PEKERJA (SAMBUNGAN)**Perbelanjaan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan**

	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2004 RM'000	2003 RM'000	2002 RM'000
Maklumat Sejarah					
Kumpulan					
Nilai semasa faedah tertakrif yang perlu dibayar	159,686	150,065	136,395	126,339	118,240
Nilai saksama aset rancangan	(95,409)	(86,136)	(86,340)	(80,114)	(71,325)
Defisit dalam rancangan	64,277	63,929	50,055	46,225	46,915
Pelarasan yang timbul daripada tanggungan rancangan	3,342	6,110	168	3,657	6,216
Pelarasan yang timbul daripada aset rancangan	1,462	(7,370)	(1,838)	2,238	(574)

Kumpulan menjangkakan untuk membayar sejumlah RM9,701,804 caruman kepada rancangan faedah tertakrif pada 2007.

Pembayaran berasaskan saham

Skim pembayaran berasaskan saham berikut kini diperolehi di kalangan beberapa kakitangan utama pihak pengurusan. Pembayaran berasaskan saham ini dilaksanakan semula oleh syarikat pegangan, Nestlé S.A.

(i) Rancangan Pilihan Saham Pengurusan ("MSOP")

Anggota pengurusan Kumpulan layak untuk menyertai rancangan pilihan saham syarikat pegangan utama setiap tahun tanpa bayaran. Faedah berkenaan mengandungi hak untuk membeli saham Nestlé S.A. (dikira sebagai urusanniaga bayaran berasaskan saham ekuiti) pada harga tetap yang telah ditentukan terlebih dulu.

Rancangan ini mempunyai tempoh pusingan selama tujuh tahun. Hak tertakluk kepada perkhidmatan selama tiga tahun.

(ii) Rancangan Unit Saham Terhad ("RSUP")

Mulai 1 Mac 2005, anggota Pengurusan Kumpulan turut diberikan Unit Saham Terhad ("RSUP") yang memberikan hak memperolehi satu saham Nestlé S.A. Hak tertakluk kepada tiga tahun perkhidmatan. Waktu penguatkuasaan, syarikat pegangan sama ada, memberikan saham Nestlé S.A. (dikira sebagai urusanniaga bayaran berasaskan saham ekuiti) atau membayar jumlah tunai yang setara (dikira sebagai urusanniaga bayaran berasaskan saham tunai).

Pada 31 Disember 2006, bayaran berasaskan saham yang dilaksanakan semula oleh Nestlé S.A. berjumlah sebanyak RM4,470,000.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

15. PEMIUTANG DAN TERAKRU

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Dagangan					
Pemiutang dagangan		253,863	211,546	–	–
Jumlah hutang kepada syarikat berkaitan	a	85,011	70,173	–	–
		338,874	281,719	–	–
Bukan dagangan					
Jumlah hutang kepada syarikat berkaitan	a	163,011	12,519	–	–
Jumlah hutang kepada anak-anak syarikat	b	–	–	413,089	479,354
Pemiutang lain		43,895	25,173	176	1
Perbelanjaan terakru		42,247	38,614	252	420
Kontrak tukaran mata wang asing	c	4,587	–	–	–
		253,740	76,306	413,517	479,775
		592,614	358,025	413,517	479,775

Nota a

Jumlah hutang kepada syarikat berkaitan adalah tidak bercagar, boleh dibayar balik atas permintaan dan bebas cukai kecuali untuk pinjaman jangka pendek sebanyak RM163,011,000 (2005 – Sifar) iaitu dalam Yen Jepun dan tertakluk kepada faedah sebanyak 3.68% (2005 – Sifar) setiap tahun.

Nota b

Jumlah hutang kepada anak-anak syarikat adalah tidak bercagar dan tertakluk kepada faedah pada kadar bermula daripada 3.15% kepada 3.61% (2005: 2.80% kepada 3.15%) setiap tahun dan boleh dibayar balik atas permintaan.

Nota c

Kontrak tukaran mata wang asing adalah sebagai pelindung aliran tunai.

Kerugian tidak dicapai atas kontrak tukaran mata wang asing masing-masing sebanyak RM4,587,000 (2005 – Sifar) adalah diiktiraf dalam ekuiti pada akhir tahun. Kerugian dijangka akan diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan apabila ramalan urusaniaga berlaku seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kumpulan		
Kontrak tukaran mata wang asing		
Kurang daripada tiga bulan	4,587	–

16. KEUNTUNGAN OPERASI

		Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	Nota	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Keuntungan operasi diperolehi selepas mengecaj:					
Pelunasan kos pembangunan	4	6,382	6,380	–	–
Pelunasan muhibah	4	–	4,963	–	–
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	5	1,035	1,035	–	–
Bayaran juru audit:					
– Perkhidmatan audit oleh juru audit Syarikat		297	297	70	70
– Perkhidmatan lain oleh juru audit Syarikat		226	140	–	–
Susutnilai hartanah,loji dan peralatan	3	69,776	72,482	–	–
Kerugian penurunan nilai penghutang dagangan		2,693	3,585	–	–
Kerugian atas tukaran mata wang asing					
– belum realisasi		193	–	–	–
– realisasi		3,721	–	–	–
Perbelanjaan kakitangan					
(termasuk kakitangan penting pengurusan):					
– Sumbangan kepada rancangan sumbangan tertakrif	14	10,424	9,746	–	–
– Caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja		26,349	32,156	–	–
– Perbelanjaan berkaitan rancangan faedah tertakrif	14	8,893	10,140	–	–
– Pembayaran berasaskan saham	14	4,470	–	–	–
– Gaji, pendapatan dan lain-lain		205,650	239,181	–	–
Pelupusan hartanah, loji dan peralatan		394	1,151	–	–
Sewa tanah dan bangunan		30,668	38,554	–	–
dan selepas mengkredit:					
Pendapatan dividen daripada anak-anak syarikat (tidak disebut harga)		–	–	315,840	269,713
Pendapatan dividen daripada syarikat bersekutu (tidak disebut harga)		130	–	130	–
Keuntungan atas penjualan hartanah, loji dan peralatan		168	1,991	–	–
Keuntungan atas tukaran wang asing					
– belum realisasi		–	375	–	–
– realisasi		–	2,571	–	–
Timbal balik kerugian penurunan nilai atas penghutang dagangan		6,983	–	–	–

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

17. GANJARAN KAKITANGAN PENTING PENGURUSAN

Ganjaran kakitangan penting pengurusan adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Para Pengarah				
– Yuran	130	125	130	125
– Ganjaran	3,179	2,757	–	–
Faedah pekerja jangka pendek yang lain (termasuk anggaran nilai faedah kewangan)	882	1,126	47	42
Jumlah faedah pekerja jangka pendek	4,191	4,008	177	167
– Faedah selepas perkhidmatan	919	569	–	–
– Pembayaran berasaskan saham	1,479	1,617	–	–
	6,589	6,194	177	167
Kakitangan penting pengurusan yang lain:				
– Faedah pekerja jangka pendek	5,257	4,096	–	–
– Faedah selepas perkhidmatan	59	54	–	–
– Pembayaran berasaskan saham	2,249	2,043	–	–
	7,565	6,193	–	–
	14,154	12,387	177	167

Kakitangan penting pengurusan lain merangkumi mereka selain daripada para Pengarah entiti Kumpulan, yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, mengarah dan mengawal aktiviti entiti sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung.

Sebagai tambahan kepada pendapatan mereka, Kumpulan turut menyediakan faedah bukan tunai kepada para Pengarah dan pegawai eksekutif serta menyumbang kepada rancangan faedah tertakrif selepas perkhidmatan bagi pihak mereka.

18. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI***Diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan***

Nota	Kumpulan		Syarikat	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Perbelanjaan cukai	99,066	64,434	81,540	70,282
Bahagian cukai ekuiti syarikat bersekutu	147	172	–	–
Jumlah perbelanjaan cukai	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

Bahagian utama perbelanjaan cukai termasuk:

Perbelanjaan cukai semasa

Malaysia – tahun semasa	80,389	68,490	81,540	70,282
– tahun sebelumnya	–	(781)	–	–

Jumlah cukai semasa diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	80,389	67,709	81,540	70,282
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Perbelanjaan cukai tertunda

Jumlah asal dan timbal balik perbezaan sementara	18,677	(3,275)	–	–
Jumlah cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan	18,677	(3,275)	–	–
Bahagian cukai ekuiti syarikat bersekutu	147	172	–	–
Jumlah perbelanjaan cukai	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

Penyesuaian perbelanjaan cukai efektif

Keuntungan bagi tahun	264,219	266,819	235,079	200,010
Jumlah perbelanjaan cukai	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282
Keuntungan tidak termasuk cukai	363,432	331,425	316,619	270,292
Cukai pada kadar cukai Malaysia sebanyak 28%	101,761	92,799	88,653	75,682
Perbelanjaan yang tidak boleh ditolak	1,801	4,416	88	202
Pendapatan dikecualikan cukai	–	–	(7,223)	(5,602)
Insentif cukai	(5,863)	(9,326)	–	–
Pengiktirafan aset cukai tertunda yang tidak diiktiraf sebelum ini	–	(23,352)	–	–
Lain-lain perkara	1,367	678	22	–
	99,066	65,215	81,540	70,282
Lebihan ambilkira dalam tahun sebelumnya	–	(781)	–	–
Perbelanjaan cukai atas bahagian keuntungan syarikat bersekutu	147	172	–	–
	99,213	64,606	81,540	70,282

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

18. PERBELANJAAN CUKAI (SAMBUNGAN)***Cukai diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti***

Nota	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000 Dinyatakan semula
Kerugian aktuari	527	3,774
Kerugian/(keuntungan) bersih atas pelindung aliran tunai	1,951	(1,080)
Jumlah cukai diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti	8	2,694

19. PEROLEHAN SESAHAM**Perolehan asas sesaham**

Pengiraan perolehan asas sesaham pada 31 Disember 2006 adalah berdasarkan pada keuntungan yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang saham biasa berjumlah RM264.2 juta (2005 – RM266.8 juta) dan 234.5 juta (2005 – 234.5 juta) saham biasa belum dibayar sepanjang tahun berkenaan.

20. DIVIDEN

Dividen diiktiraf dalam tahun semasa oleh Syarikat adalah:

	Sen sesaham	Jumlah keseluruhan RM'000	Tarikh bayaran
2006			
Dividen interim 2006			
Boleh dikenakan cukai – Pertama	20.83	35,175	31 Mei 2006
– Kedua	27.78	46,900	26 September 2006
Dividen akhir 2005			
Boleh dikenakan cukai	71.49	120,697	31 Mei 2006
Dikecualikan cukai	8.53	20,003	31 Mei 2006
Jumlah keseluruhan		222,775	
2005			
Dividen interim 2005	35.00	59,094	17 September 2006
Dividen akhir 2004			
Boleh dikenakan cukai	65.92	111,294	20 Mei 2006
Dikecualikan cukai	7.54	17,681	20 Mei 2006
Jumlah keseluruhan		188,069	

Selepas tarikh kunci kira-kira, dividen berikut dicadangkan oleh para Pengarah. Dividen ini akan diiktiraf dalam laporan kewangan seterusnya atas persetujuan oleh pemegang saham.

20. DIVIDEN (SAMBUNGAN)

	Kumpulan	
	Sen sesaham	Jumlah keseluruhan RM'000
Dividen akhir		
Boleh dikenakan cukai	73.97	126,630
Dikecualikan cukai	11.00	25,795
	84.97	152,425

21. MAKLUMAT BAHAGIAN

Memandangkan aktiviti utama Kumpulan adalah pengeluaran, pemasaran dan jualan produk makanan di Malaysia, tiada analisa bahagian disediakan. Kira-kira 16% (2005 – 17%) daripada jumlah jualan adalah hasil eksport, terutamanya ke negara-negara Asia Tenggara dan Timur Tengah berdasarkan lokasi pelanggan.

22. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Pendedahan kepada kredit, kadar faedah, matawang, kontrak komoditi dan risiko kecairan berlaku dalam perjalanan biasa urusan perniagaan Kumpulan. Untuk ini, Kumpulan melaksanakan dasar-dasar dan garis panduan pengurusan risiko bertulis yang dikeluarkan oleh syarikat induk, Nestlé S.A., yang mengemukakan strategi perniagaan secara keseluruhan, toleransi terhadap risiko dan falsafah pengurusan risiko secara am. Kumpulan telah mewujudkan proses untuk memantau dan mengawal urusan perniagaan perlindungan yang mematuhi masa dan tepat. Semua garis panduan baru serta perkembangan terkini berhubung dasar-dasar sentiasa disemak dan dipantau oleh pihak pengurusan serta Lembaga Pengarah bagi memastikan dasar dan garis panduan berkenaan dipatuhi.

Risiko kredit

Pihak pengurusan melaksanakan dasar kredit dan pendedahan kepada risiko kredit dipantau secara berterusan. Penilaian kredit dilakukan ke atas semua pelanggan yang memerlukan kredit atas jumlah tertentu dengan kuasa kelulusan dan had yang jelas.

Semua pelanggan utama perlu memberikan sandaran dalam bentuk aset kewangan dan/atau jaminan bank.

Pada tarikh kunci kira-kira, tidak ada sebarang penumpuan risiko kredit yang ketara. Pendedahan yang maksimum kepada risiko kredit diwakili oleh jumlah dibawa setiap aset kewangan dalam kunci kira-kira.

Risiko kontrak komoditi

Kumpulan menanggung risiko kontrak komoditi berhubung penjualan dan pembelian komoditi utama seperti kopi, koko, minyak kelapa sawit dan tepung gandum.

Kontrak yang meningkatkan risiko terutamanya adalah kontrak pasaran hadapan dan opsyen khususnya dalam Dolar Amerika Syarikat, Dolar Australia dan Pound Sterling British.

Kontrak

Kontrak minyak kelapa sawit dan tepung gandum diurusniagakan oleh pakar yang beribu pejabat di Nestlé Australia manakala komoditi kopi dan koko diurusniagakan oleh pakar yang beribu pejabat di Nestlé UK bagi pihak Kumpulan untuk mendapatkan keseimbangan yang lebih baik.

Mengikut garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh syarikat induk, semua kontrak komoditi adalah untuk tujuan perlindungan nilai bagi melindungi Kumpulan daripada kesan turun naik harga.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Risiko kecairan

Kumpulan memantau serta mengekalkan aras tunai dan tunai setara serta jumlah kredit bank yang dirasakan mencukupi oleh pihak pengurusan untuk membiayai operasi Kumpulan dan mengurangkan kesan turun naik dalam aliran tunai.

Risiko kadar faedah

Kadar faedah bagi pinjaman Kumpulan adalah berbeza yang merujuk kepada kadar pinjaman asas bank keculi untuk nota jangka sederhana dan tanggungan pajakan kewangan di mana kadar faedah telah ditetapkan.

Analisa kadar faedah efektif dan penentuan semula harga

Bagi aset kewangan yang menghasilkan faedah dan tanggungan kewangan yang menanggung faedah, jadual berikut menunjukkan kadar faedah efektif pada tarikh kunci kira-kira serta tempoh matang dan harga ditentukan semula, yang mana lebih awal.

Kumpulan	Nota	Purata kadar faedah efektif %	Jumlah RM'000	Kurang daripada 1 tahun RM'000	1 – 2 tahun RM'000	2 – 3 tahun RM'000	3 – 4 tahun RM'000	4 – 5 tahun RM'000	Lebih daripada 5 tahun RM'000
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2006**Instrumen kadar tetap**

Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	13	8.60	9,466	2,258	3,904	3,304	–	–	–
Nota jangka sederhana	13	3.57	100,000	–	100,000	–	–	–	–
			109,466	2,258	103,904	3,304	–	–	–

Instrumen kadar terapung

Jumlah hutang kepada syarikat	15	3.68	163,011	163,011	–	–	–	–	–
Deposits dengan bank berlesen	11	2.85	4,069	4,069	–	–	–	–	–
Kredit pusingan	13	3.95	64,500	64,500	–	–	–	–	–
			231,580	231,580	–	–	–	–	–

2005**Instrumen kadar tetap**

Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	13	8.60	5,684	1,207	1,311	1,425	1,547	194	–
Nota jangka sederhana	13	3.37	250,000	150,000	–	100,000	–	–	–
			255,684	151,207	1,311	101,425	1,547	194	–

Instrumen kadar terapung

Deposit dengan bank berlesen	11	2.60	8,027	8,027	–	–	–	–	–
Kredit pusingan	13	3.63	110,000	110,000	–	–	–	–	–
			118,027	118,027	–	–	–	–	–

22. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Syarikat	Nota	Purata kadar faedah efektif %	Jumlah RM'000	Kurang daripada 1 tahun RM'000	1 – 2 tahun RM'000	2 – 3 tahun RM'000	3 – 4 tahun RM'000	4 – 5 tahun RM'000	Lebih daripada 5 tahun RM'000
2006									
Instrumen kadar terapung									
Deposit dengan bank berlesen	11	2.85	4,069	4,069	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah hutang daripada anak-anak syarikat	9	3.38	609,119	609,119	–	–	–	–	–
			613,188	613,188	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah hutang kepada anak-anak syarikat	15	3.38	413,089	413,089	–	–	–	–	–
2005									
Instrumen kadar terapung									
Deposit dengan bank berlesen	11	2.60	6,090	6,090	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah hutang daripada anak-anak syarikat	9	2.98	660,925	660,925	–	–	–	–	–
			667,015	667,015	–	–	–	–	–
Jumlah hutang kepada anak-anak syarikat	15	2.98	479,354	479,354	–	–	–	–	–

Risiko mata wang asing

Kumpulan terdedah kepada risiko mata wang asing berhubung jualan, belian dan pinjaman yang berurusan dalam mata wang selain daripada mata wang fungsi Kumpulan. Mata wang yang meningkatkan risiko terutamanya adalah Dolar Amerika Syarikat, Franc Switzerland, Dolar Australia, Euro, Baht Thai dan Yen Jepun.

Kumpulan melindungi nilai sebahagian daripada penghutang dan pemiutang dagangan asing yang berurusan dalam mata wang asing. Mengikut garis panduan yang ditetapkan oleh syarikat induk, semua kontrak tukaran mata wang asing adalah untuk tujuan perlindungan nilai bagi melindungi Kumpulan daripada kesan turun naik mata wang asing dan Kumpulan tidak dibenarkan berdagang selain daripada untuk tujuan perlindungan nilai.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

22. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)**Nilai saksama**

Syarikat menyediakan jaminan kewangan kepada pihak bank untuk kemudahan kredit yang diberi kepada anak syarikat. Nilai saksama jaminan kewangan sedemikian tidak dijangka sesuai kerana kemungkinan anak syarikat tidak membayar kredit adalah sedikit.

Semua instrumen kewangan dinyatakan pada jumlah yang tidak berbeza daripada nilai saksamanya pada 31 Disember 2006 dan 2005, kecuali seperti berikut:

Nota	2006		2005	
	Jumlah dibawa RM'000	Nilai saksama RM'000	Jumlah dibawa RM'000	Nilai saksama RM'000
Kumpulan				
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	13	9,466	5,684	5,088

Anggaran nilai saksama

Bagi tanggungan pajakan kewangan, nilai saksama ditentukan menggunakan anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dikurangkan menggunakan kadar berkaitan pasaran untuk bagi instrumen serupa pada tarikh kunci kira-kira.

Kadar faedah digunakan untuk mengurangkan anggaran aliran tunai adalah seperti berikut:

	2006	2005
Tanggungan pajakan kewangan	7.0%	7.0%

23. PAJAKAN OPERASI**Pajakan sebagai pemajak**

Sewa pajakan operasi yang tidak boleh dibatalkan adalah seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kurang daripada setahun	36,094	32,677
Di antara satu hingga lima tahun	99,835	90,329
Lebih daripada lima tahun	7,448	8,193
	143,377	131,199

Kumpulan memajak beberapa gudang, pejabat dan kediaman di bawah pajakan operasi. Pajakan tersebut biasanya dijalankan untuk tempoh satu hingga lima tahun dengan pilihan untuk memperbaharui pajakan tersebut selepas tarikh berkenaan. Tiada satu pajakan pun yang membabitkan sewa luar jangkaan.

24. MODAL DAN KOMITMEN LAIN

	Kumpulan	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Komitmen perbelanjaan modal		
Loji dan peralatan		
<i>Dikontrak tetapi tidak diambilkira:</i>		
Dalam masa satu tahun	19,286	1,682
<i>Dibenarkan tetapi tidak dikontrakkan:</i>		
Dalam masa satu tahun	150,795	71,529
Satu tahun atau lebih dan tidak lebih daripada lima tahun	15,000	33,456
	165,795	104,985
	185,081	106,667

25. LUAR JANGKAAN

Pada pendapat para Pengarah, peruntukan tidak diperlukan bagi perkara berikut disebabkan tiada kemungkinan bahawa pengorbanan faedah ekonomi masa hadapan diperlukan.

	Syarikat	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Tanggungan luar jangkaan tidak dianggap sedikit		
Jaminan berkaitan pinjaman anak syarikat – tidak bercagar	700,000	700,000

26. PIHAK-PIHAK BERKAITAN**Identiti pihak-pihak berkaitan**

Untuk tujuan penyata kewangan ini, pihak berkenaan dianggap berkaitan dengan Kumpulan jika Kumpulan mempunyai keupayaan secara langsung atau tidak langsung untuk mengawal pihak tersebut atau melaksanakan pengaruh yang ketara terhadap pihak berkenaan dalam membuat keputusan kewangan dan operasi, atau sebaliknya, atau di mana Kumpulan dan pihak berkenaan adalah tertakluk kepada kawalan umum atau pengaruh penting umum. Pihak-pihak berkaitan mungkin individu atau entiti lain.

Kumpulan mempunyai hubungan pihak berkaitan dengan syarikat pegangannya, anak-anak syarikat (lihat nota 6), syarikat bersekutu (lihat nota 7), syarikat berkaitan lain, para Pengarah dan kakitangan utama pengurusan.

Urusniaga dengan kakitangan utama pengurusan**Pembayaran ganti rugi kakitangan pengurusan**

Pembayaran ganti rugi kakitangan pengurusan dinyatakan dalam nota 17.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

26. PIHAK-PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Urusniaga pihak berkaitan yang lain

	Nilai urusniaga tahun berakhir 31 Disember		Baki belum dibayar pada 31 Disember	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Kumpulan				
Jualan barangan dan perkhidmatan				
Syarikat berkaitan				
– jualan barangan dan perkhidmatan	447,927	468,918	94,998	86,783
– jualan loji dan peralatan	–	532	–	–
Perbelanjaan				
Syarikat berkaitan				
– belian barangan dan perkhidmatan	539,663	541,326	85,011	70,173
– perkongsian perkhidmatan IT	19,119	16,765	–	421
– royalti	140,839	132,665	10,348	12,098
– belian loji dan peralatan	91	343	–	–
– perbelanjaan faedah	699	–	142	–

	Nilai urusniaga tahun berakhir 31 Disember	
	2006 RM'000	2005 RM'000
Syarikat		
Anak-anak syarikat		
– perbelanjaan faedah	21,382	12,768
– pendapatan faedah	22,839	14,168

27. PERISTIWA SETERUSNYA

Société des Produits Nestlé S.A. (Switzerland), anak syarikat milik penuh Nestlé S.A. (iaitu syarikat pegangan utama Syarikat) dan pemilik tanda niaga, memeterai perjanjian penjualan dan pelesenan dengan Fraser & Neave Holdings Berhad (Malaysia) untuk menjual tanda niaga TEA POT dan melesenkan tanda niaga MILKMAID, CAP JUNJUNG, IDEAL dan CARNATION. Ini akan membolehkan Fraser & Neave Holdings Berhad (Malaysia) untuk memasarkan, menjual dan mengedarkan Produk Susu Cecair yang dinyatakan itu.

Berkuatkuasa awal 2007, Nestlé Products Sdn. Bhd. menghentikan pemasaran dan penjualan Produk Susu Cecair di bawah tanda niaga disebutkan di atas di Malaysia dan Brunei. Bagaimanapun, ia akan dilantik sebagai ejen pengedaran untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan agensi Laluan-ke-Pasaran bagi Produk Susu Cecair yang disebutkan untuk tempoh peralihan minimum selama 2 tahun.

28. PERUBAHAN DALAM DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN

Dasar-dasar perakaunan dikemukakan dalam nota 2 telah digunakan dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2006.

Perubahan dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan yang wujud daripada penggunaan Pindaan pada *FRS 119₂₀₀₄* Faedah Pekerja: Keuntungan dan Kerugian Aktuari, Rancangan dan Pemberitahuan Kumpulan, *FRS 3*, Kombinasi Perniagaan, *FRS 136*, Penurunan Nilai Aset dan *FRS 138*, Aset Tidak Ketara adalah diringkaskan seperti di bawah:

FRS 119₂₀₀₄ Faedah Pekerja: Keuntungan dan Kerugian Kumpulan, Rancangan dan Pemberitahuan Kumpulan

Kumpulan mengiktiraf semua keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari yang wujud daripada rancangan faedah tertakrif terus dalam ekuiti secara serta-merta. Dalam penyata kewangannya bagi tempoh bermula 1 Januari 2006 Kumpulan menggunakan kaedah koridor untuk mengiktiraf keuntungan dan kerugian aktuari dalam penyata pendapatan sepanjang purata jangka waktu kerja yang masih ada bagi pekerja dalam rancangan tersebut. Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan ini disebabkan penggunaan Pindaan pada *FRS 119₂₀₀₄* Faedah Pekerja: Keuntungan dan Kerugian Aktuari, Rancangan dan Pemberitahuan Kumpulan pada 1 Januari 2006.

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan yang telah diiktiraf pada masa lampau yang mematuhi peruntukan peralihan pindaan dan perbandingan, dinyatakan semula yang kini dikemukakan dalam penyata diiktiraf pendapatan dan perbelanjaan.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

28. PERUBAHAN DALAM DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN (SAMBUNGAN)

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan mempunyai kesan berikut dalam penyata kewangan yang disatukan:

	Kumpulan	
	2006	2005
	RM'000	RM'000
Pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember		
Pengurangan dalam pendapatan bersih diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti	(1,879)	(13,480)
Pengurangan dalam cukai atas pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf terus dalam ekuiti	527	3,774
Pengurangan jumlah pendapatan dan perbelanjaan diiktiraf bagi tahun ini	(1,352)	(9,706)
Kunci kira-kira pada 31 Disember		
Peningkatan terkumpul dalam tanggungan bagi faedah pekerja	19,087	17,208
Pengurangan terkumpul dalam tanggungan cukai tertunda	(5,345)	(4,818)
Pengurangan terkumpul dalam pendapatan tertahan	13,742	12,390

Pelarasan kepada pendapatan tertahan pada 1 Januari 2005 adalah pengurangan sebanyak RM2,684,000.

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan ini tidak mempunyai kesan penting ke atas perolehan sesaham.

FRS 3, Kombinasi Perniagaan, FRS 136, Penurunan Nilai Aset dan FRS 138, Aset Tidak Ketara

Penggunaan *FRS 3*, *FRS 136* dan *FRS 138* telah menyebabkan perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan untuk muhibah. Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan dibuat berdasarkan peruntukan peralihannya. Muhibah dinyatakan pada kos tolak kerugian penurunan nilai terkumpul dan tidak lagi dilunaskan.

Sebaliknya, penurunan nilai muhibah diuji setiap tahun atau apabila keadaan berubah, menandakan bahawa muhibah mungkin mengalami penurunan nilai.

Jika tiada perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan, keuntungan bersih yang boleh diagihkan kepada pemegang saham bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2006 berkurangan sebanyak RM4,508,000 seperti berikut:

	Kumpulan
	2006
	RM'000
Penyata pendapatan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember	
Pelunasan muhibah yang dinyatakan dalam penyata pendapatan	4,508

Perubahan dalam dasar perakaunan ini tidak mempunyai kesan penting ke atas perolehan sesaham.

NOTA-NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

29. ANGKA PERBANDINGAN

Beberapa angka perbandingan telah diklasifikasikan semula akibat perubahan dalam dasar-dasar perakaunan seperti dinyatakan dalam nota 28 dan disesuaikan dengan keperluan pembentangan *FRS 101*.

	Kumpulan	
	Dinyatakan semula RM'000	Kenyataan asal RM'000
Kunci Kira-kira		
Aset bukan semasa		
Hartanah, loji dan peralatan	476,177	532,215
Pembayaran pajakan prabayar	55,003	–
Aset cukai tertunda	10,033	5,215
Aset semasa		
Pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,035	–
Tanggungan bukan semasa		
Faedah pekerja	63,929	46,721
Penyata perubahan dalam ekuiti		
Pendapatan tertahan pada 1 Januari 2005	184,707	187,391
Pendapatan tertahan pada 31 Disember 2005	253,751	266,141
Penyata aliran tunai		
Susutnilai hartanah, loji dan peralatan	72,482	73,517
Pelunasan pembayaran pajakan prabayar	1,035	–

Tanah pajakan berjumlah RM56,038,000 pada 2005 telah diklasifikasikan semula daripada hartanah, loji dan peralatan kepada pembayaran pajakan prabayar bagi mematuhi keperluan *FRS 117*, Pajakan. Demikian juga, susutnilai diklasifikasikan sebagai pelunasan kepada pembayaran pajakan prabayar.

Shareholding Statistics as at 28 February 2007

PERANGKAAAN PEGANGAN SAHAM PADA 28 FEBRUARI 2007

Authorised Capital / Saham dibenarkan	: RM300,000,000
Issued and paid-up share capital / Saham diterbitkan dan dibayar	: RM234,500,000
Class of shares / Kelas saham	: Ordinary shares of RM1.00 each / Saham biasa RM1.00 sesaham
No. of shareholders / Jumlah pemegang saham	: 3,713
Voting rights / Hak mengundi	: One vote per ordinary share / Satu undi setiap saham biasa

SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS / PEMEGANG SAHAM UTAMA

Name / Nama	Number of shares held / Jumlah saham dipegang	%
Nestle S.A.	170,276,563	72.613
Employees Provident Fund Board / Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	17,621,900	7.515
Lembaga Tabung Haji	7,305,754	3.116

30 LARGEST SHAREHOLDERS / 30 PEMEGANG SAHAM TERBESAR

Name / Nama	Number of shares held / Jumlah saham dipegang	%
Nestle S.A.	170,276,563	72.613
Employees Provident Fund Board	17,621,900	7.515
Lembaga Tabung Haji	7,305,754	3.116
Malaysia Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Great Eastern Life Assurance (M) Bhd (Par 1)	5,809,810	2.478
Valuecap Sdn Bhd	3,849,700	1.642
MIDF Sisma Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Pledged Securities Account for Nestle Products Sdn Bhd	1,927,526	0.822
Amanah Raya Nominess (T) Sdn Bhd - Skim Amanah Saham Bumiputera	1,724,100	0.735
Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial	1,098,800	0.469
Permodalan Nasional Berhad	1,023,300	0.436
Malaysia Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Great Eastern Life Assurance (M) Bhd (Par 2)	909,000	0.388
Malaysia National Insurance Berhad	877,000	0.374
Citigroup Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Exempt An for Prudential Assurance Malaysia Berhad	775,800	0.331
Malaysia Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Great Eastern Life Assurance (M) Bhd (Non Par 1)	759,000	0.324
Takaful Nasional Sdn Bhd	686,100	0.293
Soon Cheong (Malaya) Sdn Bhd	646,698	0.276
Kwang Teow Sang Sdn Bhd	560,700	0.239
Public Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Pledged Securities Account for Mohamed Fauzy Bin Abdul Hamid (Dua)	445,000	0.190
Batu Pahat Seng Huat Sdn Bhd	363,985	0.155
Amanah Raya Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - Amanah Saham Didik	306,500	0.131
Kuok Foundation Berhad	304,200	0.130
Citigroup Nominees (A) Sdn Bhd - UBS AG for Artradis Baracuda Fund	298,800	0.127
HSBC Nominees (A) Sdn Bhd - HSBC-FS for Aberdeen Malaysia Equity Fund	260,000	0.111
Jarrnazz Sdn Bhd	248,000	0.106
Citigroup Nominees (A) Sdn Bhd - CBNY for DFA Emerging Markets Series	229,200	0.098
AMMB Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd	212,400	0.091
- MIDF Amanah Asset Management Berhad for Tenaga Nasional Berhad Retirement Benefit Trust Fund (Aman-TNB)		
HSBC Nominees (T) Sdn Bhd - HSBC (M) Trustee Bhd for Hwang-DBS Select Income Fund (4850)	200,000	0.085
Amanah Saham Mara Berhad	190,000	0.081
Amanah Raya Nominess (T) Sdn Bhd - Dana Al-Aiman	182,000	0.078
Asia Life (M) Berhad - As beneficial owner (PF)	174,000	0.074
Tan Seng Kee Sdn Bhd	169,761	0.072

Shareholding Statistics as at 28 February 2007

PERANGKAAAN PEGANGAN SAHAM PADA 28 FEBRUARI 2007

Size of Holdings / Saiz Pegangan	No. of Shareholders / Depositors Bil. Pemegang Saham / Pendeposit	No. of Shareholders / Depositors % Pemegang Saham / Pendeposit	No. of Shares Held / Bil Saham dipegang	% of Issued Capital % Modal Diterbit
1 - 99	248	6.679	1,755	0.001
100 - 1,000	2,248	60.544	1,744,336	0.744
1,001 - 10,000	920	24.778	3,407,060	1.453
10,001 - 100,000	248	6.679	7,407,548	3.159
100,001 - less than 5% issued shares / kurang daripada 5% saham diterbitkan	47	1.266	34,040,838	14.516
5% and above of issued shares / 5% dan keatas saham diterbitkan	2	0.054	187,898,463	80.127
Total / Jumlah	3,713	100.000	234,500,000	100.000

DIRECTORS' SHAREHOLDINGS / PEGANGAN SAHAM PENGARAH

The Company / Syarikat	Direct interest (no. of shares) / Pegangan Langsung (Bil. saham)	% of issued capital / % modal diterbitkan	Deemed interests (no. of shares) / Dianggap pegangan (bil. saham)	% of issued capital / % modal diterbitkan
Jeneral (B) Tan Sri Dato' Mohd Ghazali Seth	10,000	0.0043	—	—
Dato' Frits Wout Marie van Dijk	8,000	0.0034	—	—

List of Properties Held at 31 December 2006

SENARAI HARTA-HARTA DIPEGANG PADA 31 DISEMBER 2006

Location / Lokasi	Tenure / Hakmilik	Age* / Usia*	Expiry Date / Tarikh Tamat	Size (sq. ft.) / Saiz (kps)	Description / Jenis	Net Book Value / Nilai Buku Bersih RM'000
1. No. 25 Jalan Tandang 46050 Petaling Jaya Selangor	Leasehold/ Pajak	46	Q.T. (R) 2619 4.9.2058 Q.T. (R) 5281 12.6.2059	541,887	Factory / Kilang	19,053
2. Lot No. 3 Jalan Pelaya 15/1 40700 Shah Alam Selangor	Leasehold/ Pajak	36	10.6.2070	109,300	Factory / Kilang	2,241
3. Lot No. 5 Jalan Pelaya 15/1 40700 Shah Alam Selangor	Leasehold/ Pajak	33	H.S.(D) 97 H.S.(D) 159 7.11.2072	672,500	Factory / Kilang	7,300
4. Lot No. 6 Pesiaran Raja Muda 40700 Shah Alam Selangor	Leasehold/ Pajak	37	29.1.2070	396,500	Factory & warehouse / Kilang & gudang	12,873
5. Lot Nos. 691-696 Mukim Chembong Daerah Rembau Negeri Sembilan	Leasehold/ Pajak	15	27.6.2049	1,439,309.5	Factory / Kilang	3,605
6. Lot Nos. 3863-3866 and Lot Nos. 687-690 Mukim Chembong Daerah Rembau Negeri Sembilan	Leasehold/ Pajak	15	27.6.2049		Factory / Kilang	
7. Lot Nos. 3857-3862 Jalan Perusahaan 4, Kawasan Perindustrian Chembong, Chembong Rembau, Negeri Sembilan	Leasehold/ Pajak	15	27.6.2049	360,258	Factory / Kilang	1,683
8. Lot No. 844, Block 7 Muara Tebas Land District Sejingkat Industrial Estate Kuching, Sarawak	Leasehold/ Pajak	15	19.10.2053	274,050	Factory / Kilang	396
9. Lot 915, Block 7 Muara Tebas Land District Demak Laut Industrial Park Kuching, Sarawak	Leasehold/ Pajak	12	13.10.2054	184,912	Factory / Kilang	752
10. Plot 46 Bemban Industrial Park Batu Gajah Perak	Leasehold/ Pajak	9	30.9.2056	1,694,923	Vacant land / Tanah kosong	7,100

* Appromixation of age of property in years.

* Penganggaran usia harta dalam tahun.

