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cutting through complexity

KPMG IN MALAYSIA

Wonderful Malaysia Berhad 2012

2nd Edition

Illustrative Financial Statements for first-time adopters of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards

September 2012

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Foreword

We are pleased to present **Wonderful Malaysia Berhad 2012**, the second edition of KPMG in Malaysia's illustrative financial statements for first-time adopters of the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS).

You would be aware that there have been significant developments in the financial reporting framework over the past year, since the first edition of our publication was released in September 2011.

In July 2012, the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) issued Amendments to MFRSs under the Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle. As part of the Annual Improvements issued, MFSR 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* was amended to require the presentation of related notes for all statements presented.

At KPMG in Malaysia, we are committed to guiding our clients through the various changes in the business landscape. Accordingly, our second edition of Wonderful Malaysia Berhad 2012 reflects the latest amendments to the accounting standards, whilst incorporating additional enhancements to the earlier edition.

As trusted advisors, we aim to cut through the complexity that characterises the new and aggressive rules of today's commercial environment. We stand for a value adding, forward thinking and passionate people, delivering informed perspectives and demonstrating The KPMG Difference in all we do. It is our hope that you will find this publication an insightful reference, particularly in your transition to MFRS.

Johan Idris
Partner, Head of Audit

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Contents

About this publication

This Illustrative Financial Statements has been produced by KPMG in Malaysia and the views expressed herein are those of KPMG in Malaysia.

Content

On 19 November 2011, the MASB issued a new MASB approved accounting framework, the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS Framework). The issuance finalised MASB Exposure Draft 75, *IFRS-compliant Financial Reporting Standards* exposed in June 2011. The MFRS Framework is effective on 1 January 2012.

The purpose of this publication is to assist entities in Malaysia which are currently preparing their financial statements in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"). It illustrates one possible format for full financial statements, based on a fictitious multinational corporation involved in general business and adopting MFRSs as its primary basis of accounting for the financial year ending 31 December 2012. MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* has been applied in making the transition from existing FRSs to MFRSs.

In the case of MFRS 1, a number of implementation choices exist and only one possible combination is illustrated. The publication does not repeat all of the requirements of MFRS 1 and should be read in connection with the standard and related implementation guidance. This publication also reflects the disclosure requirements of the Companies Act, 1965. However, it does not reflect the current Listing Requirements of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and the requirements of the Malaysian Code on Corporate Governance 2012 issued by the Securities Commission in Malaysia on 29 March 2012.

While this publication is up to date at the time of printing, MFRSs and their interpretations change over time. Accordingly, this Illustrative Financial Statements should not be used as a substitute for referring to the standards and interpretations themselves, particularly when a specific requirement is not addressed in this publication or when there is uncertainty regarding the correct interpretation of a MFRS.

What's new in the 2nd Edition of Illustrative Financial Statements 2012

Major changes from the Illustrative Financial Statements 2012 issued in September 2011 include the following:

- Related notes for the statement of financial position as at 1 January 2011 have been presented following the consequential amendment to MFRS 1 in the "*Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle*". These have been highlighted by a double line border running down the left margin of the text within this document.

- The early adoption of *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (amendments to MFRS 101) which is applicable for annual period beginning on or after 1 July 2012 is highlighted by a thick line border running down the left margin of the text within this document.

Choice of accounting policies

The accounting policies disclosed in the Illustrative Financial Statements reflect the facts and circumstances of the fictitious entity on which these financial statements are based. They should not be relied upon for a complete understanding of the requirements of MFRSs and should not be used as a substitute for referring to the standards and interpretations themselves. The accounting policy disclosures appropriate for an entity depend on the facts and circumstances of that entity and may differ from the disclosures presented in these Illustrative Financial Statements.

About this publication (continued)

References

The Illustrative Financial Statements is presented on the odd-numbered pages of this publication. The even-numbered pages contain explanatory comments and notes on disclosure requirements. The explanatory comments are not intended to be an exhaustive commentary. To the left of each item disclosed, a reference to the relevant standard is provided. For example, the reference 101.11 means paragraph 11 of MFRS 101. Generally the references relate only to disclosure requirements.

Other ways KPMG can help

Copies of this publication are available from the Professional Practice Department of KPMG in Malaysia. Please contact us at:

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Other KPMG publications

We have a range of publications that can assist you further, including:

- *Insights into IFRS*
- *IFRS Handbook: First-time adoption of IFRS*
- *First Impressions publications, which discuss new pronouncements*
- *New on the Horizon publications, which discuss consultation papers and exposure drafts*
- *IFRS Disclosure Checklist*

IFRS related technical information is also available at kpmg.com/ifrs

For access to an extensive range of accounting, auditing and financial reporting guidance and literature, visit KPMG's Accounting Research Online. This web-based subscription service can be a valuable tool for anyone who wants to stay informed in today's dynamic environment. For a free 15-day trial, go to aro.kpmg.com and register today.

Your conversion to MFRS/IFRS

As part of a global network of member firms with experience in more than 1,500 IFRS convergence projects around the world, we can help to determine that the issues are identified early and can share leading practices to help avoid the many pitfalls of such projects. KPMG has extensive experience and the capabilities to help support you through your MFRS/IFRS assessment and conversion process. Our experienced professionals can advise you on your MFRS/IFRS conversion process, including training company personnel and transitioning financial reporting processes.

For further assistance with your conversion to MFRS/IFRS, please speak to your usual KPMG contact.

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Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used for the purpose of referencing:

Bursa Dir	Directive issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
CCM	Companies Commission of Malaysia or Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia
FRS	Financial Reporting Standard issued by the MASB
IAS	International Accounting Standard issued by the IASB
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
IC	Issues Committee Interpretation issued by the MASB
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standard issued by the IASB
LR	Listing Requirements of the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad for Main and ACE Markets
A9C Part A	Chapter 9, Appendix 9C (Part A) of the LR
MASB	Malaysian Accounting Standards Board
MFRS	Malaysian Financial Reporting Standard issued by the MASB
PN	Practice Note issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad
SIC	Standing Interpretations Committee
S169	Section 169 of the Companies Act, 1965
TR	Technical Release issued by the MASB
WMB	Wonderful Malaysia Berhad
9Sch	Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1965

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Reference

Directors' Report

S169(5)-(13) **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

S169(5) The Directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2012.

S169(6)(b)

Principal activities

The Company is principally engaged in investment holding activities, 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.

S169(6)(c)

Results

	Group	Company
In thousands of RM		
Profit for the year attributable to:		
Owners of the Company	67,380	4,960
Non-controlling interests	3,760	-
	71,140	4,960

S169(6)(d)

Reserves and provisions

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

S169(6)(h)

Dividends

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

i) a final preference dividend of 10.50 sen per share less tax at 25% totalling RM4,140,000 (7.88 sen net per preference share) in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2011 on 28 February 2012;

ii) a final ordinary dividend of 7.80 sen per ordinary share less tax at 25% totalling RM5,450,000 (5.85 sen net per ordinary share) in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2011 on 28 February 2012; and

iii) an interim ordinary dividend of 4.00 sen per ordinary share less tax at 25% totalling RM2,840,000 (3.00 sen net per ordinary share) in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2012 on 28 September 2012.

The final preference and ordinary dividends recommended by the Directors in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2012 is 10.50 sen per preference share and 12.80 sen per ordinary share respectively less tax at 25% totalling RM4,140,000 (7.88 sen net per preference share) and RM9,070,000 (9.60 sen net per ordinary share) respectively.

S169(6)(a)

Directors of the Company

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

Tan Sri Dato' Haji Ghazali bin Musa
Tan Sri Sebastian Chan Guan Vui
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim
Datuk James Balasingam Dorai
Datuk Stefano Ding How Beng
Enrique Mak Hen Sen
Syed Firdaus bin Syed Kechil

Reference

Directors' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2012

Directors' interests in shares

S169(6)(g), S169(6)(f)(ii)

The interests and deemed interests in the shares and options over shares of the Company and of its related corporations (other than wholly-owned subsidiaries) of those who were Directors at financial year end (including the interests of the spouses or children of the Directors who themselves are not Directors of the Company) as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings are as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
	At 1 January 2012	**Bought**	**Sold**	**At 31 December 2012**
Interests in the holding company:				
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim				
- own	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000
- others	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Enrique Mak Hen Sen				
- own	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
- others	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Deemed interests in the Company:				
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim				
- own	48,000,000	-	-	48,000,000
Enrique Mak Hen Sen				
- own	48,000,000	-	-	48,000,000
Deemed interests in Windmill N.V.:				
Tan Sri Sebastian Chan Guan Vui				
- own	50,000	-	-	50,000

	Number of options over ordinary shares of RM1 each			
Interests in the Company:	**At 1 January 2012**	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**At 31 December 2012**
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim				
- own	50,000	10,000	(5,000)	55,000
Enrique Mak Hen Sen				
- own	15,000	5,000	-	20,000

By virtue of their interests in the shares of the Company, Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim and Enrique Mak Hen Sen are also deemed interested in the shares of the subsidiaries during the financial year to the extent that Wonderful Malaysia Berhad has an interest.

None of the other Directors holding office at 31 December 2012 had any interest in the shares and options over shares of the Company and of its related corporations during the financial year.

Reference

Directors' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2012

Directors' benefits

S169(8) 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 Company or of related corporations) 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, other than certain Directors who have significant financial interests in companies which traded with certain companies in the Group in the ordinary course of business.

S169(6)(f)(i) 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.

Issue of shares and debentures

S169(6)(e) During the financial year, the Company issued:

a) 1,395,000 new ordinary shares of RM1 each at RM11.11 per ordinary share via a private placement to eligible investors for a total cash consideration of RM15.5 million to fund the Company's investment in a subsidiary.

b) 50,000 new ordinary shares of RM1 each for cash arising from the exercise of employees' share options at a weighted average exercise price of RM10 per ordinary share.

c) 20,000,000 redeemable preference shares of RM1 each at RM1 per share for a total cash consideration of RM20,000,000 for working capital purposes.

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

During the financial year, the Company issued 50,000,000 convertible notes for a total cash consideration of RM50,000,000. The convertible notes are convertible into 2,500,000 ordinary shares of RM1 each in June 2016 at the option of the holder, which is at a rate of one (1) ordinary share of RM1 each for every twenty (20) convertible notes held; unconverted notes become repayable on demand.

Options granted over unissued shares

S169(11) No options were granted to any person to take up unissued shares of the Company during the financial year apart from the issue of options pursuant to the Employees Share Option Scheme ("ESOS").

At an extraordinary general meeting held on 1 October 2006, the Company's shareholders approved the establishment of an ESOS of not more than 10% of the issued share capital of the Company or 10,000,000 new ordinary shares, whichever is higher, to eligible Directors and employees of the Group.

Reference

Directors' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2012

Options granted over unissued shares (continued)

If the option to take up shares of the entity has not been conferred generally on all the holders of a class of shares or debentures of the entity, S169(11) and (13) require the name of the person to whom the option has been granted during the year to be disclosed, unless a waiver is obtained from the CCM.

The salient features of the ESOS scheme are, *inter alia*, as follows:

i) Eligible executives are those executives (including full-time executive directors) of the Group who have been confirmed in service on the date of the offer. The maximum allowable allotments for the full-time executive directors have been approved by the shareholders of the Company in a general meeting.

ii) The aggregate number of shares to be issued under the ESOS shall not be more than 10% of the issued share capital of the Company or 10,000,000 new ordinary shares, whichever is higher .

iii) The Scheme shall be in force for a period of ten (10) years from the first grant date.

iv) The option price shall not be at a discount of more than 10% (or such discount as the relevant authorities shall permit) from the 5-day weighted average market price of the shares of the Company preceding the date of offer and shall in no event be less than the par value of the shares of the Company of RM1.

v) An option holder may, in a particular year, exercise up to such maximum number of shares in the option certificate or as determined by the Board of Directors.

vi) The option granted to eligible executives will lapse when they are no longer in employment with the Group.

The options offered to take up unissued ordinary shares of RM1 each and the exercise prices are as follows:

		Number of options over ordinary shares of RM1 each				
Date of offer	**Exercise price**	**At 1 January 2012**	**Granted**	**Exercised**	**Forfeited**	**At 31 December 2012**
1 January 2007	RM9.00	4,000,000	-	50,000	300,000	3,650,000
1 January 2011	RM9.50	2,000,000	-	-	200,000	1,800,000
1 January 2012	RM12.00	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
1 January 2012	RM12.00	-	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
		6,000,000	2,000,000	50,000	500,000	7,450,000

S169(11), S169(A)

The Company has been granted exemption by the Companies Commission of Malaysia from having to disclose in this report the names of persons to whom options have been granted during the financial year and details of their holdings as required by Section 169(11) of the Companies Act, 1965. This information has been separately filed with the Companies Commission of Malaysia.

Reference

Directors' Report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2012

Other statutory information

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

S169(6)(i) i) all known bad debts have been written off and adequate provision made for doubtful debts, and

S169(6)(k) ii) any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

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

S169(6)(j) 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

S169(6)(l)(i) ii) that would render the value attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading, or

S169(6)(l)(ii) 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

S169(6)(o) 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:

S169(6)(m)(i) 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

S169(6)(m)(ii) ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Group or of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

S169(6)(n) 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.

S169(6)(p)
S169(7)
S169(6)(q)

In the opinion of the Directors, except for those disclosed in the financial statements, the financial performance of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 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.

Reference

Directors' Report (continued)
For the year ended 31 December 2012

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

S169(5) Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors:

....
Tan Sri Dato' Haji Ghazali bin Musa

....
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim

Kuala Lumpur
22 February 2013

Index to the illustrative financial statements

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.1, 21	An entity's first MFRS financial statements comprise at least three statements of financial position, two statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including comparative information.
	1.21	**A consequential amendment was made to MFRS 1, following the issuance of "*Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle*" that requires a first-time adopter to provide related notes to all statements presented.**
		In the context of the statement of financial position as at the date of transition, in our view the requirement for "related notes" should be interpreted as disclosure of those notes that are relevant to an understanding of how the transition from FRSs to MFRSs affected the entity's financial position at the date of transition. In deciding which notes and other comparative information may be omitted, regard should be given to materiality and the particular facts and circumstances of the entity. For illustrative purpose, we have presented related notes for all statements presented.
		The most appropriate level of disclosure for each entity will depend on the facts and circumstances of the entity and may differ from the extent of note disclosure presented in this publication. Careful consideration based on materiality and taking account of all facts and circumstances of the particular entity is needed to determine the appropriate disclosures related to the date of transition.
	1.20, D11	MFRS 1 does not provide relief from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other MFRSs; rather, except in respect of certain disclosures for defined post-employment benefit plans (see note 17), MFRS 1 requires additional presentation and disclosures in the first MFRS financial statements.
	101.10	In these illustrative financial statements, the titles of the statements are consistent with the titles used in MFRS 101. However, these terms are not mandatory and different titles are permitted.
2.	101.55, 58	Additional line items, headings and subtotals are presented separately in the statement of financial position when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position. The judgement used is based on an assessment of the nature and liquidity of the assets, the function of assets within the entity, as well as the amounts, nature and timing of liabilities.
	101.57	MFRS 101 does not prescribe the order or format in which an entity presents items. Additional line items are included when the size, nature or function of an item or aggregation of similar items is such that separate presentation is relevant to an understanding of the entity's financial position and the descriptions used, and the ordering of items or aggregation of similar items may be amended according to the nature of the entity and its transactions to provide information that is relevant to an understanding of an entity's financial position. As a minimum, the line items required by MFRS 101.54 shall be presented on the face of the statement of financial position.
	101.32	An entity shall not offset assets and liabilities or income and expenses, unless required or permitted by a MFRS.

Reference								
	Statements of financial position[1, 2, 3]							
101.10(a), 113	**As at 31 December 2012**							
			Group			**Company**		
	In thousands of RM	**Note**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
	Assets							
101.54(a)	Property, plant and equipment	3	266,860	310,490	358,570	-	-	-
101.54(b)	Investment properties	4	93,290	99,060	94,220	-	-	-
101.54(c)	Intangible assets	5	59,120	47,410	54,910	-	-	-
101.55	Investments in subsidiaries	6	-	-	-	280,180	190,360	190,360
101.54(e), 128.38	Investments in associates	7	20,250	15,580	10,910	-	-	-
101.54(d)	Other investments	8	37,530	36,140	34,200	-	-	-
101.54(o), 56	Deferred tax assets[4, 5]	9	1,410	13,800	12,120	-	-	-
101.54(h)	Trade and other receivables	10	-	-	-	31,200	25,440	25,190
101.60	**Total non-current assets[3]**		478,460	522,480	564,930	311,380	215,800	215,550
101.54(g)	Inventories	11	145,796	141,190	113,130	-	-	-
101.54(d)	Other investments	8	5,400	6,179	7,320			
101.54(n)	Current tax assets[5]		610	1,150	2,600	-	-	-
101.54(h)	Trade and other receivables	10	133,176	179,450	165,810	2,876	7,430	6,970
101.55	Prepayments and other assets		280	702	250	60	-	-
101.54(d)	Derivative financial assets	12	2,234	3,251	4,050	-	-	-
101.54(i)	Cash and cash equivalents	13	18,350	18,500	18,000	14,980	11,490	10,900
			305,846	350,422	311,160	17,916	18,920	17,870
5.38-40, 101.54(j)	Assets classified as held for sale[6]	14	144,100	-	-	-	-	-
101.60	**Total current assets[3]**		449,946	350,422	311,160	17,916	18,920	17,870
	Total assets		928,406	872,902	876,090	329,296	234,720	233,420

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
3.	101.60, 61	In these illustrative financial statements we have presented current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities as separate classifications in the statement of financial position. An entity may present its assets and liabilities broadly in order of liquidity if such presentation provides reliable and more relevant information. Whichever method of presentation is adopted, for each asset and liability line item that combines amounts expected to be recovered or settled within (1) no more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, and (2) more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period, an entity discloses in the notes the amount expected to be recovered or settled after more than 12 months.
4.	101.56	When current and non-current classification is used in the statement of financial position, do not classify deferred tax assets (liabilities) as current assets (liabilities).
5.	101.54(n), 112.71	An entity offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and intends to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously. An entity treats deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in the same manner.
6.	5.38	An entity presents a non-current asset classified as held for sale and the assets of a disposal group classified as held for sale separately from other assets in the statement of financial position. The liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale is presented separately from other liabilities in the statement of financial position. Those assets and liabilities shall not be offset and are presented as a single amount.
	5.40	Comparatives are not restated to reflect classification as held for sale at the current reporting period.
		In our view, non-current assets, assets of disposal groups and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale or distribution are classified as current in the statement of financial position as they are expected to be realised within 12 months of the date of classification as held for sale or distribution. Consequently, the presentation of a "three column statement of financial position" with the headings of "Assets/Liabilities not for sale", "Assets/Liabilities held for sale" and "Total" generally would not be appropriate if the assets and liabilities held for sale or distribution continue to be included in non-current line items.
	101.25	When the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis, disclose: (a) the fact that the financial statements are not prepared on a going concern basis; (b) the basis on which the financial statements are prepared; and (c) the reason why the entity is not considered to be a going concern.
	101.36	When an entity changes its reporting date and presents financial statements for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity discloses, in addition to the period covered by the financial statements: (a) the reason for using a longer or shorter period; and (b) the fact that comparative amounts presented in the financial statements are not entirely comparable.

Reference

Statements of financial position[1, 2, 3] (continued)

101.10(a), 113 **As at 31 December 2012**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
	Equity							
101.54(r), 78(e)	Share capital		146,945	145,500	145,500	146,945	145,500	145,500
101.78(e)	Share premium		49,685	35,000	35,000	49,685	35,000	35,000
101.54(r), 78(e)	Reserves		199,535	132,422	82,550	48,450	49,900	51,490
	Equity attributable to owners of the Company		396,165	312,922	263,050	245,080	230,400	231,990
101.54(q), 127.27	**Non-controlling interests**		12,335	8,420	6,010	-	-	-
	Total equity	15	408,500	321,342	269,060	245,080	230,400	231,990
	Liabilities							
101.54(m)	Loans and borrowings	16	213,281	205,060	254,260	66,170	-	-
	Employee benefits	17	23,470	21,100	23,570	-	-	-
101.55, 120.24	Deferred income	18	14,620	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
101.54(l)	Provisions	19	9,100	4,000	8,000	-	-	-
101.54(o), 56	Deferred tax liabilities[4, 5]	9	25,166	15,670	7,950	1,186	-	-
101.60	**Total non-current liabilities[3]**		285,637	260,830	308,780	67,356	-	-
101.54(m)	Loans and borrowings	16	46,490	46,680	48,180	-	-	-
101.55, 111.42(b)	Deferred income	18	1,400	1,300	1,680	-	-	-
101.54(l)	Provisions	19	7,600	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
101.54(k)	Trade and other payables	20	133,487	228,999	235,290	16,860	4,320	1,430
101.54(m)	Derivative financial liabilities	12	1,192	1,751	1,100	-	-	-
			190,169	290,730	298,250	16,860	4,320	1,430
5.38-40, 101.54(p)	Liabilities classified as held for sale[6]	14	44,100	-	-	-	-	-
101.60	**Total current liabilities[3]**		234,269	290,730	298,250	16,860	4,320	1,430
	Total liabilities		519,906	551,560	607,030	84,216	4,320	1,430
	Total equity and liabilities		928,406	872,902	876,090	329,296	234,720	233,420

The notes on pages 37 to 243 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		On 19 November 2011, the MASB issued *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income* (amendments to MFRS 101). The amendments: • require that an entity presents separately the items of other comprehensive income that would be reclassified to profit or loss in the future from those that would never be reclassified to profit or loss. Consequently, an entity that presents items of other comprehensive income before related tax effects would also have to allocate the aggregated tax amount between these sections; and • change the title of the statement of comprehensive income to statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; however, an entity is still allowed to use other titles. **The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. In this publication, we have illustrated an early adoption of these amendments.**
2.	101.10A	An entity may present a single statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with profit or loss and other comprehensive income presented in two sections. The sections are presented together, with the profit or loss section presented first followed directly by the other comprehensive income section. An entity may present the profit or loss section in a separate statement of profit or loss. If so, the separate statement of profit or loss immediately precedes the statement presenting comprehensive income, which begins with profit or loss. Appendix 1 provides an illustration of the two-statement approach.
	101.88	An entity recognises all items of income and expense in a period in profit or loss unless an MFRS requires or permits otherwise.
	101.99	An entity presents an analysis of expenses based on function or nature. In these illustrative financial statements, this analysis is based on functions within the entity. Individual material items are classified in accordance with their nature or function, consistent with the classification of items that are not material individually.
	101.104	Where expenses are disclosed by function, the nature of expenses, including depreciation and amortisation charges and employee benefits expense also needs to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
3.	101.87	No items of income and expense may be presented as “extraordinary”. The nature and amounts of material items are disclosed as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.
	101.85	An entity presents additional line items, headings and subtotals when this is relevant to an understanding of its financial performance.
4.		MFRSs do not specify whether revenue can be presented only as a single line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or whether an entity also may include the individual components of revenue in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with a subtotal for revenue from continuing operations. In these illustrative financial statements we have presented revenue as one line item.
5.	5.37	Any gain or loss on the remeasurement of a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale that does not meet the definition of a discontinued operations is included in profit or loss from continuing operations.
6.	IC 17.14, 15	When an entity settles the dividend payable, it recognises the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the dividend payable in profit or loss. An entity presents this difference as a separate line item in profit or loss.

Reference

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income[1, 2, 3]

101.10(b), 10A **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference		Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	In thousands of RM	**Note**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
	Continuing operations					
101.82(a), 103	Revenue[4]	21	1,006,520	966,360	16,560	6,150
101.99, 103, 102.36(d)	Cost of sales[2]		(554,750)	(561,860)	-	-
101.103	**Gross profit**		451,770	404,500	16,560	6,150
	Other income		11,190	3,680	390	100
101.99, 103	Distribution expenses[2]		(179,400)	(170,120)	-	-
101.99, 103	Administrative expenses[2]		(171,420)	(147,690)	(11,418)	(3,540)
101.99, 103, 138.126	Research and development expenses[2]		(11,090)	(6,970)	-	-
101.99, 103	Other expenses[2]		(4,600)	-	-	-
101.85	**Results from operating activities[5]**		96,450	83,400	5,532	2,710
	Finance income	22	8,966	4,800	4,260	1,650
101.82(b)	Finance costs	23	(17,600)	(16,760)	(3,892)	-
	Net finance (costs)/income		(8,634)	(11,960)	368	1,650
IC 17.15	*Fair valuation gain/(loss) arising from distribution of non-cash assets to owners[6]*		*XXX*	-	*XXX*	-
101.82(c), 128.38	Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax		4,670	5,870	-	-
101.85	**Profit before tax**		92,486	77,310	5,900	4,360
101.82(d), 112.77	Tax expense	24	(25,136)	(18,000)	(940)	(410)
101.85	**Profit from continuing operations**		67,350	59,310	4,960	3,950
	Discontinued operation					
5.33(a), 101.82(ea)	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax[7]	25	3,790	(4,220)	-	-
101.81A(a)	**Profit for the year**	26	71,140	55,090	4,960	3,950

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
7.	5.33(b)	An entity discloses revenue, expenses, and the pre-tax profit or loss from discontinued operations; income tax on the profit or loss from discontinued operations; the gain or loss on the disposal or measurement to fair value less cost to sell; and income tax on that gain or loss. In this publication we have illustrated this analysis in the notes. An entity also may present this analysis in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, in a section identified as relating to discontinued operations. For example, a columnar format presenting the results from continuing and discontinued operations in separate columns is acceptable. This analysis is not required for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition in paragraph 11 of MFRS 5.
	5.34	Unlike the statement of financial position, the comparative figures for discontinued operations would be restated to include information for all operations that have been discontinued by the end of the reporting period for the latest period presented.
8.	101.82A	The other comprehensive income section presents line items for amounts of other comprehensive income in the period, classified by nature (including share of the other comprehensive income of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method) and grouped into those that, in accordance with other MFRSs: • will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss; and • will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met.
	5.38	An entity presents separately any cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.
	128.39	The investor's share of changes recognised in other comprehensive income by the associate is recognised by the investor and is disclosed in other comprehensive income.
9.	133.2	An entity is required to present earnings per share if its ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded, or if it is in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public securities markets.
	133.4	If an entity chooses to disclose earnings per share information in its separate financial statements, then it presents such earnings per share information only in its statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and not in the consolidated financial statements.
	133.67, 69	If basic and diluted earnings per share are equal, dual presentation can be accomplished in one line in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income. An entity presents basic and diluted earnings per share, even if the amounts are negative (i.e. a loss per share).
	133.66	An entity presents in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income basic and diluted earnings per share for: • profit or loss from continuing operations attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent entity; and • profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders of the parent entity for the period for each class of ordinary shares that has a different right to share in profit for the period.
	133.68	An entity that reports a discontinued operation discloses the basic and diluted amounts per share for the discontinued operation either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes.
	133.73	If an entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income other than one required by MFRS 133, then basic and diluted amounts per share relating to such a component shall be disclosed with equal prominence and presented in the notes. An entity discloses the basis on which the numerator is determined, including whether amounts per share are before tax or after tax.
	101.94	An entity may present reclassification adjustments directly in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes. This analysis is based on presentation directly in the statement of profit or loss and comprehensive income.

Reference

Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income[1, 2, 3] (continued)

101.10(b), 10A **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
101.82A	**Other comprehensive income, net of tax**[8]					
101.82A(a)	**Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**[1]					
119.93B	Defined benefit plan actuarial gains/(losses)		720	(150)	-	-
	Revaluation of property, plant and equipment upon transfer of properties to investment properties		1,900	-	-	-
	Share of gain/(loss) on property revaluation of equity-accounted investees		*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
			2,620	(150)	-	-
101.82A(b)	**Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss**[1]					
7.23(c)	Cash flow hedge		853	-	-	-
7.20(a)(ii)	Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		1,590	410	-	-
121.52(b)	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		2,669	2,472	-	-
	Hedge of net investment		(1,234)	-	-	-
	Share of foreign currency translation differences of equity-accounted investees		*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
			3,878	2,882	-	-
101.81A(b)	**Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax**	27	6,498	2,732	-	-
101.81A(c)	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		77,638	57,822	4,960	3,950
	Profit attributable to:					
101.81B(a)(ii)	Owners of the Company		67,380	52,900	4,960	3,950
101.81B(a)(i)	Non-controlling interests		3,760	2,190	-	-
	Profit for the year		71,140	55,090	4,960	3,950
	Total comprehensive income attributable to:					
101.81B(b)(ii)	Owners of the Company		73,608	55,412	4,960	3,950
101.81B(b)(i)	Non-controlling interests		4,030	2,410	-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the year		77,638	57,822	4,960	3,950
133.66, 68	**Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (sen):**[9]	28				
	from continuing operations		63.5	57.2		
	from discontinued operation		4.1	(4.6)		
			67.6	52.6		
133.66, 68	**Diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share (sen):**[9]	28				
	from continuing operations		63.4	56.9		
	from discontinued operation		4.0	(4.5)		
			67.4	52.4		

The notes on pages 37 to 243 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	101.80	An entity without share capital (e.g. a partnership or trust) discloses information equivalent to that required for other entities, showing changes during the period in each category of equity interest and the rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to each category of equity interest.
2.	101.106A	An entity presents either in the statement of changes in equity or in the notes an analysis of other comprehensive income by item for each component of equity in accordance with MFRS 101.106A. In these illustrative financial statements, we have presented the analysis of other comprehensive income by item in the statement of changes in equity.
3.		Entities in Malaysia refer to section 67A of the Companies Act, 1965 and MASB TR 1 (revised), *Share Buybacks – Accounting and Disclosure* on purchases of own shares.
	TR 1.21	When a public listed company repurchases its own shares, the shares repurchased shall be accounted for either under the treasury stock method, the share retirement method, or a combination of both methods.
	TR 1.23	Where the share retirement method is applied, the nominal value of the shares repurchased shall be cancelled by a debit to the share capital account. An amount equivalent to the nominal value of the shares repurchased shall be transferred to a capital redemption reserve.
	TR 1.24	The consideration, including any acquisition cost and premium or discount arising from the shares repurchased, shall be adjusted directly to the share premium account or any other suitable reserve. In the circumstance where there is no or insufficient share premium, the consideration, or its balance thereof, shall be adjusted to any other suitable reserve.
	TR 1.25	The shares cancelled and the adjustments made to share premium or reserves shall be shown as a movement in the share capital account and the share premium or reserve account respectively.
	TR 1.28	Where the treasury stock method is applied, the shares repurchased and held as treasury shares shall be measured and carried at the cost of repurchase on initial recognition and subsequently. It shall not be revalued for subsequent changes in the fair value or market price of the shares.
	TR 1.29	On presentation in the statement of financial position, the carrying amount of the treasury shares shall be offset against equity. The amount of outstanding shares in issue after the setoff shall be disclosed. To the extent that the carrying amount of the treasury shares exceeds the share premium account, it shall be considered as a reduction of any other reserves as may be permitted by Bursa's Listing Requirements and that fact shall be disclosed.
	132.33	An entity presents own shares purchased as a deduction from equity. Consideration received when own shares held are reissued is presented as a change in equity, and no gain or loss is recognised.
4.		MFRS 2, *Share-based Payment* does not address specifically how share-based payment transactions are presented within equity, e.g. whether an increase in equity in connection with a share-based payment transaction is presented in a separate line item within equity or within retained earnings. In our view, either approach would be allowed under MFRSs.

Reference

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

101.10(c) **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference	Group	Note	Share capital[1]	Share premium	Capital reserve	Translation reserve	Hedging reserve	Fair value reserve	Revaluation reserve	Share option reserve	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
			/---- Attributable to owners of the Company										----/		
			/---- Non-distributable								----/	Distributable			
9Sch2(1)(d)	*In thousands of RM*														
	At 1 January 2011		145,500	35,000	-	(630)	-	1,080	-	8,000	-	74,100	263,050	6,010	269,060
	Defined benefit plan actuarial losses[2]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(150)	(150)	-	(150)
	Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets[2]		-	-	-	-	-	410	-	-	-	-	410	-	410
	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations[2]		-	-	-	2,252	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,252	220	2,472
	Other comprehensive income for the year[2]		-	-	-	2,252	-	410	-	-	-	(150)	2,512	220	2,732
101.106(d)(i)	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,900	52,900	2,190	55,090
101.106(a)	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		-	-	-	2,252	-	410	-	-	-	52,750	55,412	2,410	57,822
	Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company														
132.33	- Own shares acquired[3]	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,800)	-	(2,800)	-	(2,800)
	- Share-based payment transactions[4]	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	2,500
101.107	- Dividends to owners of the Company	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,240)	(5,240)	-	(5,240)
	Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	(2,800)	(5,240)	(5,540)	-	(5,540)
	At 31 December 2011		145,500	35,000	-	1,622	-	1,490	-	10,500	(2,800)	121,610	312,922	8,420	321,342

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Reference

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

101.10 (c) **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

/---------- **Attributable to owners of the Company** ----------/

/---------- **Non-distributable** ----------/ **Distributable**

Reference	**Group** *In thousands of RM*	**Note**	**Share capital[1]**	**Share premium**	**Capital reserve**	**Translation reserve**	**Hedging reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Share option reserve**	**Treasury shares**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
9Sch2(1)(d)	**At 1 January 2012**		145,500	35,000	-	1,622	-	1,490	-	10,500	(2,800)	121,610	312,922	8,420	321,342
	Defined benefit plan actuarial gains[2]		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	720	720	-	720
	Revaluation of property, plant and equipment upon transfer of properties to investment properties[2]		-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	1,900	-	1,900
	Cash flow hedge[2]		-	-	-	-	853	-	-	-	-	-	853	-	853
	Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets[2]		-	-	-	-	-	1,590	-	-	-	-	1,590	-	1,590
	Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations[2]		-	-	-	2,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,399	270	2,669
	Hedge of net investment[2]		-	-	-	(1,234)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,234)	-	(1,234)
	Other comprehensive income for the year[2]		-	-	-	1,165	853	1,590	1,900	-	-	720	6,228	270	6,498
101.106(d)(i)	Profit for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,380	67,380	3,760	71,140
101.106(a)	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		-	-	-	1,165	853	1,590	1,900	-	-	68,100	73,608	4,030	77,638

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Reference

Consolidated statement of changes in equity (continued)

101.10 (c) **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference			/---- Attributable to owners of the Company												----/
			/---- Non-distributable								----/ Distributable				
9Sch2(1)(d)	**Group** *In thousands of RM*	**Note**	**Share capital[1]**	**Share premium**	**Capital reserve**	**Translation reserve**	**Hedging reserve**	**Fair value reserve**	**Revaluation reserve**	**Share option reserve**	**Treasury shares**	**Retained earnings**	**Total**	**Non-controlling interests**	**Total equity**
	Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company														
	- Share options exercised	17	50	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	450
	- Share-based payment transactions[4]	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	4,100	-	4,100
101.106(d)(iii)	- Issue of ordinary shares	15	1,395	14,105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,500	-	15,500
101.106(d)(iii)	- Own shares sold	15	-	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	-	300	-	300
132.33	- Issue of convertible notes, net of tax		-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	1,800
101.106(d)(iii)	- Dividends to owners of the Company	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,430)	(12,430)	-	(12,430)
			1,445	14,585	1,800	-	-	-	-	4,100	220	(12,430)	9,720	-	9,720
	Changes in ownership interests in a subsidiary	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(85)	(85)	(115)	(200)
	Total transactions with owners of the Company		1,445	14,585	1,800	-	-	-	-	4,100	220	(12,515)	9,635	(115)	9,520
	Transfer to share premium for share options exercised		-	100	-	-	-	-	-	(100)	-	-	-	-	-
	At 31 December 2012		146,945	49,685	1,800	2,787	853	3,080	1,900	14,500	(2,580)	177,195	396,165	12,335	408,500

The notes on pages 37 to 243 are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Reference
101.10 (c)

Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2012

Reference	Company	Note	Share capital	Share premium	Capital reserve	Share option reserve	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Total equity
			/---- Attributable to owners of the Company						
			/---- Non-distributable			----/		Distributable	
9Sch2(1)(d)	*In thousands of RM*								
	At 1 January 2011		145,500	35,000	-	8,000	-	43,490	231,990
101.106(a)	**Profit and comprehensive income for the year**		-	-	-	-	-	3,950	3,950
	Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company								
101.106(d)(iii)	- Own shares acquired[3]	15	-	-	-	-	(2,800)	-	(2,800)
	- Share-based payment transactions[4]	17	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	2,500
101.106(d)(iii)	- Dividends to owners of the Company	29	-	-	-	-	-	(5,240)	(5,240)
	Total transactions with owners of the Company		-	-	-	2,500	(2,800)	(5,240)	(5,540)
	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012		145,500	35,000	-	10,500	(2,800)	42,200	230,400
101.106(a)	**Profit and comprehensive income for the year**		-	-	-	-	-	4,960	4,960
	Contributions by and distributions to owners of the Company								
132.33	- Share options exercised	17	50	400	-	-	-	-	450
	- Share-based payment transactions[4]	17	-	-	-	4,100	-	-	4,100
101.106(d)(iii)	- Issue of ordinary shares	15	1,395	14,105	-	-	-	-	15,500
101.106(d)(iii)	- Own shares sold	15	-	80	-	-	220	-	300
	- Issue of convertible notes, net of tax		-	-	1,800	-	-	-	1,800
101.106(d)(iii)	- Dividends to owners of the Company	29	-	-	-	-	-	(12,430)	(12,430)
	Total transactions with owners of the Company		1,445	14,585	1,800	4,100	220	(12,430)	9,720
	Transfer to share premium for share options exercised		-	100	-	(100)	-	-	-
	At 31 December 2012		146,945	49,685	1,800	14,500	(2,580)	34,730	245,080

The notes on pages 37 to 243 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	107.18	In these illustrative financial statements, we have presented cash flows from operating activities using the indirect method whereby the profit or loss for the period is adjusted for the effects of non-cash transactions, accruals and deferrals, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows. An entity also may present operating cash flows using the direct method, disclosing major classes of gross cash receipts and payments related to operating activities. Appendix 2 of this publication illustrates a statement of cash flows prepared under the direct method.
	107.43	An entity discloses investing and financing transactions that are excluded from the statement of cash flows where they do not require the use of cash or cash equivalents in a way that provides all relevant information about these activities.
	107.50(b), (c)	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to disclose: • the aggregate amounts of the cash flows from each of operating, investing and financing activities related to interests in joint ventures reported using proportionate consolidation; and • the aggregate amount of cash flows that represent increases in operating capacity separately from the cash flows that are required to maintain operating capacity.
2.	107.16(h)	An entity presents receipts from future, forward, option and swap contracts as part of either investing or financing activities, provided that they are not held for dealing or trading purposes in which case they should be presented as part of the operating activities. However, when a contract is accounted for as a hedge of an identifiable position, as in this fictitious company, the cash flows of the contracts are classified in the same manner as the cash flows of the positions being hedged. For example, cash flows arising from an interest rate swap entered into to hedge a bond issued is classified as financing activity.
3.	107.21	An entity discloses separately major classes of gross cash receipts and gross cash payments arising from investing and financing activities, except to the extent that the cash flows are reported on a net basis.
	107.22	Cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities may be reported on a net basis if the cash receipts and payments are on behalf of customers when the cash flows reflect the activities of the customer or when the cash receipts and payments for items concerned turnover quickly, the amounts are large, and the maturities are short.
4.	107.18, 20, IE A	For an entity that elects to present operating cash flows using the indirect method, often there is confusion about the correct starting point: should it be profit or loss, (i.e. the final figure in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income), or can a different figure, such as profit before tax, be used? MFRS 107, *Statement of Cash Flows*, refers to profit or loss, but the example provided in the appendix to the standard starts with a different figure (i.e. profit before taxation). Both approaches have been seen in practice.
5.	107.31	MFRSs do not specify the classification of cash flows from interest and dividends received and paid. An entity is required to choose its own policy for classifying interest and dividends paid as either operating or financing activities, and interest and dividends received as either operating or investing activities, depending on the nature of the interest and dividends received or paid. The presentation selected is applied consistently.

Reference

Statements of cash flows[1, 3]

101.10(d), 111 **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
107.18	**Cash flows from operating activities[1, 2]**					
	Profit/(Loss) before tax from:[4]					
	- continuing operations		92,486	77,310	5,900	4,360
	- discontinued operation	25	(1,620)	(4,660)	-	-
			90,866	72,650	5,900	4,360
	Adjustments for:					
	Amortisation of government grant	18	(380)	-	-	-
	Change in fair value of investment properties	4	(6,540)	(1,020)	-	-
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	50,010	51,220	-	-
	Dividend income	26	(3,600)	(3,180)	(16,560)	(6,150)
	Equity settled share-based payment transactions	17	4,100	2,500	-	-
	Finance income	22	(8,966)	(4,800)	(4,260)	(1,650)
	Finance costs	23	17,600	16,760	3,892	-
	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(260)	(1,000)	-	-
	Loss on disposal of other investments		150	-	-	-
	Net impairment loss on financial assets		1,031	1,076	-	-
	Net impairment loss on intangible assets	5	160	2,850	-	-
	(Reversal of)/Impairment loss on property, plant and equipment	3	(3,930)	11,230	-	-
	Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax		(4,670)	(5,870)	-	-
	Unrealised foreign exchange differences		(965)	(1,128)	-	-
	Operating profit/(loss) before changes in working capital		134,606	141,288	(11,028)	(3,440)
	Change in employee benefits, provisions and deferred income		3,790	(7,000)	-	-
	Change in inventories		(21,896)	(20,290)	-	-
	Change in trade and other payables		(34,833)	(4,940)	12,151	2,890
	Change in trade and other receivables, prepayments and other financial assets		(23,501)	(14,369)	4,494	1,065
	Cash generated from operations		58,166	94,689	5,617	515
107.31	Dividends received[5]		3,600	3,180	16,560	6,150
107.31	Interest received[5]		8,966	4,800	4,260	1,715
107.31, 32	Interest paid[5, 6]		(19,130)	(16,260)	(3,025)	-
107.35	Tax paid[7]		(4,930)	(10,070)	(210)	(250)
107.10	**Net cash from operating activities**		46,672	76,339	23,202	8,130

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
6.		In our view, to the extent that borrowing costs are capitalised in respect of qualifying assets, the cost of acquiring those assets which would include borrowing costs should be split in the statement of cash flows. In such circumstances, the interest paid will be included in operating or financing activities depending on the entity's accounting policy for presenting interest paid in the statement of cash flows. This is consistent with the requirement to classify separately the different components of a single transaction.
7.	107.35	Taxes paid are classified as operating activities unless it is practicable to identify them with, and therefore classify them as financing or investing activities.
8.		In our view, in the consolidated financial statements transaction costs associated with a business combination, although ancillary to the assets acquired, are classified as operating activities since the transaction costs are not capitalised.
9.	107.39	In these illustrative financial statements we have presented statements of cash flows that include an analysis of all cash flows in total, i.e. including both continuing and discontinued operations. Amounts related to discontinued operations by operating, investing and financing activities are disclosed in the notes (see note 25). However, in our view there are numerous ways in which cash flows from discontinued operations may be presented. This issue is discussed in our publication *Insights into IFRS.*
10.	107.8	Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of an entity's cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

Reference

Statements of cash flows[1, 3] (continued)

101.10(d), 111 **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference	In thousands of RM	Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
107.21	**Cash flows from investing activities[2, 3]**					
107.16(a)	Acquisition of investment properties	4	(5,050)	(4,370)	-	-
107.16(c)	Acquisition of other investments		(4,741)	(389)	-	-
107.16(a)	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	3	(148,510)	(14,880)	-	-
107.39	Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired[8]	37	(21,250)	-	(25,000)	-
107.16(c)	Increase in investments in subsidiaries		-	-	(64,820)	-
107.16(a)	Development costs	5	(12,720)	(5,150)	-	-
107.16(e)	Loans to subsidiaries		-	-	(5,760)	(2,000)
107.39	Disposal of discontinued operation[9]					
	- Proceeds from disposal, net of cash and cash equivalents disposed of	25	108,900	-	-	-
	- Tax paid on gain on disposal	25	(3,300)	-	-	-
107.16(b)	Proceeds from disposal of investment properties		24,800	1,680	-	-
107.16(d)	Proceeds from disposal of other investments		5,370	-	-	-
107.16(b)	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		11,770	4,810	-	-
107.10	**Net cash used in investing activities**		(44,731)	(18,299)	(95,580)	(2,000)
107.21	**Cash flows from financing activities[2, 3]**					
107.42A	Acquisition of non-controlling interests	37	(200)	-	-	-
107.31	Dividends paid to owners of the Company[5]	29	(12,430)	(5,240)	(12,430)	(5,240)
107.17(c)	Proceeds from issue of convertible notes		48,000	-	48,000	-
	Equity-settled share-based payment transactions reimbursed by subsidiaries		-	-	4,100	2,500
107.17(c)	Proceeds from issue of redeemable preference shares		19,948	-	19,948	-
107.17(a)	Proceeds from issue of share capital		15,950	-	15,950	-
	Proceeds from sale of treasury shares		300	-	300	-
107.17(d)	Repayment of other borrowings		(40,969)	(44,720)	-	-
107.17(e)	Payment of finance lease liabilities		(12,690)	(5,800)	-	-
107.17(d)	Repayment of loan from associate		(20,000)	-	-	-
107.17(b)	Repurchase of treasury shares		-	(2,800)	-	(2,800)
107.10	**Net cash (used in)/from financing activities**		(2,091)	(58,560)	75,868	(5,540)

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Reference

Statements of cash flows[1, 3] (continued)

101.10(d),111 **For the year ended 31 December 2012**

Reference	In thousands of RM	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(150)	(520)	3,490	590
107.28	Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	(520)	1,200	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	15,680	15,000	11,490	10,900
	Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	15,010	15,680	14,980	11,490

Cash and cash equivalents

107.45 Cash and cash equivalents included in the statements of cash flows comprise the following statements of financial position amounts:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	Deposits	13	14,540	8,620	13,570	6,530
	Less: Pledged deposits	13	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
			14,540	8,620	13,570	6,530
	Cash and bank balances	13	3,810	9,880	1,410	4,960
107.8	Bank overdraft[10]	16	(3,340)	(2,820)	-	-
			15,010	15,680	14,980	11,490

Acquisition of property, plant and equipment

107.43, 44, 9Sch2(1)(i)(v) During the financial year, the Group acquired property, plant and equipment with an aggregate cost of RM158,510,000 (2011: RM14,880,000), of which RM10,000,000 (2011: Nil) were acquired by means of finance leases.

The notes on pages 37 to 243 are an integral part of these financial statements.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	101.7	The notes to the financial statements includes narrative descriptions or break-downs of amounts disclosed in the primary statements. They also include information about items that do not qualify for recognition in the financial statements.
	101.17(c)	Provide additional disclosures when compliance with the specific requirements in MFRSs is insufficient to enable users to understand the impact of particular transactions, other events and conditions on the entity's financial position and financial performance.
	101.21	When an entity has departed from a requirement of an MFRS in a prior period, and that departure affects the amounts recognised in the financial statements for the current period, it makes the disclosures set out in paragraph 20 (c) and (d) of MFRS 101.
2.	101.36	When the entity changes its end of reporting period and annual financial statements are presented for a period longer or shorter than one year, an entity discloses the reason for the change and the fact that comparative amounts presented are not entirely comparable.
		In this and other cases an entity may wish to present *pro forma* information that is not required by MFRSs, for example *pro forma* comparative financial statements prepared as if the change in the end of the reporting period were effective for all periods presented.
3.	101.138(c), 124.13	An entity discloses the name of its parent and ultimate controlling party if different. It also discloses the name of its ultimate parent if not disclosed elsewhere in information published with the financial statements. In our view, the *ultimate parent* and the *ultimate controlling party* are not necessarily synonymous. This is because the definition of parent refers to an entity. Accordingly, an entity may have an ultimate parent and an ultimate controlling party. Therefore if the ultimate controlling party in the entity is an individual or a group of individuals, then the entity discloses the identity of that individual or the group of individuals and that relationship.
4.	110.17	An entity discloses the date that the financial report was authorised for issue and who gave that authorisation. If the entity's owners or others have the power to amend the financial statements after their issue, then an entity discloses the fact.
5.	101.16	An entity whose financial statements comply with MFRSs shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance in the notes. An entity shall not describe financial statements as complying with MFRSs unless they comply with all the requirements of MFRSs.
	101.16AA	Financial statements that have been prepared in accordance with MFRSs shall make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with IFRSs.
6.	101.19, 20, 23	In extremely rare circumstances in which management concludes that compliance with a requirement of a standard or an interpretation would be so misleading that it would conflict with the objective of financial statement set out in the Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, an entity may depart from the requirement if the relevant regulatory framework requires or otherwise does not prohibit such a departure. Extensive disclosures are required in these circumstances.
7.	1.23, 27	MFRS 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* does not deal with changes in accounting policy when an entity first adopts MFRSs and therefore disclosure requirements of MFRS 108 do not apply. Instead, MFRS 1 requires an entity to provide extensive disclosures to explain how the transition from FRSs to MFRSs affected its reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
	1.28	An entity that did not present financial statements for previous periods discloses that fact in its first MFRS financial statements.
8.	108.30	When an entity has not applied a new MFRS that has been issued, but is not yet effective, disclose: (a) that fact; and (b) known or reasonably estimable information relevant to assessing the possible impact that the application of the new MFRS will have on the entity's financial statements in the period of initial application.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements[1]

101.10(e), 138(a), 51(a) Wonderful Malaysia Berhad is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and is listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The addresses of the principal place of business and registered office of the Company are as follows:

Principal place of business	**Registered office**
Wisma Extremely Wonderful	Wisma Wonderful
Jalan Hartamas	1505, Jalan Bintang Sinar
50490 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	46200 Petaling Jaya
	Selangor, Malaysia

101.51(b), (c) The consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2012[2] comprise the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Group" and individually referred to as "Group entities") and the Group's interest in associates and joint ventures. The financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial year ended 31 December 2012 also include jointly controlled operations.

101.138(b) The Company is principally engaged in investment holding activities while the other Group entities are primarily involved in the manufacture and sale of paper and paper products.

101.138(c), 124.13 S169(10) The immediate and ultimate holding companies during the financial year were Very Wonderful Company Sendirian Berhad and Extremely Wonderful Company Sendirian Berhad respectively. Both companies were incorporated in Malaysia. The ultimate controlling party of the Group is Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim who is the controlling shareholder of the ultimate holding company.[3]

110.17 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22 February 2013.[4]

101.112(a)

1. Basis of preparation

101.114(a)

(a) Statement of compliance[5, 6]

101.16 The financial statements of the Group and the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.[5] These are the Group and the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRSs and MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* has been applied.

1.23, 27 In the previous financial years, the financial statements of the Group and the Company were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") in Malaysia. The financial impacts on transition to MFRSs are disclosed in note 40.[7]

The Group and the Company have early adopted the amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements* which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012. The early adoption of the amendments to MFRS 101 has no impact on the financial statements other than the presentation format of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

108.30 The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Group and the Company:[8]

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013

- MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*
- MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*
- MFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*
- MFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*
- MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits* (2011)
- MFRS 127, *Separate Financial Statements* (2011)
- MFRS 128, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* (2011)
- IC Interpretation 20, *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

***MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013* (continued)**

- Amendments to MFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*
- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards – Government Loans*
- Amendments to MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 116, *Property, Plant and Equipment (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 132, *Financial Instruments: Presentation (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 134, *Interim Financial Reporting (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements: Transition Guidance*
- Amendments to MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements: Transition Guidance*
- Amendments to MFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

- Amendments to MFRS 132, *Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*

MFRSs, Interpretations and amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015

- MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (2009)
- MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (2010)
- Amendments to MFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Mandatory Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures*

The Group and the Company plan to apply the abovementioned standards, amendments and interpretations:

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2013 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, except for IC Interpretation 20 which is not applicable to the Group and the Company.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2014 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014.
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2015 for those standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015.

Material impacts of initial application of a standard, an amendment or an interpretation are discussed below:

MFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

MFRS 9 replaces the guidance in MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Upon adoption of MFRS 9, financial assets will be measured at either fair value or amortised cost. It is expected that the Group's investment in unquoted shares will be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The adoption of MFRS 9 will result in a change in accounting policy. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting MFRS 9.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*

MFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* introduces a new single control model to determining which investees should be consolidated. MFRS 10 supersedes MFRS 127, *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* and IC Interpretation 112, *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities*. There are three elements to the definition of control in MFRS 10: (i) power by investor over an investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from investor's involvement with the investee, and (iii) investor's ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Specimen:

The Group has re-evaluated its involvement with investees under the new control model. Based on its assessment, the Group concluded that:

- *it has had control over ABC Sdn. Bhd. of which the Group owns 45% of the voting rights and has contractual arrangement to direct an additional 25% of the voting rights in the investee. Upon adoption of MFRS 10, the Group will consolidate ABC Sdn. Bhd. from 1 January 2013 in accordance with the transitional provisions permitted by MFRS 10.*
- *it has not had control over XYZ Sdn. Bhd. of which the Group owns 51% of the voting rights, but does not have power to direct the relevant activities of the investee. Upon adoption of MFRS 10, the Group will de-consolidate XYZ Sdn. Bhd. retrospectively. Consolidated net assets and non-controlling interests will decrease by RMxx,xxx and RMxx,xxx respectively at 31 December 2012 while consolidated profit for the year ended 31 December 2012 will decrease by RMxx,xxx.*

MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*

MFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements* establishes the principles for classification and accounting for joint arrangements and supersedes MFRS 131, *Interests in Joint Ventures*. Under MFRS 11, a joint arrangement may be classified as joint venture or joint operation. Interest in joint venture will be accounted for using the equity method whilst interest in joint operation will be accounted for using the applicable MFRSs relating to the underlying assets, liabilities, income and expense items arising from the joint operations.

Specimen:

The Group has re-evaluated its interests in joint arrangements under the new standard. Based on its assessment, the Group concluded that its 50% interest in DEF Sdn. Bhd. is a joint operation. DEF Sdn. Bhd. is currently accounted for using the equity method. On adoption of MFRS 11, the Group and the Company will account directly for its share of assets, liabilities, income and expense items in DEF Sdn. Bhd. using applicable MFRSs.

MFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*

MFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* establishes the principles for fair value measurement and replaces the existing guidance in different MFRSs.

Specimen:

Currently, the Group measures the fair value of the investment properties on existing use basis. Upon adoption of MFRS 13, the Group will take into consideration the highest and best use of the investment properties in measuring the fair value of such properties. As certain freehold properties are located next to a site where the government has recently zoned for development into a new financial centre, the adoption of MFRS 13 is expected to result in higher fair value for these freehold properties.

MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits* (2011)

The amendments to MFRS 119, *Employee Benefits* change the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets. The amendments require the recognition of changes in defined benefit obligations and in fair value of plan assets when they occur, and hence eliminate the 'corridor method' permitted under the previous version of MFRS 119 and accelerate the recognition of past service costs. The amendments require all actuarial gains and losses to be recognised immediately through other comprehensive income in order for the net pension asset or liability recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position to reflect the full value of the plan deficit or surplus.

The amendments to MFRS 119 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and require retrospective application. The Group is currently assessing the financial impact of adopting the amendments to MFRS 119.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	101.25, 110.16(b)	Where applicable, an entity discloses any material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, whether they arise during the period or after the end of the reporting period.
2.	121.53	If the financial statements are presented in a currency different from the parent entity's functional currency, then an entity discloses that fact, its functional currency, and the reason for using a different presentation currency.
	9Sch6(1)	For statutory financial statements presented in Malaysia, the presentation currency shall be in Ringgit Malaysia.
	121.54	If there is a change in the functional currency of either the entity or a significant foreign operation, then the entity discloses that fact together with the reason for the change.
3.	101.122	An entity discloses the judgements apart from those involving estimations, that management has made in the process of applying the entity's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.
	101.125	An entity discloses the assumptions it makes about the future, and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period, that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.
4.		When a change in accounting policy is the result of the adoption of a new, revised or amended MFRS, an entity applies the specific transitional requirements in that MFRS. However, in our view an entity nonetheless should comply with the disclosure requirements of MFRS 108, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* to the extent that transitional requirements do not include disclosure requirements. Even though it could be argued that the disclosures are not required because they are set out in the MFRS 108 requirements for voluntary changes in accounting policy, we believe that they are necessary in order to give a fair presentation.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

1. Basis of preparation (continued)

(a) Statement of compliance (continued)

The initial application of other standards, amendments and interpretations is not expected to have any material financial impacts to the current and prior periods financial statements upon their first adoption.

(b) Basis of measurement[1]

101.117(a) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in note 2.

(c) Functional and presentation currency[2]

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgements[3]

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs 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 estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

101.122, 125,129,130 There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than those disclosed in the following notes:

- Note 4 – valuation of investment properties
- Note 5 – measurement of the recoverable amounts of cash-generating units
- Notes 19 and 35 – provisions and contingencies
- Note 21 – revenue
- Note 37 – business combinations

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	101.10(f), 39 108.28, 29	When a change in accounting policy, either voluntarily or as a result of the initial application of a standard, has an effect on the current period or any prior period, an entity discloses, among other things, the amount of the adjustment for each financial statement line item is affected. An entity presents a statement of financial position as at the beginning of the earliest comparative period when it applies an accounting policy retrospectively.
	108.49	If any prior period errors are corrected in the current year's financial statements, then an entity discloses: (a) the nature of the prior period error; (b) to the extent practicable, the amount of the correction for each financial statement line item affected, and basic and diluted earnings per share for each prior period presented; (c) the amount of the correction at the beginning of the earliest prior period presented; and (d) if retrospective restatement is impracticable for a particular prior period, then the circumstances that led to the existence of that condition and a description of how and from when the error has been corrected.
2.	101.117(b)	The accounting policies describe each specific accounting policy that is relevant to an understanding of the financial statements.
	1.7, 8	In preparing its first MFRS financial statements, an entity selects accounting policies based on MFRSs that are effective as at the first annual MFRS reporting date; this may include the early adoption of new standards or interpretations that are not effective for the first MFRS reporting period but for which early adoption is permitted. An entity does not apply earlier versions of standards that no longer are effective. Generally those policies are applied consistently at the date of transition to fully restate on a retrospective basis the opening statement of financial position on an MFRS basis, and in each of the periods presented in the first MFRS financial statements; this is the case even if a particular standard does not require retrospective application for existing MFRS users. The retrospective application of MFRSs effectively requires an entity to remeasure all transactions and events as of the date that they arose originally, using MFRSs effective as at the entity's first annual MFRS reporting date. The mandatory exceptions and optional exemptions provide relief from this general principle.
3.	127.25	Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiary to bring accounting policies in line with those used by other members of the group.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

101.112(a), 117

2. Significant accounting policies[1,2]

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing the opening MFRS statements of financial position of the Group and of the Company at 1 January 2011 (the transition date to MFRS framework), unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries[3]

127.4, 12, 13, 15

Subsidiaries are entities, including unincorporated entities, controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Control exists when the Company has the ability to exercise its 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.

127.38, 43(c)

Investments in subsidiaries are measured in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less any impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investments includes transaction costs.

(ii) Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method from the acquisition date, which is the date on which control is transferred to the Group.

Acquisitions on or after 1 January 2011

3.32

For acquisitions on or after 1 January 2011, the Group measures the cost of goodwill at the acquisition date as:

- the fair value of the consideration transferred; plus
- the recognised amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree; plus
- if the business combination is achieved in stages, the fair value of the existing equity interest in the acquiree; less
- the net recognised amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

3.34

When the excess is negative, a bargain purchase gain is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For each business combination, the Group elects whether it measures the non-controlling interests in the acquiree either at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

3.53

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

Acquisitions before 1 January 2011

As part of its transition to MFRS, the Group elected not to restate those business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to MFRSs, i.e. 1 January 2011. Goodwill arising from acquisitions before 1 January 2011 has been carried forward from the previous FRS framework as at the date of transition.

(iii) Acquisitions of non-controlling interests

127.30

The Group treats all changes in its ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control as equity transactions between the Group and its non-controlling interest holders. 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.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		The accounting for common control transactions in the absence of specific guidance in MFRSs is discussed in our publication *Insights to IFRS.* This publication illustrates one possible method to account for common control transactions.
2.	128.37(h)	If an associate is not accounted for using the equity method in accordance with MFRS 128.13, then that fact is disclosed. An associate may have accounting policies for items that are not applicable to the investor, for example when the investor's financial statements do not include line items in respect of an associate's financial statement items. If disclosure of the accounting policies of an associate is considered necessary for an understanding of income from associates, or the carrying amount of investments in associates in the statement of financial position, then in our view this information should be included in the accounting policy note regarding investments in associates. MFRSs do not specify whether the elimination of unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions with equity accounted investees is presented as a reduction of the investment in the associate or as a reduction in the underlying asset, e.g. inventory. In our view, either approach is acceptable.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

Specimen: Acquisitions from entities under common controls[1]

Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the control of the shareholder that controls the Group are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose comparatives are restated. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at the carrying amounts recognised previously in the Group controlling shareholder's consolidated financial statements. The components of equity of the acquired entities are added to the same components within Group equity and any resulting gain/loss is recognised directly in equity.

(iv) Special purpose entities

IC 112.10 The Group has established a number of special purpose entities ("SPE"s) for trading and investment purposes. The Group does not have any direct or indirect shareholdings in these entities. An SPE is consolidated as if it is a subsidiary, if, based on an evaluation of the substance of its relationship with the Group and the SPE's risks and rewards, the Group concludes that it controls the SPE. SPEs controlled by the Group were established under terms that impose strict limitations on the decision-making powers of the SPEs' management and that result in the Group receiving the majority of the benefits related to the SPEs' operations and net assets, being exposed to the majority of risks incident to the SPEs' activities and retaining the majority of the residual or ownership risks related to the SPEs or their assets.

127.34 **(v) Loss of control**

Upon the loss of control of a subsidiary, the Group derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, any non-controlling interests and the other components of equity related to the subsidiary. Any surplus or deficit arising on the loss of control is recognised in profit or loss. If the Group retains any interest in the previous subsidiary, then such interest is measured at fair value at the date that control is lost. Subsequently it is accounted for as an equity accounted investee or as an available-for-sale financial asset depending on the level of influence retained.

(vi) Associates[2]

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

128.13(a), 11, 26, 27 Investments in associates are accounted for in the consolidated financial statements using the equity method less any impairment losses, unless it is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of the investment includes transaction costs. The consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associates, after adjustments if any, to align the accounting policies with those of the Group, from the date that significant influence commences until the date that significant influence ceases.

128.29, 30 When the Group's share of losses exceeds its interest in an associate, the carrying amount of that interest including any long-term investments is reduced to zero, 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 associate.

128.19, 19A When the Group ceases to have significant influence over an associate, it is accounted for as a disposal of the entire interest in that associate, with a resulting gain or loss being recognised in profit or loss. Any retained interest in the former associate at the date when significant influence is lost is re-measured at fair value and this amount is regarded as the initial carrying amount of a financial asset.

128.19A When the Group's interest in an associate decreases but does not result in a loss of significant influence, any retained interest is not re-measured. Any gain or loss arising from the decrease in interest is recognised in profit or loss. Any gains or losses previously recognised in other comprehensive income are also reclassified proportionately to the profit or loss.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	131.15, 16	The assets, liabilities, income and expenses of the venturer in a joint venture operation or in relation to jointly-controlled assets are recognised in the financial statements of the venturer. No consolidation adjustments are required as is the case for a joint venture entity.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(a) Basis of consolidation (continued)

(vi) Associates (continued)

127.38, 43(c) Investments in associates are measured in the Company's statement of financial position at cost less any impairment losses, unless the investment is classified as held for sale or distribution. The cost of investments includes transaction costs.

(vii) Jointly-controlled operations and assets[1]

131.15, 21 A jointly controlled operation is a joint venture carried on by each venturer using its own assets in pursuit of the joint operations. The consolidated financial statements include the assets that the Group controls and the liabilities that it incurs in the course of pursuing the joint operation, and the expenses that the Group incurs and its share of the income that it earns from the joint operation.

(viii) Non-controlling interests

127.4, 27 Non-controlling interests at the end of the reporting period, being the equity in a subsidiary not attributable directly or indirectly to the equity holders of the Company, are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position and statement of changes in equity within equity, separately from equity attributable to the owners of the Company. Non-controlling interests in the results of the Group is presented in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as an allocation of the profit or loss and the comprehensive income for the year between non-controlling interests and owners of the Company.

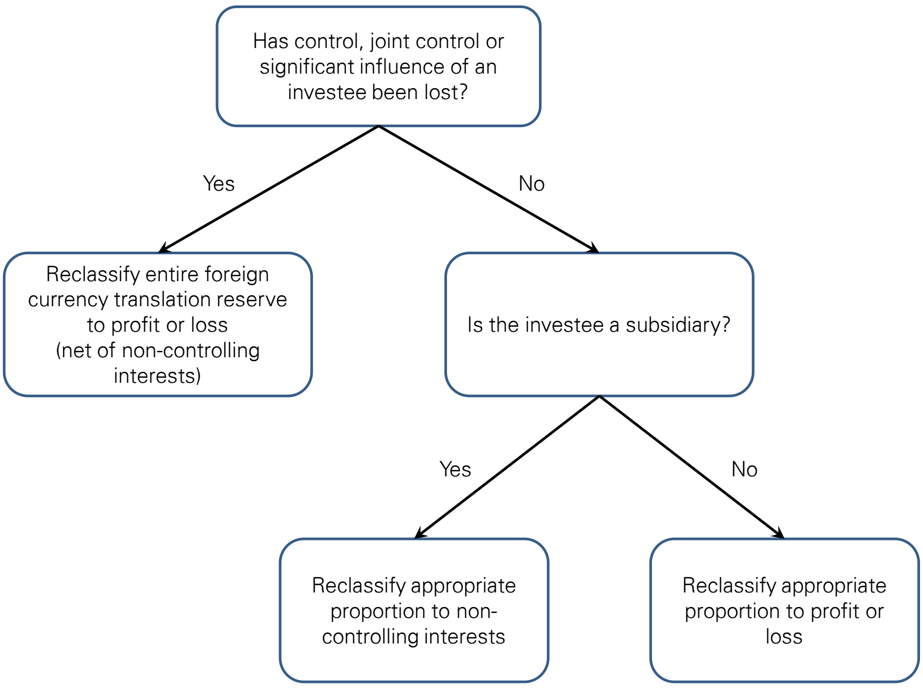
127.28 Losses applicable to the non-controlling interests in a subsidiary are allocated to the non-controlling interests even if doing so causes the non-controlling interests to have a deficit balance.

(ix) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

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

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

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.C2	Refer to note 40 on MFRS 1 exemption on foreign exchange on fair value adjustments and goodwill arising for business combinations.
2.	129.8, 9	Financial statements of an entity operating in a hyperinflationary economy, whether based on a historical cost or current cost approach, are stated in terms of the measuring unit current at the end of the reporting period. The gain or loss on the net monetary position is recognised in profit or loss of the entity.
	129.38	When an economy ceases to be hyperinflationary and an entity discontinues the preparation and presentation of financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRS 129, it shall treat the amounts expressed in the measuring unit current at the end of the previous reporting period as the basis for the carrying amounts in its subsequent financial statements.
3.		The following decision tree outlines the principles that apply to reclassification of the foreign currency translation reserve on partial disposal of a foreign operation.



Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

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

121.23(a) Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting period are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

121.23(b), (c) Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are not retranslated at the end of the reporting date, except for those 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.

121.28 Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognised in profit or loss, except for differences arising on the retranslation of available-for-sale equity instruments or a financial instrument designated as a hedge of currency risk, which are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Operations denominated in functional currencies other than Ringgit Malaysia

121.39, 47, 59 The assets and liabilities of operations denominated in functional currencies other than RM, including goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on acquisition, are translated to RM at exchange rates at the end of the reporting period, except for goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from business
1.C2 combinations before 1 January 2011 which are treated as assets and liabilities of the Company.[1] The income and expenses of foreign operations, excluding foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, are translated to RM at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

121.42 The income and expenses of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies are translated to RM at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period.[2] Prior to translating the financial statements of foreign operations in hyperinflationary economies, their financial statements for the current period are restated to account for changes in the general purchasing power of the local currency. The restatement is based on relevant price indices at the end of the reporting period.

121.39(c), 48 Foreign currency differences are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve ("FCTR") in equity. However, if the operation is a non-wholly-owned subsidiary, then the relevant proportionate share of the translation difference is allocated to the non-controlling interests. When a foreign operation is disposed of such that control, significant influence or joint control is lost, the cumulative amount in the FCTR related to that foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal.

121.48C When the Group disposes of only part of its interest in a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interests. When the Group disposes of only part of its investment in an associate or joint venture that includes a foreign operation while retaining significant influence or joint control, the relevant proportion of the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.[3]

121.15, 32 In the consolidated financial statements, when settlement of a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation is neither planned nor likely in the foreseeable future, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from such a monetary item are considered to form part of a net investment in a foreign operation and are recognised in other comprehensive income, and are presented in the FCTR in equity.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

7.21, B5

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

139.14 A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Group or the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

139.43 A financial instrument is recognised initially, at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial instrument not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument.

139.11 An embedded derivative is recognised separately from the host contract and accounted for as a derivative if, and only if, it is not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the host contract is not categorised at fair value through profit or loss. The host contract, in the event an embedded derivative is recognised separately, is accounted for in accordance with policy applicable to the nature of the host contract.

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement

The Group and the Company categorise financial instruments as follows:

Financial assets

139.9

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial assets that are held for trading, including derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument) or financial assets that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

139.46(c) Derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

139.46, 55(a) Other financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

139.9

(b) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments category comprises debt instruments that are quoted in an active market and the Group or the Company has the positive intention and ability to hold them to maturity.

139.46(b) Financial assets categorised as held-to-maturity investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

139.9

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables category comprises debt instruments that are not quoted in an active market.

139.46(a) Financial assets categorised as loans and receivables are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Financial instrument categories and subsequent measurement (continued)

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

139.9 Available-for-sale category comprises investment in equity and debt securities instruments that are not held for trading.

139.46(c)
139.46, 55(b)
139.89(b)
Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. Other financial assets categorised as available-for-sale are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses, foreign exchange gains and losses arising from monetary items and gains and losses of hedged items attributable to hedge risks of fair value hedges which are recognised in profit or loss. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss. Interest calculated for a debt instrument using the effective interest method is recognised in profit or loss.

139.58 All financial assets, except for those measured at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment (see note 2(l)(i)).

Financial liabilities

139.47(a) All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss.

139.9 Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are derivatives (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument) or financial liabilities that are specifically designated into this category upon initial recognition.

139.47(a) Derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair values cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

139.47 Other financial liabilities categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at their fair values with the gain or loss recognised in profit or loss.

(iii) Financial guarantee contracts

139.9 A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.

139.43, 47(c) Financial guarantee contracts are classified as deferred income and are amortised to profit or loss using a straight-line method over the contractual period or, when there is no specified contractual period, recognised in profit or loss upon discharge of the guarantee. When settlement of a financial guarantee contract becomes probable, an estimate of the obligation is made. If the carrying value of the financial guarantee contract is lower than the obligation, the carrying value is adjusted to the obligation amount and accounted for as a provision.

(iv) Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets

139.9 A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.

139.38, AG55 A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognised and derecognised, as applicable, using trade date accounting. Trade date accounting refers to:

(a) the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date, and
(b) derecognition of an asset that is sold, recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(c) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Hedge accounting

Fair value hedge

139.86(a) A fair value hedge is a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognised asset or liability or an unrecognised firm commitment, or an identified portion of such an asset, liability or firm commitment, that is attributable to a particular risk and could affect the profit or loss.

139.89 In a fair value hedge, the gain or loss from remeasuring the hedging instrument at fair value or the foreign currency component of its carrying amount translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period is recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss on the hedged item, except for hedge item categorised as available-for-sale, attributable to the hedged risk is adjusted to the carrying amount of the hedged item and recognised in profit or loss. For a hedge item categorised as available-for-sale, the fair value gain or loss attributable to the hedge risk is recognised in profit or loss.

139.91 Fair value hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge is no longer highly effective or the hedge designation is revoked.

Cash flow hedge

139.86(b) A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction
139.95 and could affect the profit or loss. In a cash flow hedge, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss.

139.97 Subsequently, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the hedged forecast cash
139.98(b) flows affect profit or loss. If the hedge item is a non-financial asset or liability, the associated gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is removed from equity and included in the initial amount of the asset or liability. However, loss recognised in other comprehensive income that will not be recovered in one or more future periods is reclassified from equity into profit or loss.

139.101 Cash flow hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised, the hedge is no longer highly effective, the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur or the hedge designation is revoked. If the hedge is for a forecast transaction, the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument remains in equity until the forecast transaction occurs. When the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, any related cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income on the hedging instrument is reclassified from equity into profit or loss.

Hedge of a net investment

139.102 A hedge of a net investment is a hedge in the interest of the net assets of a foreign operation. In a net investment hedge, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity into profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operation.

(vi) Derecognition

139.17, 20(a), 26 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 the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in the profit or loss.

139.39, 41 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.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.D5	A first-time adopter may elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to MFRSs at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. Furthermore, it includes all intangible assets that meet the recognition criteria in MFRS 138 at that date, except for intangible assets acquired in a business combination that were not recognised in the acquirer's consolidated statement of financial position under FRSs and also would not qualify for recognition under MFRS 138 in the separate statement of financial position of the acquiree.
	1.D6	A first-time adopter may elect to use a FRSs revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to MFRSs as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to either: • fair value; or • cost or depreciated cost under MFRSs adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.
	1.D8	A first-time adopter also may use an event-driven fair value as a deemed cost when, under FRSs, some or all of its assets and liabilities have been measured at fair value at one particular date because of an event such as a privatisation or initial public offering. This optional exemption can also be applied after the date of transition up until the end of the first MFRS reporting period.
2.	116.51, 61	The depreciation method, residual value and useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period and revised if circumstances or expectations have changed significantly. Any change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate by changing the depreciation charge for the current and future periods.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property, plant and equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

116.30, 73(a) Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.[1]

116.15-20 Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and 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. The cost of self-constructed assets also includes the cost of materials and direct labour. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. Cost also may include transfers from equity of any gain or loss on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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 between knowledgeable willing parties 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 available and replacement cost when appropriate.

116.45 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.

116.68, 71 The gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognised net within "other income" and "other expenses" respectively in profit or loss.

(ii) Subsequent costs

116.7, 12 The cost of replacing a component 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
116.13 component will flow to the Group or the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised to profit or loss. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(iii) Depreciation

116.6 Depreciation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value. Significant components of individual assets are assessed, and if a component has a useful life that is different from the remainder of that asset, then that component is depreciated separately.

116.73(b), (c), 55
9Sch2(1)(i)(vii) Depreciation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of property, plant and equipment. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. 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:

• leasehold land	90 - 999 years
• buildings	40 years
• plant and equipment	5 - 12 years
• fixtures and fittings	5 - 10 years
• major components	3 - 5 years

116.51, 61 Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at end of the reporting period, and adjusted as appropriate.[2]

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	IC 127.10(b)	An entity discloses the accounting treatment applied to any fee received in an arrangement in the legal form of a lease to which lease accounting is not applied because the arrangement does not, in substance, involve a lease.
2.	1.IG14, 117.13	At the date of transition to MFRSs, an entity classifies leases as operating leases or finance leases on the basis of circumstances existing at the inception of the lease. In some cases, the lessee and the lessor may agree to change the provisions of the lease, other than by renewing the lease, in a manner that would have resulted in a different classification under MFRS 117 had the changed terms been in effect at the inception of the lease. If so, then the revised agreement is considered as a new agreement over its term and the classification, recognition and measurement of the lease are determined using assumptions that were, or would have been, used as of the modification date. However, changes in estimates (e.g. changes in estimates of the economic life or of the residual value of the leased asset) or changes in circumstances (e.g. default by the lessee) do not result in reclassification of leases.
3.		MFRSs do not contain specific guidance on how to account for rent that was considered contingent at the inception of the lease but is confirmed subsequently.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Leased assets[1,2]

(i) Finance lease

117.8, 20 Leases in terms of which the Group or the Company 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
117.27 payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the asset is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to that asset.

117.25 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[3] are accounted for by revising the minimum lease payments over the remaining term of the lease when the lease adjustment is confirmed.

Leasehold land which in substance is a finance lease is classified as property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Operating leases

117.8 Leases, where the Group or the Company does not assume substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases and, except for property interest held under operating
140.75(b) lease, the leased assets are not recognised on the statement of financial position. Property interest held under an operating lease, which is held to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or both, is classified as investment property and measured using fair value model.

117.33 Payments made under operating leases are recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over
IC 115.3 the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognised in profit or loss as an integral part of the total lease expense, over the term of the lease. Contingent rentals are charged to profit or loss in the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Leasehold land which in substance is an operating lease is classified as prepaid lease payments.

(f) Intangible assets

(i) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment
128.23(a) losses. In respect of equity accounted associates, the carrying amount of goodwill is included in the carrying amount of the investment and an impairment loss on such an investment is not allocated to any asset, including goodwill, that forms part of the carrying amount of the equity accounted associates.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	138.8	Development is the application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services prior to the commencement of commercial production or use.
	138.57	Development costs are capitalised if all of the following features can be demonstrated: • the technical feasibility of completing the asset so that it will be available for use or sale; • the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it; • the ability to use or sell the intangible asset; • how the asset will generate future economic benefits; • the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and • the ability to measure the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development reliably.
	1.IG47	If an internally generated intangible asset qualifies for recognition at the date of transition, then an entity recognises the asset in its opening MFRS statement of financial position even if it had recognised the related expenditure as an expense under FRSs. If the asset does not qualify for recognition under MFRS 138 until a later date, then its cost is the sum of the expenditure incurred from that later date.
	1.IG44	At the date of transition, the opening MFRS statement of financial position excludes all intangible assets and other intangible items that do not meet the criteria for recognition under paragraph 38 of MFRS 38.
2.	138.69	Recognition of advertising and promotional expenditure as an intangible asset is not permitted beyond the point at which the entity has the right to access the goods purchased, or in the case of services, the point at which the services are received. Mail order catalogues are considered to be a form of advertising and promotional activities.
3.	138.71	Expenditure on an intangible item that was recognised initially as an expense is not recognised subsequently as part of the cost of an intangible asset.
	138.63, 69	Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets. Start-up costs (unless capitalised as part of the cost of an item of property, plant and equipment) as well as expenditure on training activities, advertising and promotional activities, and relocation or reorganisation also are expensed as incurred.
4.	138.88, 118(a), 97	An entity assesses and discloses whether the useful life of an intangible asset is finite or indefinite. For intangible asset with definite useful life, amortisation begins when the asset is available for use (i.e., when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management).
	138.98	A variety of amortisation methods can be used to allocate the depreciable amount of an asset on a systematic basis over its useful life. These methods include the straight-line method, the diminishing balance method and the unit of production method. The method used is selected on the basis of the expected pattern of consumption of the expected future economic benefits embodied in the asset and is applied consistently from period to period, unless there is a change in the expected pattern of consumption of those future economic benefits.
	138.104, 107, 108	Useful lives of intangible assets are reviewed at least at the end of each financial year and altered if estimates have changed significantly. Any change is accounted for by changing the amortisation charge prospectively. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life is not amortised but is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired.
	138.92, 107, 108	Computer software and many other intangible assets are susceptible to technological obsolescence. It therefore is likely that their useful lives will be short. Trademarks and other intangible assets where determined to have indefinite useful lives are not amortised. Such trademarks and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that an asset might be impaired.
5.		An entity discloses the nature and amount of a change in an accounting estimate arising from changes in the assessment of an intangible asset's useful life, the amortisation method or its residual value, that has a material effect in the current period or is expected to have a material effect in subsequent periods.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Intangible assets (continued)

(ii) Research and development[1]

138.8, 54 Expenditure on research activities, undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

138.8, 57 Expenditure on development activities, whereby the application of research findings are applied to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved products and processes, is capitalised only if development costs can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Group intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset.

138.66 The expenditure capitalised includes the cost of materials, direct labour and overheads costs that are directly attributable to preparing the asset for its intended use. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs. Other development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

138.74 Capitalised development expenditure is measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

(iii) Other intangible assets[2]

138.74 Intangible assets, other than goodwill, that are acquired by the Group, which have finite useful lives, are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

The fair value of patents and trademarks acquired in a business combination is based on the discounted estimated royalty payments that have been avoided as a result of the patent or trademark being owned. The fair value of other intangible assets is based on the discounted cash flows expected to be derived from the use and eventual sale of the assets.

(iv) Subsequent expenditure[3]

138.20, 48, 63 Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

(v) Amortisation[4, 5]

138.8 Amortisation is based on the cost of an asset less its residual value.

138.107, 108 Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised but are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that they may be impaired.

Other intangible assets are amortised from the date that they are available for use.

138.118(b) Amortisation is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of intangible assets from the date that they are available for use.

138.118(a) The estimated useful lives for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

- capitalised development costs 5 – 7 years
- patents and trademarks 10 – 20 years

138.104 Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted, if appropriate.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	140.75(c)	If the classification of property is difficult, then an entity discloses the criteria developed to distinguish investment property from owner-occupied property and from property held for sale in the ordinary course of business.
	140.6, 117.2	Investment property may be held by a lessee under a finance lease or provided by a lessor under an operating lease. A property held by a lessee under an operating lease also may be classified and accounted for as an investment property if it otherwise would meet the definition of an investment property and the lessee uses the fair value model for all its investment property.
2.	140.30	Investment property is accounted for either in accordance with the fair value model or the cost model. The model selected is applied to all investment properties (subject to exceptional cases when the entity adopts the fair value model, but is unable to determine reliably the fair value of certain property – see paragraphs 53 - 54 of MFRS 140, *Investment Property*).
	140.56, 79(a), (b), (e)	If an entity accounts for investment property using the cost model, then it discloses the depreciation method and the useful lives or the depreciation rates used, as well as the fair value of such investment property.
3.	140.62	An entity that transfers its property from property, plant and equipment to investment property, revalues the property at the date of the transfer and any difference arising is treated the same way as a revaluation under MFRS 116.
	140.57	Transfer to, or from, investment property is made when, and only when, there is a change in use, evidenced by: • commencement of owner-occupation, for a transfer from investment property to owner-occupied property; • commencement of development with a view to sale, for a transfer from investment property to inventories; • end of owner-occupation, for a transfer from owner-occupied property to investment property; or • commencement of an operating lease to another party, for a transfer from inventories to investment property.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Investment property[1]

(i) Investment property carried at fair value

140.75(a) Investment properties are properties which are owned or held under a leasehold interest to earn rental income or for capital appreciation or for both, but not for sale in the ordinary course of business, use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes.

140.35 Investment properties are measured initially at cost and subsequently at fair value[2] with any change therein recognised in profit or loss for the period in which they arise. Where the fair value of the investment property under construction is not reliably determinable, the investment property under construction is measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is complete, whichever is earlier.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the investment property. The cost of self-constructed investment property includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the investment property to a working condition for their intended use and capitalised borrowing costs.

140.66
140.69 An investment property is derecognised on its disposal, or when it is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the item is derecognised.

(ii) Reclassification to/from investment property[3]

140.61, 62 When an item of property, plant and equipment is transferred to investment property following a change in its use, any difference arising at the date of transfer between the carrying amount of the item immediately prior to transfer and its fair value is recognised directly in equity as a revaluation of property, plant and equipment. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in profit or loss. Upon disposal of an investment property, any surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through profit or loss.

140.60 When the use of a property changes such that it is reclassified as property, plant and equipment or inventories, its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent accounting.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	140.32, 75(e)	An entity is encouraged, but not required, to determine fair value by reference to a valuation by an independent valuer who holds a recognised and relevant professional qualification and who has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued. An entity discloses the extent to which the fair value is based on a valuation by an appropriate independent valuer. If there has been no such valuation, that fact is disclosed.
2.	102.23	If an entity has inventory items that are ordinarily not interchangeable, and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects, then their cost would be determined based on specific identification.
	102.25, 26	The same cost formula is used for all inventory items with a similar nature and use. A difference in geographical location is not, in itself, sufficient to justify the use of different cost formulas.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(g) Investment property (continued)

(iii) Determination of fair value

140.75(d), (e) An external, independent valuation firm, having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experience in the location and category of property being valued, values the Group's investment property portfolio every six months.[1]

The fair values are based on market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of the 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.

In the absence of current prices in an active market, the valuations are prepared by considering the estimated rental value of the property. A market yield is applied to the estimated rental value to arrive at the gross property valuation. When actual rents differ materially from the estimated rental value, adjustments are made to reflect actual rents.

Valuations reflect, where appropriate:

- the type of tenants actually in occupation or responsible for meeting lease commitments or likely to be in occupation after letting vacant accommodation, and the market's general perception of their creditworthiness;
- the allocation of maintenance and insurance responsibilities between the Group and the lessee; and
- the remaining economic life of the property.

When rent reviews or lease renewals are pending with anticipated reversionary increases, it is assumed that all notices and where appropriate counter-notices, have been served validly and within the appropriate time.

Investment property under construction is valued by estimating the fair value of the completed investment property and then deducting from that amount the estimated costs to complete construction, financing costs and a reasonable profit margin.

102.36(a) **(h) Inventories[2]**

102.9 Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

102.10, 25 The cost of inventories is measured based on weighted average cost formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their existing location and condition. In the case of work-in-progress and finished goods, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

102.6 Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

101.125 The fair value of inventories acquired in a business combination is determined based on the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and sale, and a reasonable profit margin based on the effort required to complete and sell the inventories.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		In our view, an entity should establish criteria that it applies consistently to determine whether a decline in a quoted market price is "significant" or "prolonged". MFRSs do not contain any specific quantitative thresholds for significant or prolonged. In our view, for equity securities that are quoted in an active market, the general concepts of significance and materiality should apply. We believe a decline in excess of 20% generally should be regarded as significant and a decline in a quoted market price that persists for nine months generally should be considered to be prolonged; however, it may be appropriate to consider a shorter period. In our view, apart from significant or prolonged thresholds, an entity can establish additional events triggering impairment. These can include, among other things, a combination of significant and prolonged thresholds based on the particular circumstances and nature of that entity's portfolio. For example, a decline in the fair value in excess of 15% persisting for six months could be determined by an entity to be an impairment trigger.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(i) Non-current asset held for sale or distribution to owners

Non-current assets, or disposal group comprising assets and liabilities, that are expected to be recovered primarily through sale or distribution to owners rather than through continuing use, are classified as held for sale or distribution.

Immediately before classification as held for sale or distribution, the assets, or components of a disposal group, are remeasured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Thereafter generally the assets, or disposal group, are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is first allocated to goodwill, and then to remaining assets and liabilities on *pro rata* basis, except that no loss is allocated to inventories, financial assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefit assets and investment property, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale or distribution and subsequent gains or losses on remeasurement are recognised in profit or loss. Gains are not recognised in excess of any cumulative impairment loss.

5.25
128.13(a)
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment once classified as held for sale or distribution are not amortised or depreciated. In addition, equity accounting of equity accounted associates ceases once classified as held for sale or distribution.

(j) Construction work-in-progress

Construction work-in-progress represents the gross unbilled amount expected to be collected from customers for contract work performed to date. It is measured at cost plus profit recognised to date less progress billings and recognised losses. Cost includes all expenditure related directly to specific projects and an allocation of fixed and variable overheads incurred in the Group's contract activities based on normal operating capacity.

111.43
Construction work-in-progress is presented as part of trade and other receivables as amount due from contract customers in the statement of financial position for all contracts in which costs incurred plus recognised profits exceed progress billings. If progress billings exceed costs incurred plus recognised profits, then the difference is presented as amount due to contract customers which is part of the deferred income in the statement of financial position.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

107.6, 46
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 fair value with original maturities of three months or less, and are used by the Group and the Company in the management of their short term commitments. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts and pledged deposits.

(l) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

139.58
139.61
All financial assets (except for financial assets categorised as fair value through profit or loss, investment in subsidiaries and investment in associates) are assessed at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. For an investment in an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline[1] in the fair value below its cost is an objective evidence of impairment. If any such objective evidence exists, then the financial asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	136.80(b)	Each unit or group of units to which goodwill is allocated may not be larger than an operating segment determined in accordance with MFRS 8.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Impairment (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

139.63 An impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

139.67 An impairment loss in respect of available-for-sale financial assets is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's acquisition cost (net of any principal repayment and amortisation) and the asset's current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognised in other comprehensive income, the cumulative loss in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

139.66 An impairment loss in respect of unquoted equity instrument that is carried at cost is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the financial asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset.

139.69 Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available for sale is not reversed through profit or loss.

139.65 If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed, to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

(ii) Other assets[1]

136.2, 9 The carrying amounts of other assets (except for inventories, amount due from contract customers, deferred tax asset, assets arising from employee benefits, investment property measured at fair value and non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period 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, the recoverable amount is estimated each period at the same time.

136.10, 80 For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or cash-generating units. Subject to an operating segment ceiling test, for the purpose of goodwill impairment testing, cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are aggregated so that the level at which impairment testing is performed reflects the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal reporting purposes. The goodwill acquired in a business combination, for the purpose of impairment testing, is allocated to group of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

136.6, 30, 66 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 or cash-generating unit.

136.59, 60, 104 An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its related cash-generating unit exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		MFRSs do not specify the line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which an impairment loss is presented. If an entity classifies expenses based on their function, then any impairment loss is allocated to the appropriate function. In our view, if an impairment loss cannot be allocated to a function, then it should be included in other expenses, with additional information provided in the notes.
2.	132.18(a), 20, AG25-26	When a preference share provides for mandatory redemption by the issuer for a fixed or determinable amount at a fixed or determinable future date, or gives the holder the right to require the issuer to redeem the share at or after a particular date for a fixed or determinable amount, the instrument contains a financial liability that is classified as such. A preference share that does not establish such a contractual obligation explicitly but that does so indirectly through its terms and conditions is also classified as a financial liability.
3.	132.33	If an entity reacquires its own equity instruments, those instruments ("treasury shares") are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of an entity's own equity instruments. Such treasury shares may be acquired and held by the entity or by other members of the consolidated group. Consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity.
	S67A 3(C)	While the shares are held as treasury shares, the rights attached to them as to voting, dividends and participation in other distribution and otherwise are suspended and the treasury shares shall not be taken into account in calculating the number or percentage of shares or of a class of shares in the Company for any purposes.
	S67A 3(D)	Where the directors decide to distribute the treasury shares as share dividends, the costs of the shares on the original purchase shall be applied in the reduction of either the share premium account or the funds otherwise available for distribution as dividends or both.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Impairment (continued)

(ii) Other assets (continued)

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.[1] Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (group of cash-generating units) and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the cash-generating unit (groups of cash-generating units) on a *pro rata* basis.

136.110, 114, 117, 119

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period 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 since the last impairment loss was recognised. 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 profit or loss in the financial year in which the reversals are recognised.

(m) Equity instruments

Instruments classified as equity are measured at cost on initial recognition and are not remeasured subsequently.

(i) Issue expenses

Costs directly attributable to the issue of instruments classified as equity are recognised as a deduction from equity.

(ii) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

(iii) Preference share capital[2]

132.18(a), 35, AG25-26

Preference share capital is classified as equity if it is non-redeemable, or is redeemable but only at the Company's option, and any dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as distributions within equity.

132.18(a), 35, AG25-26

Preference share capital is classified as financial liability if it is redeemable on a specific date or at the option of the equity holders, or if dividend payments are not discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognised as interest expense in profit or loss as accrued.

(iv) Repurchase, disposal and reissue of share capital (treasury shares)[3]

132.33

When share capital recognised as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, net of any tax effects, is recognised as a deduction from equity. Repurchased shares that are not subsequently cancelled are classified as treasury shares in the statement of changes in equity.

When treasury shares are distributed as share dividends, the cost of the treasury shares is applied in the reduction of the share premium account or distributable reserves, or both.

When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the difference between the sales consideration net of directly attributable costs and the carrying amount of the treasury shares is recognised in equity, and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is presented in share premium.

(v) Distributions of non-cash assets to owners of the Company

IC 17.11, 12, 13, 14

The Group measures a liability to distribute non-cash assets as a dividend to the owners of the Company at the fair value of the assets to be distributed. The carrying amount of the dividend is remeasured at each reporting period and at the settlement date, with any changes recognised directly in equity as adjustments to the amount of the distribution. On settlement of the transaction, the Group recognises the difference, if any, between the carrying amount of the assets distributed and the carrying amount of the liability in profit or loss.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	132.15	The issuer of a financial instrument classifies the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions in MFRS 132, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.
	132.16(b)	A financial instrument that is settled in the issuer's own equity instruments is a financial liability unless: (a) it is a non-derivative that does not require the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or (b) it is a derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.
	132.25	A financial instrument may require the entity to deliver cash or another financial asset, or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability, in the event of the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events that are beyond the control of both the issuer and the holder of the instrument. The issuer of such instrument does not have the unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial asset (or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability). Therefore, it is a financial liability of the issuer unless: (a) the part of the contingent settlement provision that could require settlement in cash or another financial asset (or otherwise in such a way that it would be a financial liability) is not genuine; (b) the issuer can be required to settle the obligation in cash or another financial asset (or otherwise to settle it in such a way that it would be a financial liability) only in the event of liquidation of the issuer; or (c) the instrument has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B of MFRS 132, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*.
	132.30	Classification of the liability and equity components is not revised as a result of a change in the likelihood that a conversion option will be exercised, even when exercise of the option may appear to have become economically advantageous to some holders.
2.	1.IG36	To the extent that the liability element of a compound financial instrument was no longer outstanding at the date of transition to MFRSs, a first-time adopter need not separate the initial equity component of the financial instrument.
3.	119.45	If contributions are not payable within 12 months after the end of the period in which employees render the related services, they are discounted and the present value of the obligation is recognised as a liability in the statement of financial position.
4.	119.25, 27	Post-employment benefit plans are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans: • Under defined contribution plans, the entity's legal or constructive obligation is limited to the amount that it agrees to contribute to the fund. Consequently, actuarial risk (that benefits will be less than expected) and investment risk (that assets invested will be insufficient to meet expected benefits) are borne by the employee. • Under defined benefit plans, the entity has an obligation to provide the agreed benefits to current and former employees. The actuarial and investment risks are borne by the entity.
5.	119.78	The obligation for estimated future payments is measured on a discounted basis. The obligation is discounted using a high quality corporate bond rate or a government bond rate when there is an insufficiently deep corporate bond market. The currency and maturity of the bond should match the currency and maturity of the pension obligation.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(n) Compound financial instruments[1]

132. 28 A compound financial instrument is a non-derivative financial instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component.

Compound financial instruments issued by the Group comprise convertible notes that can be converted to share capital at the option of the holder, when the number of shares to be issued does not vary with changes in their fair value.

132.32 The liability component of a compound financial instrument is recognised initially at fair value of a similar liability that does not have an equity conversion option. The equity component is recognised initially at the difference between the fair value of the compound financial instrument as a whole and the fair value of the liability component.[2] Any directly attributable transaction costs are allocated to the liability and

132.38 equity components in proportion to their initial carrying amounts.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the liability component of a compound financial instrument is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The equity component of a compound financial instrument is not remeasured subsequent to initial recognition.

Interest and losses and gains relating to the financial liability are recognised in profit or loss. On conversion, the financial liability is reclassified to equity; no gain or loss is recognised on conversion.

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits[3]

119.9, 10(b) 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.

119.17 A liability 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.

(ii) State plans

The Group's contributions to statutory pension funds are charged to profit or loss in the financial year to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Group has no further payment obligations.

(iii) Defined benefit plans[4]

119.54 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 its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is the yield at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Group's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.[5] The calculation is performed annually 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 total of any unrecognised past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. In order to calculate the present value of economic benefits, consideration is given to any minimum funding requirements that apply to any plan in the Group. An economic benefit is available to the Group if it is realisable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities.

119.96 When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	119.120A(g), BC4(j)	The components of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income charge for defined benefit obligations do not have to be charged or credited in the same line item. An entity chooses an accounting policy, to be applied consistently, either to include the interest cost and expected return on plan assets with interest and other financial income respectively, or to show the net total as personnel expenses. However, regardless of the accounting policy chosen, disclosure is required of the line items in which the components of the post-employment cost are recognised.
2.	2.47(b)	An entity discloses how it determined the fair value of equity instruments granted, other than share options granted in transactions in which fair value of goods and services received was determined based on fair value of the equity instruments granted. Such disclosure includes: • if fair value was not measured on the basis of an observable market price, how it was determined; • whether and how expected dividends were incorporated into the measurement of fair value; and • whether and how any other features of the equity instruments granted were incorporated into the measurement of fair value.
	2.47(c)	An entity discloses how it determined the incremental fair value of any share-based payment arrangements that were modified during the period.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(o) Employee benefits (continued)

(iii) Defined benefit plans (continued)

119.120A(a) The Group recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans in other comprehensive income and all expenses related to defined benefit plans in personnel expenses in profit or loss.[1]

119.111 The Group recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs. The gain or loss on curtailment comprises any resulting change in the fair value of plan assets, change in the present value of defined benefit obligation and any related actuarial gains and losses and past service cost that had not previously been recognised.

(iv) Share-based payment transactions

2.15 The grant date fair value of share-based payment granted to employees is recognised as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognised as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognised as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

For share-based payment awards with non-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

The fair value of the employee share options is measured using a binomial lattice model.[2] Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds). Service and non-market performance conditions attached to the transactions are not taken into account in determining fair value.

(v) Termination benefits

119.133 Termination benefits are recognised as an expense when the Group is committed demonstrably, without realistic possibility of withdrawal, to a formal detailed plan to either terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or to provide termination benefits as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Termination benefits for voluntary redundancies are recognised as expenses if the Group has made an offer of voluntary redundancy, it is probable that the offer will be accepted, and the number of acceptances can be estimated reliably. If benefits are payable more than 12 months after the reporting period, then they are discounted to their present value.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	137.36, 59	The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.
	137.47	The discount rate does not reflect risks for which future cash flow estimates have been adjusted.
	137.61	A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.
	137.63	Provisions for future operating losses are not recognised.
	137.75	If an entity starts to implement a restructuring plan, or announces its main features to those affected, only after the end of the reporting period, then disclose under MFRS 110 if restructuring is material and non-disclosure could influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.
2.	137 IE 2A, 2B	If an entity does not have a widely published environmental policy in which it undertakes to clean up all contamination, a provision is recognised only when the entity: • has a legal obligation to clean up the site; or • has created a valid expectation on the part of those affected by the contamination that it will clean up the site. The accounting for site restoration provisions is a complex issue that involves analysing specific facts and circumstances. Depending on the circumstances, a site restoration provision might be recognised as part of the cost of the related asset, or as an expense in profit or loss.
3.		MFRSs do not provide guidance on the specific types of costs that would be considered unavoidable in respect of onerous contracts.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) Provisions

137.14 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
137.45, 47 flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.[1] The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

(i) Warranties

137.39 A provision for warranties is recognised when the underlying products or services are sold. The provision is based on historical warranty data and a weighting of all possible outcomes against their associated probabilities.

(ii) Restructuring

137.72 A provision for restructuring is recognised when the Group has approved a detailed formal restructuring plan, and the restructuring either has commenced or has been announced publicly. Future operating losses are not provided for.

(iii) Site restoration[2]

137.21 In accordance with the Group's published environmental policy and applicable legal requirements, a provision for site restoration in respect of contaminated land, and the related expense, is recognised when the land is contaminated.

(iv) Onerous contracts

137.66 A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Group from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost[3] of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Group recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		Revenue recognition can be complex and appropriate disclosures will depend on the circumstances of the individual entity. Revenue recognition issues, such as combining and segmenting construction contracts, software revenue recognition, real estate sales and barter transactions, are discussed in KPMG International's publication *Insights into IFRS*.
2.	118.8, IE21	In an agency relationship, amounts collected on behalf of and passed on to the principal are not revenue of the agent. The revenue of the agent is the amount of commission, plus any other amounts charged by the agent to the principal or other parties. In our view, determining whether an entity is acting as an agent or principal is based on an evaluation of the risks and responsibilities taken by the entity, including inventory risk and responsibility for the delivery of goods or services.
3.	IC 110.3	Government assistance aimed at encouragement or long-term support of business activities in certain regions or industry sectors is a "government grant" within the scope of MFRS 120, *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*. Such grants are not credited directly to equity holders' interests, even if there are no conditions specifically relating to the operating activities of the entity.
	120.10A	The benefit of a loan with a below-market rate of interest received from a government is treated as a government grant and is recognised and measured in accordance with MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.
		A government grant may take the form of a transfer of a non-monetary asset. An alternative course that is sometimes followed is to recognise both asset and grant at a nominal amount. We believe that an entity should choose an accounting policy, to be applied consistently, to measure transferred or donated assets either at the fair value of the assets received or at the nominal amount paid. We prefer to measure these transactions at fair value.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(q) Revenue[1] and other income

(i) Goods sold

118.35(a) Revenue from the sale of goods in the course of ordinary activities 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 persuasive evidence exists, usually in the form of an executed sales agreement, that the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred to the customer, 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, and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. If it is probable that discounts will be granted and the amount can be measured reliably, then the discount is recognised as a reduction of revenue as the sales are recognised.

(ii) Services

118.20, 21, 35(a) Revenue from services rendered is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed.

(iii) Construction contracts

111.22 Contract revenue includes the initial amount agreed in the contract plus any variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments, to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and can be measured reliably. As soon as the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract cost are recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. Contract expenses are recognised as incurred unless they create an asset related to future contract activity.

The stage of completion is assessed by reference to the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed to-date bear to the estimated total contract costs.

111.32, 36 When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable. An expected loss on a contract is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

(iv) Commissions[2]

118.8 When the Group acts in the capacity of an agent rather than as the principal in a transaction, the revenue recognised is the net amount of commission made by the Group.

(v) Rental income

117.50
IC 115.3 Rental income from investment property is recognised in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives granted are recognised as an integral part of the total rental income, over the term of the lease. Rental income from subleased property is recognised as other income.

(vi) Government grants[3]

120.7 Government grants are recognised initially as deferred income at fair value when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Group will comply with the conditions associated with the grant and are then recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis over the useful life of the asset.

120.12 Grants that compensate the Group for expenses incurred are recognised in profit or loss as other income on a systematic basis in the same periods in which the expenses are recognised.

(vii) Dividend income

118.30(c) Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date that the Group's or the Company's right to receive payment is established, which in the case of quoted securities is the ex-dividend date.

(viii) Interest income

118.30(a) Interest income is recognised as it accrues using the effective interest method in profit or loss except for interest income arising from temporary investment of borrowings taken specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset which is accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy on borrowing costs.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	123.24	When the construction of a qualifying asset is completed in parts and each part is capable of being used while construction continues on other parts, capitalisation of borrowing costs shall cease when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare that part for its intended use or sale are completed.
2.	112.51C	In general, the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on the expected manner or settlement of the underlying asset of liability. MFRS 121.51C provides an exception to this measurement principle in respect of investment property measured using the fair value model in accordance with MFRS 140. Under the exception, the measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities is based on a rebuttable presumption that the carrying amount of the investment property will be removed entirely through sale. The presumption can be rebutted only if the investment property is depreciable and held within a business model whose objective is to consume substantially all of the asset’s economic benefits over the life of the asset. Therefore, the presumption cannot be rebutted in respect of the land component of investment property as it is a non-depreciable asset.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(r) Borrowing costs

123.8 Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

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

123.17, 20, 22 The capitalisation of borrowing costs as part of the cost of a qualifying asset commences when expenditure for the asset is being incurred, borrowing costs are being incurred and activities that are necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are in progress. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended or ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale are interrupted or completed.[1]

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

(s) Income tax

112.6, 58 Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

112.46 Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous financial years.

112.15, 24
112.47
Deferred tax is recognised using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax bases. 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 or 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 end of the reporting period.

112.51C Where investment properties are carried at their fair value in accordance with the accounting policy set out in note 2(g), the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured using the tax rates that would apply on sale of those assets at their carrying value at the reporting date unless the property is depreciable and is held with the objective to consume substantially all of the economic benefits embodied in the property over time, rather than through sale.[2] In all other cases, the amount of deferred tax recognised is measured based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

112.71, 74 Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

112.34, 56 A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Unutilised reinvestment allowance and investment tax allowance, being tax incentives that is not a tax base of an asset, is recognised as a deferred tax asset to the extent that it is probable that the future taxable profits will be available against the unutilised tax incentive can be utilised.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.		It is not clear whether a business that will be disposed of by distribution to owners could be classified as a discontinued operation prior to its disposal. Although MFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* extends the requirements in respect of non-current assets or disposal groups held for sale to such items held for distribution to owners, the cross-referencing in the amendments does not extend to discontinued operations. In our view, although the definition of a discontinued operation has not been extended explicitly, classification of non-current assets or disposal groups held for distribution to owners as a discontinued operation is appropriate if the remaining criteria of MFRS 5 are met.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(t) Discontinued operations[1]

5.32, 34 A discontinued operation is a component of the Group's business that represents a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations that has been disposed of or is held for sale or distribution, or is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale. Classification as a discontinued operation occurs upon disposal or when the operation meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale, if earlier. When an operation is classified as a discontinued operation, the comparative statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is re-presented as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

(u) Earnings per ordinary share

The Group presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its ordinary shares ("EPS").

133.10 Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held.

133.31 Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise convertible notes and share options granted to employees.

(v) Operating segments

8.5 An operating segment is a component of the Group 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 Group's other components. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, which in this case is the Chief Executive Officer of the Group, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and to assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

(w) Contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

137.27, 28 Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is not recognised in the statements of financial position and 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.

(ii) Contingent assets

137.31, 32, 34 Where it is not probable that there is an inflow of economic benefits, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the asset is not recognised in the statements of financial position and is disclosed as a contingent asset, unless the probability of inflow 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 assets unless the probability of inflow of economic benefits is remote.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	116.73(d), (e)	An entity is required to present a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment from the beginning to the end of the reporting period. The separate reconciliations of the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation illustrated in these illustrative financial statements are not required and a different format may be used. However, an entity is required to disclose the gross carrying amount and accumulated depreciation at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period.
	116.74(d)	An entity discloses the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in profit or loss.
	116.77	If an entity uses the revaluation model to account for property, plant and equipment, then it discloses: • the effective date of the revaluation; • whether an independent valuer was involved; • the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the items' fair values; • the extent to which the items' fair values were determined directly by reference to observable prices in an active market, or recent market transactions on arm's length terms, or were estimated using other valuation techniques; • for each revalued class of property, plant and equipment, the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the assets been measured under the cost model (i.e. not revalued); and • the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period, and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.
	116.79	Entities are encouraged to disclose the following: • the carrying amount of temporarily idle property, plant and equipment; • the gross carrying amount of any fully depreciated property, plant and equipment that is still in use; • the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment retired from active use and not classified as held for sale in accordance with MFRS 5; and • when the cost model is used, the fair value of property, plant and equipment when this is materially different from the carrying amount.
2.	123.26	An entity discloses the amount of borrowing costs capitalised during the period, and the capitalisation rate used to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment[1]

Group

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Fixtures and fittings	Under construction	Total
9Sch2(1)(i)(i)							
	Cost						
116.73(d)	At 1 January 2011	20,000	54,280	301,090	55,090	-	430,460
116.73(e)(i)	Additions	-	930	9,400	4,550	-	14,880
116.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	-	-	(10,810)	-	-	(10,810)
116.73(e)(viii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	3,160	1,710	-	4,870
116.73(d)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012	20,000	55,210	302,840	61,350	-	439,400
116.73(e)(iii)	Acquisitions through business combinations	-	1,850	15,800	1,900	-	19,550
116.73(e)(i), 74(b)	Other additions	-	17,500	95,440	6,570	39,000	158,510
123.26	Borrowing costs capitalised at 6% per annum[2]	-	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
	Transfer to investment property:						
116.73(e)(ix)	- Offset of accumulated depreciation	-	(3,000)	-	-	-	(3,000)
116.73(e)(iv)	- Revaluation of property transferred	-	2,000	-	-	-	2,000
116.73(e)(ix)	- Transfer of carrying amount	-	(7,000)	-	-	-	(7,000)
116.73(e)(ii)	Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	(92,220)	-	-	(92,220)
116.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	-	-	(119,720)	(21,000)	-	(140,720)
116.73(e)(viii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	140	1,270	-	1,410
116.73(d)	At 31 December 2012	20,000	66,560	202,280	50,090	41,000	379,930
	Depreciation and impairment loss						
116.73(d)	At 1 January 2011						
	Accumulated depreciation	100	6,830	52,570	9,390	-	68,890
	Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000
		100	6,830	55,570	9,390	-	71,890
116.73(e)(vii)	Depreciation for the year	100	1,130	42,400	7,590	-	51,220
116.73(e)(v)	Impairment loss	-	-	11,230	-	-	11,230
116.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	-	-	(7,000)	-	-	(7,000)
116.73(e)(viii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	980	590	-	1,570
116.73(d)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012						
	Accumulated depreciation	200	7,960	88,950	17,570	-	114,680
	Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	14,230	-	-	14,230
		200	7,960	103,180	17,570	-	128,910
116.73(e)(vii)	Depreciation for the year	100	1,100	41,400	7,410	-	50,010
116.73(e)(vi)	Reversal of impairment loss	-	-	(3,930)	-	-	(3,930)
116.73(e)(ix)	Offset of accumulated depreciation on property transferred to investment property	-	(3,000)	-	-	-	(3,000)
116.73(e)(ii)	Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	(10,580)	-	-	(10,580)
116.73(e)(ii)	Disposals	-	-	(38,080)	(11,270)	-	(49,350)
116.73(e)(viii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	630	380	-	1,010
116.73(d)	At 31 December 2012						
	Accumulated depreciation	300	6,060	82,320	14,090	-	102,770
	Accumulated impairment loss	-	-	10,300	-	-	10,300
		300	6,060	92,620	14,090	-	113,070
101.78(a)	**Carrying amounts**						
116.73(e)	At 1 January 2011	19,900	47,450	245,520	45,700	-	358,570
116.73(e)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012	19,800	47,250	199,660	43,780	-	310,490
116.73(e)	At 31 December 2012	19,700	60,500	109,660	36,000	41,000	266,860

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	136.131	In respect of the aggregate amount of impairment losses or reversals that are not disclosed because they are not considered material, an entity discloses: • the main classes of assets affected by impairment losses or reversals; and • the main events and circumstances that led to the losses or reversals.
2.	108.40	If the amount of the effect in future periods is not disclosed because estimating it is impracticable, then an entity discloses the fact.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

3. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

3.1 Impairment loss and subsequent reversal[1]

136.130(a), (c), (d)(i)

In 2011, regulatory restrictions on the manufacture of a new product in the Standard Papers operating segment caused the Group to assess the recoverable amount of the related product line. The Group tested the related product line for impairment and recognised an impairment loss of RM11,230,000 with respect to plant and equipment. In 2012, RM3,930,000 of the loss was reversed. See note 5 for further details of the impairment loss and subsequent reversal.

3.2 Leased plant and machinery

117.31(a)

At 31 December 2012, the net carrying amount of leased plant and machinery was RM16,460,000 (31 December 2011: RM19,720,000; 1 January 2011: RM17,290,000).

3.3 Security

117.31(e)

The leased plant and machinery discussed above secures lease obligations (see note 16).

9Sch2(1)(i)(iv), 116.74(a)

At 31 December 2012, properties with a carrying amount of RM50,000,000 (31 December 2011: RM47,000,000; 1 January 2011: RM47,500,000) are subject to a registered debenture to secure bank loans granted to the Group (see note 16).

3.4 Change in estimates

116.76, 108.39

During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the Group conducted an operational efficiency review at one of its plants, which resulted in changes in the expected usage of certain items of plant and equipment. Certain dye equipment, which management previously intended to sell after five years of use, is now expected to remain in production for twelve years from the date of purchase. As a result, the expected useful lives of these assets increased and their estimated residual values decreased. The effect of these changes on depreciation expense, recognised in cost of sales, in current and future periods is as follows:[2]

In thousands of RM	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Later
(Decrease)/Increase in depreciation expense	(2,560)	(2,560)	(1,130)	1,500	1,500	3,000

3.5 Land

9Sch2(1)(i)(iii)

Included in the carrying amounts of land are:

	Group		
In thousands of RM	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
Freehold land	9,800	9,800	9,800
Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	9,900	10,000	10,100
	19,700	19,800	19,900

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.D5, D7	A first-time adopter may elect to measure an item of investment property (if it elects to use the cost model in MFRS 140) at the date of transition to MFRS at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

2.	140.78	For items for which fair value cannot be determined reliably, an entity discloses:
		• a description of the investment property;
		• an explanation of why fair value cannot be measured reliably;
		• if possible, the range of estimates within which fair value is highly likely to lie; and
		• on disposal of investment property not carried at fair value:
		  - the fact that the entity has disposed of investment property not carried at fair value;
		  - the carrying amount at the time of sale; and
		  - the gain or loss recognised.

	140.75(f)(iv)	An entity discloses the cumulative change in fair value recognised in profit or loss on a sale of investment property from a pool of assets in which the cost model is used into a pool in which the fair value model is used.
	140.76(b), (c), (e), (g) 140.78	In presenting a reconciliation of carrying amounts from the beginning to the end of the reporting period, an entity discloses changes in the carrying amounts of investment property resulting from acquisitions through business combinations, amounts classified as held for sale, disposals, foreign currency differences and other changes. Items for which fair value cannot be measured reliably are presented separately in the reconciliation.
	140.75(g), (h)	An entity discloses the existence and amounts of restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. An entity also discloses any material contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property or for repairs, maintenance or enhancements.
3.	140.79	If investment property is accounted for under the cost model, then an entity discloses: • the depreciation methods used; • the useful lives or the depreciation rates used; • the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the reporting period; • a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period; and • the fair value of the investment property.
4.	140.8(e)	Investment property that is being constructed or developed for future use is classified as investment property.
	140.53	If an entity determines that the fair value of an investment property under construction is not reliably determinable but expects the fair value of the property to be reliably determinable when construction is complete, it shall measure that investment property under construction at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably determinable or construction is completed (whichever is earlier).
	140.77	When a valuation obtained for investment property carried at fair value is adjusted significantly for the purpose of the financial statements, the entity discloses a reconciliation between the valuation obtained and the adjusted valuation included in the financial statements, showing separately the aggregate amount of any recognised lease obligations that have been added back, and any other significant adjustments.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

4. Investment properties[1, 2, 3]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
140.76	At 1 January	99,060	94,220
140.76(a)	Additions	5,050	4,370
140.76(c)	Disposal	(24,800)	(1,680)
140.76(d)	Change in fair value recognised in profit or loss	6,540	1,020
140.76(f)	Transfer from property, plant and equipment	7,000	-
140.76(e)	Effect of movements in exchange rates	440	1,130
140.76	At 31 December	93,290	99,060

9Sch2(1)(i)(iii) Included in the above are:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011
9Sch3(1)(a) 140.75 (a)	At fair value			
	Freehold land	56,336	57,296	55,456
	Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of more than 50 years	14,148	14,148	14,148
	Leasehold land with unexpired lease period of less than 50 years	233	233	233
	Buildings	21,573	27,383	24,383
		92,290	99,060	94,220
9Sch3(1)(a) 140.75(a)	At cost			
	Building under construction[4]	1,000	-	-
		93,290	99,060	94,220

117.56(c)
117.56(b)

Investment properties comprise a number of commercial properties that are leased to third parties. Each of the leases contains an initial non-cancellable period of 10 years, with annual rents indexed to consumer prices (see note 33). Subsequent renewals are negotiated with the lessee and on average renewal periods are 4 years. No contingent rents are charged. During the financial year, a property has been transferred from property, plant and equipment (see note 3) to investment property, since the building was no longer used by the Group and would be leased to a third party.

140.75(d) The fair values of all investment properties are determined based on market values except for properties with carrying amount of RM20,000,000 (2011: RM18,000,000) where the fair values are determined by considering the aggregate of the present value of the estimated cash flows expected to be received from renting out the property using yield rates as follows:

Offices	**Yields**
Malaysia	5.5% - 8.2% (31 December 2011: 5.1% - 7.9%; 1 January 2011: 5.0% - 7.5%)
Europe	5.0% - 7.0% (31 December 2011: 4.8% - 6.8%; 1 January 2011: 4.6% - 6.5%)

The following are recognised in profit or loss in respect of investment properties:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
140.75(f)(i)	Rental income	14,690	8,530
	Direct operating expenses:		
140.75(f)(ii)	- income generating investment properties	2,510	1,570
140.75(f)(iii)	- non-income generating investment properties	500	400

140.75(g) Investment properties of the Group amounting to RM15,000,000 (31 December 2011: RM15,000,000; 1 January 2011: RM15,000,000) have been charged to secure banking facilities granted to the Group (see note 16).

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	138.122	An entity discloses the following: • for an intangible asset assessed as having an indefinite useful life, the carrying amount of that asset and the reasons supporting the assessment of an indefinite useful life. In giving these reasons, the entity describes the factor(s) that played a significant role in determining that the asset has an indefinite useful life. • a description, the carrying amount and remaining amortisation period of any individual intangible asset that is material to the financial statements. • for intangible assets acquired by way of a government grant and recognised initially at fair value: - the fair value recognised initially for these assets; - their carrying amount; and - whether they are measured after recognition under the cost model or the revaluation model. • the existence and carrying amounts of intangible assets whose title is restricted, and the carrying amounts of intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities. • the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets.
	3.61, B67(d)(iii)-(v), 138.118	In presenting a reconciliation of the carrying amount of intangible assets and goodwill, an entity also discloses, if applicable: • assets classified as held for sale or included in a disposal group classified as held for sale in accordance with MFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations,* and other disposals. • decreases and increases in the carrying amount of intangible assets during the period resulting from impairment losses recognised or reversed in other comprehensive income. • adjustments to goodwill resulting from the recognition of deferred tax assets subsequent to a business combination.
	138.124	If an entity uses the revaluation model to account for intangible assets, then it discloses: • the effective date of the revaluation for each class of the intangible assets • the carrying amount of each class of revalued intangible assets • the carrying amount that would have been recognised had the revalued class of intangible assets been measured after recognition using the cost model • the amount of the revaluation surplus that relates to intangible assets at the beginning and end of the reporting period, indicating the changes during the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders • the methods and significant assumptions applied in estimating the assets' fair values.
2.	138.33, 34, 40	If an intangible asset is acquired in a business combination, its cost is its fair value at the date of acquisition. If no active market exists, the fair value is determined on a basis that reflects the amount that the entity would have paid for the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, based on the best information available. If the fair value cannot be measured reliably, the asset is not recognised as a separate intangible asset but is included in goodwill.
	128.23	In our view, it is not necessary to provide the disclosures for goodwill arising in a business combination in respect of goodwill on associates.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

5. Intangible assets[1]

138.118, 3.B67(d) **Group**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Goodwill	Patents and trademarks	Development costs	Total
138.118(e)	**Cost**					
138.118(c), 3.B67(d)(i)	At 1 January 2011		49,690	12,640	41,110	103,440
138.118(e)(i)	Additions		-	-	5,150	5,150
138.118(e)(vii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	(1,710)	(750)	(2,460)
138.118(c) 3.B67(d)(i), (viii)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012		49,690	10,930	45,510	106,130
138.118(e)(i)	Acquisitions through business combinations[2]		1,500	3,270	-	4,770
138.118(e)(i)	Other additions		-	-	12,720	12,720
123.26	Borrowing costs capitalised at 6% per annum		-	-	100	100
138.118(e)(vii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	1,860	1,000	2,860
138.118(c), 3.B67(d)(viii)	At 31 December 2012		51,190	16,060	59,330	126,580
138.118(c), 3.B67(d)(i)	**Amortisation and impairment loss**					
	At 1 January 2011					
	Accumulated amortisation		-	5,520	27,010	32,530
	Accumulated impairment loss		15,000	-	1,000	16,000
			15,000	5,520	28,010	48,530
138.118(e)(vi)	Amortisation for the year		-	1,000	6,770	7,770
138.118(e)(iv)	Impairment loss	5.2	-	-	2,850	2,850
138.118(e)(vii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	(310)	(120)	(430)
138.118(c), 3.B67(d)(i),(viii)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012					
	Accumulated amortisation		-	6,210	33,660	39,870
	Accumulated impairment loss		15,000	-	3,850	18,850
			15,000	6,210	37,510	58,720
138.118(e)(vi)	Amortisation for the year		-	1,390	6,410	7,800
138.118(e)(iv), 3.B67(d)(v)	Impairment loss	5.3	1,160	-	-	1,160
138.118(e)(v)	Reversal of impairment loss	5.2	-	-	(1,000)	(1,000)
138.118(e)(vii)	Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	610	170	780
138.118(c), 3.B67(d)(viii)	At 31 December 2012					
	Accumulated amortisation		-	8,210	40,240	48,450
	Accumulated impairment loss		16,160	-	2,850	19,010
			16,160	8,210	43,090	67,460
	Carrying amounts					
138.118(e)	At 1 January 2011		34,690	7,120	13,100	54,910
138.118(e)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012		34,690	4,720	8,000	47,410
138.118(e)	At 31 December 2012		35,030	7,850	16,240	59,120

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	136.130(f)	If the recoverable amount of an individual asset, including goodwill, or a cash-generating unit, is determined based on its fair value less costs to sell, and a material impairment loss is recognised or, in the case of intangible assets other than goodwill (a reversal is prohibited for goodwill impairments), is reversed during the period, then an entity discloses the basis used to determine fair value less costs to sell.
	136.130(c)	If a material impairment loss is recognised for an individual asset, then an entity discloses: • the nature of the asset; and • if the entity reports segment information in accordance with MFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, then the reportable segment to which the asset belongs.
	136.130(d)(iii)	If a material impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit, and the aggregation of assets for identifying the cash-generating unit has changed since the previous estimate of recoverable amount, then an entity describes the current and former way of aggregating assets, and the reasons for changing the way in which the cash-generating unit is identified.
	136.130(a)	If an impairment loss, or a reversal thereof, is material, then an entity discloses the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss.
	136.126(c), (d)	If applicable, an entity discloses the amount of impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses on revalued assets recognised in other comprehensive income during the period.
2.	136.126	If an entity classifies expenses based on their function, then any loss is allocated to the appropriate function. In our view, if an impairment loss cannot be allocated to a function, then it is included in other expenses as a separate line item if significant (e.g. impairment of goodwill), with additional information given in a note. In our view, an entity presents an impairment loss that is recognised in published interim financial statements in the same line item in the annual financial statements, even if the asset subsequently is sold and the gain or loss on disposal is included in a line item different from impairment losses in the annual financial statements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

5. Intangible assets (continued)

5.1 Amortisation

138.118(d) The amortisation of patents and trademarks and development costs is allocated to the cost of inventory and is recognised in cost of sales as inventory is sold.

5.2 Impairment loss and subsequent reversal[1]

136.130(a), (d)(i) In 2011, regulatory restrictions on the manufacture of a new product in the Standard Papers operating segment caused the Group to assess the recoverable amount of the related product line. The product line relates to a cutting edge new product that was expected to be available for sale in 2012. However, a regulatory inspection in 2011 revealed that the product did not meet certain environmental standards, necessitating substantial changes to the manufacturing process. As a result, production was deferred and the expected launch date was delayed.

136.130(e) The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (the production line that will produce the product) was estimated based on its value in use, assuming that the production line would go live in August 2015. Based on the assessment in 2011, the carrying amount of the product line was determined to be RM14,080,000 higher than its recoverable amount, and an impairment loss for the financial year ended 31 December 2011 was recognised (see below). In 2012, following certain changes to the recovery plan, the Group reassessed its estimates and RM4,930,000 of the initially recognised impairment has been reversed.

136.130(g) The estimate of value in use was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 9.5% (2011: 9.8%).

136.126(a), (b), 130(c), (b), (d)(ii) The impairment loss and its subsequent reversal was allocated *pro rata* to the individual assets constituting the production line (part of the Standard Papers operating segment) as follows:

Group *In thousands of RM*	**Original carrying amount**	**Impairment loss in 2011**	**Reversal in 2012**
Plant and equipment	19,870	11,230	(3,930)
Capitalised development costs	5,040	2,850	(1,000)
	24,910	14,080	(4,930)

136.126(a), (b) The impairment loss and subsequent reversal were recognised in cost of sales in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.[2]

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	136.84, 133	If any portion of the goodwill acquired in a business combination during the period has not been allocated to a cash-generating unit at the end of the reporting period, then the entity discloses the amount of the unallocated goodwill together with the reasons why that amount remains unallocated.
2.	136.99	Instead of calculating recoverable amount, an entity may use its most recent previous calculation of the recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit containing goodwill, if all of the following criteria are met: • there have been no significant changes in the assets and liabilities making up the unit since the calculation; • the calculation resulted in a recoverable amount that exceeded the carrying amount of the unit by a substantial margin; and • based on an analysis of the events and circumstances since the calculation, the likelihood that the current recoverable amount would be less than the current carrying amount of the unit is remote. The disclosures illustrated here are based on the assumption that the calculation of the recoverable amount was prepared in the current period. If a calculation made in a preceding period is used, then the disclosures are adjusted accordingly.
3.	136.134(f)	If a reasonably possible change in a key assumption on which management has based its determination of the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount would cause the unit's (group of units') carrying amount to exceed its recoverable amount, then an entity discloses: • the amount by which the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount • the value assigned to the key assumption • the amount by which the value assigned to the key assumption must change, after incorporating any consequential effects of that change on the other variables used to measure recoverable amount, in order for the unit's (group of units') recoverable amount to be equal to its carrying amount.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

5. Intangible assets (continued)

5.3 Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill[1, 2]

136.80 For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the Group's operating divisions which represent the lowest level within the Group at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes.

136.134(a) The aggregate carrying amounts of goodwill allocated to each unit are as follows:

		Group	
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
European standard paper manufacturing and distribution	22,850	21,350	21,350
New Zealand standard paper manufacturing and distribution	9,600	10,760	10,760
	32,450	32,110	32,110
136.135 Multiple units without significant goodwill	2,580	2,580	2,580
	35,030	34,690	34,690

European standard paper manufacturing and distribution

136.134(c), (e) The European standard paper manufacturing and distribution cash-generating unit's impairment test was based on fair value less costs to sell. In the past year, competing businesses in the same sector and of generally similar size have been bought and sold by companies in the industry as part of the ongoing industry consolidation. The sales prices for these units were used to derive a price to earnings ratio that was applied to the earnings of the unit to determine recoverable amount. Price to earnings ratios in the industry ranged from 21 to 25; the Group used a lower range estimate of 21 to estimate the recoverable amount of the unit. Unit earnings were determined for purposes of this calculation to be RM33,750,000, based on the unit's actual operating results, adjusted for allocation of the Group's borrowing costs and income tax expense. The estimated recoverable amount of RM708,750,000 significantly exceeds the carrying amount of the unit of RM235,970,000 (including goodwill). Management considers that it is not reasonably possible for the assumed price to earnings ratio to change so significantly as to eliminate this excess.

New Zealand standard paper manufacturing and distribution

136.134(c), (d), (f), 101.125 The recoverable amount of the New Zealand standard paper manufacturing and distribution unit was based on its value in use and was determined with the assistance of independent valuers. Value in use in 2012 was determined in a similar manner as in 2011. The carrying amount of the unit was determined to be higher than its recoverable amount and an impairment loss of RM1,160,000 (2011: nil) was recognised. The impairment loss was allocated fully to goodwill, and is included in cost of sales.

Value in use was determined by discounting the future cash flows expected to be generated from the continuing use of the unit and was based on the following key assumptions:[3]

136.134(d)(i)-(v)

- Cash flows were projected based on past experience, actual operating results and the 5-year business plan. Cash flows for a further 20-year period were extrapolated using a constant growth rate of 4% (31 December 2011: 5%; 1 January 2011: 5%), which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate of the industry. Management believes that this 25-year forecast period was justified due to the long-term nature of the paper business.
- Revenue was projected at about RM22,000,000 in the first year of the business plan. The anticipated annual revenue growth included in the cash flow projections was between 5% and 7% for the years 2012 to 2016 based on average growth levels experienced over the five years.
- The paper price growth was assumed to be 1% per annum above inflation in the first 5 years which is in line with information obtained from external sources. The estimate was based on statistical analysis of long-term market price trends adjusted annually for actual experience.
- Environmental cost growth, based on past experience, was estimated to be 25% in 2013 and in line with inflation thereafter. This represents an increase over the 20% estimate used in the impairment testing in 2011, and reflects various regulatory developments in New Zealand where the unit operates.

136.134(e)(ii)

- A pre-tax discount rate of 9.8% (31 December 2011: 10%; 1 January 2011: 10.2%) was applied in determining the recoverable amount of the unit. The discount rate was estimated based on an industry average weighted average cost of capital, which was based on a possible range of debt leveraging of 40% at a market interest rate of 7%.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

5. Intangible assets (continued)

5.3 Impairment testing for cash-generating units containing goodwill (continued)

The values assigned to the key assumptions represent management's assessment of future trends in the paper manufacturing industry and are based on both external sources and internal sources (historical data).

Following an impairment in the New Zealand standard paper manufacturing and distribution cash-generating units, the recoverable amount is equal to the carrying amount. Therefore, any adverse change in a key assumption may result in a further impairment loss.

136.134(f) The above estimates are particularly sensitive in the following areas:

- An increase of 1 percentage point in the discount rate used would have increased the impairment loss by RM1,050,000.
- A 10% decrease in future planned revenues would have increased the impairment loss by RM2,500,000.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	9Sch2(1)(j)(iii), 127.43(c)	An entity discloses the method used to arrive at the amount of the investments in subsidiaries, i.e. at cost or in accordance with MFRS 139.
	9Sch2(1)(j)	For investments which are quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange, the entity discloses the market values of such investments, segregating investments quoted in Malaysia and outside Malaysia.
2.	127.12, 13	The consolidated financial statements include all entities that are controlled by the parent. Control is presumed to exist when the investor has any of the following powers, even when it holds less than 50% of the voting power of the investee: • power over more than half of the voting rights by virtue of an agreement with other investors • power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity under a statute or an agreement • power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and control of the entity is by that board or body. • power to cast the majority of votes at meetings of the board of directors or equivalent governing body and control of the entity is by that board or body.
	127.41(d)	An entity discloses the nature and extent of any significant restrictions (e.g. resulting from borrowing arrangements or regulatory requirements) on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to the repay loans or advances.
	SIC 12.8	A special purpose entity ("SPE") is consolidated when the substance of the relationship between an entity and the SPE indicates that the SPE is controlled by the entity.
3.	136.126(a), (b)	An entity shall disclose the following for each class of assets: • the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are included. • the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are reversed.
	136.128	The information required in paragraph 126 of MFRS 136 may be presented with other information disclosed for the class of assets. For example, this information may be included in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, at the beginning and end of the period, as required by MFRS 116.
	136.130(a)	An entity discloses the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss.
4.	127.41(c)	Disclose the reporting period of the financial statements of a subsidiary when such financial statements are used to prepare consolidated financial statements and are as of a date or for a period that is different from that of the parent, and the reason for using a different date or period.
	S168(1)(b)	The Companies Act, 1965 requires the financial year end of a subsidiary to be changed to coincide with the parent within two years after the entity becomes a subsidiary.
5.	127.43(b)	Disclose the proportion of voting rights held if different from ownership interest.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(j)(iii)

6. Investments in subsidiaries[1, 2]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
127.43(c)	At cost			
	Unquoted shares	280,180	190,360	190,360
	Quoted shares in Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Quoted shares outside Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Less: Impairment loss[3]	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
		280,180	190,360	190,360
9sch2(1)(j)	Market value			
	Quoted shares in Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Quoted shares outside Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*

9Sch5(2), 127.43(b)

Details of the subsidiaries are as follows:[4]

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Principal activities	Effective ownership interest[5] 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Manufacture and sale of paper products and recycled paper	100%	100%	100%
Wonder Vest Sdn Bhd	Malaysia	Construction	100%	100%	100%
Kiwi Vest Ltd.*	New Zealand	Manufacture and distribution of paper products	100%	100%	100%
Mermaid A/S*	Denmark	Manufacture and sale of paper used in printing industry	100%	100%	100%
Lei Sure Limited*	Romania	Manufacture and sale of paper products	100%	100%	100%
Papier GmbH*	Germany	Manufacture and distribution of recycled paper	100%	100%	100%
Oy Kossu AB#	Switzerland	Research and development of paper products	90%	90%	90%
Windmill N.V.*	Netherlands	Marketing and distribution of paper products	75%	60%	60%
Papyrus Pty Limited*	United Kingdom	Manufacture and distribution of recycled paper	100%	-	-
Daun Maple Inc*	Canada	Marketing of paper products	48%	48%	48%
Sloan Bio-Research Co*	United Kingdom	Research and development of paper products	-	-	-
MayCo*	United States of America	Manufacture and distribution of paper products	-	-	-

S174(2)(c)(i)

* Audited by other member firms of KPMG International.
\# Not audited by member firms of KPMG International.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(j)(iii)
127.13 (a), 41(a)

6. Investments in subsidiaries (continued)

Although the Company owns less than half of Daun Maple Inc and consequentially has less than half of the voting power, it is able to govern the financial and operating policies of the company by virtue of an agreement with the other investors of Daun Maple Inc. Consequently, the Company consolidates its investment in the company.

127.41(a)

Although the Company does not hold any ownership interests in Sloan Bio-Research Co and MayCo, it receives substantially all of the benefits related to their operations and net assets based on the terms of agreements under which these entities were established. Consequently, the Company consolidates these entities.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	128.37(b)	An entity discloses summarised financial information of associates including the aggregated amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and profit or loss, not adjusted for the percentage of ownership held by the entity.
	128.37(i)	An entity discloses summarised financial information of associates, either individually or in groups, that are not accounted for using the equity method, including the amounts of total assets, total liabilities, revenues and profit or loss.
	128.37(c), (d)	If an entity uses equity method for an investment in which it has less than 20% of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it has significant influence, then it discloses the reasons for this. Similarly, if an entity has 20% or more of the voting or potential voting power of the investee, but concludes that it does not have significant influence, then the reasons for this shall be disclosed.
	128.37(e), (f)	Further disclosures are required if: the entity has used financial statements of an associate with a different end of the reporting period from its own in preparing the consolidated financial statements; and/or there are restrictions over the ability of the associate to transfer funds to the entity.
	9Sch2(1)(j)	For investments which are quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange, the entity discloses the market values of such investments, segregating investments quoted in Malaysia and outside Malaysia.
2.	136.126(a), (b)	An entity shall disclose the following for each class of assets: • the amount of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are included. • the amount of reversals of impairment losses recognised in profit or loss during the period and the line item(s) of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which those impairment losses are reversed.
	136.128	The information required in paragraph 126 of MFRS 136 may be presented with other information disclosed for the class of assets. For example, this information may be included in a reconciliation of the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, at the beginning and end of the period, as required by MFRS 116.
	136.130(a)	An entity discloses the events and circumstances that led to the recognition or reversal of the impairment loss.
3.	128.29	Where the share of losses or reserve decrements would reduce the equity-accounted amount of the investment (including any long term receivables that in substance form part of the net investment in the associate) to or below zero, the investor discontinues recognising its share of any further losses unless the investor has a legal or constructive obligation to support the associate.
	128.30	When an investor resumes application of the equity method of accounting after having suspended its use, it must not take into account its share of the profits and reserve increments of the associate until such share offsets the share of losses and reserve decrements not recognised during the financial year(s) in which the equity method of accounting was not applied.
4.	128.40	An entity discloses the share of the contingent liabilities that are incurred jointly with other investors and those that arise because the investor is severally liable for all or part of the liabilities of the associate.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

7. Investments in associates[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011
9Sch2(1)(j)(viii) 128.38	At cost			
	Unquoted shares	7,210	7,210	7,210
	Quoted shares in Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Quoted shares outside Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Share of post-acquisition reserves	13,040	8,370	3,700
	Less: Impairment loss[2]	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*XXX*
		20,250	15,580	10,910
128.37(a)	*Market value*			
	Quoted shares in Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Quoted shares outside Malaysia	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*

128.37(b) Summary financial information for associates, not adjusted for the percentage ownership held by the Group: [3]

In thousands of RM	Country of incorpora-tion	Effective ownership interest	Revenue (100%)	Profit/ (Loss) (100%)	Total assets (100%)	Total liabilities (100%)
31 December 2012						
Paletel AB	Sweden	40%	257,960	11,675	73,010	28,335
Cellulose S.A.	Brazil	20%	326,350	(21,750)	80,000	189,850
31 December 2011						
Paletel AB	Sweden	40%	217,500	14,675	57,500	24,500
Cellulose S.A.	Brazil	20%	166,000	(8,850)	112,500	200,600
1 January 2011						
Paletel AB	Sweden	40%			42,280	27,840
Cellulose S.A.	Brazil	20%			116,450	124,720

128.37(g) The Group has not recognised losses related to Cellulose S.A., totalling RM4,350 (2011: RM1,770) in the current financial year and RM21,970 (2011: RM17,620) cumulatively, since the Group has no obligation in respect of these losses.

128.37(d), (h) During the financial year, the Group acquired a 49% investment in Paper Web SARL. This investee was established together with other companies in the paper industry to develop a web-based marketing operation. Based on an evaluation of the risk and rewards of the investee it is not equity accounted by the Group. This investment is included in other investment.

Contingent liabilities[4]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011
128.40(a)	Share of associates' contingent liabilities incurred jointly with other investors:			
	Guaranteed bank facilities	200	150	100
	Retirement benefits payable on termination in certain circumstances to directors under service agreements	540	430	200
		740	580	300

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	9Sch2(1)(j)	In addition to complying with MFRS 7.8, the Companies Act, 1965 requires an entity to disclose other investments in the following categories where applicable: • investments in Federal Government securities; • investments in other government, municipal or public debentures stock or bonds; • investments in shares (of corporations which are not subsidiaries of the company) which are quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange in Malaysia or elsewhere; • investments in shares (of corporations which are not subsidiaries of the company) which are not so quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange in Malaysia or elsewhere; • investments in debentures (or corporations which are not subsidiaries of the company) which are quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange in Malaysia or elsewhere; • investments in debentures (of corporations which are not subsidiaries of the company) which are not so quoted, listed or dealt in on any prescribed stock exchange in Malaysia or elsewhere; • other investments in corporations; and • other investments. The tabular presentation in note 8 is extended if there are more categories to be included.
2.	7.12-15	An entity also discloses information about: • reclassifications of financial assets to or from the (amortised) cost categories, and the fair value categories; • transfer of financial assets in which all or part of the assets did not qualify for derecognition; • financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities; and • collateral that is permitted to be sold or repledged in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral.
3.		The nature and extent of credit risk arising from other investments are illustrated in note 31.4. An entity may choose to present such disclosures alongside the related financial instrument; this means presenting the credit risk related to other investments as part of note 8.
4.		In our view, derivative assets and liabilities are presented in a separate line item in the statement of financial position if they are significant. If derivative instruments are not significant, then they may be included within other financial assets and other financial liabilities, respectively, with additional details disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.
5.	7.9, 11	An entity discloses the following if a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) is designated at fair value through profit or loss: • the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, and the amount by which any instruments mitigate that risk; • the change in fair value of the loan or receivable (during the period and cumulatively) that is attributable to changes in credit risk, and the method used to comply with this disclosure requirement; if the entity believes that this disclosure does not represent faithfully the change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk, then it discloses the reasons and the relevant factors; and • the change in fair value of any instruments that mitigate the related credit risk (during the period and cumulatively) that is attributable to changes in credit risk.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

8. Other investments[1, 2, 3]

9Sch2(1)(j)
7.8

Group *In thousands of RM*	Total	Shares Unquoted	Shares Quoted in Malaysia	Debentures Quoted in Malaysia
31 December 2012				
Non-current				
Available-for-sale financial assets	18,520	2,500	12,670	3,350
Held-to-maturity investments	19,210	-	-	19,210
9Sch3(1)(b) Less: Impairment loss	(200)	-	-	(200)
	19,010	-	-	19,010
	37,530	2,500	12,670	22,360
Current				
7.8(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:[4]				
- Held for trading	5,400	-	5,400	-
- Designated upon initial recognition[5]	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	5,400	-	5,400	-
	42,930	2,500	18,070	22,360
Representing items:				
At cost/amortised cost	21,510	2,500	-	19,010
At fair value	21,420	-	18,070	3,350
	42,930	2,500	18,070	22,360
9Sch2(1)(j) Market value of quoted investments	40,570	-	18,070	22,500

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

8. Other investments (continued)

9Sch2(1)(j)
7.8

Group *In thousands of RM*	**Total**	**Shares Unquoted**	**Shares Quoted in Malaysia**	**Debentures Quoted in Malaysia**
31 December 2011				
Non-current				
Available-for-sale financial assets	17,325	2,500	11,080	3,745
Held-to-maturity investments	18,815	-	-	18,815
	36,140	2,500	11,080	22,560
Current				
7.8(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Held for trading	6,179	-	6,179	-
	6,179	-	6,179	-
	42,319	2,500	17,259	22,560
Representing items:				
At cost/amortised cost	21,315	2,500	-	18,815
At fair value	21,004	-	17,259	3,745
	42,319	2,500	17,259	22,560
9Sch2(1)(j) Market value of quoted investments	39,959	-	17,259	22,700

Group *In thousands of RM*	**Total**	**Shares Unquoted**	**Shares Quoted in Malaysia**	**Debentures Quoted in Malaysia**
1 January 2011				
Non-current				
Available-for-sale financial assets	18,120	2,500	9,700	5,920
Held-to-maturity investments	16,080	-	-	16,080
	34,200	2,500	9,700	22,000
Current				
7.8(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:				
- Held for trading	7,320	-	7,320	-
	7,320	-	7,320	-
	41,520	2,500	17,020	22,000
Representing items:				
At cost/amortised cost	18,580	2,500	-	16,080
At fair value	22,940	-	17,020	5,920
	41,520	2,500	17,020	22,000
9Sch2(1)(j) Market value of quoted investments	40,800	-	17,020	23,780

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	112.81(g)	An entity discloses, in respect of each type of temporary difference, and in respect of each type of unused tax losses and unused tax credits, the amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities recognised in the statement of financial position for each period presented; MFRSs are unclear as to what constitutes a type of a temporary difference. Disclosures presented in these illustrative financial statements are based on the statement of financial position captions related to the temporary differences. Another possible interpretation is to present disclosures based on the reason for the temporary difference, e.g., depreciation. In our view, it is not appropriate to disclose gross deductible temporary differences with the related valuation allowance shown separately because, under MFRSs, it is *recognised* temporary differences that are required to be disclosed.
2.	112.81(i), 87A	An entity discloses the amount of income tax consequences of dividends to the owners that were proposed or declared before the financial statements were authorised for issue, but that are not recognised as a liability in the financial statements. An entity also discloses the important features of the income tax system(s) and the factors that will affect the amount of the potential income tax consequences of dividends.
3.	112.82	An entity discloses the amount of a deferred tax asset and the nature of the evidence supporting its recognition when: • the utilisation of the deferred tax asset is dependent on future taxable profits in excess of the profits arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences; and • the entity has suffered a loss in either the current or preceding period in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax asset relates.

4.	112.74	Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when:
		• the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
		• the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either:
		  - the same taxable entity; or
		  - different taxable entities that intend either to settle current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

5.	112.81(e)	The amount (and expiry date, if any) of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the statement of financial position must be disclosed.
6.		In the absence of a standard or interpretation that specifically applies to unutilised tax incentive (such as reinvestment allowance, investment tax allowance and other similar allowances) in the existing FRS Framework, an entity may have adopted the tax base method in accordance with MASB 25, *Income taxes.* Treating the unutilised tax incentive as tax base of an asset would create temporary difference on initial recognition. However, an entity using this method does not recognise the deductible temporary difference as deferred tax asset by applying the initial recognition exemption rule. In our view on adoption of MFRS framework, an entity that applies the tax base method and does not recognise the unutilised investment tax incentives needs to change its accounting policy to recognise the unutilised investment tax incentives using one of the following approaches:- • as deferred tax assets by analogy to the accounting for unused tax credits; or • as a reduction in the tax rate applied to deferred tax liabilities (tax rate reduction method).

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9. Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)

Recognised deferred tax assets/(liabilities)[1, 2]

112.81(g)(i) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets[3]			Liabilities			Net[4]		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Group									
Property, plant and equipment	3,030	4,520	7,080	(41,320)	(21,860)	(25,670)	(38,290)	(17,340)	(18,590)
Investment properties	-	-	-	(5,330)	(2,750)	(4,120)	(5,330)	(2,750)	(4,120)
Inventories	830	410	330	-	-	-	830	410	330
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	(1,276)	-	-	(1,276)	-	-
Employee benefit plans	11,470	8,250	10,980	-	-	-	11,470	8,250	10,980
Provisions	5,570	5,280	6,050	-	-	-	5,570	5,280	6,050
Tax loss carry-forwards	4,360	3,860	8,070	-	-	-	4,360	3,860	8,070
Other items	770	2,390	2,610	(1,860)	(1,970)	(1,160)	(1,090)	420	1,450
Tax asset/(liabilities)	26,030	24,710	35,120	(49,786)	(26,580)	(30,950)	(23,756)	(1,870)	4,170
Set-off of tax[4]	(24,620)	(10,910)	(23,000)	24,620	10,910	23,000	-	-	-
Net tax assets/ (liabilities)	1,410	13,800	12,120	(25,166)	(15,670)	(7,950)	(23,756)	(1,870)	4,170
Company									
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	(1,186)	-	-	(1,186)	-	-

112.81(e)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets[5]

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items (stated at gross):

	Group			Company		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Tax loss carry-forwards	30	3,890	2,680	-	-	-
Other deductible temporary differences[6]	1,030	2,000	1,500	-	-	-
	1,060	5,890	4,180	-	-	-

112.81(e) A tax loss of RM10,000 (2011: RM50,000) expires in 2015 under the tax legislation of Romania.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	112.81(g)(ii)	When the amount of deferred tax recognised in profit or loss in respect of each type of temporary difference is apparent from the changes in the amounts recognised in the statement of financial position, this disclosure is not required.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9. Deferred tax assets and liabilities (continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets (continued)

101.129, 112.82 In 2011, RM2,400,000 of previously unrecognised tax losses of a subsidiary that was suffering loss were recognised as management considered it probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. In 2012, management revised its estimates following the pilot of a new type of paper in Romania, which was proving to be popular with customers and was increasing the subsidiary's results from operating activities. As a result, an additional RM500,000 of previously unrecognised tax losses was recognised in 2012.

112.82A In some of the countries in which the Group operates, local tax laws provide that gains on the disposal of certain assets are tax exempted, provided that the gains are not distributed. At 31 December 2012, the total tax exempt reserves amounted to RM600,000 (31 December 2011: RM540,000; 1 January 2011: RM520,000) would result in a tax liability of RM198,000 (31 December 2011: RM178,000; 1 January 2011: RM170,000) should the subsidiaries pay dividends from these reserves. This tax liability has not been provided for.

112.81(g)(i) **Movement in temporary differences during the year**[1]

In thousands of RM	At 1 January 2011	Recognised in profit or loss (note 24)	Recognised in other comprehen-sive income (note 27)	At 31 December 2011/1 January 2012	Recognised in profit or loss (note 24)	Recognised directly in equity (note 24)	Recognised in other comprehen-sive income (note 27)	Acquired in business combinations (note 37)	Included in discontinued operation and disposal group held for sale	At 31 December 2012
Group										
Property, plant and equipment	(6,150)	(11,190)	-	(17,340)	(22,220)	-	(100)	(730)	2,100	(38,290)
Investment properties	(2,210)	(540)	-	(2,750)	(2,580)	-	-	-	-	(5,330)
Inventories	-	410	-	410	50	-	-	(30)	400	830
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	(586)	(600)	-	(90)	-	(1,276)
Employee benefit plans	6,740	1,460	50	8,250	3,400	-	(180)	-	-	11,470
Provisions	4,380	900	-	5,280	230	-	-	60	-	5,570
Tax loss carry-forwards	1,460	2,400	-	3,860	500	-	-	-	-	4,360
Other items	(50)	470	-	420	(1,510)	-	-	-	-	(1,090)
	4,170	(6,090)	50	(1,870)	(22,716)	(600)	(280)	(790)	2,500	(23,756)
Company										
Loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	(586)	(600)	-	-	-	(1,186)

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.9, 11	An entity discloses the following if a loan or receivable (or group of loans or receivables) is designated at fair value through profit or loss: • the maximum exposure to credit risk at the end of the reporting period, and the amount by which any instruments mitigate that risk; • the change in fair value of the loan or receivable (during the period and cumulatively) that is attributable to changes in credit risk, and the method used to comply with this disclosure requirement; if the entity believes that this disclosure does not represent faithfully the change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk, then it discloses the reasons and the relevant factors; and • the change in fair value of any instruments that mitigate the related credit risk (during the period and cumulatively) that is attributable to changes in credit risk.
2.	7.12-15	An entity also discloses information about: • reclassifications of financial assets to or from the (amortised) cost categories, and the fair value categories; • transfer of financial assets in which all or part of the assets did not qualify for derecognition; • financial assets pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities; and • collateral that is permitted to be sold or repledged in the absence of default by the owner of the collateral.
3.		The nature and extent of credit risk arising from other investments are illustrated in note 31.4. An entity may choose to present such disclosures alongside the related financial instrument; this means presenting the credit risk related to trade and other payables as part of note 10.
4.	7.14	An entity discloses: (a) the carrying amount of financial assets it has pledged as collateral for liabilities or contingent liabilities, including amounts that have been reclassified in accordance with paragraph 37(a) of MFRS 139; and (b) the terms and conditions relating to its pledge.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(m), 101.78(b)

10. Trade and other receivables[1, 2, 3, 4]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
101.60	**Non-current**							
9Sch2(1)(m)(ii)	Loans to subsidiaries	10.1	-	-	-	31,200	25,440	25,190
101.60	**Current**							
	Trade							
9Sch2(1)(m)(i)	Amount due from immediate holding company	10.2	2,200	2,500	1,420	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(m)(iii)	Amount due from associate	10.3	10,126	6,420	7,500	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(m)(iv), 101.78(b)	Trade receivables	10.4	116,870	167,630	152,810	-	-	-
	Amount due from contract customers	10.5	3,480	2,800	2,880	-	-	-
			132,676	179,350	164,610	-	-	-
	Non-trade							
9Sch2(1)(m)(ii)	Amount due from subsidiaries	10.1	-	-	-	2,376	7,430	6,970
9Sch2(1)(m)(vi), 101.78(b)	Other receivables		500	100	1,200	500	-	-
			500	100	1,200	2,876	7,430	6,970
			133,176	179,450	165,810	2,876	7,430	6,970
			133,176	179,450	165,810	34,076	32,870	32,160

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		There is no guidance on the presentation of assets or liabilities related to construction work-in-progress. In our view, it is preferable to present assets as trade accounts receivables or in the case of liabilities, as deferred income.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(m), 101.78(b)

10. Trade and other receivables (continued)

124.18(b)(i) **10.1** Loans to subsidiaries are unsecured, subject to interest at 6.5% (2011: 5% to 6%) per annum and repayable in 2016.

The amount due from subsidiaries is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

124.18(b)(i) **10.2** Amount due from immediate holding company is unsecured.

124.18(b)(i) **10.3** Amount due from associate is unsecured.

111.40(c) **10.4** Included in trade receivables at 31 December 2012 are retentions of RM2,000,000 (31 December 2011: RM1,800,000; 1 January 2011: RM1,600,000) relating to construction work-in-progress. Retentions are unsecured, interest-free and are expected to be collected as follows:

	Group		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Within 1 year	200	750	430
1 - 2 years	750	500	320
2 - 3 years	500	350	500
3 - 4 years	550	200	350
	2,000	1,800	1,600

10.5 Construction work-in-progress[1]

Reference		Note	Group		
	In thousands of RM		**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
111.40(a)	Aggregate costs incurred to date		3,900	3,300	2,800
111.40(a)	Add: Attributable profits		2,800	2,000	1,400
			6,700	5,300	4,200
111.44(b)	Less: Progress billings		(4,620)	(3,800)	(3,000)
			2,080	1,500	1,200
	Represented by:				
111.42(a)	Amount due from contract customers		3,480	2,800	2,880
111.42(b)	Amount due to contract customers	18	(1,400)	(1,300)	(1,680)
			2,080	1,500	1,200

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	102.39	When an entity presents an analysis of expenses using classification based on the nature of expenses in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, it discloses the costs recognised as an expense for raw materials and consumables, labour and other costs, together with the amount of the net change in inventories for the period.
	101.98(a)	A write-down to net realisable value as well as any reversal of such write-down may be of such size, incidence or nature that it requires separate disclosure in accordance with MFRS 101.97.
	102.36(c)	For commodity broker–traders who principally acquire inventories with the purpose of selling in the near future and generating a profit from price arbitration would generally measure such inventories at fair value less costs to sell, then disclose the carrying amounts of inventories carried at fair value less costs to sell.
2.		In our view, write-downs of inventory to net realisable value as well as any reversals of such write-downs is presented in the same line item in profit or loss as the cost of inventories sold.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(k)

11. Inventories[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
101.78(c), 102.36(b)	Raw materials and consumables	56,600	65,530	29,950
101.78(c), 102.36(b)	Work-in-progress	29,430	20,610	22,710
101.78(c), 102.36(b)	Finished goods	59,766	55,050	60,470
		145,796	141,190	113,130
102.36(h)	Carrying amount of inventories pledged as security for bank borrowings	24,500	20,900	22,270
	Recognised in profit or loss:			
102.36(d)	Inventories recognised as cost of sales	516,980	529,730	
101.98(a), 102.36(e)	Write-down to net realisable value	450	1,250	
101.98(a), 102.36(f)	Reversal of write-down	(170)	-	

102.36(e)-(f), 101.98(a)

The write-down and reversal are included in cost of sales.[2]

136.126(b), 102.36(g)

Due to regulatory restrictions imposed on a new product in the Standard Papers operating segment, the Group tested the related product line for impairment and also wrote down the related inventories to their net realisable value, which resulted in a loss of RM450,000 in 2011. In 2012, following a change in estimates, RM170,000 of the write-down was reversed (see note 5).

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

12. Derivative financial assets/(liabilities)

		31.12.2012			31.12.2011			1.1.2011		
	In thousands of RM	Nominal value	Assets	Liabilities	Nominal value	Assets	Liabilities	Nominal value	Assets	Liabilities
	Group									
7.31	Derivatives held for trading at fair value through profit or loss									
	- Forward exchange contracts	108,000	1,406	(1,192)	106,000	2,253	(1,751)	120,000	4,050	(1,100)
	- Interest rate swap	-	-	-	35,000	998	-	-	-	-
	Derivatives used for hedging									
	- Interest rate swap	50,000	828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		158,000	2,234	(1,192)	141,000	3,251	(1,751)	120,000	4,050	(1,100)

Forward exchange contracts are used to manage the foreign currency exposures arising from the Group's receivables and payables denominated in currencies other than the functional currencies of Group entities. Most of the forward exchange contracts have maturities of less than one year after the end of the reporting period. Where necessary, the forward contracts are rolled over at maturity.

Interest rate swap is used to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating interest rate exposure within the Group's policy. In the current financial year, the Group entered into interest rate swap with nominal value of RM50,000,000 to hedge the cash flow risk in relation to the floating interest rate of a bank loan (see note 31.7.1). The previous financial year's interest rate swap with nominal value of RM35,000,000 matured during the financial year. The interest rate swap was entered into for a period of three years and had a fixed swap rate of 6.5%.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	107.48	An entity discloses, together with a commentary by management, the amount of significant cash and cash equivalent balances not available for use by the entity.
2.	5.42	If there are changes to a plan of sale or distribution and an asset or a disposal group is no longer classified as held for sale or distribution, then the entity discloses, in the period of change, a description of the facts and circumstances leading to the decision and the effect of the decision on the results of operations for the period and any prior periods presented.
	5.8A	An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall classify all assets and liabilities of that subsidiary as held for sale when the criteria set out in paragraphs 6-8 of MFRS 5 are met, regardless of whether the entity will retain a non-controlling interest in its former subsidiary after the sale.
	5.36A	An entity that is committed to a sale plan involving loss of control of a subsidiary shall disclose the information required in paragraph 33-36 of MFRS 5 when the subsidiary is a disposal group that meets the definition of a discontinued operation in accordance with paragraph 32 of MFRS 5.
	5.5B	The disclosure requirements of MFRS 5 apply to non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale and to discontinued operations. Disclosures required by other MFRSs apply when it refers specifically to non-current assets or disposal groups classified as held for sale or to discontinued operations; for example the disclosure of earnings per share for a discontinued operation. Disclosures required by other MFRSs may also apply where they relate to assets and liabilities in a disposal group that are not within the measurement scope of MFRS 5. Additional disclosures may be necessary to comply with the general requirements of MFRS 101, in particular for a fair presentation and in respect of sources of estimation uncertainty.
3.	5.38, 39	The major classes of assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are disaggregated in the notes. This disclosure is not required if the disposal group is a newly acquired subsidiary that meets the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.
	5.38	An entity shall present separately any cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income relating to a non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale.
4.		In our view, the disclosure requirements in the Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1965 are still applicable such as disclosure of restriction of titles to property, amounts of land ascribed to freehold and leasehold portions and disclosure of balances with related corporations.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

107.45

13. Cash and cash equivalents[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
9Sch2(1)(m)(vii)	Deposits are placed with:						
9Sch2(1)(m)(vii)	Licensed banks	12,820	7,850	11,150	12,070	5,830	6,210
9Sch2(1)(m)(vii)	Other corporations	1,720	770	850	1,500	700	960
		14,540	8,620	12,000	13,570	6,530	7,170
	Cash and bank balances	3,810	9,880	6,000	1,410	4,960	3,730
		18,350	18,500	18,000	14,980	11,490	10,900

7.14 *Included in the deposits placed with licensed banks is RMXXX (31 December 2011: RMXXX; 1 January 2011: RMXXX) pledged for a bank facility granted to a subsidiary (see note 16).*

14. Disposal group held for sale[2]

5.41(a), (b), (d) Part of a manufacturing facility within the Standard Papers operating segment is presented as a disposal group held for sale following the commitment of the Group's management, on 15 June 2012, to a plan to sell part of the facilities. Efforts to sell the disposal group have commenced, and a sale is expected by April 2013. At 31 December 2012, the assets and liabilities of the disposal group are as follows:

5.38

Assets classified as held for sale[3]

In thousands of RM	Note	Group 2012
Property, plant and equipment	a	81,640
Inventories	b	27,500
Receivables	c	34,960
		144,100

5.38

Liabilities classified as held for sale[3]

In thousands of RM	Group 2012
Payables and accruals	42,700
Deferred tax liabilities	1,400
	44,100

5.38

Cumulative income or expense recognised in other comprehensive income

The cumulative income or expenses recognised in other comprehensive income relating to the disposal group is RMXXX.

Note a[4]

9Sch3(1) Property, plant and equipment held for sale comprise the following:

In thousands of RM	Group 2012
Cost	92,220
Accumulated depreciation	(10,580)
	81,640

Note b[4]

The inventories held for sale comprise finished goods and are carried at cost.

Note c[4]

Receivables are carried at cost less an impairment loss of RM100,000.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	101.79(a)(ii)	An entity discloses the number of shares issued and fully paid, and issued but not fully paid.
	101.79(a)(vii)	An entity discloses details of shares reserved for issue under options and sales contracts, including the terms and amounts.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(a)

15. Capital and reserves

Share capital[1]

Reference		Group and Company					
		Amount 31.12.2012 RM'000	Number of shares 31.12.2012 '000	Amount 31.12.2011 RM'000	Number of shares 31.12.2011 '000	Amount 1.1.2011 RM'000	Number of shares 1.1.2011 '000
101.79(a)(i), (iii)	Authorised:						
	Ordinary shares of RM1 each	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
	Redeemable preference shares of RM1 each	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Non-redeemable preference shares of RM1 each	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
		380,000	380,000	380,000	380,000	380,000	380,000
101.79(a)(ii)	Issued and fully paid shares classified as equity instruments:						
101.79(a)(iv)	Ordinary shares of RM1 each						
	At 1 January	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000
	Issued for cash under ESOS	50	50	-	-	-	-
	Issued for cash under private placement	1,395	1,395	-	-	-	-
	At 31 December	94,445	94,445	93,000	93,000	93,000	93,000
101.79(a)(iv)	Non-redeemable preference shares of RM1 each						
	At 1 January/31 December	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,500	52,500
		146,945	146,945	145,500	145,500	145,500	145,500

Ordinary shares

101.79(a)(v) 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 and rank equally with preference shareholders with regard to the Company's residual assets. In respect of the Company's treasury shares that are held by the Group (see below), all rights are suspended until those shares are reissued.

Non-redeemable preference shares

Holders of non-redeemable preference shares receive a non-cumulative gross dividend of RM0.11 per share at the Company's discretion. They do not have the right to participate in any additional dividends declared for ordinary shareholders. The non-redeemable preference shares do not carry the right to vote except for variation of holders' rights to the class of shares and rank equally with regard to the Company's residual assets, except that preference shareholders participate only to the extent of the par value of the shares.

101.79(b)

Capital reserve

The capital reserve comprises the equity portion of financial instruments issued.

101.79(b)

Translation reserve

The translation reserve comprises all foreign currency differences arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign operations, as well as from the translation of liabilities that hedge the Company's net investment in a foreign operation.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	116.77(f)	If items of property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amounts, then the entity discloses the revaluation surplus, indicating the change for the period and any restrictions on the distribution of the balance to shareholders.
2.	101.79(a)(vi)	An entity discloses separately the amount of treasury shares held, either in the statement of financial position or the statement of changes in equity or in the notes.
	124.18	If any of the shares are acquired from parties who are able to control or exercise significant influence over the Group, then an entity discloses details of the transaction.
3.	LR(A)12D	Similar disclosure is required in respect of share buy-back during the year, if any. Bursa Malaysia requires the following disclosure in the annual report in relation to share buy-back: (1) A monthly breakdown of purchase(s) of its own shares made during the financial year showing the number of shares purchased each month and the purchase price per share or the highest, lowest and average price paid, and the total consideration paid for such purchase(s). (2) A monthly breakdown of resale(s) of its treasury shares during the financial year showing the number of treasury shares resold each month and the resale price of each share, or the highest, lowest and average resale price and the total consideration received for such resale(s). (3) The details of the shares retained as treasury shares during the financial year. (4) The details of shares cancelled during the financial year.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(a)

15. Capital and reserves (continued)

101.79(b)

Hedging reserve

The hedging reserve comprises the effective portion of the cumulative net change in the fair value of cash flow hedges related to hedged transactions that have not yet occurred.

101.79(b)

Fair value reserve

The fair value reserve comprises the cumulative net change in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets until the investments are derecognised or impaired.

101.79(b)

Revaluation reserve[1]

The revaluation reserve relates to the revaluation of property, plant and equipment immediately prior to its reclassification as investment property.

101.79(b)

Share option reserve

The share option reserve comprises the cumulative value of employee services received for the issue of share options. When the option is exercised, the amount from the share option reserve is transferred to share premium. When the share options expire, the amount from the share option reserve is transferred to retained earnings. Share option is disclosed in note 17.

101.79(a)(vi), (b)

Treasury shares[2]

The shareholders of the Company, by a special resolution passed in a general meeting held on 1 April 2011, approved the Company's plan to repurchase its own shares. The Directors of the Company are committed to enhancing the value of the Company to its shareholders and believe that the repurchase plan can be applied in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

There was no repurchase of issued share capital in the current financial year. For the financial year ended 31 December 2011, the Company repurchased 520,000 of its issued share capital from the open market. The average price paid for the shares repurchased was RM5.38 per share including transaction costs, and the repurchase transactions were financed by internally generated funds. The shares repurchased are held as treasury shares.

Subsequent cancellation of treasury shares

The shares repurchased were cancelled and an amount equivalent to their nominal value was transferred to the capital redemption reserve in accordance with the requirement of Section 67A of the Companies Act, 1965. The transfer to capital redemption reserve and the premium paid on the shares repurchased were made out of the share premium and retained earnings.

During the financial year, the Company re-issued 41,000 treasury shares by resale in the open market. The average resale price of the treasury shares was RM7.32 per share. The proceeds from the resale will be utilised to retire a bank loan which is due for repayment in the following financial year.

At 31 December 2012, the Group held 479,000 (31 December 2011: 520,000; 1 January 2011: 520,000) of the Company's shares.

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Details of the resale of treasury shares were as follows:[3]

2012	Average resale price RM	Highest resale price RM	Lowest resale price RM	Number of treasury shares resold	Total consideration received RM
January	7.32	15.00	3.50	41,000	300,000

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	7.8(e)	An entity discloses the carrying amount of financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss, and the carrying amount of financial liabilities held for trading (while this explanatory note is attached to the loans and borrowings disclosure, this is not meant to indicate that liabilities at fair value through profit or loss would be classified as loans and borrowings).
	7.10, 11	An entity discloses the following if a financial liability is designated at fair value through profit or loss: • the change in fair value of the financial liability, during the period and cumulatively, that is attributable to changes in credit risk, and the method used to comply with this disclosure requirement; if the entity believes that this disclosure does not represent faithfully the change in fair value attributable to changes in credit risk, then it discloses the reasons therefore and the relevant factors • the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the amount that the entity is contractually required to pay at maturity.
2.	101.74-76	When a breach of a loan agreement occurred during the period, and the breach has not been remedied or the terms of the loan payable have not been renegotiated by the end of the reporting period, the entity determines the effect of the breach on the current/non-current classification of the loan payable.
	7.18	For loans payable recognised at the end of the reporting period, an entity discloses: • details of any defaults during the period of principal, interest, sinking fund, or redemption terms of those loans payable; • the carrying amount of the loans payable in default at the end of the reporting period; and • whether the default was remedied, or that the terms of the loans payable were renegotiated, before the financial statements were authorised for issue.
	7.19	If, during the period, there were breaches of loan agreement terms other than those described in MFRS 7.18, an entity shall disclose the same information as required by MFRS 7.18 if those breaches permitted the lender to demand accelerated repayment (unless the breaches were remedied, or the terms of loan were renegotiated, on or before the reporting date).
3.	101.73	An entity continues to classify its long-term interest-bearing liabilities as non-current, even if they are due to be settled within 12 months of the end of the reporting period, if an entity expects and is able, solely at its own discretion, to refinance or roll over an obligation for at least 12 months after the end of the reporting period under an existing loan facility.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(a)

15. Capital and reserves (continued)

Section 108 tax credit

9Sch2(1)(d) Subject to agreement by the Inland Revenue Board, the Company has Section 108 tax credit and tax exempt income to frank and distribute all of its retained earnings at 31 December 2012 if paid out as dividends.

The Finance Act, 2007 introduced a single tier company income tax system with effect from 1 January 2008. As such, the remaining Section 108 tax credit as at 31 December 2012 will be available to the Company until such time the credit is fully utilised or upon expiry of the six-year transitional period on 31 December 2013, whichever is earlier.

9Sch2(1)(n)

16. Loans and borrowings[1, 2]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
101.69	**Non-current[3]**						
9Sch2(1)(n)(iii)	Bank loans	35,120	70,930	84,440	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(i)	Bonds – unsecured	95,861	95,000	105,100	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(i)	Convertible notes – unsecured	46,222	-	-	46,222	-	-
	Redeemable preference shares	19,948	-	-	19,948	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(ii)	Finance lease liabilities	16,130	19,130	24,720	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(o)(iii)	Loan from associate	-	20,000	40,000	-	-	-
		213,281	205,060	254,260	66,170	-	-
101.69	**Current**						
9Sch2(1)(n)(iii)	Bank loans	35,000	40,000	40,700	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(ii)	Finance lease liabilities	3,000	2,690	2,800	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(iv)	Other bank facilities – unsecured	5,150	1,170	-	-	-	-
9Sch2(1)(n)(iii)	Bank overdraft – unsecured	3,340	2,820	4,680	-	-	-
		46,490	46,680	48,180	-	-	-
		259,771	251,740	302,440	66,170	-	-

16.1 Bank loans

Security

116.74(a), 9Sch2(1)(n) The bank loans are secured over land and buildings (see note 3), investment properties (see note 4) and inventories (see note 11).

Breach of loan covenant

7.19 The Group has a secured bank loan that amounts to RM20,000,000 at 31 December 2012. According to the terms of the agreement, this loan is repayable in tranches over the next 5 years. However, the loan contains a debt covenant stating that at the end of each quarter, the Group's net debt (in the covenant defined as the Group's loans and borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents) cannot exceed 0.5 times of total equity. At 31 December 2012, the Group's debt to equity ratio was 0.6 (see note 32). Consequently, the entire loan has been classified as a current liability and the management is currently negotiating with the bank to waive the covenant.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.17	If an entity has issued an instrument that contains both a liability and an equity component and the instrument has multiple embedded derivative features the values of which are interdependent (such as a callable convertible debt instrument), then an entity discloses the existence of those features.
2.	IC 2.13	When a change in prohibition against redemption of a financial instrument leads to a transfer between financial liabilities and equity, the entity discloses separately the amount, timing and reason for the transfer.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(n)

16. Loans and borrowings (continued)

16.2 Convertible notes[1]

In thousands of RM	Group and Company 2012
Proceeds from issue of 50,000,000 convertible notes	50,000
Transaction costs	(2,000)
Net proceeds	48,000
Amount classified as equity	(2,400)
Accreted interest	622
Carrying amount at 31 December	46,222

7.17, 132.38 The amount of the convertible notes classified as equity of RM2,400,000 is net of attributable transaction costs of RM100,000.

The notes are convertible into 2,500,000 ordinary shares of RM1 each in June 2016 at the option of the holder, which is at a rate of one (1) ordinary share of RM1 each for every twenty (20) convertible notes held; unconverted notes become repayable on demand.

The convertible notes carry a coupon rate of 6.5% per annum.

16.3 Redeemable preference shares[2]

	Group and Company Amount 2012 RM'000	Group and Company Number of shares 2012 '000
Issued and fully paid shares classified as debt instruments:		
Redeemable preference shares of RM1 each		
At 1 January	-	-
Issued for cash	20,000	20,000
Transaction costs	(52)	-
At 31 December	19,948	20,000

101.79(a)(v) The salient features of the redeemable preference shares are as follows:

- they do not carry the right to vote, except for variation of holders' rights to the class of shares,
- they rank equally with other shares with regard to the Company's residual assets, except that holders of redeemable preference shares participate only to the extent of the par value of the shares,
- the holders are entitled to receive dividends,
- they are not convertible to ordinary shares,
- 9Sch2(1)(b) they are redeemable at the option of the holder on or after 1 May 2018 at RM1 each, and
- the Group is obliged to pay holders of redeemable preference shares annual dividends of 4.4% of the par amount on 31 May each year until and including upon maturity.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	117.31(d)	An entity discloses the total of future minimum sublease payments expected to be received under non-cancellable subleases at the end of the reporting period. A sublease must be accounted for separately if there is no right of set off.
	117.31(e)	A general description of the lessee's material leasing arrangements is required, including but not limited to the following: • the basis on which contingent rent payable is determined; • the existence and terms of renewal or purchase options and escalation clauses; and restrictions imposed by lease arrangements such as those concerning dividends, additional debts and further leasing.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(n)

16. Loans and borrowings (continued)

16.4 Finance lease liabilities[1]

117.31(b) Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

9Sch2(3) **Group**

In thousands of RM	Future minimum lease payments 31.12.2012	Interest 31.12.2012	Present value of minimum lease payments 31.12.2012	Future minimum lease payments 31.12.2011	Interest 31.12.2011	Present value of minimum lease payments 31.12.2011	Future minimum lease payments 1.1.2011	Interest 1.1.2011	Present value of minimum lease payments 1.1.2011
Less than one year	5,350	2,350	3,000	5,310	2,620	2,690	5,130	2,330	2,800
Between one and five years	11,280	3,430	7,850	11,240	3,850	7,390	9,350	3,240	6,110
More than five years	10,000	1,720	8,280	15,310	3,570	11,740	26,640	8,030	18,610
	26,630	7,500	19,130	31,860	10,040	21,820	41,120	13,600	27,520

117.31(e) Included in the Group's finance lease liabilities are leases of production plant and equipment amounting to RM15,800,000 (31 December 2011: RM12,300,000; 1 January 2011: RM14,650,000) under finance leases expiring from one to nine years. At the end of the lease term, the Group has the option to purchase the equipment at 60% of market value, a price deemed to be a bargain purchase option. The terms of the leases require that additional debt and further leases are not undertaken without prior approval of the lessor.

16.5 Loan from associate

124.18(b)(i) Loan from associate was unsecured, subject to interest at 8% per annum and payable on 30 June 2013. During the financial year, the Group fully settled the loan.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	119.118	Entities are not required to split post-employment benefit assets and liabilities into current and non-current classifications.
	119.122	When an entity has more than one defined benefit plan, the disclosures may be made in total, separately for each plan, or in such groupings as are considered to be the most useful; for example, the entity may distinguish groupings by criteria such as geographical location or the risks related to the plans. Criteria used to distinguish groupings may be the geographical locations of the plans or types of risk associated with the plans. When an entity provides disclosures in total for a grouping of plans, such disclosures are provided in the form of weighted averages or of relatively narrow ranges.
	119.30	For any multi-employer defined benefit plans for which sufficient information is not available to use defined benefit accounting, an entity should disclose that fact and the reason why sufficient information is not available. To the extent that a surplus or deficit in the plan may affect the amount of future contributions, an entity discloses any available information about that surplus or deficit, the basis used to determine that surplus or deficit, and the implications, if any, for the entity.
2.	119.120A(f)(i)–(v)	If applicable an entity discloses the following in the reconciliation of defined benefit obligations and plan assets to the liability/(asset) recognised in the statement of financial position: • net actuarial gains and losses not recognised • past service cost not recognised • any amount not recognised as an asset because of the limit in MFRS 119.58(b), which is the total of any cumulative unrecognised net actuarial losses and past service cost and the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan • the fair value at the end of the reporting period of any reimbursement right recognised as an asset, with a brief description of the link between the reimbursement right and the related obligation • other amounts recognised.
3.	119.120A(c)(iii), (v), (vii)–(x)	If applicable an entity discloses the following in the reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of the defined benefit obligations: • contributions by plan participants • effect of movements in exchange rates • past service cost • business combinations • curtailments • settlements
4.	119.120A(e)(iii), (v), (vii), (viii)	If applicable an entity discloses the following in the reconciliation of the opening and closing balances of plan assets: • effect of movements in exchange rates • contributions by plan participants • business combinations • settlements

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

17. Employee benefits[1]

17.1 Retirement benefits

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
119.120A(d), (f)	Present value of unfunded obligations	10,350	9,800	10,760
119.120A(d), (f)	Present value of funded obligations	11,210	10,590	11,330
	Total present value of obligations	21,560	20,390	22,090
119.120A(f)	Fair value of plan assets	(4,560)	(4,900)	(5,200)
119.120A(f)	Recognised liability for defined benefit obligations[2]	17,000	15,490	16,890
119.120A(f)	Liability for long-service leave	6,470	5,610	6,680
	Total employee benefits	23,470	21,100	23,570

119.120A(b) The Group makes contributions to two non-contributory defined benefit plans that provide pension and medical benefits for employees upon retirement. The plan entitles a retired employee to receive an annual payment equal to 1/60 of final salary for each year of service that the employee provided, and to the reimbursement of certain medical costs. The Company does not sponsor any employee for defined benefit plans.

IC 14.10 The Group has determined that, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the defined benefit plans, the present value of refunds or reductions in future contributions is not lower than the balance of the total fair value of the plan assets less the total present value of obligations. This determination is made on a plan-by-plan basis. As such, no decrease in the defined benefit asset is necessary at 31 December 2012 (31 December 2011 and 1 January 2011: no decrease in defined benefit asset).

119.120A(j) **Plan assets comprise:**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
	Unquoted shares	1,400	1,670	1,660
	Quoted debentures	1,100	1,100	1,350
119.120A(k)(ii)	Property occupied by the Group	1,530	1,620	1,700
119.120A(k)(i)	Company's own ordinary shares	530	510	490
		4,560	4,900	5,200

119.120A(c) **Movement in the present value of defined benefit obligations[3]**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	2011
	Defined benefit obligations at 1 January	20,390	19,130
119.120A(c)(vi)	Benefits paid by the plan	(3,740)	(4,440)
119.120A(c)(i), (ii)	Current service costs and interest	5,730	5,520
119.120A(c)(ix)	*Curtailment gain*	*(XXX)*	-
119.120A(c)(iv)	Actuarial (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income	(820)	180
119.120A(c)(v)	*Effect of movement in exchange rates*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Defined benefit obligations at 31 December	21,560	20,390

119.120A(e) **Movement in the fair value of plan assets[4]**

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	2011
	Fair value of plan assets at 1 January	4,900	5,000
119.120A(e)(iv)	Contributions paid into the plan	2,990	3,790
119.120A(e)(vi)	Benefits paid by the plan	(3,740)	(4,440)
119.120A(e)(i)	Expected return on plan assets	510	520
119.120A(e)(ii)	Actuarial (losses)/gains in other comprehensive income	(100)	30
119.120A(c)(v)	*Effect of movement in exchange rates*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Fair value of plan assets at 31 December	4,560	4,900

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	119.120A	If applicable an entity discloses the following:
	(g)(iv)	• expected return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset
	(g)(v)	• actuarial gains and losses recognised in profit or loss
	(g)(vi)	• past service cost recognised in profit or loss
	(g)(vii)	• the effect of any curtailment or settlement on amounts recognised in profit or loss
	(g)(viii)	• the effect of the limit in MFRS 119.58(b) on amounts recognised in profit or loss
	(m)	• the actual return on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset.
2.	119.120A(n)(iii)	If applicable an entity discloses the expected rate of return for periods presented on any reimbursement right recognised as an asset.
3.	119.120A(n)	Principal actuarial assumptions are disclosed in absolute terms and not just as a margin between different percentages or other variables.
4.	119.120A(o)	For defined benefit plans operating in a high inflation environment, the disclosure is the effect of a percentage increase or decrease in the assumed medical cost trend rate of a significance similar to one percentage point in a low inflation environment.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

17. Employee benefits (continued)

17.1 Retirement benefits (continued)

119.120A(g) **Expense recognised in profit or loss**[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
119.120A(g)(i)	Current service costs	3,980	4,130
119.120A(g)(ii)	Interest on obligation	1,750	1,390
119.120A(g)(vii)	*Curtailment gain*	*XXX*	*XXX*
119.120A(g)(iii)	Expected return on plan assets	(510)	(520)
	Net benefit expense	5,220	5,000

119.120A(g) The expense is recognised in the following line items in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
	Cost of sales	3,130	2,970
	Distribution expenses	1,090	1,540
	Administrative expenses	1,000	490
		5,220	5,000
119.120A(m)	Actual return on plan assets	420	440

Actuarial gains and losses recognised directly in other comprehensive income[2]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
119.120A(i)	Amount accumulated in retained earnings at 1 January	(980)	(830)
119.120A(h)(i)	Recognised during the year	720	(150)
119.120A(i)	Amount accumulated in retained earnings at 31 December	(260)	(980)

101.125 **Actuarial assumptions**[3]

119.120A(n) **Principal actuarial assumptions at the end of the reporting period (expressed as weighted averages):**[4]

Reference		Group 2012	Group 2011
119.120A(n)(i)	Discount rate at 31 December	5.0%	4.8%
119.120A(n)(ii)	Expected return on plan assets at 1 January	6.0%	5.9%
119.120A(n)(iv)	Future salary increases	2.5%	2.5%
119.120A(n)(v)	Medical cost trend rate	4.5%	4.0%
119.120A(n)(vi)	Future pension increases	3.0%	2.0%

119.120A(n)(vi) Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on published statistics and mortality tables. The average life expectancy of an individual retiring at age 55 is 18 for males and 20 for females.

119.120A(l) The overall expected long-term rate of return on assets is 6.0%. 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.

119.120A(o) Assumed healthcare cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in profit or loss. A one percentage point change in assumed healthcare cost trend rates would have the following effects:

In thousands of RM	One percentage point increase	One percentage point decrease
Effect on the aggregate service and finance cost	200	(140)
Effect on defined benefit obligation	3,800	(2,500)

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	119.120A(p)	MFRS 119 requires extensive disclosures in respect of defined benefit plans. In particular, disclosure of the following is required for the current reporting period and the previous four comparative periods: • the present value of the defined benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and the surplus/deficit in the plan; and • experience adjustments arising on plan assets (liabilities) expressed as either an amount or as a percentage of plan assets (liabilities).
	1.D11	However, MFRS 1 permits an entity to elect to provide these disclosures as the amounts are determined for each accounting period prospectively from the date of transition.
2.	1.D2, 2.56	A first-time adopter is encouraged, but not required to apply MFRS 2 to equity instruments that were granted after 7 November 2002 and vested before the date of transition (i.e. 1 January 2011 in these illustrative financial statements). However, the disclosure requirements in MFRS 2.44 and 45 apply to the equity-settled grants whether or not they are accounted for according to MFRS 2.
	2.52	An entity provides additional disclosures if the required disclosures in MFRS 2 are not sufficient to enable the user to understand the nature and extent of the share-based payment arrangements, how the fair value of services have been determined for the period and the effect on profit or loss.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

17. Employee benefits (continued)

17.1 Retirement benefits (continued)

119.120A(p) **Historical information**[1]

Group

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
119.120A(p)(i)	Present value of the defined benefit obligation	21,560	20,390	19,130
119.120A(p)(i)	Fair value of plan assets	(4,560)	(4,900)	(5,000)
119.120A(p)(i)	Deficit in the plan	17,000	15,490	14,130
119.120A(p)(ii)(a)	Experience adjustments arising on plan liabilities	(1,100)	(500)	320
119.120A(p)(ii)(b)	Experience adjustments arising on plan assets	(80)	100	(90)

119.120A(q) The Group expects RM6,000,000 in contributions to be paid to the defined benefit plans in 2013.

17.2 Share-based payments arrangement[2]

Share option programme (equity settled)

2.45(a) On 1 January 2007, 1 January 2011 and 1 January 2012, the Group granted share options to qualified key management personnel to purchase shares in the Company under the Employees Share Option Scheme approved by the shareholders of the Company on 1 October 2006. On 1 January 2012, the Group further granted share options on similar terms (except for exercise price) to qualified senior employees. In accordance with these programmes, holders of vested options are entitled to purchase shares at the market price of the shares at the date of grant.

The terms and conditions related to the grants of the share option programme are as follows; all options are to be settled by physical delivery of shares:

Reference	Grant date/employees entitled	Number of options ('000)	Vesting conditions	Contractual life of options
2.45(a)	Option grant to key management on 1 January 2007	4,000	3 years' of service and 5% increase in operating income in each of the 3 years	10 years
	Option grant to key management on 1 January 2011	2,000	3 years' service and 5% increase in operating income in each of the 3 years	6 years
	Option grant to key management on 1 January 2012	1,000	3 years' service and 5% increase in operating income in each of the 3 years	5 years
	Option grant to senior employees on 1 January 2012	1,000	3 years' service	5 years
	Total share options	8,000		

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	2.45(b)(v)	An entity discloses the number and the weighted average exercise price of options that expired during the period.
2.	2.10, 11	For equity-settled share-based payment transactions, other than transactions with employees and others providing similar services, an entity measures the goods or services received directly at the fair value of goods and services, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably.
	2.48	If the entity has measured the fair value of goods or services received during the period directly, then the entity discloses how that fair value was determined, e.g., whether fair value was measured at a market price for those goods or services.
	2.49	If goods and services received in transactions, other than with employees and others providing similar services, were measured at the fair value of equity instruments granted because the fair value of the goods and services could not be estimated reliably, then the entity discloses that fact and discloses why the fair value could not be measured reliably.
	2.47(b), (c)	If the fair value of goods and services received was measured based on the fair value of equity instruments granted, then an entity discloses the number and weighted average fair value at the measurement date of any equity instruments other than share options, as well as the nature and incremental fair value and of any modifications made to share-based payment arrangements during the period.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

17. Employee benefits (continued)

17.2 Share-based payments arrangement (continued)

2.45(b) The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options are as follows:[1]

Reference		Weighted average exercise price 2012	Number of options ('000) 2012	Weighted average exercise price 2011	Number of options ('000) 2011
2.45(b)(i)	Outstanding at 1 January	RM9.17	6,000	RM9.00	4,000
2.45(b)(ii)	Granted during the year	RM12.00	2,000	RM9.50	2,000
2.45(b)(iii)	Forfeited during the year	RM9.20	(500)	-	-
2.45(b)(iv)	Exercised during the year	RM9.00	(50)	-	-
2.45(b)(vi)	Outstanding at 31 December	RM9.93	7,450	RM9.17	6,000
2.45(b)(vii)	Exercisable at 31 December	RM9.00	3,650	RM9.00	4,000

2.45(d) The options outstanding at 31 December 2012 have an exercise price in the range of RM9.00 to RM12.00 (31 December 2011: RM9.00 to RM9.50; 1 January 2011: RM8.00 to RM10.00) and a weighted average contractual life of 7.2 years (31 December 2011: 8.3 years; 1 January 2011: 9.4 years).

2.45(c) During the financial year, 50,000 share options were exercised. The weighted average share price at the date of exercise for the year was RM9.00 (2011: no options exercised).

2.46 The fair value of services received in return for share options granted is based on the fair value of share options granted, measured using a binomial lattice model, with the following inputs:[2]

Reference	Fair value of share options and assumptions	Key management personnel 2012	Key management personnel 2011	Senior employees 2012	Senior employees 2011
2.46	Fair value at grant date	RM4.50	RM4.00	RM3.90	-
2.47(a)(i)	Weighted average share price	RM12.00	RM10.50	RM12.00	-
	Share price at grant date	RM12.00	RM10.50	RM12.00	-
	Expected volatility (weighted average volatility)[2]	42.5%	40.9%	42.5%	-
	Option life (expected weighted average life)	4.6 years	5.8 years	4.4 years	-
	Expected dividends	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	-
	Risk-free interest rate (based on Malaysian government bonds)	3.9%	3.8%	3.9%	-

Value of employee services received for issue of share options

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011
2.51(a)	Share options granted in 2007	(600)	-
2.51(a)	Share options granted in 2011	1,900	2,500
2.51(a)	Share options granted in 2012	2,800	-
2.51(a)	Total expense recognised as share-based payments	4,100	2,500

The share options expense is not recognised in the profit or loss of the Company as it has been re-charged to the subsidiaries benefiting from the services of the employees.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		Deferred income related to a government grant generally is classified as a non-current liability. The portion that will be recognised in profit or loss in the next year is shown as a current liability.
2.	120.39(c)	An entity discloses any unfulfilled condition and other contingencies attaching to government assistance that has been recognised.
3.	137.92	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required in respect of provisions can be expected to prejudice seriously the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties. In such cases only the following is disclosed: • the general nature of the dispute; • the fact that the required information has not been disclosed; and • the reason why the required information has not been disclosed.
	137.85	An entity discloses the following for each class of provision:
	137.85(a)	• a brief description of the nature of the obligation and the expected timing of any resulting outflows of economic benefits
	137.85(b)	• an indication of the uncertainties about the amount or timing of those outflows; where necessary to provide adequate information, the major assumptions made concerning future events
	137.85(c)	• the amount of any expected reimbursement, stating the amount of any asset that has been recognised in that regard.
	137.84	There is no requirement to disclose comparative information in the reconciliation of provisions.
4.		In our view, the reversal of a provision is presented in the same line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income as the original estimate.
	101.98(f), (g)	An entity discloses separately items of income and expenses related to reversals of provisions and litigation settlements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

18. Deferred income

In thousands of RM	Note	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011
Non-current[1]				
Government grant		14,620	15,000	15,000
Current				
Amount due to contract customers	10.5	1,400	1,300	1,680
		16,020	16,300	16,680

Government grant[2]

120.39(b) The Group received a government grant in 2009 which was conditional upon the construction of a factory on a specified site. The factory commenced its operations since late 2012. The grant is being amortised over the useful life of the building. During the financial year, RM380,000 (2011: Nil) has been amortised and recognised as other income in profit or loss.

19. Provisions[3]

Reference	**Group** *In thousands of RM*	Warranties	Restruc-Turing	Site restoration	Onerous contracts	Legal	Total
137.84(a)	At 1 January 2012	2,000	5,000	9,000	-	-	16,000
3.10	Assumed in a business combination	-	-	-	-	200	200
137.84(b)	Provisions made during the year	2,800	4,000	7,500	1,600	-	15,900
137.84(c)	Provisions used during the year	(2,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	-	-	(12,000)
137.84(d)	Provisions reversed during the year[4]	-	-	(4,000)	-	-	(4,000)
137.84(e)	Unwind of discount	-	-	600	-	-	600
137.84(a)	At 31 December 2012	2,800	4,000	8,100	1,600	200	16,700
	1 January 2011						
101.69	Non-current	1,070	1,080	5,850	-	-	8,000
101.69	Current	5,965	5,565	470	-	-	12,000
		7,035	6,645	6,320	-	-	20,000
	31 December 2011						
101.69	Non-current	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	4,000
101.69	Current	1,000	2,000	9,000	-	-	12,000
		2,000	5,000	9,000	-	-	16,000
	31 December 2012						
101.69	Non-current	1,000	-	8,100	-	-	9,100
101.69	Current	1,800	4,000	-	1,600	200	7,600
		2,800	4,000	8,100	1,600	200	16,700

Warranties

137.85(a), (b) The provision for warranties relates mainly to paper sold during the financial years ended 31 December 2011 and 2012. The provision is based on estimates made from historical warranty data associated with similar products and services. The Group expects to incur most of the liability over the next financial year. An expected reimbursement of warranty expense incurred of RM250,000 has been recognised in other receivables following a supplier accepting responsibility for the defective products.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	137.9	MFRS 137, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* applies to provisions for restructuring, including in the context of discontinued operations. When a restructuring meets the definition of a discontinued operation, additional disclosures may be required by MFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.
2.	IC 5.11	An entity discloses its interest in and the nature of any decommissioning, restoration, and environmental rehabilitation funds, as well as any restrictions on access to the funds' assets.
	137.85(c), IC 5.13	If a right to receive reimbursement from the fund has been recognised as an asset, then an entity discloses the amounts of the asset and expected reimbursement.
	137.86, IC 5.12	If an obligation to make contributions to the fund has not been recognised as a liability, then an entity discloses the estimated financial effect of the obligation, a description of uncertainties related to the amount or timing of contributions, and any possible reimbursement.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

19. Provisions (continued)

Restructuring[1]

137.85(a), (b), 101.98(b), 125

During the financial year ended 31 December 2011, the Group committed to a plan to restructure one of the product lines in the American paper manufacturing and distribution division due to a decrease in demand as a result of deteriorated economic circumstances. Following the announcement of the plan, the Group recognised a provision of RM5,000,000 for expected restructuring costs, including contract termination costs, consulting fees and employee termination benefits. Estimated costs were based on the terms of the relevant contracts. RM5,000,000 was charged against the provision in 2012. The restructuring was completed in 2012.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, a provision of RM4,000,000 was made to cover the costs associated with restructuring part of a manufacturing facility within the Standard Paper segment that will be retained when the remainder of the facility is sold (see note 14). Estimated restructuring costs mainly include employee termination benefits and are based on a detailed plan agreed between management and employee representatives. The restructuring and the sale are expected to be completed by June 2013.

Site restoration[2]

137.85(a), 101.125

A provision of RM9,000,000 was made during the financial year ended 31 December 2011 in respect of the Group's obligation to rectify environmental damage in Romania. The required work was completed during 2012 at a cost of RM5,000,000. The unused provision of RM4,000,000 was reversed.

137.85(a), (b)

In accordance with Romanian law, land contaminated by the subsidiary in Romania must be restored to its original condition before the end of 2016. During the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the Group provided RM7,500,000 for this purpose. Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the biggest uncertainty in estimating the provision is the costs that will be incurred. In particular, the Group has assumed that the site will be restored using technology and materials that are available currently.

101.129

The Group has been provided with a range of reasonably possible outcomes of the total cost which range from RM6,500,000 to RM8,500,000, reflecting different assumptions about pricing of the individual components of the cost. The provision has been calculated using a discount rate of 10%, which is the risk-free rate in the jurisdiction of the liability. The rehabilitation is expected to occur progressively within the next four years.

134.26

The provision has increased as compared to the amount of RM6,500,000 reported in the Group's interim report as at and for the nine months ended 30 September 2012 due to change in estimated costs. At the time of preparing the interim report the extent of restoration work required was uncertain as the inspection report by the Romanian authorities had not yet been finalised. The estimates were subsequently revised based on the final report.

Onerous contracts

137.85(a), (b)

In 2011, the Group entered into a non-cancellable lease for office space which, due to changes in its activities, the Group ceased to use by 31 December 2012. The lease expires in 2015. The facilities have been sublet for the remaining lease term, but changes in market conditions have meant that the rental income is lower than the rental expense (see note 33). The obligation for the discounted future payments, net of expected rental income, has been provided for.

Legal

137.85, 3.23

As a result of the acquisition of Papyrus Pty Limited (see note 37), the Group assumed a contingent liability related to a legal action by a former employee of Papyrus Pty Limited.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	118.35(c)	An entity discloses the amount of revenue arising from exchanges of goods or services included in each significant category of revenue.
2.	118.8, IE21	In an agency relationship, amounts collected on behalf of and passed on to the principal are not revenue of the agent. The revenue of the agent is the amount of commission, plus any other amounts charged by the agent to the principal or other parties. In our view, determining whether an entity is acting as an agent or principal is based on an evaluation of the risks and responsibilities taken by the entity, including inventory risk and responsibility for the delivery of goods and services. This issue is further discussed in our publication *Insights to IFRS.*

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

9Sch2(1)(o)

20. Trade and other payables

		Group			Company		
	In thousands of RM	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
	Trade						
9Sch2(1)(o)(iv)	Trade payables	124,639	222,250	226,400	-	-	-
	Non-trade						
9Sch2(1)(o)(ii)	Loans from subsidiaries	-	-	-	13,850	-	-
9Sch2(1)(o)(vi)	Other payables	6,570	4,870	7,270	750	3,910	630
	Accrued expenses	2,278	1,879	1,620	2,260	410	800
		8,848	6,749	8,890	16,860	4,320	1,430
		133,487	228,999	235,290	16,860	4,320	1,430

124.18(b)(i) Loans from subsidiaries are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

118.35(b)

21. Revenue[1]

		Continuing operations		Discontinued operation (see note 25)		Consolidated	
	In thousands of RM **Group**	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
	Sale of goods	845,930	797,310	75,430	231,930	921,360	1,029,240
	Services	131,200	147,860	-	-	131,200	147,860
111.39(a)	Construction contracts	6,590	6,410	-	-	6,590	6,410
	Commissions	4,510	3,070	-	-	4,510	3,070
140.75(f)(i)	Rental income from investment properties	14,690	8,530	-	-	14,690	8,530
	Dividends	3,600	3,180	-	-	3,600	3,180
		1,006,520	966,360	75,430	231,930	1,081,950	1,198,290
	Company						
	Dividends	16,560	6,150	-	-	16,560	6,150

101.122, 118.8, IE21

Commission relates to the sale of products where the Group acts as an agent in the transaction rather than as the principal.[2] Management considered the following factors in distinguishing between an agent and a principal:

- The Group does not take title of the goods and has no responsibility in respect of the goods sold.
- Although the Group collects the revenue from the customer, all credit risk is borne by the supplier of the goods.
- The Group cannot vary the selling prices set by the supplier by more than 1%.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.20	There is no guidance in MFRSs as to what is included in finance income and finance costs. An entity discloses as part of its accounting policies which items constitute finance income and finance costs.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

22. Finance income[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
7.20(b)	Interest income of financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss:				
	- recognised before impairment	8,125	4,800	4,260	1,650
7.20(d)	- recognised after impairment	800	-	-	-
		8,925	4,800	4,260	1,650
	Other finance income	56	-	-	-
		8,981	4,800	4,260	1,650
	Recognised in profit or loss	8,966	4,800	4,260	1,650
123.26(a)	Capitalised on qualifying assets as a reduction of borrowing costs:				
	- property, plant and equipment	15	-	-	-
		8,981	4,800	4,260	1,650

9Sch1(d)(i) Included in interest income is interest income arising from debentures quoted in Malaysia amounting to RM1,100,000 (2011: RM1,100,000).

23. Finance costs[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
7.20(b)	Interest expense of financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss:				
9Sch1(g)(i)	- debentures	5,782	4,782	-	-
9Sch1(g)(i)	- loans	4,112	8,490	-	-
9Sch1(g)(i)	- overdrafts	230	198	-	-
9Sch1(g)(i)	- other borrowings	8,498	3,101	2,901	-
	- redeemable preference shares classified as liability	880	-	880	-
		19,502	16,571	3,781	
	Other finance costs	213	189	111	-
		19,715	16,760	3,892	-
	Recognised in profit or loss	17,600	16,760	3,892	-
123.26(a)	Capitalised on qualifying assets:				
	- property, plant and equipment	2,015	-	-	-
	- intangible assets	100	-	-	-
		19,715	16,760	3,892	-

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	IC 125.4	A change in the tax status of an entity or its shareholders does not give rise to increases or decreases in amounts recognised directly in equity, unless those consequences relate to transactions and events that result in a direct credit or charge to the recognised amount of equity. Those tax consequences that relate to changes in the recognised amount of equity, in the same or a different period (not included in net profit or loss), are charged or credited directly to equity.
2.	112.80(h)	An entity discloses the amount of income tax expense (income) relating to those changes in accounting policies and errors that are included in the determination of profit or loss in accordance with MFRS 108, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* because they cannot be accounted for retrospectively.
3.	112.80(e)	In the reconciliation of the current year's tax expense, any benefit arising from a previously unrecognised tax loss, tax credit or temporary difference of a prior period that is used to reduce current tax expense, are disclosed separately.
4.	112.80(g)	Any deferred tax expenses arising from the write-down, or reversal of a previous write-down, of a deferred tax asset are disclosed separately.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

24. Tax expense[1, 2]

Recognised in profit or loss

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	Income tax expense on continuing operations		25,136	18,000	940	410
112.81(h)(ii)	Income tax benefit on discontinued operation (excluding gain on sale)	25	(250)	(440)	-	-
112.81(h)(i)	Income tax on gain on sale of discontinued operation	25	3,300	-	-	-
	Share of tax of equity-accounted investees		2,654	3,160	-	-
	Total income tax expense		30,840	20,720	940	410
	Major components of income tax expense include:					
	Current tax expense[3]					
9Sch1(l)(i), 112.80(a)	Malaysian – current year		591	6,395	210	410
9Sch1(l)(i), 112.80(b)	– prior year		970	(340)	-	-
9Sch1(l)(ii), 112.80(a)	Overseas – current year		3,489	5,415	-	-
9Sch1(l)(ii), 112.80(b)	– prior year		420	-	-	-
9Sch1(l)(iii)	*Less: Double taxation relief*		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
112.80(h)	*Change in accounting policy*		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
112.80(e)	*Tax benefits arising from previously unrecognised:*					
	- Tax losses		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	- Temporary differences		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Total current tax recognised in profit or loss		5,470	11,470	210	410
	Deferred tax expense					
112.80(c)	Origination and reversal of temporary differences		22,966	8,440	1,520	-
	Under/(Over) provision in prior year		130	50	(790)	-
112.80(f)	Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses		(380)	(2,400)	-	-
112.80(d)	*Effect of changes in tax rate*		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
112.80(g)	*(Write-down)/Reversal of a previous write-down of deferred tax assets[4]*		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
112.80(h)	*Change in accounting policy*		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Total deferred tax recognised in profit or loss	9	22,716	6,090	730	-
	Share of tax of equity-accounted investees		2,654	3,160	-	-
	Total income tax expense		30,840	20,720	940	410

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	112.85	The reconciliation of the effective tax expense is based on an applicable tax rate that provides the most meaningful information to users. In these illustrative financial statements, the reconciliation is based on the entity's domestic tax rate, with a reconciliation item in respect of tax rates applied by the Group entities in other jurisdictions. However, in some cases, it might be more meaningful to aggregate separate reconciliations prepared using the domestic tax rate in each individual jurisdiction.
2.		In these illustrative statements total income tax expense for the purpose of reconciliation of the effective tax rate includes income tax expense of the Group and income tax expense of equity-accounted investees. A different presentation of the reconciliation that excludes tax expense of equity-accounted investees also is also commonly used.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

24. Tax expense (continued)

112.81(c)

Reconciliation of tax expense[1]

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Profit for the year	71,140	55,090	4,960	3,950
Total income tax expense[2]	30,840	20,720	940	410
Profit excluding tax	101,980	75,810	5,900	4,360
Income tax calculated using Malaysian tax rate of 25% (2011: 25%)	25,495	18,953	1,475	1,090
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	(540)	1,320	-	-
Difference in effective tax rate of equity-accounted investees	140	180	-	-
Effect of higher tax rate on gain on disposal of discontinued operation	1,185	-	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	5,680	2,607	1,945	1,350
Tax exempt income	(2,360)	(310)	(1,690)	(2,030)
Recognition of previously unrecognised tax losses	(380)	(2,400)	-	-
Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	100	660	-	-
Under/(Over) provided in prior years	1,520	(290)	(790)	-
	30,840	20,720	940	410

112.81(a)

Income tax recognised directly in equity

		Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**Note**	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Convertible notes					
- deferred tax	9	600	-	600	-

9Sch1(m)

Income tax savings arising from tax losses

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
9Sch1(m)(i) Income tax savings arising from utilisation of current year tax losses	200	100	-	-
9Sch1(m)(ii) Income tax savings arising from utilisation of prior year tax losses previously unrecognised	280	2,400	-	-
Total income tax savings arising from tax losses	480	2,500	-	-

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	5.35	The nature and amount of any adjustments related to the disposal of discontinued operations in prior periods are classified and disclosed separately.
2.		In some cases there may be transactions between the continuing and discontinued operations, for example intra-segment sales and purchases. If the transactions between the continuing and discontinued operations are expected to continue after the operations are disposed of, then in our view the presentation of the discontinued operation should reflect the continuance of the relationship as such information enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the financial effects of the discontinued operations.
3.	5.33(b)	This information is not required to be presented for disposal groups that are newly acquired subsidiaries that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale on acquisition.
4.	9Sch1	The Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1965 requires such information to be disclosed regardless of whether it arises from discontinued operation.
5.	5.33(c)	The net cash flow attributable to the operating, investing and financing activities of discontinued operations instead may be disclosed separately in the statement of cash flows.
	5.33(c)	This information need not be presented for a newly acquired subsidiary that is classified as held for sale on acquisition.
6.	127.41(f)	If control of a subsidiary is lost, the parent discloses the gain or loss, if any: (i) the portion of that gain or loss attributable to recognising any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost; and (ii) the line item(s) in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which the gain or loss is recognised (if not presented separately in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income).

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

25. Discontinued operation[1]/*Disposal of subsidiary*

5.41(a), (b), (d) In May 2012, the Group sold its entire Packaging operating segment. The segment was not a discontinued operation or classified as held for sale as at 31 December 2011 and the comparative consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income has been re-presented to show the discontinued operation separately from continuing operations. Management committed to a plan to sell this segment in early 2012 due to the strategic decision to place greater focus on the Group's core operation, being the manufacture of paper used in the printing industry.

Profit attributable to the discontinued operation was as follows:

Reference	**Results of discontinued operation[2,3]**	**Note**	**Group 2012**	**Group 2011**
	In thousands of RM			
5.33(b)(i), 34	Revenue	21	75,430	231,930
5.33(b)(i), 34	Expenses		(77,050)	(236,590)
5.33(b)(i), 34	**Results from operating activities**		(1,620)	(4,660)
112.81(h)(ii)	Tax benefit	24	250	440
5.33(b)(i), 34	**Results from operating activities, net of tax**		(1,370)	(4,220)
5.33(b)(iii)	Gain on sale of discontinued operation		8,460	-
112.81(h)(i), 5.33(b)(iv)	Tax on gain on sale of discontinued operation	24	(3,300)	-
	Profit/(Loss) for the year		3,790	(4,220)

Reference	**Included in results from operating activities are:[4]**	2012	2011
9Sch1(f)(i)	*In thousands of RM*		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	2,400	7,200

5.33(d) The profit from discontinued operation of RM3,790,000 (2011: loss of RM4,220,000) is attributable entirely to the owners of the Company.

Reference	**Cash flows from/(used in) discontinued operation[5]/*disposed subsidiary***	**Group 2012**	**Group 2011**
5.33(c), 34	*In thousands of RM*		
	Net cash used in operating activities	(2,250)	(9,100)
	Net cash from investing activities	108,900	8,520
	Net cash from financing activities	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Effect on cash flows	106,650	(580)

Reference	**Effect of disposal on the financial position of the Group**	
107.40(d)	*In thousands of RM*	**2012**
	Property, plant and equipment	79,860
	Inventories	1,340
	Trade receivables	38,770
	Other receivables	780
107.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents	1,100
	Deferred tax liabilities	(1,100)
	Trade and other payables	(19,210)
	Net assets and liabilities	101,540
	Gain on sale of discontinued operation[6]	8,460
107.40(a), (b)	Consideration received, satisfied in cash	110,000
	Cash and cash equivalents disposed of	(1,100)
	Net cash inflow	108,900
	Gain on disposal of subsidiary	
127.41(f)(ii)	- *Attributable to gain on disposed interest credited to discontinued operation*	*8,460*
127.41(f)(i)	- *Attributable to gain on retained interest as associate/jointly control entity/simple investment credited to other operating income*	*XXX*
		8,460

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.		In these illustrative financial statements, this note is used to primarily capture disclosures required by Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1965 and has been referenced to the "profit for the year" line since we are of the view that the disclosures should include charges or credit arising from discontinued operations. It may be appropriate to reference this note to "results from operating activities" line if the disclosures are separate for discontinued operations or where there are no discontinued operations.
2.	A9C Part A(18)	A9C Part A (18) requires the disclosure of the amount of non-audit fees paid to external auditors or company affiliated to the audit firm for the financial year. Bursa Malaysia did not define the term "affiliated". We are of the view that the term should be interpreted broadly.
3.	101.87, 97	An entity does not present any items of income or expense as extraordinary items, in the statement presenting profit or loss and other comprehensive income, or in the notes. Exceptional events such as a flood are part of the normal business risks faced by an entity and do not warrant presentation in a separate component of the statement of profit or loss. In addition, an entity is required to disclose the nature and the amount of materials items of income and expense.
4.	9Sch1(f)(iii)	Ninth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1965 requires disclosure of amount charged for impairment of investments. We are of the view that this amount should include the impairment loss reclassified from equity on instruments categorised as available-for-sale.
5.	121.52(a)	An entity discloses the amount of exchange differences recognised in profit or loss except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with MFRS 139.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

26. Profit for the year[1]

Reference		Note	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	In thousands of RM					
	Profit for the year is arrived at after charging:					
9Sch1(q)	Auditors' remuneration:					
	- Audit fees					
	KPMG Malaysia		1,000	800	400	370
	Overseas affiliates of KPMG Malaysia		1,750	1,250	-	-
	Other auditors		600	500	-	-
	- Non-audit fees[2]					
	KPMG Malaysia		210	170	170	130
	Local affiliates of KPMG Malaysia		360	420	-	-
	Overseas affiliates of KPMG Malaysia		100	100	100	100
	Other auditors		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
9Sch1(f)(i)	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3	50,010	51,220	-	-
101.97	Flood related expenses[3]	a	4,600	-	-	-
	Impairment loss:					
9Sch1(f)(i)	- Property, plant and equipment	3	-	11,230	-	-
9Sch1(f)(ii)	- Intangible assets	5	1,160	2,850	-	-
9Sch1(j)	- Trade receivables	31	936	2,332	-	-
9Sch1(f)(iii)	- Other investments[4]	31	200	-	-	-
121.52(a)	Net foreign exchange loss[5]		2,510	3,230	480	-
101.104	Personnel expenses (including key management personnel):					
	- Contributions to state plans		14,680	12,670	106	91
	- Expenses related to defined benefit plans	17	5,220	5,000	-	-
	- Share-based payments	17	4,100	2,500	-	-
	- Wages, salaries and others		186,350	166,590	880	760
117.35(c)	Rental expense in respect of:					
9Sch1(g)(ii)	- Property		4,350	4,470	-	-
9Sch1(g)(iii)	- Plant and equipment		1,250	2,100	-	-
101.34(a)	Loss on disposal of other investments		150	-	-	-
	and after crediting:					
	Amortisation of government grant	18	380	-	-	-
	Dividend income from:					
	Subsidiaries					
9Sch1(c)	- Unquoted shares		-	-	16,560	6,150
	Other investments					
9Sch1(d)(i)	- Quoted shares in Malaysia		2,000	1,850	-	-
9Sch1(d)(iii)	- Unquoted shares		1,600	1,330	-	-
101.34(a), 98(c) 9Sch1(h)	Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		260	1,000	-	-
9Sch1(e)(ii)	Rental income from property		14,690	8,530	-	-
9Sch1(f)	Reversal of impairment loss:					
	- Intangible assets	5	1,000	-	-	-
	- Property, plant and equipment	3	3,930	-	-	-
	- Trade receivables	31	105	1,256	-	-
	- Other investments		*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*

Note a

101.97 A wholly-owned subsidiary incurred expenses amounting to RM4,600,000 due to a flood. The expenses relate to the survey of facilities and the removal of damaged items.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

27. Other comprehensive income

101.90

Group *In thousands of RM*	2012 Before tax	2012 Tax (expense) /benefit	2012 Net of tax	2011 Before tax	2011 Tax (expense) /benefit	2011 Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment on transfer of properties to investment properties	2,000	(100)	1,900	-	-	-
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains/(losses)	900	(180)	720	(200)	50	(150)
	2,900	(280)	2,620	(200)	50	(150)
Share of gain/(loss) on property revaluation of equity-accounted investees			*XXX*			*XXX*
			2,620			(150)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss						
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations						
- Gains arising during theyear	2,669	-	2,669	2,472	-	2,472
- Reclassification to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiary	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	2,669	-	2,669	2,472	-	2,472
Hedge of net investment						
- Losses arising during theyear	(1,234)	-	(1,234)	-	-	-
- Reclassification adjustments for gains/(losses) included in profit or loss	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	(1,234)	-	(1,234)	-	-	-
Cash flow hedge						
- Gains arising during theyear	1,023	-	1,023	-	-	-
- Reclassification adjustments for gains included in profit or loss	(170)	-	(170)	-	-	-
- Losses capitalised to initial carrying amount of hedge items	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	853	-	853	-	-	-
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets						
- Gains arising during theyear	1,700	-	1,700	860	-	860
- Reclassification adjustments for gains on disposal included in profit or loss	(110)	-	(110)	(450)	-	(450)
- Reclassification adjustments for losses from impairment included in profit or loss	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	1,590	-	1,590	410	-	410
	3,878	-	3,878	2,882	-	2,882
Share of foreign currency translation differences of equity-accounted investees			*XXX*			*XXX*
			3,878			2,882

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	133.2	An entity is required to present earnings per share if its ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares are publicly traded, or if it is in the process of issuing ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares in public securities markets.
2.	133.70(c), (d)	Entities are also required to disclose the following, where applicable: • instruments (including contingently issuable shares) that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are anti-dilutive for the periods presented. • a description of ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions, other than those accounted for in accordance with MFRS 133.64, that occur after the end of the reporting period and that would have changed significantly the number of ordinary shares or potential ordinary shares outstanding at the end of the period if those transactions had occurred before the end of the reporting period.
3.	133.64	When earnings per share calculations reflect changes in the number of shares due to events that happened after the end of the reporting period, an entity discloses that fact.
4.	133.73	If an entity discloses, in addition to basic and diluted earnings per share, amounts per share using a reported component of profit other than profit or loss for the period attributable to ordinary shareholders, such amounts are calculated using the weighted average number of ordinary shares determined in accordance with MFRS 133, *Earnings per Share.*
	133.73	If a component of profit is used that is not reported as a line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, then an entity presents a reconciliation between the component used and a line item that is reported in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

28. Earnings/(Loss) per ordinary share[1, 2]

Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share

The calculation of basic earnings per ordinary share at 31 December 2012 was based on the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, calculated as follows:

133.70(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders

Group	**2012**			**2011**		
In thousands of RM	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operation**	**Total**	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operation**	**Total**
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to owners	63,590	3,790	67,380	57,120	(4,220)	52,900
Dividends on non-redeemable preference shares	(4,140)	-	(4,140)	(4,140)	-	(4,140)
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders	59,450	3,790	63,240	52,980	(4,220)	48,760

133.70(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares[3]

	Group	
In thousands of shares	**2012**	**2011**
Issued ordinary shares at 1 January	93,000	93,000
Effect of treasury shares held	(500)	(347)
Effect of ordinary shares issued during the period	1,071	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares at 31 December	93,571	92,653

Basic earnings/(loss) per ordinary share	**Group**	
In sen	**2012**	**2011**
From continuing operations	63.5	57.2
133.68 From discontinued operation	4.1	(4.6)
	67.6	52.6

Diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share

The calculation of diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share at 31 December 2012 was based on profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and a weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, calculated as follows:

133.70(a) Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)[4]

Group	**2012**			**2011**		
In thousands of RM	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operation**	**Total**	**Continuing operations**	**Discontinued operation**	**Total**
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)	59,450	3,790	63,240	52,980	(4,220)	48,760
Interest expense on convertible notes, net of tax	622	-	622	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)	60,072	3,790	63,862	52,980	(4,220)	48,760

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	133.41	Potential ordinary shares are treated as being dilutive only when their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings (increase loss) per share from continuing operations.
	133.58, 60	All financial instruments or other contracts that may result in the issuance of ordinary shares of the reporting entity to the holder of the financial instrument or other contracts, at the option of the issuer or the holder are potential ordinary shares of the entity.
2.	133.45	For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, an entity assumes the exercise of dilutive options and other dilutive potential ordinary shares of the entity. The assumed proceeds from the issue are deemed to have been received at fair value. The difference between the number of ordinary shares issued and the number of shares that would have been issued at their fair value is treated as an issue of ordinary shares for no consideration.
3.	110.13	If the dividends are declared after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, the dividends are not recognised as a liability at the end of the reporting period because no obligation exists at that time.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

28. Earnings/(Loss) per ordinary share (continued)

133.70(b) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)

	Group	
In thousands of shares	**2012**	**2011**
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)	93,571	92,653
Effect of conversion of convertible notes[1]	1,700	-
Effect of share options on issue[2]	390	360
Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted) at 31 December	95,661	93,013

The average market value of the Company's shares for purpose of calculating the dilutive effect of share options was based on quoted market prices for the period during which the options were outstanding.

Diluted earnings/(loss) per ordinary share

		Group	
	In sen	**2012**	**2011**
	From continuing operations	63.4	56.9
133.68	From discontinued operation	4.0	(4.5)
		67.4	52.4

101.107 **29. Dividends[3]**

Dividends recognised by the Company:

	Sen per share (net of tax)	Total amount RM'000	Date of payment
2012			
Final 2011 preference	7.88	4,140	28 February 2012
Final 2011 ordinary	5.85	5,450	28 February 2012
Interim 2012 ordinary	3.00	2,840	28 September 2012
Total amount		12,430	
2011			
Final 2010 preference	7.88	4,140	28 February 2011
Final 2010 ordinary	0.75	690	28 February 2011
Interim 2011 ordinary	0.45	410	9 September 2011
Total amount		5,240	

101.137(a) After the reporting period the following dividends were proposed by the Directors. These dividends will
110.13 be recognised in subsequent financial period upon approval by the owners of the Company.

	Sen per share (net of tax)	Total amount RM'000
Final 2012 preference	7.88	4,140
Final 2012 ordinary	9.60	9,070
Total amount		13,210

101.137(b) Other than the above, there is no cumulative preference dividends not recognised in the current financial year.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	8.2, 3	An entity is required to present segment information if its securities are publicly traded, or if it is in the process of issuing equity or debt securities in public securities markets. Other entities may choose to present segment information, but such entities should not describe information as segment information unless this information complies fully with MFRS 8, *Operating Segments*.
2.	8.23	Entities are required to disclose the following about each reportable segment if the specified amounts are included in the measure of profit or loss reviewed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), or are otherwise provided regularly to the CODM, even if not included in that measure of segment profit or loss: • revenues from external customers; • revenues from transactions with other operating segments of the same entity; • interest revenue; • interest expense; • depreciation and amortisation; • material items of income and expense disclosed in accordance with paragraph 97 of MFRS 101, *Presentation of Financial Statements;* • the entity's interest in the profit or loss of associates and joint ventures accounted for by the equity method; • income tax expense or income; and • material non-cash items other than depreciation and amortisation.
3.	8.23	An entity shall report a measure of total assets and liabilities for each reportable segment only if such amounts are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.
4.		In these illustrative financial statements the packaging segment, which is also a discontinued operation, is presented as an operating segment.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

30. Operating segments[1, 2]

8.20-22

The Group has five reportable segments, as described below, which are the Group's strategic business units. The strategic business units offer different products and services, and are managed separately because they require different technology and marketing strategies. For each of the strategic business units, the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker) reviews internal management reports at least on a quarterly basis. The following summary describes the operations in each of the Group's reportable segments:

- *Standard Papers* — Includes purchasing, manufacturing and distributing pulp and paper.
- *Recycled Papers* — Includes purchasing, recycling and distributing pulp and paper.
- *Packaging* — Includes designing and manufacturing packaging materials; this segment was sold in May 2012 (see note 25).[4]
- *Timber Products* — Includes manufacturing and distribution softwood lumber, plywood, veneer, composite panels, engineered lumber, raw materials and building materials.
- *Research and Development* — Includes research and development activities.

Other non-reportable segments comprise operations related to the construction, rental of investment property and the manufacture of furniture and related parts.

8.27(a)

There are varying levels of integration between reportable segments, the Standard Papers and Recycled Papers reportable segments. This integration includes transfers of raw materials and shared distribution services, respectively. Inter-segment pricing is determined on negotiated basis.

8.20, 23, 25, 27

Performance is measured based on segment profit before tax, interest, depreciation and amortisation, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's Chief Executive Officer (the chief operating decision maker). Segment profit is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries.

Segment assets[3]

8.23, 27

The total of segment asset is measured based on all assets (including goodwill) of a segment, as included in the internal management reports that are reviewed by the Group's Chief Executive Officer. Segment total asset is used to measure the return of assets of each segment.

Segment liabilities[3]

8.23

Segment liabilities information is neither included in the internal management reports nor provided regularly to the Group's Chief Executive Officer. Hence no disclosure is made on segment liability.

Segment capital expenditure

Segment capital expenditure is the total cost incurred during the financial year to acquire property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets other than goodwill.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	8.IG5	Because the Group's reportable segments are based on differences in products and services, no additional disclosures of revenue information about products and services are required, i.e., the disclosures required in MFRS 8.32 with regard to revenue from external customers for each product or service, or each group of similar products and services, are provided already in the overall table on information about reportable segments.
2.	8.23	An entity reports interest revenue separately from interest expense for each reportable segment unless a majority of the segment's revenues are from interest, and the CODM relies primarily on net interest revenue to assess the performance of the segment and to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment. In that situation, an entity may report that segment's interest revenue net of interest expense, and disclose that it has done so.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

30. Operating segments (continued)

Reference	Group	Standard papers 2012	Standard papers 2011	Recycled papers 2012	Recycled papers 2011	Packaging (discontinued) 2012	Packaging (discontinued) 2011	Timber products 2012	Timber products 2011	Research and development 2012	Research and development 2011	Total 2012	Total 2011
	In thousands of RM												
8.21(b)	**Segment profit/(loss)**	65,592	69,523	47,868	37,658	(1,620)	(4,660)	27,676	27,869	16,578	12,096	156,094	142,486
	Included in the measure of segment profit/(loss) are:												
8.23(a), 32	Revenue from external customers[1]	337,784	382,004	232,347	198,799	75,430	231,930	287,534	239,480	-	-	933,095	1,052,213
8.23(b)	Inter-segment revenue	10,980	19,897	17,871	13,799	-	-	1,298	1,348	187,989	179,328	218,138	214,372
8.23(i)	Write-down of inventories	(450)	(1,250)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(450)	(1,250)
8.23(i)	Impairment of property, plant and equipment	-	(11,230)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(11,230)
8.23(i)	Impairment of intangible assets	(1,160)	(2,850)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,160)	(2,850)
8.23(i)	Reversal of impairment of property, plant and equipment	3,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,930	-
8.23(i)	Reversal of impairment of intangible assets	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-
8.23(g)	Share of profit of associates	1,460	1,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,460	1,192
	Not included in the measure of segment profit but provided to Chief Executive Officer:												
8.23(e)	Depreciation *and amortisation*	(11,688)	(12,375)	(13,635)	(14,989)	(2,400)	(7,200)	(14,897)	(11,389)	(7,923)	(7,291)	(50,543)	(53,244)
8.23(d)	Finance costs[2]	(7,366)	(6,117)	(4,899)	(3,878)	-	-	(2,892)	(2,873)	-	-	(15,157)	(12,868)
8.23(c)	Finance income[2]	3,173	1,787	1,233	1,234	-	-	209	309	2,133	238	6,748	3,568
8.23(h)	*Tax expense*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
8.21(b)	**Segment assets**	369,505	307,331	209,843	234,982	101,540	11,298	109,372	108,943	80,982	78,987	871,242	741,541
	Included in the measure of segment assets are:												
8.24(a)	Investment in associates	3,552	2,092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,552	2,092
8.24(b)	Additions to non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets	138,097	6,376	30,983	12,509	-	(2,092)	12,389	1,098	10,998	2,324	192,467	20,215

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	8.16	MFRS 8 requires that information about other business activities and operating segments that are not reportable be combined and disclosed in an "all other segments" category separate from other reconciling items in the reconciliations required by MFRS 8.28. The sources of the revenue included in the "all other segments" category are described. In our view, business activities which do not meet the definition of an operating segment (e.g., corporate activities) are not included in the "all other segments" category; instead the amounts for these activities are reported in the reconciliation of the total reportable segment amounts to the financial statements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

30. Operating segments (continued)

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and other material items

Reference		Group	
	In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**
8.28(b)	**Profit or loss**		
	Total profit or loss for reportable segments	156,094	142,486
	Other non-reportable segments[1]	2,656	2,547
	Components not monitored by Chief Executive Officer	3,655	2,544
	Elimination of inter-segment profits	(13,088)	(13,338)
	Loss on discontinued operation	1,620	4,660
	Depreciation *and amortisation*	(50,010)	(51,220)
	Finance costs	(17,600)	(16,760)
	Finance income	8,966	4,800
	Unallocated expenses:		
	Corporate expenses	(2,931)	(2,837)
	Others	(86)	(250)
	Share of profit of associates not included in reportable segments	3,210	4,678
	Consolidated profit before tax and discontinued operations	92,486	77,310

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

30. Operating segments (continued)

Reconciliations of reportable segment revenues, profit or loss, assets and other material items (continued)

8.28

Group *In thousands of RM*	**External revenue**	**Depreciation *and amortisation***	**Finance costs**	**Finance income**	**Segment assets**	**Investments in associates**	**Additions to non-current assets**
2012							
Total reportable segments	933,095	(50,543)	(15,157)	6,748	871,242	3,552	192,467
Other non-reportable segments	80,988	(877)	(1,772)	2,344	89,009	-	-
Components not monitored by Chief Executive Officer	67,867	(990)	(1,231)	578	93,904	16,698	12,233
Elimination of inter-segment transactions or balances	-	-	560	(560)	(3,899)	-	-
Discontinued operation	(75,430)	2,400	-	-	(121,850)	-	-
Consolidated total	1,006,520	(50,010)	(17,600)	9,110	928,406	20,250	204,700

8.28

In thousands of RM	**External revenue**	**Depreciation *and amortisation***	**Finance costs**	**Finance income**	**Segment assets**	**Investments in associates**	**Additions to non-current assets**
2011							
Total reportable segments	1,052,213	(53,244)	(12,868)	3,568	741,541	2,092	20,215
Other non-reportable segments	87,987	(3,176)	(2,897)	873	77,659	-	-
Components not monitored by Chief Executive Officer	58,090	(2,000)	(1,233)	597	67,687	13,488	2,093
Elimination of inter-segment transactions or balances	-	-	238	(238)	(2,687)	-	-
Discontinued operation	(231,930)	7,200	-	-	(11,298)	-	2,092
Consolidated total	966,360	(51,220)	(16,760)	4,800	872,902	15,580	24,400

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	8.31	An entity presents entity-wide disclosures related to the following items regardless of whether the information is used by the Chief Operating Decision Maker in assessing segment performance: • products and services • geographic areas • non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts. This information is provided by both: the entity's country of domicile; and by foreign individual country, if material. In our view, disclosing such information by region, e.g. Europe or Asia, does not meet the requirement to disclose information by individual foreign country, if material. Such information should be disclosed by the individual foreign country, e.g. France, the Netherlands, and Singapore, when material. These disclosures apply to all entities subject to MFRS 8, including entities that have only one reportable segment. However, information required by the entity-wide disclosures need not be repeated if it is included already in the segment disclosures.
2.	8.34, 124.BC49(c)	MFRS 8 no longer regards all government-related entities as a single customer by default. MFRS 8 requires exercising judgement to assess whether a government and entities known to the reporting entity to be under the control of that government are considered a single customer. In doing so, it requires the reporting entity to consider the extent of economic integration between those entities.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

30. Operating segments (continued)

Geographical segments[1]

8.33(a), (b) The Standard Papers and Recycled Papers segments are managed on a worldwide basis, but operate manufacturing facilities and sales offices in Malaysia, The Netherlands, Germany, and the United States of America.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on geographical location of customers. Segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets. The amounts of non-current assets do not include financial instruments (including investments in associates) and deferred tax assets.

Geographical information
2012

	Group	
In thousands of RM	**Revenue**	**Non-current assets**
Malaysia	204,750	210,435
The Netherlands	125,551	59,816
Germany	225,678	68,775
United Kingdom	270,290	20,000
The United States of America	202,643	38,071
Other countries	53,038	22,173
Packaging (discontinued)	(75,430)	-
	1,006,520	419,270

2011

In thousands of RM	**Revenue**	**Non-current assets**
Malaysia	218,290	191,840
The Netherlands	110,450	36,000
Germany	325,877	60,104
The United States of America	203,268	56,910
Other countries	340,405	112,106
Packaging (discontinued)	(231,930)	-
	966,360	456,960

Major customers[2]

8.34 The following are major customers with revenue equal or more than 10% of the Group's total revenue:

	Revenue		Segment
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	
All common control companies of:			
- Customer A	125,651	115,555	Standard Papers and Recycled Papers
- Customer B	136,715	144,321	Standard Papers and Recycled Papers

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.		An entity tailors the illustrative notes to reflect its objectives, policies and processes and the exposures to financial risks.
2.	7.8	An entity discloses the carrying amounts of each of the following categories, as defined in MFRS 139, either in the statement of financial position or in the notes: • financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition and (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with MFRS 139; • held-to-maturity investments; • loans and receivables; • available-for-sale financial assets; • financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately (i) those designated as such upon initial recognition and (ii) those classified as held for trading in accordance with MFRS 139; and • financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments[1]

7.6, 8

31.1 Categories of financial instruments[2]

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as follows:

(a) Loans and receivables ("L&R");
(b) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):
- Held for trading ("HFT"), or
- Designated upon initial recognition ("DUIR");

(c) Available-for-sale financial assets ("AFS");
(d) Held-to-maturity investments ("HTM"); and
(e) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("FL").

In thousands of RM **31 December 2012**	**Carrying amount**	**L&R/ (FL)**	**FVTPL -HFT**	***FVTPL -DUIR***	**AFS**	**HTM**	**Derivatives used for hedging**
Financial assets							
Group							
Other investments	42,930	-	5,400	*XXX*	18,520	19,010	-
Trade and other receivables	133,176	133,176	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	2,234	-	1,406	-	-	-	828
Cash and cash equivalents	18,350	18,350	-	-	-	-	-
	196,690	151,526	6,806	-	18,520	19,010	828
Company							
Trade and other receivables	34,076	34,076	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	14,980	14,980	-	-	-	-	-
	49,056	49,056	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Group							
Loans and borrowings	(259,771)	(259,771)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(133,487)	(133,487)	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	(1,192)	-	(1,192)	-	-	-	-
	(394,450)	(393,258)	(1,192)	-	-	-	-
Company							
Loans and borrowings	(66,170)	(66,170)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(16,860)	(16,860)	-	-	-	-	-
	(83,030)	(83,030)	-	-	-	-	-

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.1 Categories of financial instruments (continued)

In thousands of RM	Carrying amount	L&R/ (FL)	FVTPL- HFT	*FVTPL- DUIR*	AFS	HTM
31 December 2011						
Financial assets						
Group						
Other investments	42,319	-	6,179	*XXX*	17,325	18,815
Trade and other receivables	179,450	179,450	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	3,251	-	3,251	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18,500	18,500	-	-	-	-
	243,520	197,950	9,430	-	17,325	18,815
Company						
Trade and other receivables	32,870	32,870	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	11,490	11,490	-	-	-	-
	44,360	44,360	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Group						
Loans and borrowings	(251,740)	(251,740)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(228,999)	(228,999)	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	(1,751)	-	(1,751)	-	-	-
	(482,490)	(480,739)	(1,751)	-	-	-
Company						
Trade and other payables	(4,320)	(4,320)	-	-	-	-
1 January 2011						
Financial assets						
Group						
Other investments	41,520	-	7,320	*XXX*	18,120	16,080
Trade and other receivables	165,810	165,810	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	4,050	-	4,050	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
	229,380	183,810	11,370	-	18,120	16,080
Company						
Trade and other receivables	32,160	32,160	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10,900	10,900	-	-	-	-
	43,060	43,060	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Group						
Loans and borrowings	(302,440)	(302,440)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	(235,290)	(235,290)	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	(1,100)	-	(1,100)	-	-	-
	(538,830)	(537,730)	(1,100)	-	-	-
Company						
Trade and other payables	(1,430)	(1,430)	-	-	-	-

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	7.20(a)	MFRS 7 requires an entity to disclose the net gains and losses arising from the use of financial instruments. This can be disclosed either in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income or in the notes: (i) financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, showing separately those on financial instruments designated as such upon initial recognition and those on financial instruments that are held for trading; (ii) available-for-sale financial assets, showing separately amount of gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and amount reclassified from equity to profit or loss; (iii) held-to-maturity investments; (iv) loans and receivables; and (v) financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.
2.	7.34(a)	MFRS 7 requires the disclosure of risk information in a format based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in MFRS 124, *Related Party Disclosures*, e.g. the entity's board of directors or chief executive officer).
	7.34(c)	An entity discloses concentrations of risk if not apparent from disclosures required by MFRS 7.34(a) and (b).
	7.35, IG20	If the quantitative data at the end of the reporting period are not representative, then an entity provides further information that is representative such as the entity's average exposure to risk during the financial year. For example, if an entity's business is seasonal and the balance of loans and receivables fluctuates materially during the financial year, then a sensitivity analysis based solely on the position at the end of the reporting period would not be representative.
3.	7.36, B2	The disclosures in respect of credit risk apply to each "class" of financial asset, which is not defined in MFRS 7. In determining classes of financial instruments, an entity shall at a minimum distinguish instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value and treat as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of MFRS 7.
4.	7.36(a), B9	The disclosure of maximum exposure to credit risk ignores any collateral held or other credit enhancement, and is usually the gross carrying amount of the financial asset, net of any amounts offset in accordance with MFRS 132, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* and any impairment losses recognised in accordance with MFRS 139, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.
5.	7.36(b)	The disclosure of collateral held as security and other credit enhancements, and their financial effect (e.g. a quantification of the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk) in respect of the amount that best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.2 Net gains and losses arising from financial instruments[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
	Net gains/(losses) on:				
	Fair value through profit or loss:				
7.20(a)(i)	- Held for trading	1,120	890	-	-
7.20(a)(i)	*- Designated upon initial recognition*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
		1,120	890	-	-
	Available-for-sale financial assets:				
7.20(a)(ii)	- recognised in other comprehensive income	1,700	410	-	-
7.20(a)(ii)	- reclassified from equity to profit or loss	(110)	-	-	-
		1,590	410	-	-
7.20(a)(iii)	Held-to-maturity investments	7,195	3,456	-	-
7.20(a)(iv)	Loans and receivables	1,545	1,211	3,799	1,650
7.20(a)(v)	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(18,835)	(18,643)	(3,911)	-
		(7,385)	(12,676)	(112)	1,650

7.31

31.3 Financial risk management[2]

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

31.4 Credit risk[3]

7.33(a) Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk arises principally from its receivables from customers and investment in debt securities. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises principally from loans and advances to subsidiaries and financial guarantees given to banks for credit facilities granted to subsidiaries.

Receivables

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis. Normally financial guarantees given by banks, shareholders or directors of customers are obtained, and credit evaluations are performed on customers requiring credit over a certain amount.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

7.36(a) As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure[4] to credit risk arising from receivables is represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

7.36(c) Management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are stated at their realisable values. A significant portion of these receivables are regular customers that have been transacting with the Group. The Group uses ageing analysis to monitor the credit quality of the receivables. Any receivables having significant balances past due more than 60 days, which are deemed to have higher credit risk, are monitored individually.

7.36(b) The Group receives financial guarantees given by banks, shareholders or directors of customers in managing exposure to credit risks. At the end of the reporting period, financial guarantees received by the Group amounted to RM51,258,000 (31 December 2011: RM71,553,000; 1 January 2011: RM65,733,000) in respect of RM79,668,000 (31 December 2011: RM99,670,000; 1 January 2011: RM82,290,000) trade receivables. The remaining balance of trade receivables are not secured by any collateral or supported by any other credit enhancements.[5]

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.B8, IG18-19	The identification of concentrations of risk requires judgement taking into account the circumstances of the entity. For example, concentrations of credit risk may arise from industry sectors, credit rating or other measures of credit quality, geographical distribution or a limited number of individual counterparties. Therefore, the disclosure of risk concentrations includes a description of the shared characteristics.
2.	7.37(a)	An ageing analysis of financial assets that are past due but not impaired as at the end of the reporting period are disclosed for each class of financial asset.
	7.37(b)	An analysis of financial assets that are individually determined to be impaired as at the end of the reporting period, and the factors considered by the entity in determining that the financial asset was impaired, is disclosed for each class of financial asset.
3.	7.16	If an entity recognises an impairment of financial assets resulting from credit losses in a separate account, then the entity discloses a reconciliation of changes in that account during the period for each class of financial asset. In the rare circumstances that an entity does not utilise such an account, then there is no requirement to produce equivalent information.
4.	7.38	When an entity obtains financial or non-financial assets during the period by taking possession of collateral it holds as security or calling on other credit enhancements (e.g. guarantees), and such assets meet the recognition criteria in other standards, an entity discloses for such assets held at reporting date: (a) the nature and carrying amount of the assets; and (b) when the assets are not readily convertible into cash, its policies for disposing of such assets or for using them in its operations.
5.		In these illustrative financial statements, the credit quality of other receivables has not been described in view that it is not considered significant to the financial statements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables (continued)

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral (continued)

7.34(c) The exposure of credit risk for trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period by geographic region was:[1]

	Group		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Domestic	42,654	39,652	44,232
North America	40,007	55,121	41,497
Europe	45,435	78,456	74,981
Others	4,580	6,121	3,900
	132,676	179,350	164,610

Impairment losses[2, 5]

7.37(a) The Group maintains an ageing analysis in respect of trade receivables only. The ageing of trade receivables as at the end of the reporting period was:

Group *In thousands of RM*	**Gross**	**Individual impairment**	**Collective impairment**	**Net**
31 December 2012				
Not past due	129,461	-	-	129,461
Past due 0-30 days	2,323	-	-	2,323
Past due 31-120 days	4,458	(1,250)	(2,316)	892
Past due more than 120 days	976	(976)	-	-
	137,218	(2,226)	(2,316)	132,676
31 December 2011				
Not past due	174,200	-	-	174,200
Past due 0-30 days	5,502	(520)	(2,231)	2,751
Past due 31-120 days	5,539	(800)	(2,340)	2,399
Past due more than 120 days	1,797	(1,797)	-	-
	187,038	(3,117)	(4,571)	179,350
1 January 2011				
Not past due	159,774	-	-	159,774
Past due 0-30 days	5,784	(667)	(1,018)	4,099
Past due 31-120 days	4,645	(1,361)	(2,547)	737
Past due more than 120 days	1,845	(1,845)	-	-
	172,048	(3,873)	(3,565)	164,610

7.16 The movements in the allowance for impairment losses of trade receivables during the financial year were:[3]

	Group	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**
At 1 January	7,688	8,187
Impairment loss recognised	936	2,332
Impairment loss reversed	(105)	(1,256)
Impairment loss written off	(3,977)	(1,575)
At 31 December	4,542	7,688

7.37(b) At 31 December 2012, there is a significant individual impairment loss of RM750,000 relating to a customer that was declared bankrupt during the financial year. Although the goods sold to the customer were subject to a retention clause, the Group has no indication that the customer is still in possession of the goods.[4]

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Receivables (continued)

Impairment losses (continued)

7.B5(d) The allowance account in respect of trade receivables is used to record impairment losses. Unless the Group is satisfied that recovery of the amount is possible, the amount considered irrecoverable is written off against the receivable directly.

Investments and other financial assets

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) Investments are allowed only in liquid securities and only with counterparties that have a credit rating equal to or better than the Group. Transactions involving derivative financial instruments are with approved financial institutions.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

7.34(c), 36(a) As at the end of the reporting period, the Group has only invested in domestic securities. The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

7.36(c) In view of the sound credit rating of counterparties, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations except for the impairment loss recognised in respect of quoted debentures below. The Group does not have overdue investments that have not been impaired.

7.36(b) The investments and other financial assets are unsecured.

Impairment losses

7.37(b)
7.16
9Sch3(1)(b)
An impairment loss in respect of unsecured quoted debentures of the Group and the Company of RM200,000 (2011: Nil) was recognised during the financial year owing to significant financial difficulties being experienced by the issuer.

The movements in the allowance for impairment loss during the financial year were:

	Group	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**
At 1 January	-	-
Impairment loss recognised	200	-
At 31 December	200	-

Financial guarantees

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) The Company provides unsecured financial guarantees to banks in respect of banking facilities granted to certain subsidiaries. The Company monitors on an ongoing basis the results of the subsidiaries and repayments made by the subsidiaries.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

7.34(c), 36(a) The maximum exposure to credit risk amounts to RM87,331,000 (31 December 2011: RM82,409,000; 1 January 2011: RM81,650,000) representing the outstanding banking facilities of the subsidiaries as at the end of the reporting period.

7.36(c) As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that any subsidiary would default on repayment.

The financial guarantees have not been recognised since the fair value on initial recognition was not material.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.4 Credit risk (continued)

Inter-company loans and advances

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) The Company provides unsecured loans and advances to subsidiaries. The Company monitors the results of the subsidiaries regularly.

Exposure to credit risk, credit quality and collateral

7.34(c), 36(a) As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

7.36(c) Loans and advances are only provided to subsidiaries which are wholly owned by the Company.

Impairment losses

As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that the loans and advances to the subsidiaries are not recoverable. The Company does not specifically monitor the ageing of current advances to the subsidiaries. Nevertheless, these advances have been overdue for less than a year. Non-current loans to subsidiaries are not overdue.

31.5 Liquidity risk

7.33(a) Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its various payables, loans and borrowings.

7.33(b), 39(c) The Group maintains a level of cash and cash equivalents and bank facilities deemed adequate by the management to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they fall due.

7.B10A It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	7.B11	In preparing the maturity analyses required by MFRS 7.39(a) and (b), an entity uses its judgement to determine an appropriate number of time bands.
	7.B11C(b)	When an entity is committed to make amounts available in instalments, each instalment is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay.
	7.B11C(a)	When a counterparty has a choice of when an amount is paid, the liability is allocated to the earliest period in which the entity can be required to pay.
	7.B11D	Contractual cash flows are undiscounted and therefore may not agree with the carrying amounts in the statement of financial position.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis[1]

7.34(a)
9Sch2(1)(n), (3)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

Reference	*In thousands of RM* **31 December 2012**	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual interest rate/coupon**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Under 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	Group							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Bank loans	70,120	5.0% to 6.0%	79,132	36,750	14,648	18,711	9,023
	Bonds – unsecured	95,861	6.5%	126,000	6,500	6,500	113,000	-
	Convertible notes – unsecured	46,222	6.5%	63,000	3,250	3,250	56,500	-
	Redeemable preference shares	19,948	4.4%	25,280	880	880	2,640	20,880
	Finance lease liabilities	19,130	3.5% to 4.0%	26,630	5,350	6,768	4,512	10,000
	Other bank facilities – unsecured	5,150	3.5% to 4.5%	5,150	5,150	-	-	-
	Bank overdrafts – unsecured	3,340	6.0% to 6.5%	3,340	3,340	-	-	-
	Trade and other payables	133,487	-	133,487	133,487	-	-	-
		393,258		462,019	194,707	32,046	195,363	39,903
7.39(b)	*Derivative financial liabilities*							
	Forward exchange contracts (gross settled):							
	Outflow	-	-	108,262	108,262	-	-	-
	Inflow	(214)	-	(108,476)	(108,476)	-	-	-
		393,044		461,805	194,493	32,046	195,363	39,903
	Company							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Convertible notes – unsecured	46,222	6.5%	63,000	3,250	3,250	56,500	-
	Redeemable preference shares	19,948	4.4%	25,280	880	880	2,640	20,880
	Other payables	16,860	-	16,660	16,660	-	-	-
		83,030		104,940	20,790	4,130	59,140	20,880

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis

7.34(a) 9Sch2(1)(n), (3) The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

Reference	*In thousands of RM* **31 December 2011**	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual interest rate/coupon**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Under 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	Group							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Bank loans	110,930	5.0% to 6.5%	116,478	58,139	23,173	29,601	5,565
	Bonds – unsecured	95,000	6.5%	132,500	6,500	6,500	119,500	-
	Finance lease liabilities	21,820	3.5% to 4.3%	31,860	5,310	7,720	3,520	15,310
	Other bank facilities – unsecured	1,170	3.5% to 4.5%	1,170	1,170	-	-	-
	Bank overdrafts – unsecured	2,820	6.0% to 6.5%	2,820	2,820	-	-	-
	Trade and other payables	228,999	-	227,570	227,570	-	-	-
	Loan from associate	20,000	8.0%	23,200	1,600	21,600	-	-
		480,739		535,598	303,109	58,993	152,621	20,875
7.39(b)	*Derivative financial liabilities*							
	Forward exchange contracts (gross settled):							
	Outflow	-	-	105,850	105,850	-	-	-
	Inflow	(502)	-	(106,352)	(106,352)	-	-	-
		480,237		535,096	302,607	58,993	152,621	20,875
	Company							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Other payables	4,320	-	4,320	4,320	-	-	-

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.5 Liquidity risk (continued)

Maturity analysis

7.34(a) 9Sch2(1)(n), (3)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's and the Company's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on undiscounted contractual payments:

Reference	*In thousands of RM* **1 January 2011**	**Carrying amount**	**Contractual interest rate/coupon**	**Contractual cash flows**	**Under 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	Group							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Bank loans	125,140	5.0% to 6.0%	133,390	67,720	26,540	33,900	5,230
	Bonds – unsecured	105,100	6.5%	146,580	6,500	6,500	133,580	-
	Finance lease liabilities	27,520	4.0% to 4.5%	40,180	6,700	9,740	4,440	19,300
	Bank overdrafts – unsecured	4,680	6.0% to 6.5%	4,680	4,680	-	-	-
	Trade and other payables	235,290	-	235,290	235,290	-	-	-
	Loan from associate	40,000	8.0%	46,400	21,600	23,200	1,600	-
		537,730		606,520	342,490	65,980	173,520	24,530
7.39(b)	*Derivative financial liabilities*							
	Forward exchange contracts (gross settled):							
	Outflow	-		117,650	117,650	-	-	-
	Inflow	(2,950)		(120,600)	(120,600)	-	-	-
		534,780		603,570	339,540	65,980	173,520	24,530
	Company							
7.39(a)	*Non-derivative financial liabilities*							
	Other payables	1,430		1,430	1,430	-	-	-

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.33	For each type of risks arising from financial instrument, including market risks (namely currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), an entity discloses: (a) the exposures to the risk and how they arise; (b) its objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk and the methods used to measure the risk; and (c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period.
2.	7.34(a)	The disclosure of quantitative data about exposures to risks arising from financial instruments is based on the information provided internally to key management personnel of the entity (as defined in MFRS 124, *Related Party Disclosures*), for example the entity's board of directors and chief executive officer.
	7.40	MFRS 7 requires a sensitivity analysis of market risks unless the exposure is not material (see MFRS 101 for a discussion of materiality). An entity discloses: (a) a sensitivity analysis for each type of market risk to which the entity is exposed at the end of the reporting period, showing how profit or loss and equity would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variable that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The estimation of a reasonably possible change in a relevant risk variable depends on an entity's circumstances; (b) the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis; and (c) changes from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used, and the reasons for such changes.
	7.41	If an entity prepares a sensitivity analysis, such as value-at-risk, that reflects interdependencies between risk variables (e.g. interest rates and exchange rates) and uses it to manage financial risks, it may use that sensitivity analysis in place of the analysis specified in MFRS 7.40. The entity also discloses: (a) an explanation of the method used in preparing such a sensitivity analysis, and of the main parameters and assumptions underlying the data provided; and (b) an explanation of the objective of the method used and of limitations that may result in the information not fully reflecting the fair value of the assets and liabilities involved.
	7.42	An entity discloses the fact and reasons when the sensitivity analyses are unrepresentative of a risk inherent in a financial instrument, for example, because the year end exposure does not reflect the exposure during the financial year.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk[1, 2]

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other prices that will affect the Group's financial position or cash flows.

31.6.1 Currency risk

7.33(a) The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales, purchases and borrowings that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of Group entities. The currencies giving rise to this risk are primarily U.S. Dollar ("USD"), Great Britain Pound ("GBP") and Swiss Franc ("CHF").

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) The Group hedges at least 30% of its foreign currency denominated trade receivables and trade payables. The Group uses forward exchange contracts to hedge its foreign currency risk. Most of the forward exchange contracts have maturities of less than one year after the end of the reporting period. Where necessary, the forward exchange contracts are rolled over at maturity.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.1 Currency risk (continued)

Exposure to foreign currency risk

7.34(a) The Group's exposure to foreign currency (a currency which is other than the functional currency of the Group entities) risk, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

Group	31.12.2012			31.12.2011			1.1.2011		
	Denominated in			*Denominated in*			*Denominated in*		
In thousands of RM	**USD**	**GBP**	**CHF**	**USD**	**GBP**	**CHF**	**USD**	**GBP**	**CHF**
Trade receivables	43,650	13,670	-	62,500	17,800	-	48,880	26,940	-
Bank loans	(4,470)	(8,450)	(12,600)	(5,210)	(48,550)	(12,570)	(5,000)	(67,050)	(12,570)
Trade payables	(39,800)	(33,470)	-	(102,450)	(26,800)	-	(117,700)	(29,525)	-
Intra-group balances	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Forward exchange contracts	(1,155)	5,940	-	11,985	2,700	-	4,220	3,115	-
Net exposure	(1,775)	(22,310)	(12,600)	(33,175)	(54,850)	(12,570)	(69,600)	(66,520)	(12,570)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

Foreign currency risk arises from Group entities which have a Euro functional currency. The exposure to currency risk of Group entities which do not have a Euro functional currency is not material and hence, sensitivity analysis is not presented.

7.40(b) A 10% (2011: 10%) strengthening of the Euro against the following currencies at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) equity and post-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis is based on foreign currency exchange rate variances that the Group considered to be reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remained constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

7.40(a)

Group	2012		2011	
In thousands of RM	**Equity**	**Profit or loss**	**Equity**	**Profit or loss**
USD	-	387	-	365
GBP	-	1,181	-	1,088
CHF	(120)	-	(112)	-

A 10% (2011: 10%) weakening of Euro against the above currencies at the end of the reporting period would have had equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remained constant.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.		In these illustrative financial statements, this sensitivity analysis relates to fixed rate instruments classified as available for sale.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.2 Interest rate risk

7.33(a) The Group's investments in fixed rate debt securities and its fixed rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in their fair value due to changes in interest rates. The Group's variable rate borrowings are exposed to a risk of change in cash flows due to changes in interest rates. Investments in equity securities and short term receivables and payables are not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk

7.33(b) The Group adopts a policy of ensuring that between 40% and 60% of its exposure to changes in interest rates on borrowings is on a fixed rate basis. The Group has entered into interest rate swap with a notional contract amount of RM50,000,000 (31 December 2011: Nil; 1 January 2011: Nil) in order to achieve an appropriate mix of fixed and floating rate exposure within the Group's policy. At 31 December 2012, the swap matures over the next four years following the maturity of the floating rate convertible notes and has a fixed swap rate of 7.5% (see note 31.7.1).

Exposure to interest rate risk

7.34(a) The interest rate profile of the Group's and the Company's significant interest-bearing financial instruments, based on carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period was:

	Group			Company		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Fixed rate instruments						
Financial assets	36,900	31,180	34,000	44,770	31,970	32,360
Financial liabilities	(181,161)	(136,820)	(172,620)	(66,170)	-	-
	(144,261)	(105,640)	(138,620)	(21,400)	31,970	32,360
Floating rate instruments						
Financial liabilities	(78,610)	(114,920)	(129,820)	-	-	-

Interest rate risk sensitivity analysis

Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Group does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, and the Group does not designate derivatives as hedging instruments under a fair value hedge accounting model. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would not affect profit or loss.

A change of 100 basis point in interest rates would have increased or decreased equity by RM15,000 (2011: RM6,000) arising from interest bearing available-for-sale instrument.[1]

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instruments

7.40(b) A change of 100 basis points ("bp") in interest rates at the end of the reporting period would have increased (decreased) equity and post-tax profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency rates, remain constant.

7.40(a)

	Equity		Profit or loss	
Group	**100 bp**	**100 bp**	**100 bp**	**100 bp**
In thousands of RM	**increase**	**decrease**	**increase**	**decrease**
2012				
Floating rate instruments	-	-	(49)	49
Interest rate swap	50	(50)	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	50	(50)	(49)	49
2011				
Floating rate instruments	-	-	(51)	51
Interest rate swap	52	(52)	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	52	(52)	(51)	51

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	7.22	For each type of hedge, an entity discloses a description of the hedge, a description of the financial instruments designated as hedging instruments and their fair values at end of the reporting period as well as the nature of the risks being hedged.
2.		For cash flow hedges, other than as illustrated, an entity also discloses where applicable:
	7.23(b)	(a) a description of any forecast transactions for which hedge accounting had previously been used, but which is no longer expected to occur; and
	7.23(e)	(b) the amount that was removed from equity during the period and included in the initial amount cost or other carrying amount of a non-financial asset or non-financial liability whose acquisition or incurrence was a hedged highly probable forecast transaction.
3.	7.22, 24	For a fair value hedge, an entity discloses: (a) a description of the hedge; (b) a description of the financial instrument designated as hedging instrument and its fair value at the end of the reporting period; (c) the nature of the risk being hedged; (d) gain or loss on the hedging instrument; (e) gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedge risk; (f) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from cash flow hedges; and (g) the ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss that arises from hedges of net investments in foreign operations.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.6 Market risk (continued)

31.6.3 Other price risk

7.33(a) Equity price risk arises from the Group's investments in equity securities.

7.33(b) ***Risk management objectives, policies and processes for managing the risk***

Management of the Group monitors the equity investments on a portfolio basis. Material investments within the portfolio are managed on an individual basis and all buy and sell decisions are approved by the Risk Management Committee of the Group.

Equity price risk sensitivity analysis

This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and the Group's equity investments moved in correlation with the FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI ("FBMKLCI").

7.40(a), (b) A 10% (2011: 10%) strengthening in FBMKLCI at the end of the reporting period would have increased equity by RM1,267,000 (2011: RM980,000) for investments classified as available for sale and post-tax profit or loss by RM540,000 (2011: RM465,000) for investments classified as fair value through profit or loss. A 10% (2011: 10%) weakening in FBMKLCI would have had equal but opposite effect on equity and profit or loss respectively.

31.7 Hedging activities[1, 3]

31.7.1 Cash flow hedge[2]

7.22 The Group has entered into an interest rate swap to hedge the cash flow risk in relation to the floating interest rate of a bank loan of RM50,000,000 (2011: Nil). The interest rate swap has the same nominal value of RM50,000,000 (2011: Nil) and is settled every six monthly, consistent with the interest repayment schedule of the bond.

7.23(a) The following table indicates the periods in which the cash flows associated with the interest rate swap are expected to occur and affect profit or loss:

Reference	**Group** *In thousands of RM*	**Carrying amount**	**Expected cash flows**	**Under 1 year**	**1-2 years**	**2-5 years**	**More than 5 years**
	2012						
7.22(b)	Interest rate swap	828	1,045	250	262	533	-

7.23(c), (d) During the financial year, a gain of RM1,023,000 was recognised in other comprehensive income and RM170,000 was reclassified from equity to profit or loss as finance income.

7.24(b) Ineffectiveness loss amounting to RM25,000 was recognised in profit or loss during the financial year in respect of the hedge.

31.7.2 Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation

7.22 The Group's Swiss Franc denominated secured bank loan has been designated as a hedge of the Group's investment in its subsidiary in Switzerland. The carrying amount of the loan as at the end of the reporting period was RM12,600,000. A foreign exchange loss of RM30,000 was recognised in other comprehensive income which comprises the loss arising from foreign currency risk between Ringgit Malaysia and Swiss Franc that is determined to be effective hedge.

7.24(c) Ineffectiveness loss amounting to RM2,000 was recognised in profit or loss in respect of the hedge.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	7.25	An entity discloses the fair value of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities in a way that permits it to be compared with the carrying amount.
	7.B2	"Classes" are distinct from "categories" of financial instruments specified in MFRS 139. In determining classes of financial instrument, an entity shall at the minimum distinguish instruments measured at amortised cost from those measured at fair value and treat as a separate class or classes those financial instruments outside the scope of MFRS 7.
2.		In these illustrative financial statements, we have not presented the fair value information at the date of transition, as it is not considered relevant to an understanding of the transition and neither is it considered material to an understanding of the current period. Depending on the facts and circumstances of a particular entity, the information at the date of transition may be considered material.
3.	7.27	An entity discloses the methods and, when a valuation technique is used, the assumptions applied in determining fair values of each class of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.8 Fair value of financial instruments[1, 2]

7.29(a) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, short term receivables and payables and short term borrowings approximate fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

7.29(b) It was not practicable to estimate the fair value of the Group's investment in unquoted shares due to the lack of comparable quoted market prices and the inability to estimate fair value without incurring excessive costs.

7.25 The fair values of other financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, are as follows:

Group	**31.12.2012**		**31.12.2011**		**1.1.2011**	
In thousands of RM	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Quoted debentures	22,360	22,500	22,560	22,700	22,000	23,780
Quoted shares	18,070	18,070	17,259	17,259	17,020	17,020
Interest rate swaps:						
Assets	828	828	998	998	-	-
Forward exchange contracts:						
Assets	1,406	1,406	2,253	2,253	4,050	4,050
Liabilities	(1,192)	(1,192)	(1,751)	(1,751)	(1,100)	(1,100)
Bank loans	(70,120)	(69,130)	(110,930)	(109,840)	(125,140)	(124,200)
Bonds – unsecured	(95,861)	(95,500)	(95,000)	(94,750)	(105,100)	(104,900)
Convertible notes – unsecured	(46,222)	(45,880)	-	-	-	-
Redeemable preference shares	(19,948)	(19,360)	-	-	-	-
Finance lease liabilities	(19,130)	(18,280)	(21,820)	(20,780)	(27,520)	(25,970)
Loan from associate	-	-	(20,000)	(20,500)	(40,000)	(39,900)

Company	**31.12.2012**		**31.12.2011**		**1.1.2011**	
In thousands of RM	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**	**Carrying amount**	**Fair value**
Loans to subsidiaries	31,200	30,550	25,440	24,850	25,190	29,780
Convertible notes – unsecured	(46,222)	(45,880)	-	-	-	-
Redeemable preference shares	(19,948)	(19,360)	-	-	-	-

7.27 The following summarises the methods used in determining the fair value of financial instruments reflected in the above table:[3]

Investments in equity and debt securities

The fair values of financial assets that are quoted in an active market are determined by reference to their quoted closing bid price at the end of the reporting period.

Derivatives

The fair value of forward exchange contracts is based on their quoted price, if available. If a quoted price is not available, then fair value is estimated by discounting the difference between the contractual forward price and the current forward price for the residual maturity of the contract using a risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	7.27B (a)	For fair value measurements recognised in the statement of financial position, an entity discloses the level of the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety.
2.	7.27B (c)-(e)	An entity discloses, for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a reconciliation from beginning balances to the ending balances, disclosing separately changes during the period attributable to: • total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and a description of where they are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; • total gains or loses recognised in other comprehensive income; • purchases, sales, issues and settlements, each type of which disclosed separately; and • transfers into or out of Level 3 and the reasons for those transfers. For significant transfers, transfers into Level 3 are disclosed separately from transfers out of Level 3. In addition, an entity discloses for fair value measurements in Level 3: • total gains or losses for the period recognised in profit or loss, and a description of where they are presented in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, for assets and liabilities held at the reporting date; and • a sensitivity analysis disclosing the effect of fair value changes, if significant, that would result if one or more of the inputs would be changed to a reasonably possible alternative assumption, including how the effect was calculated.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.8 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

Derivatives (continued)

The fair value of interest rate swaps is based on broker quotes. Those quotes are tested for reasonableness by discounting estimated future cash flows based on the terms and maturity of each contract and using market interest rates for a similar instrument at the measurement date.

7.27 ***Non-derivative financial liabilities***

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the end of the reporting period. In respect of the liability component of convertible notes, the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar liabilities that do not have a conversion option. For finance leases the market rate of interest is determined by reference to similar lease agreements.

7.27 ***Interest rates used to determine fair value***

The interest rates used to discount estimated cash flows, when applicable, are as follows:

	31.12.2012	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Derivatives	2.5% - 4.5%	3.0% - 4.5%	2.8% - 4.2%
Loans and borrowings	4.0% - 7.5%	4.0% - 7.0%	4.5% - 7.0%
Finance leases	6.0% - 10.0%	5.5% - 9.0%	5.1% - 8.5%

31.8.1 Fair value hierarchy[1]

7.27A, 27B, BC39C The table below analyses financial instruments carried at fair value, by valuation method.[1] The different levels have been defined as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Group

In thousands of RM	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3[2]**	**Total**
31 December 2012				
Financial assets				
Investment in quoted debentures	3,350	-	-	3,350
Investment in quoted shares	18,070	-	-	18,070
Interest rate swap used for hedging	-	-	828	828
Forward exchange contracts	-	1,406	-	1,406
	21,420	1,406	828	23,654
Financial liabilities				
Forward exchange contracts	-	(1,192)	-	(1,192)
Contingent consideration	*-*	*-*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	-	(1,192)	-	(1,192)
31 December 2011				
Financial assets				
Investment in quoted debentures	3,745	-	-	3,745
Investment in quoted shares	17,259	-	-	17,259
Interest rate swap	-	998	-	998
Forward exchange contracts	-	2,253	-	2,253
	21,004	3,251	-	24,255
Financial liabilities				
Forward exchange contracts	-	(1,751)	-	(1,751)
Contingent consideration	*-*	*-*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	-	(1,751)	-	(1,751)

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

31. Financial instruments (continued)

31.8 Fair value of financial instruments (continued)

31.8.1 Fair value hierarchy (continued)

Group

In thousands of RM	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
1 January 2011				
Financial assets				
Investment in quoted debentures	5,920	-	-	5,920
Investment in quoted shares	17,020	-	-	17,020
Forward exchange contracts	-	4,050	-	4,050
	22,940	4,050	-	26,990
Financial liabilities				
Forward exchange contracts	-	(1,100)	-	(1,100)
Contingent consideration	-	-	*XXX*	*XXX*
	-	(1,100)	-	(1,100)

7.27B(b) *On XX September 2012, available-for-sale financial assets with a carrying amount of RMXXX were transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 because quoted prices in the market for such debt securities became no longer regularly available. In order to determine the fair value of such debt securities, the Group used a valuation technique in which all significant inputs were based on observable market data. There have been no transfers from Level 2 to Level 1 in 2012.*

7.27B(c), IG13B The following table shows a reconciliation from the beginning balances to the ending balances for fair value measurements in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy:

Group

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	2012	2011
	Derivatives used for hedging		
	Balance at 1 January	-	-
7.27B(c)(i)	Total gains and losses recognised in profit or loss:		
	Attributable to gains/(losses) relating to assets or liabilities that:		
	- *have been realised*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	- have not been realised	(195)	*XXX*
		XXX	*XXX*
7.27B(c)(ii)	Total gains and losses recognised in other comprehensive income	1,023	*XXX*
7.27B(c)(iii)	*Arising from business combination*	*XXX*	*XXX*
7.27B(c)(iii)	*Purchases*	*XXX*	*XXX*
7.27B(c)(iv)	*Transfer from/(to) Level 2 or Level 1*	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Balance at 31 December	828	*XXX*

The unrealised gains/(losses) have been recognised in other operating income/expenses in profit or loss.

7.27B(e) Although the Group believes that its estimates of fair value are appropriate, the use of different methodologies or assumptions could lead to different measurements of fair value. For fair value measurements in Level 3, changing one or more of the assumptions used to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would have the following effects:

	Effect on profit or loss	
In thousands of RM	Favourable	(Unfavourable)
2012		
Interest rate swap used for hedging	56	(52)

The favourable and unfavourable effects of using reasonably possible alternative assumptions have been calculated by recalibrating the model values using expected cash flows and risk-adjusted discount rates based on the probability weighted average of the Group's ranges of possible outcomes.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	101.134	An entity discloses information that enables users of its financial statements to evaluate the entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital.
	101.135	To comply with the above requirement, an entity discloses the following: (a) qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, including: (i) a description of what it manages as capital; (ii) when an entity is subject to externally imposed capital requirements, the nature of those requirements and how those requirements are incorporated into the management of capital; and (iii) how it is meeting its objectives for managing capital. (b) summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital. Some entities regard some financial liabilities (e.g. some forms of subordinated debt) as part of capital. Other entities regard capital as excluding some components of equity (e.g. components arising from cash flow hedges). (c) any changes in (a) and (b) from the previous period. (d) whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject. (e) when the entity has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance. The entity bases these disclosures on the information provided internally to key management personnel, e.g. the entity's board of directors or CEO.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

32. Capital management[1]

101.134 The Group's objectives when managing capital is to maintain a strong capital base and safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Directors monitor and are determined to maintain an optimal debt-to-equity ratio that complies with debt covenants and regulatory requirements.

101.135(a), (b) During 2012, the Group's strategy, which was unchanged from 2011, was to maintain the debt-to-equity ratio at the lower end range within 0.4:1 to 0.7:1. The debt-to-equity ratios at 31 December 2012 and at 31 December 2011 were as follows:

	Group		
In thousands of RM	**31.12.2012**	**31.12.2011**	**1.1.2011**
Total loans and borrowings (note 16)	259,771	251,740	302,440
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (note 13)	(18,350)	(18,500)	(18,000)
Net debt	241,421	233,240	284,440
Total equity	408,500	321,342	269,060
Debt-to-equity ratio	0.6	0.7	1.1

101.135(c) There was no change in the Group's approach to capital management during the financial year.

101.135(a)(ii) Under the requirement of Bursa Malaysia Practice Note No. 17/2005, the Company is required to maintain a consolidated shareholders' equity equal to or not less than the 25% of the issued and paid up capital (excluding treasury shares) and such shareholders' equity is not less than RM40 million. The Company has complied with this requirement.

101.135(e) The Group is also required to maintain a maximum debt-to-equity ratio of 0.5 to comply with a bank covenant, failing which, the bank may call an event of default. The Group has breached this covenant (see note 16).

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	IC 127.10	If an entity has any arrangement that is in the legal form of a lease but to which lease accounting is not applied because it does not, in substance, involve a lease, then it provides appropriate disclosures in order for users of the financial statements to understand the arrangement and the accounting treatment, including at least the following: • the significant terms of the arrangement including its life of the underlying asset and any restrictions on its use, and the transactions that are linked together, including any options; and • the amount recognised as income in the period and the line item of statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which it is included.
	IC 4.13, 15	In a case of an arrangement that is not in the legal form of a lease but to which lease accounting is applied because it contains a lease, payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for the lease and those for other elements, on the basis of their relative fair values. If an entity concludes, in the case of an operating lease, that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then it: • treats all payments as future minimum lease payments for disclosure purposes; • discloses those payments separately from the minimum lease payments of other arrangements that do not include payments for non-lease elements; and • states that the disclosed payments also include payments for non-lease elements in the arrangements.
2.	117.35(d)(iii)	An entity discloses any restrictions imposed by lease agreements, such as restrictions on dividends, additional debt and further leasing.
3.	117.47	If an entity is a lessor in a finance lease, it discloses: • a reconciliation between the total gross investment in the lease at the end of reporting period, and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period. • the total gross investment in the lease and the present value of minimum lease payments receivable at the end of the reporting period grouped as follows: not later than one year; later than one year but no later than five years; and later than five years • unearned finance income • the unguaranteed residual values accruing to the benefit of the lessor • the accumulated allowance for uncollectible minimum lease payments receivable • contingent rents recognised as income in the period • a general description of the entity's material leasing arrangements.
	117.48	It is also useful to disclose the gross investment less unearned income in new business added during the reporting period, after deducting the relevant amounts for cancelled leases.
4.	138.122(e), 140.75(h)	An entity also discloses the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of intangible assets, development and for the purchase, construction, development, repairs and maintenance of investment property.
5.	131.55(a), (b)	A venturer discloses the aggregate of its own capital commitments to the joint venture, its share in the capital commitments that have been incurred jointly with other venturers and its share of capital commitments of the joint ventures themselves.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

33. Operating leases[1]

Leases as lessee

117.35(a) Non-cancellable operating lease rental are payable as follows:

In thousands of RM	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
Less than one year	4,170	4,350	4,200
Between one and five years	4,190	4,860	4,520
More than five years	17,640	18,050	20,180
	26,000	27,260	28,900

117.35(d)(i), (ii) The Group leases a number of warehouse and factory facilities under operating leases.[2] The leases typically run for a period of 15 to 25 years, with an option to renew the lease after that date. Lease payments are increased every five years to reflect market rentals. None of the leases includes contingent rentals.

117.35(b) One of the leased properties has been sublet by the Group. The lease and sub-lease expire in November 2013. Sub-lease payments of RM500,000 are expected to be received during 2013. The Group has recognised a provision of RM1,600,000 in respect of this lease (see note 19).

117.35(c) Contingent rent recognised as an expense amounted to RM400,000 (2011: RM300,000). An amount of RM500,000 was recognised as other income in respect of sub-leases (2011: RM500,000).

Leases as lessor[3]

117.56(a) The Group leases out its investment properties (see note 4). The future minimum lease receivables under non-cancellable leases are as follows:

In thousands of RM	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
Less than one year	14,690	8,530	8,640
Between one and five years	38,900	10,500	10,700
More than five years	35,500	9,510	10,480
	89,090	28,540	29,820

34. Capital and other commitments[4]

Reference	In thousands of RM	Group 31.12.2012	31.12.2011	1.1.2011
	Capital expenditure commitments			
116.74(c)	**Plant and equipment**			
9Sch2(1)(t)(iii)	Authorised but not contracted for	20,000	2,000	1,600
9Sch2(1)(t)(iii)	Contracted but not provided for	27,720	-	-
	Investment properties			
9Sch2(1)(t)(iii)	Contracted but not provided for	8,950	400	-
	Joint venture operation commitments[5]			
131.55(a)	Capital commitments of the Group to the joint venture operation	1,500	450	200
131.55(b)	Share of capital commitments of the joint venture operation	230	100	100

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	137.91	When it is not practicable to estimate the potential financial effect of a contingent liability or an asset, an entity discloses that fact.
2.	137.92	In extremely rare cases, disclosure of some or all of the information required in respect of contingencies can be expected to seriously prejudice the position of the entity in a dispute with other parties. In such cases only the following is disclosed: • the general nature of the provision • the fact that the required information has not been disclosed • the reason why.
3.	131.54(a)-(c)	An entity discloses: • any contingencies that the entity has incurred in relation to its investments in joint ventures and its share in each of the contingencies that have been incurred jointly with other venturers; • the entity's share of the contingencies of joint ventures for which it is contingently liable (i.e. has joint and several liability); and • those contingencies that arise because the venturer is contingently liable for the liabilities of the other venturers of a joint venture.
4.		Contingent liabilities may include benefits arising under employment awards and contracts where the probability of payment being made is not remote.
5.	137.89	In the case of a contingent asset, an entity discloses a brief description of its nature and, where practicable, an estimate of its financial effect.
	112.88	An entity discloses any tax-related contingent liabilities and contingent assets in accordance with MFRS 137. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets may arise, for example, from unresolved disputes with the taxation authorities.
	111.45, 118.36	MFRSs 111 and 118 require an entity to disclose any contingent liabilities and contingent assets, including those arising from such items such as warranty costs, claims, penalties or possible losses.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

35. Contingencies[1]

The Directors are of the opinion that provisions are not required in respect of these matters, as it is not probable that a future sacrifice of economic benefits will be required or the amount is not capable of reliable measurement.

Reference	In thousands of RM	Group 31.12.2012	Group 31.12.2011	Group 1.1.2011	Company 31.12.2012	Company 31.12.2011	Company 1.1.2011
137.86(a)-(c)	**Contingent liabilities not considered remote**						
	Litigation (unsecured)						
	A subsidiary is defending an action brought by an environmental agency in Europe. While liability is not admitted, if defence against the action is unsuccessful, then fines and legal costs could amount to RM9,500,000. Based on legal advice, the Directors do not expect the outcome of the action to have a material effect on the Group's financial position.						
137.92	In the Directors' opinion, disclosure of any further information about the above matter would be prejudicial to the interests of the Group.[2]	9,500	-	-	-	-	-
131.54(b)	***Joint and several liability[3] (unsecured)***						
	Share of joint venture operation's contingent liabilities:						
	- restoration costs	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Retirement benefits[4] (unsecured)						
	Retirement benefits payable on termination of Directors under service agreements, where the Group's ownership changes.	1,600	1,200	1,000	1,400	1,200	1,000
137.89	**Contingent assets[5]**						
	Litigation						
	A subsidiary is making a claim for down time and loss of profits against a manufacturer for purchases of products. The manufacturer does not agree with the claim and a legal suit has been filed against the manufacturer. The legal suit is currently pending hearing.						
137.92	In the Directors' opinion, disclosure of any further information about the above matter would be prejudicial to the interests of the Group.	10,000	-	-	-	-	-

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	124	The major changes between MFRS 24, *Related Party Disclosures* and FRS 124 are as follows: • modified requirements for entities under control, joint control or significant influence of a government ("government-related entities") in respect of certain related party disclosures. • related party relationships made symmetrical between each of the related parties, i.e., if A is related to B for the purpose of B's financial statements, then B also is related to A in A's financial statements. • new relationships included in the definition of a related party: (a) In the individual and/or separate financial statements of a subsidiary, any associate of the controlling shareholder. (b) In the financial statements of an entity controlled by a member of another entity's key management personnel ("KMP"), the entity managed by that KMP. (c) In the financial statements of an entity jointly controlled or significant influenced by a close family member of an individual investor, any entity jointly controlled by that individual investor. (d) In the financial statements of an entity significantly influenced by an individual investor, another entity controlled or jointly controlled by the same person and vice versa. • two entities are no longer related if one of them is under significant influence of a person and the other is: (a) under significant influence of that person's close family member. (b) managed by that person in his capacity as KMP. • clarification that references to associates and joint ventures include the subsidiaries of those associates and joint ventures. • relationships between a reporting entity and a corporate investor and between a reporting entity and an individual investor are treated in the same manner. • the reference to "significant voting power" was removed from the definition. • more detailed disclosures are required in relation to commitments. • MFRS 8, *Operating Segments* no longer regards all government-related entities as a single customer by default.
2.	124.9	A party is related to an entity if any of the following are met: (a) directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party: • controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the entity (this includes parents, subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries); • has an interest in the entity that gives it significant influence over the entity; or • has joint control over the entity; (b) the party is an associate of the entity; (c) the party is a joint venture in which the entity is a venturer; (d) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the entity or its parent; (e) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred in (a) or (d); (f) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by, or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (d) or (e); or (g) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the entity, or of any entity that is a related party of the entity.
	124.13	If the entity's parent does not produce financial statements available for public use, then the entity discloses the name of the next most senior parent that does so. Payments by an entity may relate to services provided by the recipients to third parties. If an entity acts as an agent and makes payments to an individual on behalf of another party, then in our view the entity is required to disclose only compensation paid as consideration for services rendered to the entity. In our view, an entity is required to disclose the portions of transactions with joint ventures or associates that are not eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

36. Related parties

Identity of related parties[1, 2, 3]

124.9 For the purposes of these financial statements, parties are considered to be related to the Group if the Group or the Company 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 or the Company and the party are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or other entities.

Related parties also include key management personnel defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Group either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel include all the Directors of the Group, and certain members of senior management of the Group.

The Group has related party relationship with its holding companies, significant investors, subsidiaries and associates, Directors and key management personnel.

124.18(a)

Significant related party transactions

Related party transactions have been entered into in the normal course of business under normal trade terms. The significant related party transactions of the Group and the Company are as follows:

Reference		Group		Company	
	In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
124.19(a)	**A. Immediate holding company**				
	Sale of goods	5,690	4,280	-	-
124.19(c)	**B. Subsidiaries**				
	Interest income on loans	-	-	3,780	3,250
	Management fee income	-	-	390	100
	Share options recharged	-	-	4,100	2,500
124.19(d)	**C. Associates**				
	Sale of goods	28,467	12,250	-	-
	Interest expense on loans	-	1,600	-	-
	Administrative fee income	240	240	-	-
	D. Key management personnel[4]				
9Sch1(o),	***Directors***				
124.17	- Fees	480	450	360	340
	- Remuneration	1,345	1,200	880	760
	- Other short term employee benefits	275	150	-	-
	Total short term employee benefits	2,100	1,800	1,240	1,100
	Post-employment benefits	377	252	106	91
	Other long term benefits	80	70	-	-
	Share-based payments	135	305	-	-
		2,692	2,427	1,346	1,191
124.17	***Other key management personnel***				
	Short term employee benefits	3,788	3,275	-	-
	Post-employment benefits	320	280	-	-
	Other long term benefits	87	76	-	-
	Termination benefits	118	-	-	-
	Share-based payments	385	565	-	-
		4,698	4,196	-	-
		7,390	6,623	1,346	1,191

Significant related party balances related to the above transactions are disclosed in notes 10, 16 and 20.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
3.	124.19	The disclosure required in relation to related parties should be made separately for each for the following categories: (a) the parent; (b) entities with joint control or significant influence over the entity; (c) subsidiaries; (d) associates; (e) joint ventures in which the entity is a venture; (f) key management personnel of the entity or its parent; and (g) other related parties.
4.		In our view, materiality considerations cannot be used to override the explicit requirements of MFRS 124 for the disclosure of elements of key management personnel compensation.
5.	124.25	A reporting entity is exempt from the disclosure requirements of MFRS 124.18 in relation to related party transactions and outstanding balances, including commitments, with: (a) a government that has control, joint control or significant influence over the reporting entity; and (b) another entity that is a related party because the same government has control, joint control or significant influence over both the reporting entity and other entity.
	124.26	If the reporting applies the exemption in MFRS 124.25, it discloses the following about the transactions and related outstanding balances referred to in MFRS 124.25: (a) the name of the government and the nature of its relationship with the reporting entity (i.e. control, joint control or significant influence); (b) the following information in sufficient detail to enable users of the entity's financial statements to understand the effect of related party transactions on its financial statements: • the nature and amount of each individually significant transaction; and • for other transactions that are collectively, but not individually, significant a qualitative or quantitative indication of their extent. Types of transactions include those listed in MFRS 124.21.
6.		For the purpose of the examples disclosures, we assume the Group is indirectly controlled by the Government of Malaysia. It is also assumed that in addition to selling to various private sector entities, products are sold to government agencies and departments of Malaysia. In providing disclosures, entities need to assess the appropriate level of detail so that voluminous disclosures do not mask important information that may affect an assessment of the entity's results of operations and financial condition. Other formats are possible.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

36. Related parties (continued)

Significant related party transactions (continued)

D. Key management personnel (continued)

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

119.124(b) In addition to their salaries, the Group also provides non-cash benefits to key management personnel, and contributes to a post-employment defined benefit plan on their behalf. In accordance with the terms of the plan, key management personnel retire at age 55 and are entitled to receive annual payments equivalent to 50% of their salary at the date of retirement until the age of 65, at which time their entitlement falls to 25% of their salary at the date of retirement. For salaried key management personnel, the Group also contributes to state plans at the minimum statutory rate.

9Sch1(o)(ii) The estimated monetary value of Directors' benefit-in-kind is RM867,000 (2011:RM811,000).

Executive officers also participate in the Group's share option programme (see note 17.2).

124.17(d) Certain executive officers are subject to mutual term of notice of 12 months. Upon resignation at the Group's request, they are entitled to terminate benefits up to 24 months gross salary.

E. Government-related entities[5, 6]

124.26(b)(i) ***Example 1: Individually significant transaction because of size of transaction***

In 2010, a subsidiary entity, Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd, entered into a procurement agreement with the Department of Commerce, such that Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd would act as the sole supplier of recycled paper products to the Department's various agencies for a term of three years from 2011 to 2013, with an agreed bulk discount of 10% compared to list prices that Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd would generally charge on individual orders.

Group		
In thousands of RM	***2012***	***2011***
Sale of goods	*XXX*	*XXX*

Group	***Note***			
In thousands of RM		***31.12.2012***	***31.12.2011***	***1.1.2011***
Amount due from Department of Commerce	*a*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*

Note a

Payable under normal 30 days' credit terms.

124.26(b)(i) ***Example 2: Individually significant transaction carried out on 'non-market' terms***

On 30 December 2011, the Department of Finance contracted Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd to be the sole designer and supplier of materials for office fit-outs for all of Government. The contract lasts for a term of five years from 2012 to 2016. Under the agreement, the Department of Finance will reimburse Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd for the cost of each fit-out. However, Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd will not be entitled to earn a margin above cost for this activity.

Group		
In thousands of RM	***2012***	***2011***
Sale of goods	*XXX*	*XXX*

Group	***Note***			
In thousands of RM		***31.12.2012***	***31.12.2011***	***1.1.2011***
Amount due from Department of Finance	*a*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*XXX*

Note a

Payable under normal 30 days' credit terms.

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

36. Related parties (continued)

E. Government-related entities (continued)

124.26(b)(i) ***Example 3: Individually significant transaction outside normal day-to-day business operations***

Pursuant to an agreement dated 1 January 2012, Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd and the Department of Trade and Enterprise agreed to participate and co-operate with a third party consortium in the development, funding and operation of a research and development centre. Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd will also sub-lease a floor in its headquarter building as an administrative office for the joint operation.

	Group	
In thousands of RM	***2012***	***2011***
Capital invested	*XXX*	*XXX*
Rental income	*XXX*	*XXX*

124.26(b)(ii) ***Example 4: Collectively, but not individually, significant transactions***

Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd operates in an economic regime dominated by entities directly or indirectly controlled by the Government of Malaysia through its government authorities, agencies, affiliations and other organisations, collectively referred to as government-related entities. Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd has transactions with other government-related entities including but not limited to sales and purchases of goods and ancillary materials, rendering and receiving services, leasing of assets, and use of public utilities.

These transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd's business on terms comparable to those with other entities that are not government-related. Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd has established procurement policies, pricing strategy and approval process for purchases and sales of products and services, which are independent of whether the counterparties are government-related entities or not.

For the financial year ended 31 December 2012, management estimates that the aggregate amount of Wonder Paper Sdn Bhd's significant transactions with other government-related entities are at least 50% of its sales of recycled paper products and between 30% to 40% of its purchase of materials.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	3.45	If the initial accounting for an acquisition was based on provisional values, and those provisional values are adjusted within 12 months of the acquisition date, then comparative information is restated, including recognition of any additional depreciation, amortisation and other profit or loss effect resulting from finalising the provisional values. In these illustrative financial statements there were no acquisitions in the comparative period.
2.	3.63	If the specific disclosures pursuant to the requirements of MFRS 3 and other MFRSs are not sufficient to enable the users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of business combinations effected in the current period, or any adjustments recognised in the current period relating to business combinations effected in prior periods, then an entity discloses additional information.
3.	3.B67(e)	For each material business combination, or in aggregate for individually immaterial business combinations that are material collectively, an entity discloses and explains any gain or loss recognised in the current reporting period that: • relates to the identifiable assets acquired or liabilities assumed in a business combination that was effected in the current or the previous reporting period; and • is of such size, nature or incidence that disclosure is relevant to an understanding of the combined entity's financial performance.
4.	3.B64(f)	To meet the objective in paragraph 59 of MFRS 3, the acquirer discloses for each business combination that occurs during the reporting period, the acquisition-date fair value of the total consideration transferred and the acquisition-date fair value of each major class of consideration, such as: (i) cash; (ii) other tangible or intangible assets, including a business or subsidiary of the acquirer; (iii) liabilities incurred, for example, a liability for contingent consideration; and (iv) equity interests of the acquirer, including the number of instruments or interests issued or issuable and the method of determining the fair value of those instruments or interests.
5.	3.B64(g)	For contingent consideration arrangements and indemnification assets, an entity discloses the amount recognised at the acquisition date, a description of the arrangement and the basis for determining the amount, and an estimate of the range of outcomes (undiscounted) or, if a range cannot be estimated, this fact and the reasons why a range cannot be estimated. If the maximum payment amount is unlimited, then an entity discloses this fact.
6.	3.B64(l)	For transactions that are recognised separately from the acquisition of assets and assumption of liabilities in the business combination in accordance with paragraph 51 of MFRS 3, an entity discloses a descriptions and how the acquirer accounted for each transaction, the amount and the line item in the financial statements in which each amount is recognised. The entity shall disclose the method used to determine the settlement amount if the transaction is the effective settlement of a pre-existing relationship.
7.	3.B64(h)	For acquired receivables, an entity discloses the fair value of the receivables, the gross contractual amounts receivables, and the best estimate at the acquisition date of the contractual cash flows not expected to be collected. The disclosures shall be provided by major class of receivables, such as loans, direct finance leases and any other class of receivables.
8.	3.23	At the acquisition date an entity recognises a contingent liability assumed in a business combination only if it represents a present obligation arising from a past event and its fair value can be reasonably estimated. Contingent liabilities that are present obligations are recognised in the acquisition accounting because they meet the definition of a liability, even if it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A possible obligation is not recognised because it is not a liability.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

37. Acquisition of subsidiary and non-controlling interests[1, 2, 3]

37.1 Acquisition of subsidiary – Papyrus Pty Limited

3.59(a), B64(a)-(d) 3.B64(q)

On 31 March 2012, the Group acquired all the shares in Papyrus Pty Limited for RM25,000,000, satisfied in cash. The company manufactures and distributes recycled paper. The acquisition of Papyrus Pty Limited has further expanded the Group's operation into Europe. In the nine months to 31 December 2012, the subsidiary contributed revenue of RM50,290,000 and profit of RM2,080,000. If the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2012, management estimates that consolidated revenue would have been RM1,089,950,000, and consolidated profit for the financial year would have been RM74,500,000. In determining these amounts, management has assumed that the fair value adjustments, determined provisionally, that arose on the date of acquisition would have been the same if the acquisition had occurred on 1 January 2012.

The following summarises the major classes of consideration transferred, and the recognised amounts of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date:

Reference	**Fair value of consideration transferred[4]**	**Group**
3.B64(f), 107.40(a)	*In thousands of RM*	**2012**
107.40(b)	Cash and cash equivalents	25,000
	Contingent consideration[5]	*XXX*
	Equity instruments issued (XXX ordinary shares)	*XXX*
	Replacement shared-based payment awards – value of past service[6]	*XXX*
	Settlement of pre-existing relationship[6]	*(XXX)*
		25,000

Reference	**Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed**	**Note**	**Group 2012**
3.B64(i), 107.40(d)	*In thousands of RM*		
	Property, plant and equipment	3	19,550
	Intangible assets	5	3,270
	Inventories		3,750
	Trade and other receivables[7]		3,270
107.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents		3,750
	Loans and borrowings		(5,000)
	Deferred tax liabilities	9	(790)
	Contingent liabilities[8]	19	(200)
	Provision		(100)
	Trade and other payables		(4,000)
	Total identifiable net assets		23,500

3.B64(h) The trade and other receivables comprise gross contractual amounts due of RM3,320,000 of which RM50,000 was expected to be uncollectible at the acquisition date.

3.B67(a)(i), (ii) The following fair values have been determined on a provisional basis:

- the fair value of intangible assets (Papyrus Pty Limited's patents and trademarks) has been determined provisionally pending completion of an independent valuation.
- the fair values of inventories as well as property, plant and equipment are pending completion of certain physical inventory counts and the confirmation of the physical existence and condition of certain property, plant and equipment.
- the amounts for legal contingencies are pending finalisation of examination and valuation of the filed cases.

Reference	**Net cash outflow arising from acquisition of subsidiary**	**Group**
107.40	*In thousands of RM*	**2012**
107.40(b)	Purchase consideration settled in cash and cash equivalents	(25,000)
107.40(c)	Cash and cash equivalents acquired	3,750
		(21,250)

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	3.B64(o)	For each business combination in which the acquirer holds less than 100% of the equity interests in the acquiree at the acquisition date, the acquirer discloses the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree recognised at the acquisition date and the measurement basis for that amount and for each non-controlling interest in an acquiree measured at fair value, the valuation techniques and key model inputs used for determining that value.
2.	3.B64(n)	If an acquirer in a business combination makes a bargain purchase, then the acquirer discloses the amount of the gain recognised, the line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which the gain is presented, and a description of the reasons why the transaction resulted in a gain.
3.	3.B64(p)	In a business combination that is achieved in stages, the acquirer discloses the acquisition-date fair value of the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer immediately before the acquisition date and the amount of any gain or loss recognised as a result of remeasuring to fair value the equity interest in the acquiree held by the acquirer before the business combination and the line item in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income in which that gain or loss is recognised.
4.		When non-controlling interests were initially measured at their proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of a subsidiary, because no goodwill was initially attributed to non-controlling interests, there are different approaches to the determination of the adjustment to non-controlling interests that are acceptable for purchases and sales of non-controlling interests when retaining control. In our view, each of the following approaches is acceptable: • *Approach 1*. Attribute a proportionate amount of all the net assets of the subsidiary including recognised goodwill. This view interprets "interests in the subsidiary" in paragraph 31 of MFRS 127 as related to all net assets, including goodwill, recognised in the parent's consolidated financial statements. Under this approach, recognised goodwill is treated as any other asset. • *Approach 2*. Attribute a proportionate amount of the net assets of the subsidiary; however, in doing so there are two separate asset pools: one asset pool is in respect of the parent's interest (net assets including goodwill) and the other asset pool is in respect of the non-controlling interests (identifiable net assets but no goodwill). Under this approach, a purchase of equity interests from non-controlling shareholders results in adjusting non-controlling interests for the proportionate amount of the non-controlling interests asset pool because the parent is buying a portion of that pool of assets. Conversely, a sale of equity interests to the non-controlling shareholders results in adjusting non-controlling interests for a proportionate amount of the parent's assets-plus-goodwill pool because the parent is selling a portion of that asset pool to the non-controlling interests. • *Approach 3*. Attribute a proportionate amount of only the identifiable net assets of the subsidiary. This view interprets "interests in the subsidiary" in paragraph 31 of MFRS 127 as related to identifiable assets only since non-controlling interests have been initially recognised only in respect of identifiable assets. Other approaches also may be acceptable depending on the circumstances. An entity should choose an accounting policy, to be applied consistently, to both sales and purchases of equity interests in subsidiaries when control exists before and after the transaction when non-controlling interests are measured initially at their proportionate interest in the identifiable net assets of the acquiree.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

37. Acquisition of subsidiary and non-controlling interests (continued)

37.1 Acquisition of subsidiary – Papyrus Pty Limited (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill was recognised as a result of the acquisition as follows:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	Group 2012
	Total consideration transferred	25,000
	Fair value of identifiable net assets	(23,500)
3.B64(o), (p)(ii)	*Non-controlling interests, based on their proportionate interest in the recognised amounts of the asset and liabilities of the acquiree*[1]	*XXX*
	Fair value of existing interest in the acquiree[3]	*XXX*
	Goodwill[2]	1,500

3.B64(p) *The remeasurement to fair value of the Group's existing XX% interest in the acquiree resulted in a gain of RMXXX (RMXXX less RMXXX carrying value of equity-accounted investee at acquisition date plus RMXXX of translation reserve transferred to profit or loss), which has been recognised in other operating income in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.*[3]

3.B64(e), (k) The goodwill is attributable mainly to the skills and technical talent of Papyrus Pty Limited's work force, and the synergies expected to be achieved from integrating the company into the Group's existing recycled paper business. None of the goodwill recognised is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Acquisition-related costs

3.B64(l), (m) The Group incurred acquisition-related costs of RM2,000,000 related to external legal fees and due diligence costs. The legal fees and due diligence costs have been included in other operating expenses in the Group's consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

37.2 Acquisition of non-controlling interests[4] - Windmill N. V.

In June 2012, the Group acquired an additional 15% interest in Windmill N. V. for RM200,000 in cash, increasing its ownership from 60% to 75%. The carrying amount of Windmill N. V.'s net assets in the Group's financial statements on the date of the acquisition was RM767,000. The Group recognised a decrease in non-controlling interests of RM115,000 and a decrease in retained earnings of RM85,000.

127.41(e) The following summarises the effect of changes in the equity interest in Windmill N. V. that is attributable to owners of the Company:

In thousands of RM	Group 2012
Equity interest at 1 January 2012	392
Effect of increase in Company's ownership interest	115
Share of comprehensive income	290
Equity interest at 31 December 2012	797

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	110.21(b)	If the financial effect of a material non-adjusting event after the reporting period cannot be estimated, an entity discloses that fact.
2.	110.21, 22	For each material category of non-adjusting event after the end of the reporting period, an entity discloses the nature of the event and an estimate of its financial effect (or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made). The following are examples of non-adjusting events that may require disclosure: • a major business combination after the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue • disposing of a major subsidiary • announcing a plan to discontinue an operation • major purchases of assets, classification of assets as held for sale in accordance with MFRS 5, *Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations,* other disposals of assets or expropriation of major assets by government • the destruction of a major production plant by a fire after the reporting period • announcing, or commencing the implementation of, a major restructuring • major ordinary share transactions or potential ordinary share transactions after the reporting period • abnormally large changes after the reporting period in asset prices or foreign exchange rates • changes in tax rates or tax laws enacted or announced after the reporting period that have a significant effect on current and deferred tax assets and liabilities • entering into significant commitments or contingent liabilities (e.g., by issuing significant guarantees) • commencing major litigation arising solely out of events that occurred after the reporting period.
3.	3.59(b), B66	For each business combination effected after the end of the reporting period but before the financial statements are authorised for issue, an entity discloses the information pursuant to the requirements of MFRS 3 to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effect of each business combination. The disclosure requirements are the same as those required for business combinations effected during the period. If disclosure of any information is impracticable, then an entity discloses this fact and the reasons for it.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

38. Interest in jointly controlled operation

131.56 The Group has a 50% (2011: 50%) interest in a jointly controlled operation, Envelop R & D with Syarikat Beautiful Sdn Bhd. The principal activity of the joint venture is research and development into new paper types.

39. Subsequent event[1, 2, 3]

110.21(a), (b) At the end of January 2013, the Group announced its intention to implement a cost-reduction programme and to take further measures to reduce costs. Additionally, to enable the Group to adapt its size to current market conditions, it is intended to reduce the Group's workforce by 400 positions worldwide by the end of 2013, by means of non-replacement whenever possible. The Group expects the restructuring associated with the reduction in positions to cost RM600,000 to RM850,000 in 2013.

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.23	MFRS 1 requires a first-time adopter to provide extensive disclosures to explain how the transition from FRSs to MFRSs affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the first-time adopter.
	1.24, 25	A first-time adopter discloses the following reconciliation in its first annual MFRS financial statements: (a) reconciliations of its equity reported under FRSs to its equity under MFRSs at: • the date of transition (1 January 2011 in these illustrative financial statements); and • the end of the latest period presented in the first-time adopter's most recent annual financial statements under FRSs (31 December 2011 in these illustrative financial statements); and (b) reconciliation of total comprehensive income reported under FRSs for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements (31 December 2011 in these illustrative financial statements) to its total comprehensive income reported under MFRSs. The appropriate starting point for this reconciliation should be total comprehensive income under FRSs for the same period; however if the entity did not report such an amount, then the starting point should be profit or loss under FRSs.
	1.25	MFRS 1 does not specify the format of the required reconciliations; rather the reconciliations should disclose the material adjustments made to amounts reported under FRSs in order to determine the corresponding amounts presented under MFRSs, together with sufficient explanations of the reconciling items. In our view, it is not sufficient to include a cross reference to previously published disclosures of the impact of the transition to MFRSs in the first annual MFRS financial statements. A reference to previously published additional voluntary information (e.g. a more detailed analysis) is permitted, but should not call into question whether the information in the financial statements complies fully with MFRSs or the level of assurance provided on the previously published additional information.
	1.25	A first-time adopter that presented a statement of cash flows under FRSs also explains any material adjustments as compared to its MFRS statement of cash flows for the same period.
2.	1.26	If, as part of a first-time adopter's transition to MFRSs, it becomes aware of errors made under FRSs, then the correction of such errors should be identified and disclosed separately in the reconciliations.
3.	1.27A	If during the period covered by its first MFRS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in MFRS 1, it shall explain the changes between its first MFRS interim financial report and its first MFRS financial statements, in accordance with MFRS 1.23, and it shall update the reconciliations required by MFRS 1.24 (a) and (b).

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

1.23-28

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs[1, 2, 3]

As stated in note 1(a), these are the first financial statements of the Group and of the Company prepared in accordance with MFRSs.

The accounting policies set out in note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2012, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2011 and in the preparation of the opening MFRS statement of financial position at 1 January 2011 (the Group's date of transition to MFRSs).

The transition to MFRSs does not have financial impact to the separate financial statements of the Company.

In preparing the opening consolidated statement of financial position at 1 January 2011, the Group has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous FRSs. An explanation of how the transition from previous FRSs to MFRSs has affected the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out as follows:

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

1.24(a), IG63

40.1 Reconciliation of financial position

		Group			Group		
In thousands of RM	**Note**	**FRSs**	**Effect of transition to MFRSs**	**MFRSs**	**FRSs**	**Effect of transition to MFRSs**	**MFRSs**
			1 January 2011			**31 December 2011**	
Assets							
Property, plant and equipment	*b(3), e*	358,570	*XXX*	358,570	310,490	*XXX*	310,490
Investment properties	*e*	94,220	*XXX*	94,220	99,060	*XXX*	99,060
Intangible assets	*e*	54,910	*XXX*	54,910	47,410	*XXX*	47,410
Prepaid lease payments	*c*	*XXX*	*(XXX)*	*XXX*	*XXX*	*(XXX)*	*XXX*
Investments in associates		10,910	-	10,910	15,580	-	15,580
Other investments		34,200	-	34,200	36,140	-	36,140
Deferred tax assets		12,610	-	12,610	13,800	-	13,800
Total non-current assets		565,420	*(XXX)*	565,420	522,480	*(XXX)*	522,480
Inventories		113,130	-	113,130	141,190	-	141,190
Other investments		7,320	-	7,320	6,179	-	6,179
Current tax assets		2,110	-	2,110	1,150	-	1,150
Trade and other receivables		165,810	-	165,810	179,450	-	179,450
Prepayments and other assets		250	-	250	702	-	702
Derivative financial assets		4,050	-	4,050	3,251	-	3,251
Cash and cash equivalents		18,000	-	18,000	18,500	-	18,500
Total current assets		310,670	-	310,670	350,422	-	350,422
Total assets		876,090	*(XXX)*	876,090	872,902	*(XXX)*	872,902

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

1.24(a), IG63

40.1 Reconciliation of financial position (continued)

In thousands of RM	Note	Group FRSs	Group Effect of transition to MFRSs	Group MFRSs	Group FRSs	Group Effect of transition to MFRSs	Group MFRSs
			1 January 2011			31 December 2011	
Equity							
Share capital		145,500	-	145,500	145,500	-	145,500
Share premium		35,000	-	35,000	35,000	-	35,000
Other reserves	*b(1),b(2),c,d,g*	8,450	-	8,450	10,812	-	10,812
Retained earnings		73,724	376	74,100	119,599	2,011	121,610
Equity attributable to owners of the Company		262,674	376	263,050	310,911	2,011	312,922
Non-controlling interests		6,010	-	6,010	8,420	-	8,420
Total equity		268,684	376	269,060	319,331	2,011	321,342
Liabilities							
Loans and borrowings		254,260	-	254,260	205,060	-	205,060
Employee benefits		23,570	-	23,570	21,100	-	21,100
Deferred income		15,380	-	15,380	15,000	-	15,000
Provisions		8,000	-	8,000	4,000	-	4,000
Deferred tax liabilities	*a,b(3),c,e,f*	8,326	(376)	7,950	17,681	(2,011)	15,670
Total non-current liabilities		309,536	(376)	309,160	262,841	(2,011)	260,830
Loans and borrowings		48,180	-	48,180	46,680	-	46,680
Deferred income		1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300
Provisions		12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-	12,000
Trade and other payables		235,290	-	235,290	228,999	-	228,999
Derivative financial liabilities		1,100	-	1,100	1,751	-	1,751
Total current liabilities		297,870	-	297,870	290,730	-	290,730
Total liabilities		607,406	(376)	607,030	553,571	(2,011)	551,560
Total equity and liabilities		876,090	-	876,090	872,902	-	872,902

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Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

1.24(b), IG63

40.2 Reconciliation of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2011

		Group		
In thousands of RM	**Note**	**FRSs**	**Effect of transition to MFRSs**	**MFRSs**
Continuing operations				
Revenue		966,360	-	966,360
Cost of sales		(561,860)	-	(561,860)
Gross profit		404,500	-	404,500
Other income	*e*	3,680	*(XXX)*	3,680
Distribution expenses		(170,120)	-	(170,120)
Administrative expenses	*b(3),c,e*	(147,690)	*XXX*	(147,690)
Research and development expenses		(6,970)	-	(6,970)
Results from operating activities		83,400	*XXX*	83,400
Finance income		4,800	-	4,800
Finance costs		(16,760)	-	(16,760)
Net finance costs		(11,960)		(11,960)
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax		5,870	-	5,870
Profit before tax		77,310	-	77,310
Tax expense	*a,f*	(19,635)	1,635	(18,000)
Profit from continuing operations		57,675	1,635	59,310
Discontinued operation				
Loss from discontinued operation, net of tax		(4,220)	-	(4,220)
Profit for the year		53,455	1,635	55,090
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Defined benefit plan actuarial losses		(150)	-	(150)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets		410	-	410
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations		2,472	-	2,472
Total other comprehensive income for the year		2,732	-	2,732
Comprehensive income for the year		56,187	1,635	57,822

The FRS figures have been restated arising from the discontinued operations as discussed in note 25.

1.25

40.3 Material adjustments to the statements of cash flows for 2011

There are no material differences between the statement of cash flows presented under MFRSs and the statement of cash flows presented under FRSs.

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.		In this publication we present mini-reconciliations of the adjustments for ease of reading. This is not a requirement of MFRS 1 and other methods of presentation are possible.
2.	1.D6	A first-time adopter may elect to use FRS revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to MFRSs as deemed cost at the date of the revaluation, if the revaluation was, at the date of the revaluation, broadly comparable to: (a) fair value; or (b) cost or depreciated cost in accordance with MFRSs, adjusted to reflect, for example, changes in a general or specific price index.
3.	1.D8	A first-time adopter also may use an event-driven fair value as a deemed cost when, under FRSs, some or all of its assets and liabilities have been fair valued at one particular date because of an event such as a privatisation or initial public offering. This exemption is not restricted to determining a deemed cost for all items of property, plant and equipment but may be applied to all individual assets and liabilities that were part of the remeasurement event. This optional exemption can also be applied after the date of transition up until the end of the first MFRSs reporting period.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

IG63

40.4 Notes to reconciliations

(a) Deferred tax on investment properties

Under FRSs, deferred tax on investment properties was measured based on the expected manner of realisation of the carrying amount of the investment properties using the tax rate expected to apply when the investment properties are recovered based on rates that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

112.51C

Upon transition to MFRSs, the Group measures deferred tax on investment properties carried at fair value using the tax rate that would apply on sale of those investment properties.

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows:[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	1 January 2011	31 December 2011
1.23	**Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income**		
	Tax expense		1,635
	Consolidated statement of financial position		
	Deferred tax liability	(376)	(2,011)
1.23	**Adjustment to retained earnings**	(376)	(2,011)

(b) Property, plant and equipment - Deemed cost exemption - previous revaluation (1)

Under FRSs, the Group had availed itself to the transitional provision when the MASB first adopted IAS 16, Property, plant and equipment in 1998. Certain freehold land and buildings were revalued in May 1997 and no later valuation has been recorded for these property, plant and equipment (except in the case of impairment adjustments based on valuation).

1.D6

Upon transition to MFRSs, the Group elected to apply the optional exemption to use that previous revaluation as deemed cost under MFRSs.[2] *The revaluation reserve of RMXXX at 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 was reclassified to retained earnings.*

1.30

The aggregate fair value of these freehold land and buildings at 31 May 1997 was determined to be RMXXX compared to the then carrying amount of RMXXX under FRSs.[3]

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows:

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	*1 January 2011*	*31 December 2011*
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Revaluation reserve	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*XXX*	*XXX*

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.30	If an entity uses fair value in its opening MFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, then the entity's first MFRS financial statements discloses, for each line item in the opening MFRS statement of financial position: • the aggregate of those fair values; and • the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under FRSs.
2.	1.D5	A first-time adopter may elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

IG63

40.4 Notes to reconciliations (continued)

(b) Property, plant and equipment - Deemed cost exemption - previous revaluation (2)

Under FRSs, the Group measured its land and buildings at valuation. The last valuation was carried out on 31 December 2009.

1.D6 *Upon transition to MFRSs, the Group elected to apply the optional exemption to use that previous revaluation as deemed cost under MFRSs. The revaluation reserve of RMXXX at 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011 was reclassified to retained earnings.*

1.30 *The aggregate fair value of the land and buildings at 31 December 2009 was determined to be RMXXX compared to the then carrying amount of RMXXX under FRSs.*[1]

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows:

	In thousand of RM	***1 January 2011***	***31 December 2011***
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Revaluation reserve	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*XXX*	*XXX*

(b) Property, plant and equipment - Deemed cost exemption - fair value[2] (3)

1.D5 *The Group elected to apply the optional exemption to measure certain property, plant and equipment at fair value at the date of transition to MFRSs and use that fair value as deemed cost under MFRSs.*

1.30 *The aggregate fair value of these property, plant and equipment at 1 January 2011 was determined to be RMXXX compared to the then carrying amount of RMXXX under FRSs.*[1]

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows:

	In thousand of RM	***1 January 2011***	***31 December 2011***
1.23	***Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***		
	Administrative expenses - depreciation		*XXX*
	Adjustment before tax		*XXX*
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Property, plant and equipment	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Related tax effect	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*XXX*	*XXX*

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	1.D13	A first-time adopter need not comply with the requirements in MFRS 121 for cumulative translation differences on foreign operations that existed at the date of transition to MFRS. It may deem that cumulative translation differences for all foreign operations to be nil at the date of transition, and reclassify any such amounts determined in accordance with FRS at that date to retained earnings. When this is the case, the gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

IG63

40.4 Notes to reconciliations (continued)

(c) Prepaid lease payments

Under FRSs, the Group measured prepaid lease payments on leasehold land in accordance with the transitional provision in FRS 117, Leases. The transitional provision allowed the Group to carry the previously revalued leasehold land at the unamortised revalued amount when the Group first applied FRS 117 in 2006. This transitional provision is not available under MFRS 117.

Upon transition to MFRSs, the revalued prepaid lease payments were restated to its original cost.

1.11

The impact arising from the change is summarised as follows:

	In thousands of RM	***1 January 2011***	***31 December 2011***
1.23	***Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***		
	Administrative expenses – amortisation		*(XXX)*
	Adjustment before tax		*(XXX)*
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Prepaid lease payments	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
	Revaluation reserve	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Related tax effect	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*XXX*	*XXX*

(d) Foreign currency translation differences

1.D13 *Under FRSs, the Group recognised foreign currency translation differences in other comprehensive income and accumulated the amount in the foreign currency translation reserve in equity.*

Upon transition to MFRSs, the Group has elected to deem all foreign currency translation differences that arose prior to the date of transition in respect of all foreign operations to be nil at the date of transition.[1]

	In thousands of RM	***1 January 2011***	***31 December 2011***
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Foreign currency translation reserve	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*

Note	Reference	Explanatory note
1.	1.C2	A first-time adopter needs not apply MFRS 121, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill arising in business combinations that occurred before the date of transition to MFRSs. If the entity does not apply MFRS 121 retrospectively to those fair value adjustments and goodwill, it shall treat them as assets and liabilities of the entity rather than as assets and liabilities of the acquiree. Therefore, those goodwill and fair value adjustments either are already expressed in the entity's functional currency or are non-monetary foreign currency items, which are reported using the exchange rate applied in accordance with FRSs.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

IG63

40.4 Notes to reconciliations (continued)

(e) Business combinations – foreign exchange on fair value adjustments and goodwill

Under FRSs, assets and liabilities of foreign operations were translated to Ringgit Malaysia at closing rate at the end of reporting period, except for goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from business combinations occurred before 1 January 2006 which were reported using the historical rate at the date of acquisition.

1.C2

Upon transition to MFRSs, the Group has not applied MFRS 121, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, retrospectively to fair value adjustments and goodwill from business combinations that occurred before 1 January 2011. Such fair value adjustments and goodwill are treated as assets and liabilities of the Company rather than as assets and liabilities of the acquiree, and are reported using the exchange rate applied immediately prior to the date of transition.[1]

Reference	*In thousands of RM*	***1 January 2011***	***31 December 2011***
1.23	***Consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income***		
	Administrative expenses - Depreciation		*XXX*
	Other income - Fair value gain on investment properties		*XXX*
	Adjustment before tax		*XXX*
1.23	***Consolidated statement of financial position***		
	Goodwill	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Property, plant and equipment	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Investment properties	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Related tax effect	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
		XXX	*XXX*
	Adjustment to foreign currency translation reserve	*XXX*	*XXX*
	Adjustment to retained earnings	*XXX*	*XXX*
		XXX	*XXX*

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	1.11, IG5	A first-time adopter recognises deferred taxes on temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in its opening MFRS statement of financial position and their tax bases. Generally, all adjustments to deferred tax at the date of transition are made to retained earnings, except in the following circumstances: • If a business combination is restated, then the balance of deferred tax at the date of acquisition is determined as part of the reconstruction of the acquisition accounting. The corresponding entry is against goodwill at the date of acquisition • If a business combination is not restated but an intangible asset related to the acquisition is either subsumed within goodwill or is recognised separately from goodwill at the date of transition, then any related adjustment to the deferred tax also is recognised against goodwill. In our experience, typically the adjustments for deferred tax are made after the carrying amounts of the other assets and liabilities in the opening statement of financial position have been determined.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

40. Explanation of transition to MFRSs (continued)

IG63
40.4 Notes to reconciliations (continued)

1.11, IG5
(f) Income tax

The changes that affected the deferred tax liabilities are as follows:[1]

In thousands of RM	Note	1 January 2011	31 December 2011
Property, plant and equipment	*b(3)*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Investment properties	*a*	(376)	(2,011)
Prepaid lease payments	*c*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
Business combinations	*e*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Decrease in deferred tax liabilities		(376)	(2,011)

1.23
The effect on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the financial year ended 31 December 2011 was to increase/decrease the previously reported tax charge for the financial year by RMXXX.

1.11, 23
(g) Retained earnings

The changes that affected the retained earnings are as follows:

In thousands of RM	Note	1 January 2011	31 December 2011
Investment properties	a	376	2,011
Property, plant and equipment	*b(1), b(2), b(3)*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Prepaid lease payments	*c*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Foreign currency translation reserve	*d*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
Business combinations	*e*	*XXX*	*XXX*
Increase in retained earnings		376	2,011

Note	Reference	**Explanatory note**
1.	Bursa Dir 8.2,9	According to paragraphs 8.2 and 9 of the directive issued by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 25 March 2010, a listed corporation is required to: • disclose in the notes to quarterly reports, a breakdown of the unappropriated profits or accumulated losses as at the end of the reporting period and the previous financial year, on a group basis, into realised and unrealised profits or losses, as the case may be, and • include in its financial statements, a breakdown of the unappropriated profits or accumulated losses as at the financial year end and the previous financial year, on a company and group basis, into realised and unrealised profits or losses, as the case may be. This information is not prepared based on MFRS framework, and hence, should not be included as part of the financial statements.

Reference

Notes to the financial statements

Bursa Dir 8.2,9

41. Supplementary financial information on the breakdown of realised and unrealised profits or losses[1]

The breakdown of the retained earnings of the Group and of the Company as at 31 December, into realised and unrealised profits, pursuant to Paragraphs 2.06 and 2.23 of Bursa Malaysia Main Market Listing Requirements, are as follows:

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Total retained earnings of the Company and its subsidiaries				
- realised	125,780	92,677	30,677	36,495
- unrealised	34,500	32,883	4,053	5,705
	160,280	125,560	34,730	42,200
Total share of retained earnings of associates				
- realised	38,980	36,212	-	-
- unrealised	18,920	12,887	-	-
Total share of retained earnings of jointly controlled entities				
- realised	*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
- unrealised	*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
	218,180	174,659	34,730	42,200
Less: Consolidation adjustments	(40,985)	(53,049)	-	-
Total retained earnings	177,195	121,610	34,730	42,200

The determination of realised and unrealised profits is based on the Guidance of Special Matter No.1, *Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosures Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements,* issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on 20 December 2010.

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 15 to 241 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 31 December 2012 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

In the opinion of the Directors, the information set out in note 41 on page 243 to the financial statements has been compiled in accordance with the Guidance on Special Matter No.1, *Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosures Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements*, issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and presented based on the format prescribed by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

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

....
Tan Sri Dato' Haji Ghazali bin Musa

....
Datuk Seri Mokhtar bin Haji Abdul Rahim

Kuala Lumpur
22 February 2013

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

I, Roland Kong Hean Beng, the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of Wonderful Malaysia Berhad, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 15 to 243 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 Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory on 22 February 2013.

Roland Kong Hean Beng

Before me:
Alexander Menendes (No. W008004)
Commissioner for Oaths
Kuala Lumpur

Independent Auditors' Report to the members of Wonderful Malaysia Berhad

(Company No. IXOIXO-X)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of Wonderful Malaysia Berhad, which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2012 of the Group and of the Company, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Group and of the Company for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 15 to 237.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group and of the Company as of 31 December 2012 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report the following:

a) In our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Company and its subsidiaries of which we have acted as auditors have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

b) We have considered the accounts and the auditors' reports of all the subsidiaries of which we have not acted as auditors, which are indicated in note 6 to the financial statements.

c) We are satisfied that the accounts 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 financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.

d) The audit report on the accounts of the subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174(3) of the Act.

Other Reporting Responsibilities

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements taken as a whole. The information set out in note 41 on page 243 to the financial statements has been compiled by the Company as required by the Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements and is not required by the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards. We have extended our audit procedures to report on the process of compilation of such information. In our opinion, the information has been properly compiled, in all material respects, in accordance with the Guidance on Special Matter No.1, *Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosures Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements*, issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and presented based on the format prescribed by Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

KPMG
Firm Number: AF 0758
Chartered Accountants

Peet Merwick
Approval Number: XXXX/XX/XX (X/XX)
Chartered Accountant

Petaling Jaya
22 February 2013

Appendix 1

Specimen: Statements of profit or loss (Two-statement approach)

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Continuing operations				
Revenue	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cost of sales	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Gross profit	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other income	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Distribution expenses	(XXX)	(XXX)	-	-
Administrative expenses	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Research and development expenses	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Other expenses	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Results from operating activities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Finance income	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Finance costs	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	-
Net finance (costs)/income	(XXX)	(XXX)	XXX	XXX
Fair valuation gain/(loss) arising from distribution of non-cash assets to owners	*XXX*	-	*XXX*	-
Share of profit of equity-accounted investees, net of tax	XXX	XXX	-	-
Profit before tax	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Tax expense	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Profit from continuing operations	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Discontinued operation				
Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operation, net of tax	XXX	(XXX)	-	-
Profit for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Profit attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX	-	-
Profit for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Basic earnings per ordinary share (sen):				
from continuing operations	XX	XX		
from discontinued operation	XX	XX		
	XX	XX		
Diluted earnings per ordinary share (sen):	XX	XX		
from continuing operations	XX	XX		
from discontinued operation	XX	XX		
	XX	XX		

Appendix 1

Specimen: Statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income (Two-statement approach)

For the year ended 31 December 2012

In thousands of RM	Group 2012	Group 2011	Company 2012	Company 2011
Profit for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Other comprehensive income, net of tax				
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Defined benefit plan actuarial gains/(losses)	XXX	(XXX)	-	-
Revaluation of property, plant and equipment upon transfer of properties to investment properties	XXX	-	-	-
Share of gain/(loss) on property revaluation of equity-accounted investees	*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
	XXX	(XXX)	-	-
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Cash flow hedge	XXX	-	-	-
Fair value of available-for-sale financial assets	XXX	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation differences for foreign operations	XXX	XXX	-	-
Hedge of net investment	(XXX)	-	-	-
Share of foreign currency translation differences of equity-accounted investees	*XXX*	*XXX*	-	-
	XXX	XXX	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	XXX	XXX	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total comprehensive income attributable to:				
Owners of the Company	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Non-controlling interests	XXX	XXX	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Appendix 2

Specimen: Statements of cash flows (direct method)

For the year ended 31 December 2012

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Cash flows from operating activities				
Cash receipts from customers	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Cash generated from operating activities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Dividends received	-	-	XXX	XXX
Interest paid	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Tax paid	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Net cash from operating activities	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cash flows from investing activities				
Acquisition of investment properties	(XXX)	(XXX)	-	-
Acquisition of other investments	(XXX)	(XXX)	-	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(XXX)	(XXX)	-	-
Acquisition of subsidiary, net of cash and cash equivalents acquired	(XXX)	-	(XXX)	-
Dividends received	XXX	XXX	-	-
Interest received	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Loans to subsidiaries	-	-	(XXX)	(XXX)
Proceeds from disposal of investment properties	XXX	XXX	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	XXX	XXX	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	XXX	XXX	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid to owners of the Company	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
Proceeds from the issue of convertible notes	XXX	-	XXX	-
Proceeds from the issue of redeemable preference shares	XXX	-	XXX	-
Proceeds from the issue of share capital	XXX	-	XXX	-
Proceeds from sale of treasury shares	XXX	-	XXX	-
Repayment of other borrowings	(XXX)	-	-	-
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(XXX)	(XXX)	-	-
Repayment of loan from associate	(XXX)	-	-	-
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities	XXX	(XXX)	XXX	(XXX)
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(XXX)	(XXX)	XXX	XXX
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash held	XXX	XXX	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statements of cash flows comprise the following statement of financial position amounts:

	Group		Company	
In thousands of RM	**2012**	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Deposits	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Less: Pledged deposits	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*	*(XXX)*
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cash and bank balances	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Bank overdraft	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)	(XXX)
	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Appendix 3

Disclosure requirements of MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards*

1.20 MFRS 1 does not provide exemptions from the presentation and disclosure requirements in other MFRSs.

1.21 The first MFRS financial statements include at least three statements of financial position, two statements of comprehensive income, two separate income statements (if presented), two statements of cash flows and two statements of changes in equity and related notes, including comparative information.

1.22 If any financial statements contain historical summaries or comparative information under previous GAAP, then:

1.22(a) (a) label the previous GAAP information prominently as not being prepared under MFRSs; and

1.22(b) (b) disclose the nature of the main adjustments that would make it comply with MFRSs. An entity need not quantify those adjustments.

1.23 Explain how the transition from previous GAAP to MFRSs affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

1.24-26 To comply with MFRS 1.23, include in the first MFRS financial statements the following reconciliations. Reconciliations are to provide sufficient detail to enable users to understand the material adjustments to the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income, and should distinguish the correction of errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies:

1.24(a) (a) reconciliations of the equity reported under previous GAAP to the equity under MFRSs for both of the following dates:

1.24(a)(i) (i) the date of transition to MFRSs; and

1.24(a)(ii) (ii) the end of the latest period presented in the entity's most recent annual financial statements under previous GAAP.

1.24(b) (b) reconciliation to total comprehensive income under MFRSs for the latest period in the entity's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation is total comprehensive income under previous GAAP for the same period, or if the entity did not report such a total, profit or loss under previous GAAP.

1.24(c) If the entity recognised or reversed any impairment losses for the first time in preparing its opening MFRS statement of financial position, then present the disclosures that MFRS 136 would have required if the entity had recognised those impairment losses or reversals in the period beginning with the date of transition to MFRSs.

1.25 If an entity presented a statement of cash flows under its previous GAAP, then also explain the material adjustments to the statement of cash flows.

1.26 Distinguish errors made under previous GAAP from changes in accounting policies in the reconciliations required by MFRS 1.24(a) and (b).

1.27A If during the period covered by its first MFRS financial statements an entity changes its accounting policies or its use of the exemptions contained in MFRS 1, then explain the changes between its first MFRS interim financial report and its first MFRS financial statements, in accordance with MFRS 1.23, and update the reconciliations required by MFRS 1.24(a) and (b).

Appendix 3

Disclosure requirements of MFRS 1, *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards* (continued)

1.28 If an entity did not present financial statements for previous periods, then disclose that fact in its first MFRS financial statements.

1.29, 29A For any financial assets or financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss and for any financial assets designated as available-for-sale in accordance with MFRS 1.D19, disclose:

1.29, 29A (a) the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities designated into each category at the date of designation; and

1.29, 29A (b) their classification and carrying amount in the previous financial statements.

1.30 If an entity uses fair value in its opening MFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of investment property, then disclose in its first MFRS financial statements, for each line item in the opening MFRS statement of financial position:

1.30(a) (a) the aggregate of those fair values: and

1.30(b) (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

1.30 If an entity uses fair value in its opening MFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an item of property, plant and equipment, then disclose in its first MFRS financial statements, for each line item in the opening MFRS statement of financial position:

1.30(a) (a) the aggregate of those fair values: and

1.30(b) (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

1.30 If an entity uses fair value in its opening MFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for an intangible asset, then disclose in its first MFRS financial statements, for each line item in the opening MFRS statement of financial position:

1.30(a) (a) the aggregate of those fair values: and

1.30(b) (b) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

1.31 If an entity uses a deemed cost in its opening MFRS statement of financial position for an investment in a subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate in its separate financial statements, then disclose in its first MFRS separate financial statements:

1.31(a) (a) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is their previous GAAP carrying amount;

1.31(b) (b) the aggregate deemed cost of those investments for which deemed cost is fair value; and

1.31(c) (c) the aggregate adjustment to the carrying amounts reported under previous GAAP.

1.31A If an entity uses fair values in its opening MFRS statement of financial position as deemed cost for oil and gas assets, then disclose in its first financial statements that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts determined under previous GAAP were allocated.

1.31B If an entity uses the exemption in MFRS 1.D8B for operations subject to rate regulation, then disclose that fact and the basis on which carrying amounts were determined under previous GAAP.

1.D2 For all grants of equity instruments that MFRS 2 has not been applied to, disclose information required by MFRS 2.44 and 45.

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