

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Company No. 274909 - A)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012
(In Ringgit Malaysia)

Company No. 274909 - A

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of **AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD** hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Group and of the Company for the financial year ended 30 June 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

The principal activities of its subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 12 to the Financial Statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities of the Company and its subsidiaries during the financial year.

RESULTS

	Group RM	Company RM
Net loss for the financial year	<u>2,872,462</u>	<u>400,381</u>
Attributable to:		
Owners of the parent	2,872,462	
Non-controlling interests	<u>-</u>	
	<u><u>2,872,462</u></u>	

DIVIDENDS

There were no dividends proposed, declared or paid by the Company since the end of the previous financial year.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

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DIRECTORS

The Directors who have held office during the financial year since the date of the last report are as follows:

Yong Yoke Keong
Mirzan bin Mahathir
Yong Chew Keat
Danny Ng Siew L' Leong
Lim Chee Hoong

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The shareholdings in the Company of those who were Directors at the end of the financial year, as recorded in the Register of Directors' Shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 134 of the Companies Act, 1965, are as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares of RM1 each			
	Balance as of 1.7.2011	Bought	Sold	Balance as of 30.6.2012
Shares in the Company				
Direct interest				
Yong Yoke Keong	10,150,269	-	-	10,150,269
Yong Chew Keat	2,929,770	-	-	2,929,770
Indirect interest				
Mirzan bin Mahathir	3,294,720	-	-	3,294,720

By virtue of their direct and indirect shareholdings in the Company, the above Directors are deemed to have an interest in the shares of all the subsidiaries to the extent that the Company has an interest.

Other than as disclosed above, none of the other Directors holding office at the end of the financial year had any interest or beneficial interest in the shares of the Company or its related companies during the financial year.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

During and at the end of the financial year, no arrangement subsisted to which the Company was a party whereby Directors of the Company might acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Directors has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (except as disclosed in Note 6 to the Financial Statements) 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.

ISSUE OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

During the financial year, the Company did not issue any shares or debentures of the Company.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Company to any parties during the financial year to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company. As at the end of the financial year, there were no unissued shares under options.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the statements of comprehensive income and statements of financial position of the Group and of the Company were made out, the Directors took reasonable steps:-

- (a) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate provision had been made for doubtful debts; and
- (b) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to be realised in the ordinary course of business including their values as shown in the accounting records of the Group and of the Company 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:-

- (a) which would render the amounts written off for bad debts or the amount of the provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company inadequate to any substantial extent; or
- (b) which would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading; or
- (c) which have arisen and render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Group and of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or
- (d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements which would render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Group and of the Company misleading.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONT'D)

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

- (a) any charge on the assets of the Group and of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liability of any other person; or
- (b) any contingent liability of the Group and of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.

In the opinion of the Directors:-

- (a) no contingent or other liability 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;
- (b) the result of operation of the Group and of the Company during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and
- (c) there has no arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Group and of the Company for the current financial year in which this report is made.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The significant events during and subsequent to the financial year are disclosed in Note 32 to the Financial Statements.

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AUDITORS

The Auditors, Messrs. SJ Grant Thornton have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

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

YONG YOKE KEONG

YONG CHEW KEAT

Kuala Lumpur
30 October 2012

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Company No. 274909-A

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the financial statements of **AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD**, which comprise the Statements of Financial Position of the Group and of the Company as at 30 June 2012, and the Statements of Comprehensive Income, Statements of Changes in Equity and Statements of Cash Flows of the Group and of the Company for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes as enumerated in Notes 1 to 33 and as set out on pages 9 to 60.

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 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 Company'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 Company'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 qualified audit opinion.

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Report on the Financial Statements (cont'd)

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Notwithstanding the impairment loss on trade receivables amounting to RM20,950,845 as disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, trade receivables of the Group amounting to RM2,065,362 have been long outstanding and were not impaired. Minimal or no payment was received from these receivables as at the date of this report. In the absence of any documentary evidence and alternative audit procedures, we are unable to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence to ascertain the recoverability of the abovementioned balances.

Qualified Opinion

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the financial statements have been properly drawn up in accordance with 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 at 30 June 2012 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial 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 have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- (b) We are satisfied that the financial statements of the subsidiaries that have been consolidated with the Company's financial statements are in form and content appropriate and proper for the purposes of the preparation of the financial statements of the Group and we have received satisfactory information and explanations required by us for those purposes.
- (c) Except for the auditors' reports on the financial statements of certain subsidiaries which have been qualified as disclosed in Note 12 to the financial statements, the auditors' reports on the financial statements of other subsidiaries did not contain any qualification or any adverse comment made under Section 174 (3) of the Act.

Other Reporting Responsibilities

The supplementary information set out in page 61 is disclosed to meet the requirement of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad and is not part of the financial statements. The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the supplementary information in accordance with Guidance on Special Matter No. 1, Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("MIA Guidance") and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. In our opinion, the supplementary information is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the MIA Guidance and the directive of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad.

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Report on the Financial Statements (cont'd)

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.

SJ GRANT THORNTON
(NO. AF: 0737)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Kuala Lumpur
30 October 2012

DATO'N.K. JASANI
PARTNER
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT
(NO:708/03/14(J/PH))

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	Group		Company	
		2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
Revenue	4	17,391,326	21,285,261	-	-
Other operating income	5	479,405	1,147,667	-	999
Purchase of trading merchandise		(13,139,148)	(15,079,211)	-	-
Changes in trading merchandise		(780,790)	163,155	-	-
Directors' remuneration	6	(521,184)	(562,176)	(72,000)	(120,000)
Staff costs	5	(1,805,605)	(1,818,414)	-	-
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	10	(152,411)	(180,213)	-	-
Finance costs	7	(1,113,471)	(1,361,270)	(247,648)	(202,616)
Other operating expenses	5	(3,230,584)	(2,802,299)	(80,733)	(672,394)
(Loss)/Profit before tax		(2,872,462)	792,500	(400,381)	(994,011)
Income tax expense	8	-	-	-	-
Net (loss)/profit for the financial year		(2,872,462)	792,500	(400,381)	(994,011)
Other comprehensive income for the financial year		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the financial year		<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>792,500</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>
(Loss)/Profit for the financial year attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(2,872,462)	792,500	(400,381)	(994,011)
Non-controlling interest		-	-	-	-
		<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>792,500</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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**AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD (Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES**

**STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 (CONT'D)**

		Group		Company	
	Note	2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
Total comprehensive (loss)/profit attributable to:					
Owners of the parent		(2,872,462)	792,500	(400,381)	(994,011)
Non-controlling interest		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>792,500</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>
(Loss)/Earnings per ordinary share (sen)					
Basic	9(a)	<u>(5.97)</u>	<u>1.65</u>		
Fully diluted	9(b)	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>		

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

		Group		Company	
	Note	2012	2011	2012	2011
		RM	RM	RM	RM
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	10	366,816	480,846	-	-
Goodwill on consolidation	11	1,935,486	1,935,486	-	-
Investment in subsidiaries	12	-	-	34,005,922	34,005,922
Intangible assets	13	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets	14	2,500,000	2,500,000	-	-
		<u>4,802,302</u>	<u>4,916,332</u>	<u>34,005,922</u>	<u>34,005,922</u>
Total non-current assets					
Current Assets					
Inventories	15	9,161,702	9,942,492	-	-
Trade receivables	16	13,171,038	13,354,853	-	-
Other receivables	17	12,224,656	11,709,058	-	-
Tax recoverable		147,618	147,618	10,278	10,278
Amount due from subsidiaries	18	-	-	12,656,540	13,239,499
Cash and bank balances	19	3,688	804,346	55	1,591
		<u>34,708,702</u>	<u>35,958,367</u>	<u>12,666,873</u>	<u>13,251,368</u>
Total current assets					
Total assets		<u>39,511,004</u>	<u>40,874,699</u>	<u>46,672,795</u>	<u>47,257,290</u>

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
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STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2012 (CONT'D)

		Group		Company	
	Note	2012 RM	2011 RM	2012 RM	2011 RM
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES					
EQUITY					
Equity attributable to owners of the parent:					
Share capital	20	48,131,398	48,131,398	48,131,398	48,131,398
Share premium	21	3,664,610	3,664,610	3,664,610	3,664,610
Accumulated losses		<u>(38,543,526)</u>	<u>(35,671,064)</u>	<u>(17,108,583)</u>	<u>(16,708,202)</u>
Total equity		<u>13,252,482</u>	<u>16,124,944</u>	<u>34,687,425</u>	<u>35,087,806</u>
LIABILITIES					
Non-current Liabilities					
Bank borrowings	22	<u>3,170,197</u>	<u>3,427,260</u>	<u>1,834,032</u>	<u>2,018,384</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>3,170,197</u>	<u>3,427,260</u>	<u>1,834,032</u>	<u>2,018,384</u>
Current Liabilities					
Trade payables	23	3,090,619	4,511,945	-	-
Other payables	24	15,957,243	14,632,131	187,494	185,984
Amount due to subsidiaries	18	-	-	8,974,786	8,974,786
Amount due to Directors	25	2,615,794	341,058	413,058	341,058
Bank borrowings	22	<u>1,424,669</u>	<u>1,837,361</u>	<u>576,000</u>	<u>649,272</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>23,088,325</u>	<u>21,322,495</u>	<u>10,151,338</u>	<u>10,151,100</u>
Total liabilities		<u>26,258,522</u>	<u>24,749,755</u>	<u>11,985,370</u>	<u>12,169,484</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>39,511,004</u>	<u>40,874,699</u>	<u>46,672,795</u>	<u>47,257,290</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

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AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

Group	Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Accumulated losses RM	Total RM
Balance as at 1 July 2010	48,131,398	3,664,610	(36,463,564)	15,332,444
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>792,500</u>	<u>792,500</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2011	48,131,398	3,664,610	(35,671,064)	16,124,944
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>(2,872,462)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2012	<u><u>48,131,398</u></u>	<u><u>3,664,610</u></u>	<u><u>(38,543,526)</u></u>	<u><u>13,252,482</u></u>

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AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
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STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 (CONT'D)

Company	Share capital RM	Share premium RM	Accumulated losses RM	Total RM
Balance as at 1 July 2010	48,131,398	3,664,610	(15,714,191)	36,081,817
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2011	48,131,398	3,664,610	(16,708,202)	35,087,806
Total comprehensive loss for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>
Balance as at 30 June 2012	<u>48,131,398</u>	<u>3,664,610</u>	<u>(17,108,583)</u>	<u>34,687,425</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(2,872,462)	792,500	(400,381)	(994,011)
Adjustments for:-				
Impairment loss on trade receivables	600,000	284,832	-	-
Impairment loss for obsolete inventories	-	9,147	-	-
Depreciation	152,411	180,213	-	-
Other receivables written off	105,351	68,467	-	-
Finance costs	1,113,471	1,361,270	247,648	202,616
Gain on disposal of land and building held for sale	-	(1,141,200)	-	-
Unrealised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	(468,812)	278,372	-	-
Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	(1,370,041)	1,833,601	(152,733)	(791,395)
Changes in working capital:-				
Inventories	780,790	(273,784)	-	-
Receivables	(568,322)	294,495	-	-
Payables	(796,741)	(158,539)	1,510	(333,998)
Directors	2,274,736	(360,161)	72,000	(35,942)
Subsidiaries	-	-	582,959	1,306,158
Net cash from operating activities	320,422	1,335,612	503,736	144,823

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
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STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012 (CONT'D)

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from disposal of Land and building held for sale	-	2,600,000	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(38,381)	(17,507)	-	-
Net cash (used in)/from investing activities	(38,381)	2,582,493	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Finance costs paid	(422,920)	(572,736)	(247,648)	(144,000)
Repayment of borrowings	(659,779)	(2,946,464)	(257,624)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,082,699)	(3,519,200)	(505,272)	(144,000)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(800,658)	398,905	(1,536)	823
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	804,346	405,441	1,591	768
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	3,688	804,346	55	1,591

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD
(Incorporated in Malaysia)
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 30 JUNE 2012

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a public limited liability company, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia and listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad. The registered office of the Company is located at Suite 11.1A, Level 11, Menara Weld, 76, Jalan Raja Chulan, 50200 Kuala Lumpur. The principal place of business of the Company is located at 17, Jalan Industri PBP 11, Pusat Bandar Puchong, 47100 Puchong, Selangor.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

The principal activities of the subsidiaries are disclosed in Note 12 to the Financial Statements.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities of the Company and its subsidiaries during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been authorised by the Board of Directors for issuance on 30 October 2012.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”) and Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. At the beginning of the current financial year, the Company adopted new and revised FRSs which are mandatory for financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2011 as describe in Note 2.4 to the Financial Statements.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention, unless otherwise indicated in the summary of significant accounting policies.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”) which is the Company’s functional currency.

2. **BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)**

2.4 **Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”)**

2.4.1 Adoption of new and revised FRSs

The accounting policies adopted by the Group and the Company are consistent with those of the previous financial year except the following new and revised FRSs and IC Interpretation:-

Effective from 30 August 2010

Amendment to IC Interpretation 15 - Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate. Amendment relating to the deferment of the effective date of the IC Interpretation 15.

Effective for annual financial period beginning 1 January 2011

- (a) Amendment to FRS 1 - Limited Exemption from Comparative FRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters. Amendment relating to transition provisions for first-time adopters
- (b) Amendments to FRS 1 - Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters. Amendment relating to Transition provision for first-time adopters in the industry of oil and gas.
- (c) Amendments to FRS 2 - Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions. Amendments relating to the scope and accounting for group cash-settled share-based payments transactions
- (d) Amendments to FRS 7 - Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments. Amendments relating to the fair value measurement using fair value hierarchy and disclosure of liquidity risk
- (e) IC Interpretation 4 - Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease
- (f) IC Interpretation 18 (*) - Transfers of Assets from Customers

2. **BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)**

2.4 **Financial Reporting Standards (“FRSs”) (cont'd)**

2.4.1 Adoption of new and revised FRSs (cont'd)

The accounting policies adopted by the Group and the Company are consistent with those of the previous financial year except the following new and revised FRSs and IC Interpretation (cont'd):-

Effective for annual financial period beginning 1 January 2011:-

(g) Improvements to FRSs issued in 2010 and mandatory for annual financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2011.

(*) During the financial year 2010, MASB approved and issued IC Interpretation 18-Transfers of Assets from Customers and requires the interpretation to be applied prospectively to all transfers of assets from customers received on or after 1 January 2011.

Other than FRS 7, all the above FRSs and IC Interpretation are not applicable to the Group and Company's operation.

Initial application of the above standards, amendments and interpretations did not have any material on the financial statements of the Group and the Company, except for the following:-

FRS 3 Business Combination (Revised)

The revised standard continues to apply the acquisition method to business combinations, with some significant changes. All payments to purchase a business are to be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date, with contingent payments classified as debt subsequently re-measured through the Statement of Comprehensive Income. There is a choice to measure the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets. All acquisition-related costs should be expensed.

FRS 127 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (Revised)

The revised standard requires the effects of all transactions with non-controlling interests to be recorded in equity if there is no change in control and these transactions will no longer result in goodwill or gains and losses. The standard also specifies the accounting when control is lost. Any remaining interest in the entity is remeasured to fair value, and a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss. Losses are required to allocate to non-controlling interest, even if it results in the non-controlling interest to be in a deficit position.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.4.2 Standards issued but not yet effective

New MASB Approved Accounting Standards

To converge with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRSs”) in 2012, the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB”) had on 19 November 2011, issued a new MASB approved accounting framework, the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (“MFRSs”), which are mandatory for annual financial periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012, with the exception of entities that are within the scope of MFRS 141 - Agriculture and IC Interpretation 15 - Agreements for Construction of Real Estate, including its parent, significant investor and venturer (“Transitioning Entities”).

Transitioning Entities will be allowed to defer adoption of the new MFRSs for an additional two years. Consequently, adoption of the MFRSs by Transitioning Entities will be mandatory for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014. However, the Company does not qualify as Transitioning Entities and is therefore required to adopt the MFRSs for the financial period beginning on or after 1 January 2012.

The Group and the Company have not early adopted the MFRS Framework.

In presenting its first MFRS financial statements, the Group and the Company will be required to restate the comparative financial statements to amounts reflecting the application of MFRS Framework. The majority of the adjustments required on transition will be made, retrospectively, against opening retained earnings.

The Group and the Company have not completed its quantification of the financial effects of the differences between FRS and accounting standards under the MFRS Framework and are in the process of assessing the financial effects of the differences.

The Group and the Company expect to be in a position to fully comply with the requirements of the MFRS Framework for the financial year ending 30 June 2013.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect the application of the Group's accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and disclosures made. They are assessed on an on-going basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Information about significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

2.5.1 Estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below:-

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimated the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be within 5 to 10 years and reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at end of each reporting period. At 30 June 2012 management assesses that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Group and the Company. The carrying amounts are analysed in Note 10 to the Financial Statements. Actual results, however, may vary due to change in the expected level of usage and technological developments, which resulting the adjustment to the Group's and the Company's assets.

A 38% (2011: 9%) differences in the expected useful lives of the property, plant and equipment from the management estimates would result in approximately 2% (2011: 2%) variance in the Group's profit for the financial year.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In estimating net realisable values, management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the times the estimates are made. The Group's core business is subject to economical and technology changes which may cause selling prices to change rapidly, and the Group's profit to change.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

2.5.1 Estimation uncertainty (cont'd)

Inventories (cont'd)

The carrying amount of the Group's inventories at the reporting date is disclosed in Note 15 to the Financial Statements.

Impairment of loans and receivables

The Group and the Company assess at end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment, the Group and the Company consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

Where there is objective evidence of impairment, the amount and timing of future cash flows are estimated based on historical loss experience of assets with similar credit risk characteristics.

The carrying amount of the Group's and the Company's loans and receivables at the end of the reporting date are disclosed in Notes 16 and 17 to the Financial Statements. If the present value of estimated future flow varies by 1% (2011: 1%) from management estimates, the Group's impairment loss of loans and receivables will variance by approximately 4% (2011: 4%).

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses, unabsorbed capital allowances and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which all the deductible temporary differences, unutilised tax losses and unabsorbed capital allowances can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Assumptions about generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volume, operating costs, capital expenditure, dividends and other capital management transactions. Judgement is also required about application of income tax legislation. These judgements and assumptions are subject to risks and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and the amount of unrecognised tax losses and unrecognised temporary differences.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

2.5 Significant accounting estimates and judgements (cont'd)

2.5.2 Significant management judgment

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilised is based on the Company's latest approved budget forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the numerous jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilised without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognised in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Basis of consolidation

The Group financial statements consolidate the audited financial statements of the Company and all of its subsidiaries, which have been prepared in accordance with the Group's accounting policies. Amounts reported in the financial statements of subsidiaries have been adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies adopted by the Group. The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are all drawn up to the same reporting period.

Unrealised gains and losses on transactions between Groups of companies are eliminated. Where unrealised losses on intra-group asset sales are reversed on consolidation, the underlying asset is also tested for impairment from a group perspective.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. Acquisition-related costs are recognised as expenses in the periods in which the costs are incurred and the services are received.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.1 Basis of consolidation (cont'd)

In business combinations achieved in stages, previously held equity interests in the acquiree are re-measured to fair value at the acquisition date and any corresponding gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The Group elects for each individual business combination, whether non-controlling interest in the acquiree, if any, is recognised on the acquisition date at fair value, or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree net identifiable assets.

Any excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill in the statement of financial position. In instances where the latter amount exceeds the former, the excess is recognised as a gain on bargain purchase in profit or loss on the acquisition date.

Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group and are no longer consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Non-controlling interest represents the equity in subsidiaries not attributable, directly or indirectly, to owners of the Company, and is presented separately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and within equity in the consolidated statement of financial position, separately from equity attributable to owners of the Company.

Changes in the Company owners' ownership interest in subsidiaries that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances, the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests are adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interest is adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to owners of the parent.

3.2 Subsidiaries

A subsidiary is a company in which the Group or the Company has the power to exercise control over the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from its activities. In assessing control, potential voting rights that presently are exercisable are taken into account.

Investment in subsidiaries is stated at cost less any impairment losses in the Company's financial position.

Upon the disposal of investment in a subsidiary, the difference between the net disposals proceeds and its carrying amount is included in profit or loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.3 Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the sum of the fair value of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of the non-controlling interest in the acquiree (if any), and the fair value of the Group's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any), over the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets and liabilities of a subsidiary, associate and jointly controlled entity at the date of acquisition.

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of subsidiaries is presented separately in the statement of financial position while goodwill arising on the acquisition of associate is included within the carrying amount of investment in associate.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is reviewed for impairment, annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may be impaired. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units, or groups of cash-generating units, that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually and, whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the unit, including goodwill, with the recoverable amount of the unit. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised for goodwill are not reversed in subsequent period.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill should not be reversed in subsequent period. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Where goodwill forms part of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and part of the operations within that unit is disposed off, the goodwill associated with the operations disposed off is included in the carrying amount of the operations when determining the gain or loss on disposal of the operations. Goodwill disposed off in these circumstances is measured based on the relative fair values of the operations disposed off and portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The costs of property, plant and equipment comprise their purchase costs and any expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the assets.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statements during the financial year in which they incurred. Major renewals and improvements which extended the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment are capitalised.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives to write off the cost of each property, plant and equipment. The principal annual rates of depreciation used are as follows:-

Renovations	10%
Plant and machinery	10%
Tools, equipment and moulds	10%
Office and computer equipment, furniture and fittings and air-conditioners	10% - 20%
Motor vehicles	20%

Restoration cost relating to an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure is expected to increase the future benefits from the existing property, plant and equipment beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Property, plant and equipment are written down to recoverable amount if, in the opinion of the Directors, it is less than their carrying value. Recoverable amount is the net selling price of the property, plant and equipment i.e. the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Property, plant and equipment (cont'd)

The residual values, useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the items of property, plant and equipment.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

3.5 Intangible assets

Development costs, which represent the cost of designing new or substantially improved products with commercial viability and for which there is a clear indication of the marketability of the products being developed, are capitalised and carried forward. Such costs are amortised over a period of 5 years in which benefits are expected to be derived commencing from the period in which the related sales are first made. Where projects are aborted or proved to be unsuccessful, the related costs are charged immediately to the profit or loss.

The recoverable amount development cost is assessed on a regular basis, including when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

3.6 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis. The cost of trading merchandise comprises the original cost of purchase plus cost of bringing the inventories to their present condition and location.

In arriving at the net realisable value, due allowance is made for all obsolete and slow moving inventories.

3.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses

Any reimbursement that the Group can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.7 Provisions (cont'd)

Provisions are reviewed at each end of the reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Where the effect of the time of money is material, provision are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

3.8 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

3.8.1 Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:-

- (a) loans and receivables;
- (b) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss;
- (c) held to maturity investments; and
- (d) available-for-sale financial assets

The category determines subsequent measurement and whether any resulting income and expense is recognised in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets.

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when the financial assets and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the period generally established by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. All regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised or derecognised on the trade date, i.e. the date that the Group and the Company commit to purchase or sell the asset.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.8 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

3.8.1 Financial assets (cont'd)

At the reporting date, the Group and the Company carried loans and receivables on their statements of financial position.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Loans and receivables are classified as current assets, except for those having maturity dates later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

3.8.2 Financial liabilities

After the initial recognition, financial liability is classified as financial liability at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired, or through amortisation process. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

The Group's and the Company's financial liabilities include bank borrowings, trade and other payables.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

3.9 **Equity instruments**

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the year in which they are declared.

Share premium includes any premiums received on issue of share capital. Any transaction costs associated with the issuing of shares are deducted from share premium, net of any related income tax benefits.

The transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of tax. Equity transaction costs comprise only those incremental external costs directly attributable to the equity transaction which would otherwise have been avoided.

3.10 **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised based on gross invoiced value of goods sold upon delivery of products and customers' acceptance, net of discounts and returns and when the risks and rewards of ownership have passed to buyers.

3.11 **Foreign currency transactions and translations**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in Ringgit Malaysia at rates of exchange ruling at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, foreign currency monetary items are translated into Ringgit Malaysia at exchange rates ruling as at that date.

All exchange differences are recognised in the profit and loss.

3.12 **Income tax**

3.12.1 Current tax

Current tax expense is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current tax for current and prior periods is recognised in statement of financial position as liability (or asset) to the extent that it is unpaid (or refundable). Current tax is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

3.12.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are provided for under the liability method in respect of all temporary differences at the end of the reporting period between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the financial position and its tax base including unused tax losses and capital allowances.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

3.12 **Income tax (cont'd)**

3.12.2 Deferred tax (cont'd)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investment in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except :

- where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except (cont'd):

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed at each end of the reporting period. If it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised, the carrying amount of the deferred tax asset will be reduced accordingly. When it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available, such reductions will be reversed to the extent of the taxable profit. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each end of the reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

3. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)**

3.12 **Income tax (cont'd)**

3.12.2 Deferred tax (cont'd)

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.13 **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short term demand deposits and highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.14 **Employee benefits**

Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as expenses in the year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Group. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences, and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occurred.

A provision is made for the estimated liability for leave as a result of services rendered by employees up to the end of the reporting period.

Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Group pays fixed contributions into separate entities of funds and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contribution if any of the funds do not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee services in the current and preceding financial years.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.14 Employee benefits (cont'd)

Defined contribution plans (cont'd)

Such contributions are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred. As required by law, the Group makes such contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF").

3.15 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised based on the proceeds received, net of transaction cost.

Borrowings costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset during period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use. Such capitalisation ceases when substantially all activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use are completed.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as expenses in the statement of comprehensive income in the year in which they incurred.

3.16 Impairment of financial assets

The Group and the Company assess at each end of the reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

Trade and other receivables and other financial assets carried at amortised cost

To determine whether there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on financial assets has been incurred, the Group and the Company consider factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments. For certain categories of financial assets, such as trade receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis based on similar risk characteristics. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables could include the Group's and the Company's past experience of collecting payments, an increase in the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period and observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

If any such evidence exists, the amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flow discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of trade receivables, where the

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.16 Impairment of financial assets (cont'd)

carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable becomes uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account.

If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its amortised cost at the reversal date. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

3.17 Operating segment

In the previous years, a segment was a distinguishable component of the Group that was engaged either providing products or services (business segment), or in providing products or services within a particular economic environmental (geographical segment) which was subject to risks and rewards that were different from those of other segments.

Following the adoption of FRS 8, Operating Segments, an operating segment is a component of the Group that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Group's other components. An operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the chief operating decision maker, which in this case is the Board of Directors of the Group, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

3.18 Earnings per ordinary share

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

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.

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.19 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group. It can also be a present obligation arising from past events that is not recognised because it is not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required or the amount of obligation cannot be measured reliably. A contingent liability is not recognised but is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. When a change in the probability of an outflow occurs such that outflow is probable and can be measured reliably, they will then be recognised as a provision.

3.20 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets to determine whether there is any indication of impairment by comparing its carrying amount with its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identified cash flow (cash-generating units).

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. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognised in respect of a cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units are allocated to those units or group of units and then, to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit or groups of units on a pro-rate basis.

An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the profit or loss immediately.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill shall not be reversed in a subsequent period.

4. REVENUE

Revenue of the Group consists of sales of office interior products, drafting equipment, office furniture and specialised computer furniture.

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5. OTHER OPERATING INCOME/(EXPENSES)

Included in other operating income/(expenses) are the following:

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Audit fees				
- Current year	(93,000)	(88,000)	(25,000)	(24,000)
- Overprovision in prior year	(1,810)	5,000	-	1,000
Impairment loss on trade receivables	(600,000)	(284,832)	-	-
Impairment loss for obsolete inventories	-	(9,147)	-	-
Depreciation	(152,411)	(180,213)	-	-
Finance cost (Note 7)	(1,113,471)	(1,361,270)	(247,648)	(202,616)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss):-				
Unrealised	468,812	(278,372)	-	-
Realised	(527,921)	(120,069)	-	-
Gain on disposal of :				
Land and building held for sale	-	1,141,200	-	-
Other receivables written off	(105,351)	(68,467)	-	-
Rental of premises	(221,818)	(216,000)	-	-

Staff costs include salaries, bonuses, contributions to EPF and all other staff related expenses. Contributions to EPF for the employees of the Group during the current financial year amounted to RM184,288 (2011: RM306,646).

6. DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Company's directors				
Executive directors:				
Fees	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Salaries and other emoluments	404,670	394,800	-	-
EPF contributions	44,514	47,376	-	-
	473,184	466,176	24,000	24,000
Non-executive directors:				
Fees	48,000	96,000	48,000	96,000
	521,184	562,176	72,000	120,000

Company No. 274909 - A**7. FINANCE COSTS**

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Interest on:				
Long-term loans	412,944	644,736	247,648	202,616
Other payables	700,527	716,534	-	-
	<u>1,113,471</u>	<u>1,361,270</u>	<u>247,648</u>	<u>202,616</u>

8. INCOME TAX EXPENSE

There were no provision for the current financial year as the Group and the Company have no chargeable income.

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

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
(Loss)/Profit before tax	<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>792,500</u>	<u>(400,381)</u>	<u>(994,011)</u>
Tax at the application tax rate at 25 %	(718,115)	198,125	(100,095)	(248,503)
Tax effects of non-deductible expenses	352,365	340,875	100,095	248,503
Deferred tax assets not recognised	<u>365,750</u>	<u>(539,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Income tax expense for the financial year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Group's and the Company's unutilised tax losses which can be carried forward to offset against future taxable profit amounted to approximately RM10,748,000 and RM427,000 (2011: RM9,962,000 and RM427,000) respectively.

The Group's unabsorbed capital allowances which can be carried forward to offset against future taxable profit amounted to approximately RM93,000 (2011: RM25,000).

8. **INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CONT'D)**

In prior financial years, one of the subsidiaries received an additional tax assessment of RM756,271 for the year of assessment 1998 due to reinvestment allowances and certain expenses claimed that were disallowed by the tax authorities. The subsidiary has appealed against the disallowance of these allowances and expenses and pending the outcome of the appeal, the additional tax assessment has not been provided for in the financial statements. The Directors are of the opinion that the appeal could be granted.

9. **(LOSS)/EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE**

(a) Basic (loss)/earnings per ordinary share

Basic (loss)/earnings per ordinary share is calculated based on the Group's net (loss)/profit attributable to shareholders of the Company divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue during the financial year as follows:-

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Net (loss)/profit for the year (attributable to owners holders of the parent)	<u>(2,872,462)</u>	<u>792,500</u>
Number of ordinary shares in issue	<u>48,131,398</u>	<u>48,131,398</u>
Basic (loss)/earnings per ordinary share (sen)	<u>(5.97)</u>	<u>1.65</u>

(b) Fully diluted earnings per ordinary share

Fully diluted earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the adjusted profit for the year by the adjusted weighted average number of ordinary shares in issue and issuable during the financial year.

The diluted earnings per ordinary share of the Group in 2012 and 2011 have not been presented as the average fair value of the shares of the Company is lower than the exercise price for the exercise of Warrants 2004/2014 to ordinary shares.

The effect in both years would be anti-dilutive to earnings per ordinary share.

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10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Group

Cost	Renovations RM	Plant and machinery RM	Tools, equipment and moulds RM	Office and computer equipment, furniture and fittings and air- conditioners RM	Total RM
Balance as at 1 July 2010	210,000	48,509	846,867	9,771,978	10,877,354
Additions	-	-	2,000	15,507	17,507
Balance as at 30 June 2011	210,000	48,509	848,867	9,787,485	10,894,861
Additions	-	-	220	38,161	38,381
Balance as at 30 June 2012	210,000	48,509	849,087	9,825,646	10,933,242
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1 July 2010	54,614	22,737	664,640	9,491,811	10,233,802
Charge for the year	20,596	4,851	74,907	79,859	180,213
Balance as at 30 June 2011	75,210	27,588	739,547	9,571,670	10,414,015
Charge for the year	20,596	4,767	57,013	70,035	152,411
Balance as at 30 June 2012	95,806	32,355	796,560	9,641,705	10,566,426
Net carrying amount					
Balance as at 30 June 2012	114,194	16,154	52,527	183,941	366,816
Balance as at 30 June 2011	134,790	20,921	109,320	215,815	480,846

11. **GOODWILL ON CONSOLIDATION**

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
At 1 July 2011/ 30 June 2012	1,935,486	1,935,486

The Group tests goodwill annually for impairment or more frequently if there are indications that goodwill might be impaired.

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (“CGU”), being the trading units of the Group, is determined from value-in-use calculation. The key assumptions for the value-in-use calculation are those regarding the discount rate, growth rates and expected changes to selling prices and direct costs during the period. Management estimates discount rate using pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU. The growth rates and changes in selling prices and direct costs are based on expectations of future changes in the market.

The key assumptions used for the value-in-used calculations are:-

Growth rate		Gross margin		Discount rate	
<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
%	%	%	%	%	%
11	15	35	30	4	4

The following describes each key assumptions on which management has based its cash flow projections to undertake impairment testing of goodwill:-

(a) Budgeted growth rate

The budgeted growth rate is determined based on the industry trends and past performances.

(b) Budgeted gross margin

The basis used to determine the value assigned to the budgeted gross margin is the average gross margin achieved in the year immediately before the budgeted year increased for expected efficiency improvements.

(c) Discount rate

The discount rate used is pre-tax and reflect specific risks relating to the relevant operation.

The Group believes that any reasonably possible changes in the above key assumptions applied are not likely to materially cause recoverable amount to be lower than its carrying amount.

12. **SUBSIDIARIES**

	Company	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Unquoted shares, at cost	40,100,922	40,100,922
Less: Accumulated impairment losses	<u>(6,095,000)</u>	<u>(6,095,000)</u>
	<u>34,005,922</u>	<u>34,005,922</u>

After considering the future prospects and profitability of the subsidiaries, the Directors are of the opinion that no additional impairment in the value of the investment has occurred and therefore no further allowance for impairment loss is required to be made in respect of investment in subsidiaries in the financial statements of the Company during the financial year.

The details of the subsidiaries, all incorporated in Malaysia, are as follows:-

Subsidiaries	Effective Equity Interest		Principal Activities
	2012	2011	
^AHB Technology Sdn. Bhd.	100%	100%	Trading of office furniture and specialised computer furniture
^AHB Marketing Sdn. Bhd.	100%	100%	Trading of office interior products
Create Space Sdn. Bhd.	100%	100%	Trading of office interior products
AHB Distribution Sdn. Bhd.	100%	100%	Trading of office interior products

^ The auditors' reports on the financial statements of these subsidiaries contained qualified opinion on the recoverability of trade receivables.

13. **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

Group

	Development costs
	RM
Cost	
Balance as of 30 June 2011/ 30 June 2012	<u>4,529,926</u>
Accumulated amortisation	
Balance as of 30 June 2011/ 30 June 2012	<u>4,529,926</u>
Net carrying amount	
Balance as of 30 June 2011/ 30 June 2012	<u>-</u>

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Deferred Tax Assets

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Balance as at 30 June	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>

The deferred tax assets of the Group which are calculated at the current tax rate, have been recognised in the financial statements as the Directors are reasonably certain that the assets are realisable based on the estimated future profits.

The deferred tax assets recognised are in respect of the tax effects of the following:

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Unutilised tax losses	<u>2,500,000</u>	<u>2,500,000</u>

As mentioned in Note 3, the tax effects of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits which would give rise to net deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

As at the reporting date, the amount of temporary differences for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Unutilised tax losses	10,748,000	9,962,000
Unabsorbed capital allowances	93,000	25,000
Temporary differences arising from:		
Property, plant and equipment	(130,000)	(244,000)
Receivables	25,269,000	24,768,000
Inventories	<u>108,000</u>	<u>108,000</u>
	<u>36,088,000</u>	<u>34,619,000</u>

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of these items as they may not be used to offset taxable profits of its subsidiaries in the Group and them arisen in subsidiaries that have a recent history of losses.

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15. INVENTORIES

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
At cost:		
Trading merchandise	<u>9,161,702</u>	<u>9,942,492</u>

16. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Trade receivables	34,121,883	33,705,698
Less: Allowance for impairment		
At 1 July	20,350,845	20,066,013
Impairment loss recognised	600,000	284,832
At 30 June	<u>20,950,845</u>	<u>20,350,845</u>
	<u>13,171,038</u>	<u>13,354,853</u>

Trade receivables comprise amounts receivable for the sales of goods. The credit period granted on trade receivables is normally 30 days (2011: 30 days) or contractual periods based on project contract sales. The Group's historical experience in collection of trade receivables falls within the recorded allowances and management believes that no additional credit risk beyond amounts provided for collection losses is inherent in the Group's trade receivables.

Analysis of foreign currency exposure profile of trade receivables is as follows:-

	2012	2011
	RM	RM
United States Dollar	<u>8,730,185</u>	<u>22,681,009</u>

17. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Non-trade receivables	16,930,626	16,417,027
Less : Allowance for impairment		
At 1 July/30 June	<u>4,823,959</u>	<u>4,823,959</u>
	12,106,667	11,593,068
Refundable deposits	<u>117,989</u>	<u>115,990</u>
	<u>12,224,656</u>	<u>11,709,058</u>

Company No. 274909 - A**18. AMOUNTS DUE FROM/(TO) SUBSIDIARIES**

The amounts due from/(to) subsidiaries arose mainly from management fees charged in prior financial years, advances and payments made on behalf, they are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

As at 30 June, the significant outstanding balances due from/(to) subsidiaries arising from trade and non-trade transactions are as follows:-

	Company	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Amount due from subsidiaries		
AHB Technology Sdn Bhd		
Trade/Non-trade	12,590,749	13,173,708
AHB Distribution Sdn Bhd		
Trade/Non-trade	<u>65,791</u>	<u>65,791</u>
	<u>12,656,540</u>	<u>13,239,499</u>
Amount due to subsidiaries		
AHB Marketing Sdn Bhd		
Trade/Non-trade	(8,973,163)	(8,973,163)
Create Space Sdn Bhd		
Trade/Non-trade	<u>(1,623)</u>	<u>(1,623)</u>
	<u>(8,974,786)</u>	<u>(8,974,786)</u>

19. CASH AND BANK BALANCES

Analysis of foreign currency exposure profile of cash and bank balances is as follows:-

	Group	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
United States Dollar	<u>4,286</u>	<u>798,829</u>

20. SHARE CAPITAL

	Group and Company	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
Authorised:		
1,000,000,000 ordinary shares of RM1 each	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>
Issued and fully paid:		
48,131,398 ordinary shares of RM1 each	<u>48,131,398</u>	<u>48,131,398</u>

20. SHARE CAPITAL (CONT'D)

- (a) The Company issued free detachable warrants for the issuance of new ordinary shares through a private placement in 2005 (Warrants 2004/2014). As at 30 June 2012, the outstanding Warrants 2004/2014 totalling 5,228,000 have not been exercised.

The salient features of the Warrants are as follows:-

- (i) The Warrants shall be issued in registered form and constituted by a Deed Poll to be executed by the Company. The Warrants, which are to be issued with the Placement Shares, are immediately detachable upon allotment and issue of the Placement Shares. The Warrants will be traded separately;
- (ii) Each Warrant carries the entitlement to subscribe for one new ordinary share, at the exercise price at any time during the exercise period, subject to the adjustments in accordance with the provisions of the Deed Poll;
- (iii) The Warrants can be exercised at any time during the period of ten years commencing from and including the date of issuance of the Warrants and up to and including the expiry date; and
- (iv) The exercise price shall be determined based on the Securities Commission Guidelines which stipulate that the exercise price can be set at a discount of not more than ten percent from the 5-day weighted average market price of the ordinary shares at a price-fixing date to be determined by the Board or at the par value of the ordinary shares of RM1 whichever is higher. The exercise price will be subject to adjustments in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Deed Poll and shall be satisfied wholly in cash.

The new ordinary shares to be issued upon the exercise of the Warrants 2004/2014 shall, upon allotment and issue, rank pari passu in all respects with the existing issued and fully paid-up ordinary shares except that such new ordinary shares shall not be entitled to any dividends, rights, allotments and/or other distributions, the entitlement date of which is prior to the date of the allotment of the new ordinary shares arising from the exercise of the Warrants 2004/2014.

21. SHARE PREMIUM

Share premium arose from the issuance of shares and conversion of Irredeemable Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock ("ICULS") in prior financial years, net of bonus issue and issue expenses.

Company No. 274909 - A**22. BANK BORROWINGS**

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Secured				
Term loans	4,594,866	5,264,621	2,410,032	2,667,656
Less: Amount due within 12 months	<u>(1,424,669)</u>	<u>(1,837,361)</u>	<u>(576,000)</u>	<u>(649,272)</u>
Non-current portion	<u>3,170,197</u>	<u>3,427,260</u>	<u>1,834,032</u>	<u>2,018,384</u>

The non-current portion is repayable as follows:

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Later than 1 year but not later than 2 years	1,247,978	1,308,792	432,000	432,000
Later than 2 year but not later than 5 years	<u>1,922,219</u>	<u>2,118,468</u>	<u>1,402,032</u>	<u>1,586,384</u>
	<u>3,170,197</u>	<u>3,427,260</u>	<u>1,834,032</u>	<u>2,018,384</u>

Company

During the last financial year, the Company restructured its trust receipts facility to a new term loan. This new term loan bears interest at 2.5% above the base lending rate and is repayable by monthly instalments of RM36,000 each commencing on September 2010 until full settlement of the loan. The new term loan is secured by a personal guarantee of a Director and a corporate guarantee of one of its subsidiaries.

Group

The term-out loan bears interest at a rate of 1.0% (2011: 1.0%) per annum above the lending banks' base lending rates.

The term loans bear interest at a rates ranging from 1.5% to 2.0% (2011: 1.5% to 2.5%) per annum above the lending banks' base lending rates.

During the last financial year, the term-out loan and term loans have been restructured. The principal amounts outstanding including its interest shall be payable by way of monthly instalments of RM35,000 and RM38,066 respectively until full settlement.

The term-out loans and term loans are secured by a third party legal charge over a piece of industrial land and building registered in the name of a Director and a close family member of certain directors of the Company and a corporate guarantee from the holding company.

All loans obtained by the Group and the Company are denominated in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM").

Company No. 274909 - A**23. TRADE PAYABLES**

Trade payables comprise amounts outstanding for trade purchases and ongoing costs. The average credit period granted to the Group for trade payables is 30 to 100 days (2011: 30 to 100 days).

24. OTHER PAYABLES

	Group		Company	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
	RM	RM	RM	RM
Non-trade payables	12,037,986	10,301,859	121,330	-
Accrued expenses	<u>3,919,257</u>	<u>4,330,272</u>	<u>66,164</u>	<u>185,984</u>
	<u>15,957,243</u>	<u>14,632,131</u>	<u>187,494</u>	<u>185,984</u>

Included in other payables as at 30 June 2012 is an amount of RM10,957,498 (2011: RM10,957,498) due to third party which is unsecured, bear interest at 6.375% (2011: 6.375%) per annum and with no fixed term of repayment.

25. AMOUNT DUE TO DIRECTORS

The amount due to Directors arose from fees payable to the Directors of the Company. It is unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as loans and receivables (L&R) and other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (AC).

2012	Carrying amount	L&R	AC
	RM	RM	RM
Group			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables (Note 16)	13,171,038	13,171,038	-
Other receivables (Note 17)	12,224,656	12,224,656	-
Cash and bank balances	<u>3,688</u>	<u>3,688</u>	-
	<u>25,399,382</u>	<u>25,399,382</u>	-

26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

2012	Carrying amount	L&R	AC
Group	RM	RM	RM
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	3,090,619	-	3,090,619
Other payables (Note 24)	15,957,243	-	15,957,243
Amount due to Directors	2,615,794	-	2,615,794
Bank borrowings (Note 22)	4,594,866	-	4,594,866
	<u>26,258,522</u>	-	<u>26,258,522</u>
2011			
Group			
Financial assets			
Trade receivables (Note 16)	13,354,853	13,354,853	-
Other receivables (Note 17)	11,709,058	11,709,058	-
Cash and bank balances	804,346	804,346	-
	<u>25,868,257</u>	<u>25,868,257</u>	-
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	4,511,945	-	4,511,945
Other payables (Note 24)	14,632,131	-	14,632,131
Amount due to Directors	341,058	-	341,058
Bank borrowings (Note 22)	5,264,621	-	5,264,621
	<u>24,749,755</u>	-	<u>24,749,755</u>
2012			
Company			
Financial assets			
Amount due from subsidiaries	12,656,540	12,656,540	-
Cash and bank balances	55	55	-
	<u>12,656,595</u>	<u>12,656,595</u>	-

26. CATEGORIES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

2012	Carrying amount RM	L&R RM	AC RM
Company			
Financial liabilities			
Other payables (Note 24)	187,494	-	187,494
Amount due to subsidiaries	8,974,786	-	8,974,786
Amount due to Directors	413,058	-	413,058
Bank borrowings (Note 22)	2,410,032	-	2,410,032
	<u>11,985,370</u>	-	<u>11,985,370</u>
2011			
Company			
Financial assets			
Amount due from subsidiaries	13,239,499	13,239,499	
Cash and bank balances	1,591	1,591	-
	<u>13,241,090</u>	<u>13,241,090</u>	<u>-</u>
2011			
Company			
Financial liabilities			
Other payables (Note 24)	185,984	-	185,984
Amount due to subsidiaries	8,974,786	-	8,974,786
Amount due to Directors	341,058	-	341,058
Bank borrowings (Note 22)	2,667,656	-	2,667,656
	<u>12,169,484</u>	-	<u>12,169,484</u>

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

Financial risks

The Group and the Company are exposed to financial risks arising from their operations and the use of financial instruments. Financial risk management policy is established to ensure that adequate resources are available for the development of the Group's business whilst managing its credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk and interest rate risk. The Group operates within clearly defined policies and procedures that are approved by the board of directors to ensure the effectiveness of the risk management process.

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows:-

(a) **Credit risk**

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. It is the Group's policy to enter into financial instrument with a diversity of creditworthy counterparties. The Group does not expect to incur material credit losses of its financial assets or other financial instruments.

Concentration of credit risk exists when changes in economic, industry and geographical factors similarly affect the group of counterparties whose aggregate credit exposure is significant in relation to the Group's total credit exposure. The Group's portfolio of financial instrument is broadly diversified along industry, product and geographical lines, and transactions are entered into with diverse creditworthy counterparties, thereby mitigate any significant concentration of credit risk.

It is the Group's policy that all customers who wish to trade on credit terms are subject to credit verification procedures. The Group does not offer credit terms without the approval of the head of credit control.

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk:-

(i) Receivables

As at the end of the reporting date, the maximum exposure to credit risk arising from receivables is limited to the carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

With a credit policy in place to ensure the credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis, management has taken reasonable steps to ensure that receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are stated at their realisable values.

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(a) **Credit risk (cont'd)**

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk (cont'd):-

(i) Receivables (cont'd)

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 credit terms granted are deemed to have higher credit risk and are monitored individually.

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows:-

2012			
Group	Gross RM	Individually impaired RM	Net RM
Not past due	722,608	-	722,608
Past due for 1-30 days	578,134	-	578,134
Past due for 31-60 days	1,432,992	-	1,432,992
Past due for 61-90 days	328,472	-	328,472
Past due for 91-120 days	357,432	-	357,432
Past due for more than 121 days	30,702,245	20,950,845	9,751,400
	<u>34,121,883</u>	<u>20,950,845</u>	<u>13,171,038</u>
2011			
Group	Gross RM	Individually impaired RM	Net RM
Not past due	5,144,726	-	5,144,726
Past due for 1-30 days	3,016,174	-	3,016,174
Past due for 31-60 days	944,908	-	944,908
Past due for 61-90 days	115,206	-	115,206
Past due for 91-120 days	1,344,074	-	1,344,074
Past due for more than 121 days	23,140,610	20,350,845	2,789,765
	<u>33,705,698</u>	<u>20,350,845</u>	<u>13,354,853</u>

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(a) **Credit risk (cont'd)**

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk (cont'd):-

(i) Receivables (cont'd)

The ageing analysis of these trade receivables is as follows (cont'd):-

The net carrying amount of trade receivables is considered a reasonable approximate of fair value. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of each class of receivables mentioned above.

Receivables that are individually determined to be impaired at the reporting date relate to receivables that are in significant financial difficulties and have defaulted in payments. These receivables are not secured by any collateral or credit enhancements.

Trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy receivables with good payment records with the Group. None of the Group's trade receivables that are neither past due nor impaired have been renegotiated during the financial year.

As at 30 June 2012, trade receivables of the Group of RM 12,448,430 were past due but not impaired. These relate to a number of independent customers for whom there is no recent history of default.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Group and the Company are not exposed to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers in various industries and geographical areas. Based on the historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

(ii) Intercompany balances

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

The Company provides unsecured advances to subsidiaries and monitors their results regularly.

As at the end of the reporting date, there was no indication that advances to the subsidiaries is not recoverable.

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(a) **Credit risk (cont'd)**

Following are the areas where the Group and the Company are exposed to credit risk (cont'd):-

(iii) Investments and other financial assets

The maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

In view of the sound credit rating of counterparties, management does not expect any counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

(iv) Financial/corporate guarantees

The Company provides unsecured corporate guarantees to licensed 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 them. As at the end of the reporting period, there was no indication that any subsidiaries would default on repayment.

(b) **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group and the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due as a result of shortage of funds.

In managing its exposure to liquidity risk arises principally from its various payables, loans and borrowings, the Group and the Company maintain 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.

The Group and the Company aim at maintaining a balance of sufficient cash and deposits and flexibility in funding by keeping diverse sources of committed and uncommitted credit facilities from various banks.

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(b) **Liquidity risk (cont'd)**

The following are areas of the Group and the Company exposure to liquidity risk.

2012	Within 1 year RM	1 to 2 years RM	2 to 5 years RM
Group			
Trade payables	3,090,619	-	-
Other payables	15,957,243	-	-
Amount due to Directors	2,615,794	-	-
Bank borrowings	1,424,669	1,247,978	1,922,219
	<u>23,088,325</u>	<u>1,247,978</u>	<u>1,922,219</u>
2011			
Group			
Trade payables	4,511,945	-	-
Other payables	14,632,131	-	-
Amount due to Directors	341,058	-	-
Bank borrowings	1,837,361	1,308,792	2,118,468
	<u>21,322,495</u>	<u>1,308,792</u>	<u>2,118,468</u>
2012			
Company			
Other payables	187,494	-	-
Amount due to subsidiaries	8,974,786	-	-
Amount due to Directors	413,058	-	-
Bank borrowings	576,000	432,000	1,402,032
	<u>10,151,338</u>	<u>432,000</u>	<u>1,402,032</u>

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(b) **Liquidity risk (cont'd)**

2011	Within 1 year RM	1 to 2 years RM	2 to 5 years RM
Company			
Other payables	185,984	-	-
Amount due to subsidiaries	8,974,786	-	-
Amount due to Directors	341,058	-	-
Bank borrowings	649,272	432,000	1,586,384
	<u>10,151,100</u>	<u>432,000</u>	<u>1,586,384</u>

(c) **Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Group is exposed to foreign currency risk on sales and purchases that are denominated in a currency other than the respective functional currencies of the Group. The currency giving rise to this risk is primarily US Dollar (USD).

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity of the Group's profit for the financial year to a reasonably possible change in the USD exchange rates against the respective functional currency of the Group, with all other variables held constant.

Group	Profit/(Loss) for the year RM	Equity RM
2012		
USD/RM		
- Strengthened 0.58%	50,456	50,456
- Weakened 0.58%	<u>(50,456)</u>	<u>(50,456)</u>
2011		
USD/RM		
- Strengthened 0.52%	122,349	122,349
- Weakened 0.52%	<u>(122,349)</u>	<u>(122,349)</u>

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(c) **Foreign currency risk (cont'd)**

Exposures to foreign exchange rates vary during the financial year depending on the volume of overseas transactions. Nonetheless, the analysis above is considered to be representative of the Group's exposures to foreign currency risk.

(d) **Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Group's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Group's 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. Short term receivables and payables are not significantly exposed to interest rate risk.

The Group's interest rate management objective is to manage the interest expenses consistent with maintaining an acceptable level of exposure to interest rate fluctuation. In order to achieve this objective, the Group targets a mix of fixed and floating debt based on assessment of its existing exposure and desired interest rate profile.

The interest rate profile of the Group's significant interest bearing financial instruments based on the carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period were as follows:-

2012	Group RM	Company RM
Fixed rate instruments		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Other payables	14,072,201	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Floating rate instruments		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Borrowings	4,594,866	2,410,032
	<hr/>	<hr/>

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Financial risks (cont'd)

The main areas of financial risks faced by the Group and Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are set out as follows (cont'd):-

(d) **Interest rate risk (cont'd)**

The interest rate profile of the Group's significant interest bearing financial instruments based on the carrying amounts as at the end of the reporting period were as follows (cont'd):-

2011	Group RM	Company RM
Fixed rate instruments		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Other payables	10,957,498	-
Floating rate instruments		
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Borrowings	5,264,621	2,667,656

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

The following table illustrates the sensitivity of profit and equity to a reasonable possible change in interest rates of +/- 100 basis point ("bp"). These changes considered to be reasonably possible based on observation of current market conditions. The calculations are based on a change in the average market interest rate for each period, and the financial instruments held at each reporting date that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. All other variables are held constant.

	<u>Profit for the year</u>		<u>Equity</u>	
	+100 bp RM	-100 bp RM	+100 bp RM	-100 bp RM
Group				
30 June 2012	45,949	(45,949)	45,949	(45,949)
30 June 2011	52,646	(52,646)	52,646	(52,646)
Company	+100 bp RM	-100 bp RM	+100 bp RM	-100 bp RM
30 June 2012	24,100	(24,100)	24,100	(24,100)
30 June 2011	26,676	(26,676)	26,676	(26,676)

27. **FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES (CONT'D)**

Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of short term receivables and payable, cash and cash equivalent and short term borrowing approximate their fair value due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments and insignificant impact of discounting.

28. **CAPITAL MANAGEMENT**

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.

There were no changes in the Group's approach to capital management during the year.

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 RM40 million. The Company has complied with this requirement.

29. **OPERATING SEGMENT**

The Board of Directors reviews internal management reports on at least a quarterly basis. Operating segments are components in which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance of the Group.

Business segment

Information relating to business segment is not presented as the Group has identified the business of office interior products, office furniture and specialised computer furniture as its sole operating segment.

Geographical segment

(i) Revenue of the Group by geographical location of the customers are as follows:-

	Revenue	
	2012	2011
	RM	RM
South-Eastern Asia	2,781,889	4,436,149
Middle East	9,617,719	10,778,912
South-Central Asia	4,755,386	6,070,200
America	236,332	-
	<u>17,391,326</u>	<u>21,285,261</u>

29. OPERATING SEGMENT (CONT'D)

- (i) Revenue of the Group by geographical location of the customers are as follows (cont'd) :-

Major customers

Revenue from 2 (2011: 1 customer) customers of the Group amounted to RM 11,641,916 (2011: RM10,478,386) contributed to more than 67% (2011: 49%) of the Group's revenues.

- (ii) Non-current assets

Non-current assets information are not presented by geographical location as all the non-current assets are located in Malaysia.

30. PROFIT GUARANTEE

Pursuant to the listing of the Company on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad on 21 May 1996 and the subsequent revision of the profit guarantee agreement approved by the shareholders at an extraordinary general meeting on 29 September 1998, the guarantors, namely Yong Yoke Keong, Yong Chew Keat and Iskandar Holdings Sdn. Bhd. (collectively, referred to as the Guarantors), had provided a guarantee that the consolidated profits before tax of the Group of RM15,960,600 shall be achieved over a period of five (5) years commencing from the financial year ended 30 June 1998 to 2002. As at 30 June 2002, the shortfall in the profit guarantee amounted to RM15,960,000.

In this connection, the guarantors acknowledged their liabilities in relation to the above profit guarantee have crystallised and intend to fully discharge their obligations. Accordingly, on 3 November 2003, the Company announced a proposed compensation by the Guarantors for the abovementioned shortfall in profit guarantee involving the following proposals:

- (i) Proposed restricted issue of up to 19.670 million five (5) year warrants (Warrants) on a non-renounceable basis to the shareholders of the Company other than the Guarantors and/or person connected to the Guarantors (Entitled Shareholders) at a date to be determined later; and
- (ii) Proposed offer by the Guarantors to purchase the Warrants from the Entitled Shareholders after the listing of the Warrants on Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad (collectively, referred to as the Proposed Settlement).

On 21 January 2004, the Company submitted the applications on the Proposed Settlement to the relevant authorities which have given their conditional approval to the Proposed Settlement vide their letter dated 9 December 2005.

The Securities Commission (referred to as the SC) vide its letter dated 20 December 2005 approved the Company's application for an extension of time until 7 June 2006 to complete the Proposed Settlement. Subsequently, an application was made on 6 June 2006 for an extension of time for a further six (6) months to 7 December 2006.

30. **PROFIT GUARANTEE (CONT'D)**

The SC vide its letter dated 13 August 2006 did not approve the application for the extension of time. The Directors are continuing to deliberate on the next course of action in relation to the Proposed Settlement, and understand that the Guarantors are exploring various options to arrive at a solution to the Proposed Settlement, and will keep the SC abreast accordingly.

Subsequently, the Board of Directors has been in active discussions within the Board, and with the management and also with third parties to arrive at a resolution of this matter. There have been various discussions with the SC in finding the best way to resolve this matter.

31. **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES - UNSECURED**

Company

As at 30 June 2012, the Company has issued corporate guarantees to a local licensed banks for term loan and other banking facilities totaling RM2,185,000 (2011: RM2,597,000) granted to a subsidiary. Accordingly, the Company is contingently liable to the extent of term loan and other banking facilities utilised by the said subsidiary.

32. **SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING AND SUBSEQUENT TO THE FINANCIAL YEAR**

PAR VALUE REDUCTION

On 21 May 2012, the Company announced the proposal to undertake the reduction of the issued and paid up share capital of the Company pursuant to Section 64 of the Companies Act, 1965 via the cancellation of RM0.80 of the existing par value of each ordinary share of RM 1 each in the Company ("Par Value Reduction").

The shareholders of the Company had approved the Par Value Reduction at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 28 June 2012.

On 6 September 2012, the High Court of Malaya granted an order confirming the Par Value Reduction.

On 3 October 2012, the sealed order was lodged with the Companies Commission of Malaysia and accordingly, the Par Value Reduction took effect on 3 October 2012.

33. **COMPARATIVE INFORMATION**

The comparative figures of the Group have been reclassified to confirm with current year presentation:-

	Group	
	As reclassified RM	As previously reported RM
2011		
Current assets		
Trade receivables	<u>13,354,853</u>	<u>16,955,139</u>
Other receivables	<u>11,709,058</u>	<u>8,108,772</u>

34. **DISCLOSURE OF REALISED AND UNREALISED PROFITS/LOSSES**

With the purpose of improving transparency, Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad has on 25 March 2010, and subsequently on 20 December 2010, issued directives which require all listed corporations to disclose the breakdown of unappropriated profits or accumulated losses into realised and unrealised on Group and Company basis in the annual audited financial statements.

The breakdown of accumulated losses as at the end of the reporting period has been prepared by the Directors in accordance with the directives from Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad stated above and the Guidance on Special Matter No. 1 - Determination of Realised and Unrealised Profits or Losses in the Context of Disclosure Pursuant to Bursa Malaysia Securities Berhad Listing Requirements, as issued by the Malaysian Institute of Accountants are as follows:

	Group 2012 RM	Company 2012 RM
Total accumulated losses of the Company and its subsidiaries		
- Realised	(37,210,299)	(17,108,583)
- Unrealised	<u>2,031,188</u>	<u>-</u>
	(35,179,111)	(17,108,583)
Less: Consolidation adjustments	<u>(3,364,415)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total accumulated losses as per consolidated financial statements	<u>(38,543,526)</u>	<u>(17,108,583)</u>

The above disclosures were approved by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 30 October 2012.

Company No. 274909 - A

AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

The Directors of **AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD** state that, in their opinion, the accompanying financial statements, are drawn up in accordance with 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 at 30 June 2012 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended.

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

YONG YOKE KEONG

YONG CHEW KEAT

Kuala Lumpur
30 October 2012

**DECLARATION BY THE DIRECTOR PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR
THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY**

I, YONG YOKE KEONG, being the Director primarily responsible for the financial management of **AHB HOLDINGS BERHAD**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the accompanying financial statements are correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

YONG YOKE KEONG

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the
abovenamed at **KUALA LUMPUR** this 30 October 2012
Before me,

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS