

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	UNAUDITED AS AT 29/02/2020 RM'000	AUDITED AS AT 31/05/2019 RM'000
ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Investments (Note 1)	158,692	152,412
Current assets		
Other receivables, deposit and prepayments	1,409	2,024
Tax recoverable	135	97
Short term deposits	248,341	279,147
Bank balance	15,928	17,004
	<u>265,813</u>	<u>298,272</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>424,505</u>	<u>450,684</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Share capital	140,000	140,000
Reserves(loss)/gain	(4,276)	18,982
Retained profits	287,465	291,226
Total equity attributable to owners of the Company	<u>423,189</u>	<u>450,208</u>
Current liabilities		
Other payables and accruals	1,316	476
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>1,316</u>	<u>476</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	<u>424,505</u>	<u>450,684</u>
Net asset value per share (RM) (Note 2)	3.02	3.22

Notes:-

- Investments shown here as at 29 February 2020 are taken at market value.
- The net asset value per share of the Company is calculated based on the net assets at the end of the reporting period of RM423,188,917 (31.05.2019 : RM450,208,147) divided by the number of shares in issue at the end of the reporting period of 140,000,000 (31.05.2019 : 140,000,000).

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
 CONDENSED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS
 FOR THE QUARTER AND YEAR TO DATE ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	INDIVIDUAL QUARTER*		CUMULATIVE QUARTER**	
	CURRENT YEAR QUARTER 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING QUARTER 28/02/2019 RM'000	CURRENT YEAR TO DATE 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING PERIOD 28/02/2019 RM'000
Revenue (Note B1)	2,968	3,389	10,502	11,409
Operating expenses (Note B1)				
- Professional fees and other operating expenses	(8,755)	(2,256)	(12,751)	(6,456)
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(5,787)	1,133	(2,249)	4,953
Taxation (Note B5)	(536)	(526)	(1,512)	(1,539)
(Loss)/profit after taxation	(6,323)	607	(3,761)	3,414
Earnings per share (sen)				
- Basic (Note B10)	(4.52)	0.43	(2.69)	2.44
- Diluted (Note B10)	(4.52)	0.43	(2.69)	2.44

* 3rd Quarter

** For the 9 months of the financial year

(The Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 May 2019)

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
 CONDENSED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	INDIVIDUAL QUARTER*		CUMULATIVE QUARTER**	
	CURRENT YEAR QUARTER 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING QUARTER 28/02/2019 RM'000	CURRENT YEAR TO DATE 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING PERIOD 28/02/2019 RM'000
(Loss)/profit for the period	(6,323)	607	(3,761)	3,414
Other comprehensive expense:				
Items that may be recycled to Retained Profits:				
Net fair value changes in investments	(15,277)	(13,473)	(23,258)	(43,760)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(21,600)	(12,866)	(27,019)	(40,346)

* 3rd Quarter

** For the 9 months of the financial year

(The Condensed Statement of Profit or Loss should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 May 2019)

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	<i>Non-distributable</i>		<i>Distributable</i>	Total Equity RM'000
	Share Capital RM'000	FVOCI Reserve RM'000	Retained Profits RM'000	
At 31.05.2018/01.06.2018	140,000	114,021	244,674	498,695
Changes in accounting policies	-	(22,030)	22,030	-
At 01.06.2018 as restated	140,000	91,991	266,704	498,695
Profit after taxation	-	-	3,414	3,414
Other comprehensive expense:				
-Fair value changes of equity instruments	-	(43,760)	-	(43,760)
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the period	-	(43,760)	3,414	(40,346)
Gain arising from disposal of investments recycled to retained profits	-	(16,095)	16,095	-
At 28.02.2019	140,000	32,136	286,213	458,349
At 31.05.2019/01.06.2019	140,000	18,982	291,226	450,208
Loss after taxation	-	-	(3,761)	(3,761)
Other comprehensive expense:				
-Fair value changes of equity instruments	-	(23,258)	-	(23,258)
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(23,258)	(3,761)	(27,019)
Gain arising from disposal of investments recycled to retained profits	-	-	-	-
At 29.02.2020	140,000	(4,276)	287,465	423,189

(The Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 May 2019)

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020

	9 MONTHS ENDED 29/02/2020 RM'000	9 MONTHS ENDED 28/02/2019 RM'000
CASH FLOWS FROM/(FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(2,249)	4,953
Decrease in other receivables, deposit and prepayments	615	884
Increase in other payables and accruals	840	1,272
Proceeds from disposal of quoted investments	-	22,122
Purchase of quoted investments	(29,539)	(14,442)
CASH FROM OPERATIONS	(30,333)	14,789
Taxes paid	(1,548)	(1,598)
NET CASH (FOR)/FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(31,881)	13,191
NET CASH FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Decrease/(Increase) in short-term deposits with tenure more than 3 months	167,011	(281,906)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	135,130	(268,715)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT 1 JUNE	129,139	283,168
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	264,269	14,453

(The Condensed Statement of Cash Flow should be read in conjunction with the Annual Financial Report for the year ended 31 May 2019)

PART A - EXPLANATORY NOTES

A1 Basis of preparation

The condensed interim financial statements, other than for financial instruments have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

This Condensed Report has also been prepared in accordance with the requirements of MFRS 134 *Interim Financial Reporting*, International Accounting Standard (IAS) 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* and paragraph 9.22 of the Main Market Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

This Condensed Report should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 May 2019. These explanatory notes provide an explanation of events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in the financial position and performance of the Company since the year ended 31 May 2019.

A2 Significant accounting policies

2.1 Changes in accounting policies

During the current financial year, the Company has adopted the following new accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any):-

MFRSs and/or IC Interpretations (Including The Consequential Amendments)

MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 as issued by IASB in July 2014)

MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 16 Leases

IC Interpretation 22 Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

IC Interpretation 23 Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments

Amendments to MFRS 2: Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions

Amendments to MFRS 4: Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

Amendments to MFRS 9: Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

Amendments to MFRS 15: Effective Date of MFRS 15

Amendments to MFRS 15: Clarifications to MFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

Amendments to MFRS 119: Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

Amendments to MFRS 128: Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

Amendments to MFRS 140 – Transfers of Investment Property

Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycles:

-Amendments to MFRS 1: Deletion of Short-term Exemptions for the First-time Adopters

-Amendments to MFRS 128: Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value

Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycles

The adoption of the above accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) did not have any material impact on the Company's financial statements except as follows:-

MFRS 9 introduces a new classification and measurement requirements for financial assets that reflects the business model in which the financial assets are managed and their cash flow characteristics. MFRS 9 contains 3 principal classification categories for financial assets i.e. measured at amortised cost, fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and eliminates the previous categories of held of maturity, loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets. In addition, MFRS 9 replaces the 'incurred loss' model in MFRS 139 with the 'expected credit loss' model. This new impairment approach is forward-looking and eliminates the need for a trigger event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

The Company has not applied in advance the following accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective for the current financial year:-

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.1 Changes in accounting policies (con't)

MFRSs and/or IC Interpretations (Including The Consequential Amendments) (con't)	Effective Date
MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 3: Definition of a Business	1 January 2020
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred
Amendments to MFRS 101 and MFRS 108: Definition of Material	1 January 2020
Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards	1 January 2020

The adoption of the above accounting standards and/or interpretations (including the consequential amendments, if any) is expected to have no material impact on the financial statements of the Company upon their initial application except as follows:-

MFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and will replace the current guidance on lease accounting when it becomes effective. Under MFRS 16, the classification of leases as either finance leases or operating leases is eliminated for lessees. All lessees are required to recognize their leased assets and the related lease obligations in the statement of financial position (with limited exceptions). The leased assets are subject to depreciation and the interest on lease liabilities are calculated using the effective interest method. The Company is currently assessing the financial impact that may arise from the adoption of this standard.

2.2 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Management believes that there are no key assumptions made concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year other than as disclosed below:-

(a) Impairment of Non-Trade Receivables

The loss allowances for non-trade financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting appropriate inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the past payment trends, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The carrying amount of other receivables as at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

(b) Income Taxes

There are certain transactions and computations for which the ultimate tax determination may be different from the initial estimate. The Company recognises tax liabilities based on its understanding of the prevailing tax laws and estimates of whether such taxes will be due in the ordinary course of business. Where the final outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recognised, such difference will impact the income tax expense and deferred tax balances in the period in which such determination is made.

2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of the Company is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

The financial statements of the Company are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM") which is the functional and presentation currency.

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.4 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial instruments are classified as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity instruments in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and their definitions in MFRS 132. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability are reported as an expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity.

Financial instruments are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

A financial instrument is recognised initially at its fair value (other than trade receivables without significant financing component which are measured at transaction price as defined in MFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers at inception). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument (other than a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss) are added to/deducted from the fair value on initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs on the financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments recognised in the statement of financial position are disclosed in the individual policy statement associated with each item.

(a) Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are measured subsequently in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value (through profit or loss, or other comprehensive income), depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Debt Instruments

(i) Amortised Cost

The financial asset is held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When the asset has subsequently become credit-impaired, the interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts), excluding expected credit losses, through the expected life of the financial asset or a shorter period (where appropriate).

(ii) Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

The financial asset is held for both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, where the asset's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, except for the recognition of impairment, interest income and foreign exchange difference which are recognised directly in profit or loss. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss

All other financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company reclassifies debt instruments when and only when its business model for managing those assets change.

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.4 Financial Instruments (con't)

(a) Financial Assets (con't)

Equity Instruments

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses recognised in profit or loss except where the Company has elected to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve at initial recognition.

The designation at fair value through other comprehensive income is not permitted if the equity investment is either held for trading or is designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise.

Dividend income from this category of financial assets is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established unless the dividends clearly represent a recovery of part of the cost of the equity investments.

(b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are either held for trading or are designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. The changes in fair value of these financial liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts), through the expected life of the financial liability or a shorter period (where appropriate).

(c) Equity Instruments

Equity instruments classified as equity are measured initially at cost and are not remeasured subsequently.

Ordinary Shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity and recorded at the proceeds received, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as liabilities when approved for appropriation.

(d) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. On derecognition of a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the difference between the carrying amount of the asset and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in profit or loss. In addition, on derecognition of a debt instrument classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the fair value reserve is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. In contrast, there is no subsequent reclassification of the fair value reserve to profit or loss following the derecognition of an equity investment.

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.4 Financial Instruments (con't)

(d) Derecognition (con't)

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, bank balances, demand deposits, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value with original maturity periods of three months or less. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

2.6 Impairment

(a) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on investments in debt instruments that are measured at amortised cost.

The expected credit loss is estimated as the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

The amount of expected credit losses is updated at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the respective financial instrument. The Company always recognises lifetime expected credit losses for the trade receivables using the simplified approach. The expected credit losses on these financial assets are estimated using a provision matrix based on the Company's historical credit loss experience and are adjusted for looking-forward information (including time value of money where appropriate).

For all other financial instruments, the Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. However, if the credit risk on the financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

The Company recognises an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss for all financial instruments with a corresponding adjustment to their carrying amount through a loss allowance account, except for investments in debt instruments that are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, for which the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, and does not reduce the carrying amount of the financial asset in the statement of financial position.

(b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying values of assets, other than those to which MFRS 136 - Impairment of Assets does not apply, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment when there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying values of the assets with their recoverable amounts. When the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss shall be recognised. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use, which is measured by reference to discounted future cash flows using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.6 Impairment (con't)

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets (con't)

When there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is treated as a reversal of the previous impairment loss and is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

2.7 Income Taxes

(a) Current Tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are expected amount of income tax recoverable or payable to the taxation authorities.

Current taxes are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity).

(b) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax are recognised using the liability method for temporary differences other than those that arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Current and deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactions either in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax assets and liabilities or deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity (or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis) and the same taxation authority.

2.8 Segmental Information

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

2.9 Net Asset Value Per Ordinary Share

Net asset value per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the net assets by the number of ordinary shares issued at the end of the reporting period.

A2 Significant accounting policies (con't)

2.10 Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. The measurement assumes that the transaction takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For financial reporting purposes, the fair value measurements are analysed into level 1 to level 3 as follows:-

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liability that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: Inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The transfer of fair value between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

2.11 Revenue from other sources and other operating income

(a) Dividend Income

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

(b) Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis, based on the effective yield on the investment.

A3 Auditors' opinion on preceding annual financial statements

The Company's Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31 May 2019 were not qualified by the auditors.

A4 Seasonality or cyclical nature of operations

As the Company is a closed-end fund, it is dependent on the performance of the companies in which it has invested.

A5 Individually significant items

There are no significant items affecting the assets, liabilities, equity, net income or cash flows during the current quarter.

A6 Changes in estimates

There were no significant changes in estimates that have a material effect on the current financial year to-date.

A7 Issuances, cancellations, repurchases, resale and repayments of debt and equity securities

There were no issuances, cancellations, repurchases, resale and repayments of debt and equity securities during the current quarter under review.

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

A8 Dividend paid

There was no dividend paid during the current financial year-to-date.

A9 Segmental reporting

No segmental information is presented as the Company is a closed-end fund and operates primarily in Malaysia.

The Company's investments are managed as a portfolio of equity investments. The fund manager of the Company is responsible for allocating resources for investment in accordance with the overall investment strategies as set out in the prospectus. The fund manager assesses the performance of the investments portfolio and provides updates to the Board of Directors on the financial performance of the Company's investments.

A10 Valuations of property, plant and equipment

No valuation was carried out as the Company does not have any property, plant and equipment.

A11 Subsequent event

There were no materials events subsequent to the end of the interim period reported that have not been reflected in the financial statements for the said period.

A12 Changes in the composition of the Company

There were no changes in the composition of the Company during the current financial year-to-date.

A13 Contingent liabilities or contingent assets

There were no contingent liabilities or contingent assets pending as at the date of this report.

A14 Significant related party transactions

The Company has a related party transaction ("RPT") with Capital Dynamics Asset Management Sdn Bhd ("CDAM"), the Fund Manager of the Company.

In accordance with the requirements in the MMLR, which took effect on 27 January 2015, the provision of investment advisory services by Capital Dynamics Sdn Bhd ("CDSB") to the Fund is regarded as a RPT. CDSB is regarded as a related party because it is a person connected with Capital Dynamics Global Private Limited who is a major shareholder of CDAM.

The amounts transacted with CDAM and CDSB during the current quarter and cumulative year to-date are as follows:-

	Current Quarter Ended		Cumulative Quarter Ended	
	29/02/2020	28/02/2019	29/02/2020	28/02/2019
	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000	RM'000
Fund management fees - CDAM	837	895	2,533	2,740
Investment advisory fees - CDSB	837	895	2,533	2,740

ICAPITAL.BIZ BERHAD (674900-X)
FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 29 FEBRUARY 2020
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

PART B - AS REQUIRED BY THE LISTING REQUIREMENTS

B1 Review of performance (Para 9.40)

For the nine months ended 29 February 2020, the Company recorded a loss before tax of RM2.25 million, compared with profit before tax of RM4.95 million in the preceding year's corresponding period ended 28 February 2019.

As shown in the following table, the loss before tax for the nine months ended 29 February 2020 was mainly due to recognition of RM6.68 million of dual listing project expenses.

	INDIVIDUAL QUARTER*		CUMULATIVE QUARTER**	
	CURRENT YEAR QUARTER 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING QUARTER 28/02/2019 RM'000	CURRENT YEAR TO DATE 29/02/2020 RM'000	PRECEDING YEAR CORRESPONDING PERIOD 28/02/2019 RM'000
Revenue Consist of:-				
Interest income	2,055	2,538	6,667	7,335
Dividend income	913	851	3,835	4,074
	2,968	3,389	10,502	11,409
Operating Expenses Consist of:-				
Professional fees and other operating expenses	(8,755)	(2,256)	(12,751)	(6,456)
Profit before taxation	(5,787)	1,133	(2,249)	4,953
Taxation	(536)	(526)	(1,512)	(1,539)
(Loss)/ Profit after taxation	(6,323)	607	(3,761)	3,414
Other comprehensive expense:				
Net fair value changes in investments	(15,277)	(13,473)	(23,258)	(43,760)
Total comprehensive expense for the period	(21,600)	(12,866)	(27,019)	(40,346)

As the Company is a closed-end fund, a better indication of its performance would be the movement of its Net Assets Value ("NAV"). The Company's NAV decreased to RM423.19 million as at 29 February 2020 compared with RM458.35 million as at 28 February 2019 mainly due to negative net fair value changes in investments. This resulted in a reduction of NAV per share as at 29 February 2020 to RM3.02, compared with NAV per share of RM3.27 as at 28 February 2019, a decrease of 7.65%.

	29/02/2020 RM	28/02/2019 RM
Total Net Asset Value	423,188,917	458,349,405
Net Asset Value per share	3.02	3.27
Share Price	2.15	2.41

B2 Comparison with immediate preceding quarter's results

In the third quarter ended 29 February 2020, the Company recorded a loss before tax of RM5.79 million, compared to RM0.86 million of profit before tax in the immediate preceding quarter.

The following items are not applicable to the Company:-

- (a) Interest expense;
- (b) Depreciation and amortization;
- (c) Provision for and write off of receivables;
- (d) Provision for and write off of inventories;
- (e) Gain or loss on disposal of unquoted investments or properties
- (f) Foreign exchange gain or loss;
- (g) Gain or loss on derivatives; and
- (h) Exceptional items (with details).

B3 Commentary by Fund Manager – Prospects Para (9.40)

For top-down/market-timing investors – please read this section.

In my last commentary written in Jan 2020, I said : *“For Malaysia, long reliant on an overstretched domestic consumer sector, a better global economy in 2020 will be good news. For Malaysia, the main challenge in 2020 is to successfully deal with her political leadership transition.”* Since then, two serious developments have turned the world upside down for Malaysia. The first is the Covid-19 pandemic; the second is the resignation on 24 Feb 2020 of Malaysia’s 7th prime minister which created political turmoil.

The Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the most serious global economic contraction since the 1929 Great Depression. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Jan 2020 forecasted a decent global GDP growth of 3.3% for this year. In Apr 2020, the IMF expects global GDP to contract a horrendous 3% in 2020 due the numerous measures undertaken to deal with the public health crisis. At the time of writing this commentary, China is already on an economic recovery path. At Capital Dynamics, we foresee a positive 2-4% GDP growth for China in 2020. China is after all still the strongest economy in the world.

The political turmoil created by the sudden resignation of Malaysia’s 7th prime minister was temporarily halted by the pandemic. Thanks to the excellent job done by the Health Ministry’s director-general and his team, the country is steadily moving back to normalcy. Unfortunately, this has also allowed Malaysia’s political virus to re-surface. Political uncertainty is expected to be the biggest worry facing Malaysians and hopefully, it will not adversely impact the Malaysian economy.

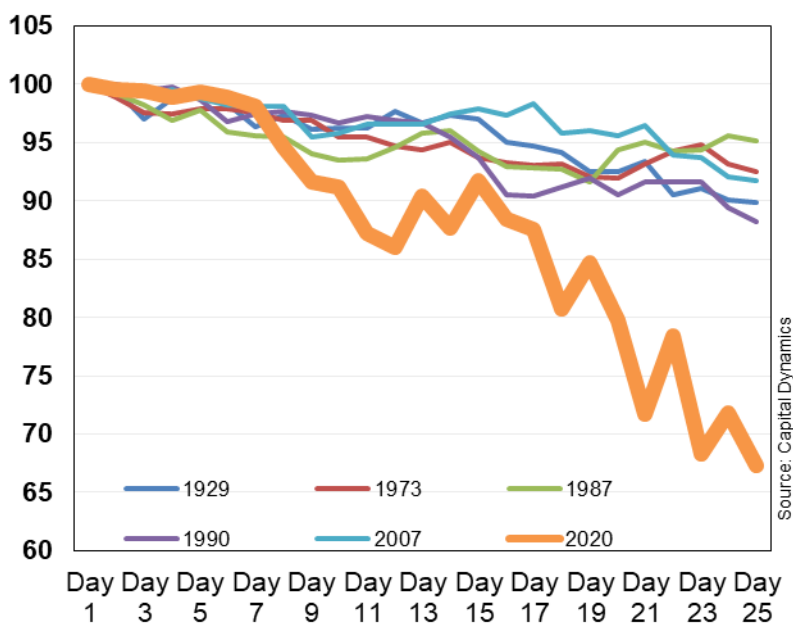
For long term value investors – please read this section.

icapital.biz Berhad is a Malaysia-focused fund, with an objective of long-term capital appreciation based on the Bamboo value investing philosophy of Capital Dynamics. icapital.biz Berhad is not allowed to sell short, invest in derivatives or undertake any borrowings.

Compound loss

In the said commentary written five months ago, I gave this advice: *“I love to remind investors that compound return has a twin brother that people always ignore – compound loss. Sadly, many investors actually experience compound loss instead of compound return. At a compound loss of 20% each time, your RM1.000 million will be worth only RM209,000 after 8 times of such losses. In recent times, there are many counters on the KLSE that have lost more than 20%. What is the probability or chance that you will get hit by these stocks? That is why many investors have lost money in the last 5 years or so.”*

Figure 1 Percentage change of DJIA after 25 market days



Source: Capital Dynamics

After Jan 2020, we all know what happened as the global equity markets collapsed. For the New York stock exchange (NYSE), the largest in the world, the rate of crash was the steepest in the history of the NYSE (**figure 1**). The unprecedented crash made my Jan 2020 advice most timely as huge losses were recorded.

Due to the infectious nature of Sars-CoV-2 and the suddenness of the pandemic, governments worldwide were forced to implement lockdowns and impose strict restrictions on physical social interactions. The impact on many businesses and firms brought business operations to an immediate standstill, and hence cash instantaneously stopped flowing into these businesses and firms. Enterprises, big or small, that do not have strong balance sheets, which always mean cash or near cash, were screaming for help. It is either cash or perish. For businesses and firms, cash is a necessity for dealing with the unexpected. Cash is the heart and blood of businesses. Cash and liquidity are much more important to a firm’s survival than earnings or profitability. Cash serves a similar purpose from an investor’s or a portfolio manager’s standpoint. Cash is the most vital raw material for an investor. If one can be absolutely sure that all the stocks one has bought are the correct stocks at the correct prices and valuations, or that there will not be any better opportunities coming your way later, then holding cash become superfluous. How can one be so cocky?

As I have repeatedly shared, holding cash is like holding a very valuable option, except that it is one with no expiry date. The value of an option depends on its expiry date, amongst other factors. The longer the expiry date, the more valuable the option becomes. An option has a fixed conversion price. With cash, it is the investor or the fund manager who decides what the conversion price will be. Since a value investor will buy only at an attractive price, the value of the option or cash goes up. In summary, it is a privilege to have a strong balance sheet now, one that is especially filled with cash. This brings us to the initial version of value investing as expounded by Benjamin Graham.

When Benjamin Graham wrote his investment classic “Security Analysis” in 1934, it was during the depths of the 1929 Great Depression, when US unemployment rate hit 25% and when so many business and banking enterprises were closing down so rapidly the economic landscape resembled a cascade of dominoes. However, the Great Depression was not just a remote abstraction to Graham. Few people know that Graham was financially ruined by the 1929 stock market crash. One of the key lessons from “Security Analysis” is Graham’s subsequent near obsession with the financial and balance sheet strength of a company. His very hard-earned lessons from the Great Depression are so timely in the current Covid-19 collapse. Witness the woes faced by stalwarts like Singapore Airlines, Boeing and many more.

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B4 Financial forecast / profit guarantee

The Company has not given any financial forecast or profit guarantee for the year.

B5 Taxation

	Current Quarter Ended		Cumulative Quarter Ended	
	29/02/2020 RM'000	28/02/2019 RM'000	29/02/2020 RM'000	28/02/2019 RM'000
Tax expense	536	526	1,512	1,539

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to (loss)/profit before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense at the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:-

	Current Quarter Ended		Cumulative Quarter Ended	
	29/02/2020 RM'000	28/02/2019 RM'000	29/02/2020 RM'000	28/02/2019 RM'000
Profit before taxation	(5,787)	1,133	(2,249)	4,953
Tax at the statutory rate of 24%	(1,389)	272	(539)	1,189
Tax effects of:-				
Single tier dividends	(152)	-	(787)	-
Tax-exempt dividends	(66)	(204)	(133)	(978)
Non-deductible expenses	2,023	458	2,851	1,328
Under provision in previous years	120	-	120	-
Tax expense	536	526	1,512	1,539

B6 Status of corporate proposals

There was no corporate proposal announced during the current quarter or the current financial quarter-to-date.

B7 Borrowings and debt securities

There were no group borrowings and debt securities outstanding as at the end of the reporting period.

B8 Changes in material litigation

There was no material litigation pending as at the date of this report.

B9 Dividend

The Directors did not declare any dividend for the current quarter ended 29 February 2020.

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B10 Earnings per share

a) Basic earnings per share

The basic earnings per share for the current quarter under review and cumulative quarter ended are computed as follows:-

	Current Quarter Ended 29/02/2020 RM'000	Cumulative Quarter Ended 29/02/2020 RM'000
(Loss)/profit after taxation	(6,323)	(3,761)
Number ordinary share capital in issue at RM1.00 each	140,000	140,000
Basic earnings per share (sen)	(4.52)	(2.69)

b) Diluted earnings per share

The diluted earnings per ordinary share is equal to the basic earnings per ordinary share as there were no potential dilutive ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

B11 Net asset value

The net asset value per share is calculated in accordance with the Securities Commission Malaysia's Guidelines for Public Offerings of Securities of Closed-end Funds.

B12 Investments

As at 31 May 2019, the Company did not have any investments in:-

- (1) securities listed on other stock exchanges;
- (2) other investment vehicles;
- (3) securities of unlisted companies; and
- (4) derivatives other than warrants, transferable subscriptions rights and convertible loan stocks.

B13 Soft Commission

The manager or their delegates have not received any soft commission during the year under review from its brokers/dealers by virtue of transaction conducted for the close-end fund.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

Tai Yit Chan (MAICSA No.7009143)
Wong Wei Fong (MAICSA No.7006751)

SECRETARIES