

Company Registration No. 009753V (Isle of Man)

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC
ANNUAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors

M Subramaniam	(Chief Executive Officer)
H Bin Abdul Jalil	(Non-executive Director)
S Rothschild	(Non-executive Director)

Secretary Cavendish Secretaries Limited

Company number 009753V (Isle of Man)

Registered office

34 North Quay
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM1 4LB

Auditors

UHY Hacker Young LLP
Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

Bankers

AmInvestment Bank Group
55 Jalan Raja Chulan
Kuala Lumpur
Malaysia
50200

Solicitors

Olswang LLP
90 High Holborn
London
WC1V 6XX

Corporate advisor

Peterhouse Corporate Finance Limited
3rd Floor
New Liverpool House
15 Eldon Street
London
EC2M 7LD

Registrars

Computershare Investor Service (IOM) Limited
Millennium House
46 Athol Street
Douglas
Isle of Man
IM1 1JB

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

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LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

I am pleased to present the Company's audited financial results for the year ended 31 December 2014. With no operating business the company made a pre-tax loss for the year of £168,065 (2013: £43,600). Cash at bank at the end of December 2014 was £372,476 (2013: £Nil). Our net assets have increased to £447,773 (2013: net liabilities of £43,598).

The Company to date remains as an ISDX Growth Market investment vehicle seeking to identify and secure potential acquisition opportunities within the agriculture sector, primarily in oil palm plantations and also vacant land suitable for oil palm cultivation.

Principal Activities and Review of the Business

The principal activity of the Company is to invest in companies, or assets, in the agriculture sector primarily in oil palm plantations and/or vacant land suitable for oil palm cultivation. The Company has continued in this activity since listing on ISDX in June 2014.

During the financial year, London Nusantara made its maiden investment acquiring an 11% per cent interest in Next Oasis Sdn Bhd ("Next Oasis") announced on 26 November 2014. Next Oasis entered into a Sale and Purchase Agreement ("CSPA") to acquire the entire equity interest of Etika Gangsa Sdn Bhd ("EGSB") and Taka Worldwide Trading Sdn Bhd (TWT"), two companies that collectively own 404.6 hectares, comprising two parcels of vacant land suitable for oil palm cultivation in Malaysia. Next Oasis completed the acquisition on 18 March 2015. Accordingly with the completion of the acquisition, London Nusantara's 11% interest in Next Oasis in respect of the ISDX Rules, is well en-route to completing the implementation of its investment strategy.

Forging ahead, the Company is further considering acquiring interests in income generating estates (brownfield sites) as part of its continuous growth plan. London Nusantara has plans to embark on a fund raising exercise to strengthen its balance sheet and to further acquire strategic stakes in larger oil palm plantations, focusing on income generating estates that are cash flow positive.

Financial Review

The audited results for the year show a loss of £168,065, mainly due to the costs of £80,268 associated with the initial public offering ("IPO") and being admitted to the ISDX Growth Market. The Company's primary expenses are largely associated with maintaining its listing status and other expenses related to business development incurred in identifying potential investment targets.

The Directors consider the results for the year to be satisfactory.

Industry Outlook 2015

In 2014, the Malaysian crude palm oil ("CPO") production climbed by 2.3% to 19.6 million tonnes from 19.2 million tonnes recorded in 2013. The increase in production was due to the increase in the Oil Extraction Rate (OER) by 1.8% to 20.62% and increase in new matured areas, especially in Sarawak, East Malaysia. However, total exports of oil palm declined by 2.6% to 25.0 million tonnes for the same period.

World vegetable oil prices were traded weaker in 2014, especially soybean oil and rapeseed oil due to the higher production of soybean in South America and the USA, as well as rapeseed in the EU. As a result, the CPO price discount narrowed against soybean oil and rapeseed oil causing exports of Malaysian palm oil to major destinations, such as China, Pakistan, USA and Egypt, to decline.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The scenario in 2014 together with the depreciation of the Ringgit against the US dollar, since the second half of 2014 and the implementation of the Goods & Services Tax (GST) from 1 April 2015, sets the tone for 2015 to be a challenging one for the Malaysian palm oil industry.

The aftermath of unprecedented flooding in Peninsula Malaysia at the onset of 2015 saw Malaysian palm oil stocks shrink to their lowest in six months as production was reduced to its weakest since February 2011 thereby inducing a rally in the benchmark prices.

The Malaysian Government's measure in implementing the B7 Biodiesel Programme, a blend of 7 per cent palm oil (palm, methyl and ester) and 93 per cent diesel, aimed at meeting Malaysia's obligations in reducing greenhouse gas carbon emissions as well as stabilising palm oil prices by creating greater internal demand, will result in the disappearance of about 576,000 tonnes of CPO thus contributing towards higher domestic consumption of CPO and reducing stock build-up, hence strengthening domestic prices.

It was revealed that the Malaysian government is currently working with various stakeholders to raise the biodiesel blending rate in Malaysia from 7% currently to 10%, as soon as possible. When implemented, the B10 biodiesel formulation in 2015 is expected increase domestic consumption of palm oil by 1.2 million tonnes annually.

Indonesia had similarly promoted biofuel usage to help absorb rising supplies of the world's most-traded edible oil, which is used in foods and cosmetics, and to cut carbon emissions. The country in 2013 boosted the mandated amount of blending in diesel to 10 per cent from 7.5 per cent, and in 2014 ordered power plants to a mix of 20 per cent. Indonesia unveiled a plan to triple its biodiesel subsidy in February 2015 raising the benchmark palm prices.

Dorab Mistry, a renowned industry expert, held the position that although the market is focusing on the decline in crude oil prices and the biodiesel mandate, the story for 2015 will be production.

On the local front, there is the weather market at play and the currency factor that is supportive to palm oil. Drought in Indonesia and floods in Malaysia, which could damage crops, may cause tight supplies but any El Nino phenomenon in 2015 is predicted to be weak and therefore not as damaging to output as feared.

There is a perception that production in Malaysia in 2015 will not exceed 2014 or at the very most show only a small increase. But on a more extensive global market, crude oil and most commodity prices are trading on the weak side. Trade may be volatile due to uncertainty in the global economy.

While crude oil has come off from a six-year lows hit in January 2015, prices are still down about 50% from highs reached in June 2014. The anticipated increase in biodiesel usage would help garner a more supportive outlook as it may translate to more stocks being blended into biofuel.

It is therefore envisaged that the CPO price outlook for 2015 is expected to average RM 2,500 (approximately GBP455) per tonne compared with RM 2,380 (approximately GBP433) per tonne in 2014. CPO prices are anticipated to trade within a low of RM 2,200 (approximately GBP per tonne and a high of RM 2,700 (approximately GBP 492) per tonne this year.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The principal risks and uncertainties that exist in investing in the agriculture sector are the ability to find or complete suitable investments and that returns are influenced by external factors that include weather patterns, suitability and availability of arable land and global demand and supply patterns.

Given the nature of the business and activity of the Company, the Directors believe that the Company is more specifically exposed to the following risks:

Agricultural risk

The primary risk factors that affect most agricultural operations are usually related to agro climatic conditions, pests and diseases that may affect the crop production and the crop itself. To mitigate the abovementioned risk factors, companies need to be cognisant of their agricultural practices which can mitigate the risk of outbreaks of pests and diseases. Adverse climatic conditions including drought or excessive rainfall or unusually low levels of rainfall which may impact the normal development of the oil palms and lead to a reduction in subsequent crop levels.

London Nusantara will consider the above risk factors and mitigating factors which would be part of its agronomic due diligence process before deciding on its investments.

Commodity and Crude Palm Oil ("CPO") prices

Oil palm production companies depend on sales of Fresh Fruit Bunches ("FFBs") to mills or Crude Palm Oil ("CPO") if the Company owns its own mill as its primary source of revenue. The price of the commodity is dependent on the demand and supply of the product globally and other competing edible oil supplies, especially soybean oil. The price of edible oils depends generally on the production levels of all other edible oils including palm oil, which are substitutable by users. Therefore the price fluctuation is influenced by factors beyond the Company's control. These factors include global supply and demand of CPO and other macro economic factors related to the global commodity market. A significant prolonged decline in CPO prices could impact the viability of some or all of the Company's investments.

Liquidity risk

The Company's continued future operations depend on the ability to hold sufficient working capital to be able to meet its financial obligations. The Directors are confident that there is adequate funding to finance future immediate working capital requirements for the next 12 months.

Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial instruments are cash and cash equivalents. No bank loans or other financing arrangements have been entered into. No borrowings have been raised to finance working capital. Therefore the Company's exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk is not deemed significant.



M Subramaniam
Chief Executive Officer

31 March 2015

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

The directors present their report on the affairs of the Company, together with the financial statements and auditors' report, for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activities

London Nusantara Plantations plc is a company registered in the Isle of Man. The Company was incorporated on 5 June 2013. On 30 June 2014, the Company's shares were admitted to trading on the ISDX Growth Market in London. The Company's principal activity is investment within the agriculture sector, primarily in the palm oil sector.

Results

The loss for this year after taxation was £168,065 (2013 - £43,600). The Directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend.

Going concern

On admission to ISDX, the Company raised £532,500 in gross proceeds from a share subscription. As part of the admission process, the directors prepared detailed working capital forecasts to ensure that the Company would have sufficient funds available for the foreseeable future. Having reviewed the Company's forecasts, the directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Thus, they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing these financial statements.

Directors

The directors, who served throughout the period and to the date of this report, are as follows:

M Subramaniam	
H Bin Abdul Jalil	(appointed 30 June 2014)
S Rothschild	(appointed 30 June 2014)

Directors' interests

The beneficial interests in the Company's shares of the Directors and their families were as follows:

	Held at 31 December 2014	Held at 31 December 2013
M Subramaniam	32,720,003*	2
H Bin Adbul Jalil	1,183,086	-
S Rothschild	-	-

* includes 10,270,000 held by Super Eight Universal Inc. and 18,200,000 held by One Oceania Capital Inc, a company controlled by M Subramaniam.

Directors' remuneration

Details of the Directors' emoluments for the year are as follows:

	2014 £	2013 £
M Subramaniam	4,500	-
H Bin Abdul Jalil	3,662	-
S Rothschild	6,000	-

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

Substantial shareholders

The Directors are aware of the following shareholdings of 3% or more of the issued share capital of the Company as of 31 March 2015:

	Number of Ordinary shares	% of Share Capital
Lim Kuan Yew	20,779,336	11.5
Araluen Point Assets Limited	19,650,000	10.9
One Oceania Capital Inc.	18,200,000	10.1
DAK Investments Inc.	17,000,000	9.4
Super Eight Universal Inc.	10,270,000	5.7
Khalid Bin Yusoff	9,250,000	5.1
Perlington Limited	7,212,739	4.0
Mohd Hanif Bin Abdul Aziz	6,991,172	3.9
Teh Gaik Looi	6,892,937	3.8

Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial period. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union. Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, International Accounting Standard 1 requires that directors:

- properly select and apply accounting policies;
- present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in IFRSs are insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance; and
- make an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

**DIRECTORS' REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

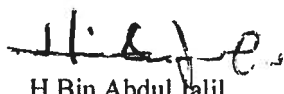
Auditors

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this annual report confirms that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

UHY Hacker Young LLP have expressed their willingness to continue in office. A resolution to reappoint them will be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

By order of the Board



H Bin Abdul Jalil
Director

31 March 2015

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

We have audited the financial statements of London Nusantara Plantations plc for the period ended 31 December 2014 which comprise the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 15 of the Companies Act 1982. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

As explained more fully in the Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 5, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/private.cfm

Opinion on financial statements

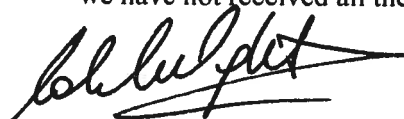
In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its loss for the period then ended;
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Acts of 1931 to 2006.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Acts 1931 to 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- proper books of account have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account and returns; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.



Colin Wright (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of UHY Hacker Young LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Quadrant House
4 Thomas More Square
London
E1W 1YW

31 March 2015

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014


	Notes	Year ended 31 December 2014 £	Period from 5 June 2013 to 31 December 2013 £
Revenue		-	-
Cost of sales		-	-
Gross profit		-	-
Cost of admission		(80,268)	(43,600)
Administration expenses		(94,757)	-
Operating loss	4	(175,025)	(43,600)
Finance income	6	6,960	-
Loss before taxation		(168,065)	(43,600)
Taxation	7	-	-
Loss for the period		(168,065)	(43,600)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive loss		(168,065)	(43,600)
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the company		(168,065)	(43,600)
Loss per share	8	(0.14)p	(0.04)p

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Notes	31 December 2014 £	31 December 2013 £
Non-Current Assets			
Office equipment	9	308	-
Investments	10	20	-
Total non-current assets		328	-
Current assets			
Called up share capital not paid		-	2
Amounts receivable from related parties	11	100,477	-
Prepayments	11	750	-
Cash and cash equivalents	12	372,476	-
Total current assets		473,703	2
Total assets		474,031	2
Current liabilities			
Amounts payable to related parties	13	-	(39,600)
Accruals		(26,258)	(4,000)
Total liabilities		(26,258)	(43,600)
Net assets / (liabilities)		447,773	(43,598)
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	14	659,438	2
Retained losses	15	(211,665)	(43,600)
Total equity		447,773	(43,598)

The financial statements of London Nusantara Plantations plc, registered number 009753V (Isle of Man), were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 31 March 2015. They were signed on its behalf by:


M Subramaniam
Director

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

	Year ended 31 December 2014 £
Operating loss	(175,025)
Adjusted for:	
Depreciation	7
Cost of admission to ISDX	80,268
Increase in receivables	(101,225)
Decrease in payables	(17,362)
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Net cash outflow from operating activities	(213,337)
	<hr/>
Cash flow from investing activities	
Interest received	6,960
Purchase of office equipment	(315)
	<hr/>
Net cash inflow from investing activities	6,645
	<hr/>
Cash flow from financing activities	
Net proceeds from issue of shares	579,168
	<hr/>
Net cash inflow from financing activities	579,168
	<hr/>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	372,476
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
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Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	372,476
	<hr/> <hr/>

No comparative statement of cash flows information is shown for the period ended 31 December 2013 as the company did not yet have any cash and cash equivalents during that period.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

	Share capital £	Retained losses £	Total equity £
As at 1 January 2014	2	(43,600)	(43,598)
Loss for the year	-	(168,065)	(168,065)
Shares issued in the year	659,436	-	659,436
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	659,438	(211,665)	447,773
	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>
As at 5 June 2013	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	(43,600)	(43,600)
Shares issued in the year	2	-	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
At 31 December 2013	2	(43,600)	(43,598)
	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>	<u><u><u> </u></u></u>

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are presented as required by the Companies Act 2006 (Isle of Man). As permitted by that Act, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. The principal accounting policies adopted that have been adopted by the company in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below.

1.2 Going concern

On admission to ISDX on 30 June 2014, the company raised £532,428 in gross proceeds from a share placing, of which net proceeds after costs of the IPO of £452,160 were received. As part of the admission process, the directors prepared detailed working capital forecasts to ensure that the company would have sufficient funds available for the foreseeable future.

Having reviewed the company's forecasts, the directors believe that the company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully. Thus, they have adopted the going concern basis in preparing this interim financial information.

1.3 Foreign currencies

The results and financial position of the company are expressed in Pounds Sterling (£) which is the presentation currency for the company financial statements. The functional currency of the company is the Malaysian Ringgit (RM) which is the currency of the environment in which the company principally operates. At the year-end, the exchange rate applying to these financial statements was £1 = RM5.4519

The assets and liabilities of the company's foreign operations are translated at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the accounts. Income and expense items are translated at exchange rates ruling at the date of the transactions. Exchange differences arising, if any, are classified as income or as expenses in the period in which they arise.

1.4 Office equipment

Office equipment is stated at cost, less depreciation. Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value of each asset over this expected useful life, as follows:

Office equipment	25% per annum on a straight line basis
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1.5 Investments

Investments are stated at cost less any provision for impairment.

1.6 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are carried at original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets' carrying amount and the recoverable amount. Provisions for impairment of receivables are included in the income statement.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand only.

1.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the financial year, which are unpaid. Current liabilities represent those amounts falling due within one year.

1.9 Taxation

Deferred tax is provided in full using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination, that at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or when the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

1.10 New standards and interpretations

The following new standards and amendments are mandatory for the first time for financial periods commencing on or after 1 January 2014:

Amendments to IAS 32 – Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

The amendments to the standard apply to presentation in order to clarify certain aspects because of the diversity in the application of the requirements on offsetting.

Amendments to IAS 36 – Recoverable amount disclosures for non-financial assets

The amendments remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount when a cash generating unit (CGU) contains goodwill or indefinite life intangible assets where there has been no impairment. Where an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed, disclosure of the recoverable amount or how fair value less costs of disposal have been measured is required.

The directors consider that the above amendments to standards do not have any impact on these financial statements.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

1. Significant accounting policies (continued)

1.11 IFRS Standards and interpretations in issue but not yet effective

The IASB and IFRIC have issued new standards and interpretations with an effective date after the date of these financial statements. Of these, only the following are expected to be relevant to the company:

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

IFRS 9	Financial Instruments
IFRS 15	Revenue from contracts with customers
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2010 – 2012	
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2011 – 2013	
Annual improvements to IFRSs 2012 – 2014	

The directors do not expect that the effect of the annual improvements to standards will have a material impact on the preparation of the financial statements and have not considered early adoption to be necessary.

2. Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

Management believes that there are no areas that involve a high degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these financial statements.

3. Segmental information

The company's assets and activities are based in Malaysia within the palm oil investment sector. This is the only business segment in which the company operates as identified by management.

4. Operating loss	2014 £	2013 £
Operating loss has been arrived at after charging:		
Depreciation of office equipment	7	-
Losses on foreign exchange	2,718	-
Cost of admission to ISDX	80,268	43,600
Auditors' remuneration:		
- Audit fees	7,000	-
- Interim announcement	2,000	-
- ISDX reporting accountant	9,000	6,000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014**

5. Employees

The only employees of the company during the year were the Directors. Directors' remuneration is separately disclosed in the Directors' Report on page 5.

6. Finance income	Year ended 31 December 2014 £	Period ended 31 December 2013 £
Bank interest received	6,960	-

7. Taxation	Year ended 31 December 2014 £	Period ended 31 December 2013 £
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-

No reconciliation of the factors affecting the tax charge has been presented as the company is incorporated in the Isle of Man which has a corporation tax rate of 0%.

8. Loss per share

The basic loss per share of (0.14)p for the company is calculated by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue of 123,028,907. The loss per share for the comparative period end 31 December 2013 has been calculated on a comparable basis using the same average weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue as if the shares had been in issue during that period.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

9. Office equipment

	Office equipment £
Cost	
At 1 January 2014	-
Additions	315
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	315
	<hr/>
Depreciation	
At 1 January 2014	-
Charge for the period	7
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	7
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2014	308
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2013	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

10. Investments

	Unlisted investments £
Cost	
At 1 January 2014	-
Additions	20
	<hr/>
At 31 December 2014	20
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 31 December 2014	20
	<hr/> <hr/>
At 31 December 2013	-
	<hr/> <hr/>

On 26 November 2014, the company acquired an 11% interest in the ordinary share capital of Next Oasis Sdn Bhd, a company incorporated in Malaysia. Next Oasis was incorporated on 25 November 2014 for the purpose of acquiring two companies that hold parcels of vacant land in Malaysia which are suitable for oil palm cultivation.

Further details relating to this transaction are set out in note 19 below.

11. Receivables	31 December 2014	31 December 2013 £
Called up share capital not paid (note 14)	-	2
Amounts receivable from related parties (note 17)	100,477	-
Prepayments	750	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	101,227	2
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

12. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash held at bank. The carrying amount of these assets is approximately equal to their fair value.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

13. Payables	31 December 2014	31 December 2013 £
Amounts payable to related parties (note 17)	-	39,600
Accruals	26,258	4,000
	<u>26,258</u>	<u>43,600</u>
	=====	=====
14. Share capital	Number of shares	£
Authorised:		
500,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £nil par value	500,000,000	-
Allotted and called up and fully paid:		
Ordinary Shares at 5 June 2013	-	-
Issue of shares in the period	2	2
As at 31 December 2013	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Ordinary Shares issued from share subscriptions	109,238,334	109,238
Ordinary Shares issued from conversion of debt to equity	17,770,000	17,770
Ordinary Shares issued from share placement	53,250,000	532,428
As at 31 December 2014	<u>180,258,336</u>	<u>659,438</u>
	=====	=====

On 6 March 2014, the company's authorised share capital was changed from 2,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each to 500,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £nil par value.

On 31 March 2014, Noble Efforts subscribed for 109,238,334 Ordinary Shares at a price of 0.1p per share which were issued and allotted on 31 March 2014.

On 31 March 2014, by a resolution of the then sole director, the company approved the issue and allotment of 10,270,000 Ordinary Shares to Super Eight in consideration of repayment of a loan of £10,270 made to the company by M Subramaniam.

On 31 March 2014, by a resolution of the then sole director, the company approved the issue and allotment of 4,875,000 Ordinary Shares to Lim Kuan Yew in consideration of repayment of a loan of £4,875 made to the Company by Lim Kuan Yew.

On 31 March 2014, by a resolution of the then sole director, the company approved the issue and allotment of 2,625,000 Ordinary Shares to Mohd Haniff Bin Abd Aziz in consideration of repayment of a loan of £2,625 made to the company by Mohd Hanif Bin Abd Aziz.

On 10 April 2014, the 2 subscriber shares in issue were repurchased by the Company with 2 Ordinary Shares being issued to M Subramaniam.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

14. Share capital (continued)

On 30 June 2014, the company's shares were admitted to trading on the ISDX Growth Market in London. On admission to ISDX, the company issued 53,250,000 Ordinary Shares for a gross consideration of £532,428. The net consideration after costs of the admission to ISDX was £452,160.

15. Retained losses	31 December 2014 £	31 December 2013 £
Balance at 1 January 2014	43,600	-
Loss for the period	168,065	43,600
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance at 31 December 2014	211,665	43,600
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

16. Financial instruments

The company holds the following financial instruments:

	31 December 2014 £	31 December 2013 £
Finance assets		
Receivables	101,227	2
Cash at bank	372,476	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	473,703	2
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
Financial liabilities		
Payables	26,258	43,600
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Financial risk management objectives

The company is exposed to a variety of financial risks which include capital risk management and currency risk.

The company has determined the guidelines in managing the financial risks and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company. As described below, the company constantly monitors the financial risks to which it is exposed, in order to detect those risks in advance and take the necessary action to mitigate them.

The directors recognise that this is an area in which they may need to develop specific policies should the company become exposed to further financial risks as the business develops.

LONDON NUSANTARA PLANTATIONS PLC

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

16. Financial instruments (continued)

The following section provides qualitative disclosures on the effect that these risks may have upon the company.

Capital risk management

The company manages its capital to ensure that entities in the company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the equity balance. The capital structure of the company consists of equity attributable to equity holders, comprising issued capital, reserves and retained losses as disclosed in notes 14 and 15.

Externally imposed capital requirement

The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Foreign currency risk

It is anticipated that the company will undertake a significant proportion of its activities in Malaysia. Foreign currency risks will be monitored by the Board.

The carrying amounts of the company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Assets 2014 £	Liabilities 2014 £	Assets 2013 £	Liabilities 2013 £
Malaysian Ringgit	473,703	7,279	-	-

The company is mainly exposed to the currency fluctuations of the Ringgit. No sensitivity analysis has been prepared on the basis that the effects are immaterial.

Significant accounting policies

Details of the significant accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

17. Related party transactions

Amounts receivable from related parties include an amount of £100,477 receivable from Next Oasis Sdn Bhd for amounts paid on behalf of that company.

During the year under review M Subramaniam paid ISDX listing application fees amounting to £18,047 on behalf of the company.

An amount of £10,270 was capitalised for shares issued to Super Eight Universal Inc. (BVI) on 31 March 2014, a company controlled by M Subramaniam.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014

18. Controlling party

At 31 December 2014 the company was not under the control of any one entity or individual.

19. Subsequent events

On 17 March 2015, London Nusantara executed a Shareholders' Agreement ("SA") with FCB Plantation Holdings Sdn Bhd (Co. No: 270659-U) ("FCB"). FCB is a wholly-owned subsidiary and the plantation arm of Fima Corporation Berhad ("Fima Corp") a company quoted on the Main Board of Bursa Malaysia (Stock Code: FimaCor 3107). Fima Corp is an investment holding company with diversified interests that includes the cultivation, development and management of oil palm plantations, and the ownership of a palm oil mill in Indonesia.

On 18 March 2015, the Company announced that it had completed the acquisition of 11 per cent. interest in Next Oasis Sdn Bhd ("Next Oasis").

The Company advanced RM510,000 (approximately GBP92,636) to Next Oasis as a deposit for the purchase of the 11 per cent. interest in the oil palm land from MWE Holdings Berhad ("MWE"). On 19 March 2015, an additional RM50,000 (approximately GBP9,081) was advanced to Next Oasis by an issuance of 200,000 new ordinary shares in London Nusantara at an agreed value of 5p per share to MWE, the vendor of 404.6-hectare oil palm land.

With this completion London Nusantara now owns 11 per cent. and FCB owns the remaining 89 per cent. of Next Oasis.

FCB undertakes to develop and finance the development of the 404.6 hectare land into oil palm plantation. In accordance with the SA, London Nusantara has a Call Option to acquire a further nine per cent. of FCB's shares in Next Oasis for a 3 year period for approximately RM100,000 (approximately GBP17,800). On exercising the Call Option, London Nusantara will be required to pay up to 20 per cent. of total cash advances made by FCB to Next Oasis less the advances made by London Nusantara.