

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies' Act 1965, and the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") Approved Accounting Standards in Malaysia for Entities Other than Private Entities ("FRS").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as disclosed in this summary of significant accounting policies.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. It also requires Directors to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. Although these estimates and judgement are based on the Directors' best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 22.

2) Basis of Consolidation

(a) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those corporations, partnerships or other entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Group has power to exercise control over the financial and operating policies so as to obtain benefits from their activities, generally accompanying a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity.

Under the purchase method of accounting, subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group to the date on which that control ceases. The cost of an acquisition is measured as fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange, plus costs directly attributable to the acquisition. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date, irrespective of the extent of any minority interest.

Any excess of the cost of the business combination over the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities represents goodwill.

Any excess of the Group's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the cost of business combination is recognised in the income statement on the date of acquisition.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, inter-company transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to ensure consistency of accounting policies with those of the Group.

The gain or loss on disposal of a subsidiary is the difference between net disposal proceeds and the Group's share of its net assets as of the date of disposal including the cumulative amount of any exchange differences that relate to the subsidiary is recognised in the consolidated income statement.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Minority interests

Minority interests represent the portion of profit or loss and net assets in subsidiaries not held by the Group. It is measured at the minorities' share of the fair value of the subsidiaries' identifiable assets and liabilities at the date of acquisition by the Group and the minorities' share of changes in equity since the date of acquisition, except when the losses applicable to the minority in a subsidiary exceed the minority interest in the equity of that subsidiary. In such cases, the excess and further losses applicable to the minority are attributed to the equity holders of the Company, unless the minority has a binding obligation to, and is able to, make good the losses. When that subsidiary subsequently reports profits, the profits applicable to the minority are attributed to the equity holders of the Company until the minority's share of losses previously absorbed by the equity holders of the Company has been recovered.

They are presented in the consolidated balance sheet within equity, separately from the parent shareholders' equity, and are separately disclosed in the consolidated income statement.

3) Property, plant and equipment

(a) Measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

(b) Depreciation

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight line basis to write off the cost of the assets, to their residual values over their estimated useful lives, summarised as follows:

	<u>Useful lives</u>
Freehold office lots and buildings	50 years
Plant and machinery	8 to 10 years
Motor vehicles	5 years
Aircraft parts and equipment	5 years
Office equipment, furniture and fittings	5 to 13 years

(c) Subsequent costs

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 other repairs and maintenance are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred.

(d) Disposals

On disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment, the difference between the net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is taken to the income statement.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

4) Investments

(a) Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries are stated at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

(b) Other non-current investments

Other non-current investments are shown at cost and an allowance for diminution in value is made where, in the opinion of the Directors, there is a decline other than temporary in the value of such investments. Where there has been a decline other than temporary in the value of an investment, such a decline is recognised as an expense in the period in which the decline is identified.

(c) Disposal

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and its carrying amount is charged / credited to the income statement.

5) Land Held for Property Development and Property Development Costs

(a) Land held for property development

Land held for property development consists of land where no development activities have been carried out or where development activities are not expected to be completed within the normal operating cycle. Such land is classified within non-current assets and is stated at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The policy for the recognition and measurement of impairment losses is in accordance with Note 20.

Land held for property development is reclassified as property development costs (under current assets) at the point when development activities have commenced and where it can be demonstrated that the development activities can be completed within the normal operating cycle of 2 to 4 years.

(b) Property development costs

Property development costs comprise all costs that are directly attributable to development activities or that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to such activities.

When the financial outcome of a development activity can be reliably estimated, property development revenue and expenses are recognised in the income statement by using the stage of completion method. The stage of completion is determined by the proportion that property development costs incurred for work performed to date bear to the estimated total property development costs.

Where the financial outcome of a development activity cannot be reliably estimated, property development revenue is recognised only to the extent of property development costs incurred that is probable will be recoverable, and property development costs on properties sold are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Any expected loss on a development project, including costs to be incurred over the defects liability period, is recognised as an expense immediately.

Property development costs not recognised as an expense are recognised as an asset, which is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The excess of revenue recognised in the income statement over billings to purchasers is classified as accrued billings within trade receivables and the excess of billings to purchasers over revenue recognised in the income statement is classified as progress billings within trade payables.

Completed units of development properties not sold at balance sheet date are transferred to inventories as current assets.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

6) Held-for-sale properties

Held-for-sale properties comprises completed units of land and / or buildings acquired with a view to their subsequent disposals and are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Held-for-sale properties are not depreciated.

7) Inventories

Inventories of completed units of development properties not sold at balance sheet date are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of unsold completed units of development properties is determined by an allocation of the accumulated development cost of each individual unit by specific identification or when this is not possible, in accordance with their relative sales values or profits contributions. Cost includes the relevant cost of land, development expenditure and related interest cost incurred during the development period.

Other inventories are stated at the lower of cost, determined on the first-in-first-out basis as applicable or net realisable value. Cost includes the actual cost of materials and incidentals in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

8) Receivables

Receivables are carried at invoice amount less an allowance for doubtful debts. The allowance is established when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of receivables.

Trade receivables are stated after deducting claims for contract works not certified.

9) Construction Contracts

Contracts work-in-progress are stated at cost, and where appropriate, include attributable profit less allowance for foreseeable losses and progress payments received and receivable. Cost includes the actual cost of materials, labour and other incidental expenses incurred in the construction contracts.

The excess of cost incurred plus recognised profit less allowance for foreseeable losses and progress billings received and receivable is shown as "Amount due from contract customers" under current assets. The deficit, if any, is shown as "Amount due to contract customers" under current liabilities.

10) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are included within borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

11) Payables

Payables are stated at their nominal values which are the fair values of the consideration to be paid in the future for goods and services received.

12) Provisions

Provisions are made when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle present obligations as a result of past events, and a reliable estimate can be made out of the amount of the obligation.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

13) Hire Purchase Arrangements

Hire purchase instalment plans are agreements whereby the lender conveys to the hirer in return for a payment or a series of instalment payments, the rights to use the assets for an agreed period of time with an option to purchase the assets upon full settlement of the instalment payments.

Property, plant and equipment acquired under hire purchase instalment plans are capitalised in the financial statements and are depreciated in accordance with the policy set out in Note 3(b) above. The corresponding outstanding obligations due under the hire purchase arrangements after deducting finance expenses are included as liabilities in the financial statements. Finance expenses are charged to the income statements over the period of the respective agreements using the sum-of-digits method.

14) Borrowings

(a) Classification

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is taken to the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings which are due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date are included in current borrowings in the balance sheet even though the original term was for a period longer than twelve months and an agreement to refinance, or to reschedule payments, on a long-term basis is completed after the balance sheet date and before the financial statements are authorised for issue. Other borrowings due to be settled more than twelve months after the balance sheet date are included in non-current borrowings in the balance sheet.

(b) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred unless they are directly attributable to the acquisition, development and construction of development properties, in which case, the borrowing costs are capitalised as part of development expenditure. Capitalisation of borrowing costs ceases when the development properties are ready for their intended sale.

15) Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity instruments are taken to equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Interim dividends are recorded in the financial year in which they are declared payable. Final dividends are recorded in the financial year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholders.

16) Income Taxes

Tax on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in the equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted at the balance sheet date.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

16) Income Taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Temporary differences are not recognised for goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets or liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

17) Income Recognition

(i) Sale of development properties

Profit from sale of development properties is recognised on the percentage of completion method as described in Note 5(b). Anticipated losses are immediately recognised in the income statements.

The percentage of completion is measured by reference to the certified work done to date.

(ii) Construction contracts

Profit from construction contracts is recognised on the percentage of completion method unless the outcome of the construction contracts cannot be reliably determined in which case the completion method is used.

The percentage of completion is measured by reference to the certified work done to date.

(iii) Contract work not certified

Claims submitted but yet to be ascertained and certified / approved by the customers are not recognised.

(iv) Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods and services is recognised based on invoiced value of services rendered and, or goods sold.

(v) Dividend income

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

18) Employee Benefits

(a) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as an expense in the financial year 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 absences occur.

(b) Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the income statement as incurred.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

19) Foreign Currencies

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each entity in the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(b) Transactions and balances

Transactions in a currency other than the functional currency ("foreign currency") are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Currency translation gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the income statement, except for currency translation differences on net investment in foreign operations.

(c) Translation of Group entities' financial statements

The results and financial position of all the group entities (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (i) Assets and liabilities for each balance sheet presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of the balance sheet;
- (ii) Income and expenses for each income statement are translated at average exchange rate (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions); and
- (iii) All resulting exchange differences are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve within equity.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity on or after 1 January 2006 are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate. For acquisitions prior to 1 January 2006, the exchange rates at the dates of acquisition were used.

(d) Consolidation adjustments

On consolidation, currency translation differences arising from the net investment in foreign operations are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve. When a foreign operation is disposed of, such currency translation differences are recognised in the income statement as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

20) Impairment of Assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there is separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

The impairment loss is charged to the income statement unless it reverses a previous revaluation in which case it is charged to the revaluation surplus. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. In respect of other assets, any subsequent increase in recoverable amount is recognised in the income statement unless it reverses an impairment loss on a revalued asset in which case it is taken to revaluation surplus.

21) Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the Balance Sheet when the Group is a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. The recognised financial instruments of the Group in the Balance Sheet comprise cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and payables that arise directly from its operations, non-trade receivables and payables arising from transactions entered into in the normal course of business, borrowings, and ordinary share capital. The accounting policies and methods adopted, including the criteria for recognition and the basis of measurement applied, are disclosed above. The information on the extent and nature of these recognised financial instruments, including significant terms and conditions that may affect the amount, timing and certainty of future cash flows are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statements.

22) Critical 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 Company's accounting policies, 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.

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

(a) Construction contracts

Profit from construction contracts is the excess of contract revenue over contract cost.

The Group and the Company recognise contract revenue based on percentage of completion method. The stage of completion is measured by reference to the certified work done to date. Significant judgement is required in determining the stage of completion. Total contract revenue also includes an estimation of the recoverable variation works that are recoverable from the customers. In making the judgement, the Group and the Company relied on past experience and the work of specialists.

An estimation and judgement is also required in determining the estimated total contract costs. The Group and the Company relied on past experience and the work of specialists for such estimation and judgement made.

SYCAL VENTURES BERHAD
SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

(b) Recoverable amounts for property, plant and equipment, land held for property development and property development cost

The Group tests whether property, plant and equipment, land held for property development and property development cost have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in Note 20 above. The recoverable amounts of cash-generating units have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require use of judgements and estimates.

(c) Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is depreciated on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of these property, plant and machinery to range between 5 and 50 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of the property, plant and equipment would increase the recorded expenses and decrease the non-current assets.

(d) Allowance for impairment of receivables

The Group and the Company makes allowance for impairment of receivables based on an assessment of the recoverability of trade receivables and other receivables. Allowances for impairment of receivables are applied to trade receivables and other receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the balances may not be collectible. The identification of doubtful receivables requires the use of judgement and estimates. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of receivables and the allowance for impairment of receivables in the period in which such estimate has been changed.