

## Notes to the Financial Statements

As at 31 March 2019

### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D.)

#### 2.4 Significant accounting judgements and estimates

Estimates, assumptions concerning the future and judgements are made in the preparation of the financial statements. They affect application of the Group'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 other relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

##### Key sources of estimation uncertainty

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

##### (i) Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and at other times when such indicators exist. This requires an estimation of the value-in-use of the CGU to which goodwill is allocated. Estimating a value-in-use requires management to make an estimate of the expected future cash flows from the CGU and also to choose a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. The carrying amount of goodwill as at 31 March 2019 was RM12,710,000 (2018: RM12,710,000). Further details are disclosed in Note 18.

##### (ii) Inventories

In determining the costing of inventories, management's judgement is required in determining the basis of finished goods and work-in-progress valuation which comprise costs of raw materials, direct labour, other direct costs, and the appropriate allocation of overheads based on normal operating capacity. Further details are disclosed in Note 19.

##### (iii) Classification between investment properties and property, plant and equipment

The Group developed certain criteria in making judgement whether a property qualifies as an investment property. Investment property is a property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. If these portions could be sold separately (or leased out separately under a finance lease), the Group would account for the portions separately. If the portions could not be sold separately, the property is an investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Judgement is made on an individual property basis to determine whether ancillary services are so significant that a property does not qualify as investment property.

The Group has sub-let portion of a building but has decided to classify the entire building as property, plant and equipment as this portion cannot be sold separately and significant portion of the building is held for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes. Further details are disclosed in Note 13 and Note 14.