

REGISTRATION NO.: PPM-007-10-28081999

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS: 31 DECEMBER 2019

MR | MUSTAPHA
RAJ CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS
(LLP0015086-LCA & AF 001361)

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	PAGE
1. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE	2
2. INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	3
3. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	4
4. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	5
5. STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUNDS	6
6. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	7
7. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	8

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

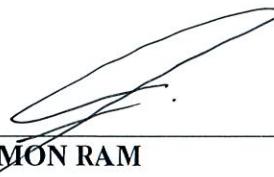
We, the Executive Committee responsible for the financial statements of **THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY, Registration No: PPM-007-10-28081999**, hereby state that to the best of our knowledge and belief:-

- a) The accounting records produced together with the vouchers, information and explanations given to the auditors, **MUSTAPHARAJ PLT** constitute a true record of all transactions, assets and liabilities of the **SOCIETY** for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 and;
- b) The Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Cash Flows together with the Notes set out on pages 4 to 15 are properly drawn up in accordance with the approved accounting standards by the Committee and show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the **SOCIETY** as at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the operations for the financial year ended on that date.

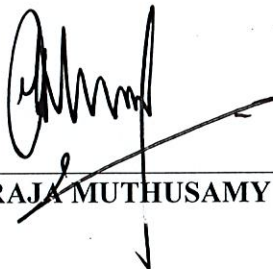
Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee



**DR. MUHAMMAD MOHAN KITTU BIN
ABDULLAH**
President



RAYMON RAM
Secretary General



KANAKARAJA MUTHUSAMY
Treasurer

Dated:

**THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

We have audited the financial statements of the **THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**, as set out on pages 4 to 15. The preparation of the financial statements is the responsibility of the Executive Committee. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance by the approved Standards of Auditing in Malaysia. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain all the information and explanations which we consider necessary to provide us with evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit also includes an assessment of the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by the management as well as evaluating the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

In our opinion, the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Comprehensive Income and Statement of Cash Flows together with the Notes set out on pages 4 to 15, have been properly prepared in accordance with the approved accounting standards by the Committee and show a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the **SOCIETY** at 31 December 2019 and of the results of the operations for the financial year ended on that date.



MUSTAPHARAJ PLT
(Firm No : AF 001361)
Chartered Accountants
(Malaysia)



RALPH RAVIN RATNASWAMY
Approval No:
Bil.3214/10/21 (J)

Dated:

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

	Note	2019 RM	2018 RM
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	<u>9,719</u>	<u>13,417</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables and Deposits	6	67,610	82,610
Fixed Deposits	7	42,047	40,784
Cash and Bank Balances		43,670	172,387
Tax Recoverable		-	4,268
		<u>153,327</u>	<u>300,049</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>163,046</u>	<u>313,466</u>
EQUITY			
General Funds	3	<u>156,646</u>	<u>308,716</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Membership Received In Advance		400	-
Sundry Payables and Accruals	8	<u>6,000</u>	<u>4,750</u>
		<u>6,400</u>	<u>4,750</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>163,046</u>	<u>313,466</u>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 15, form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019 RM	2018 RM
INCOME		
Donations	28,345	500
Events	117,359	181,963
Consultation Fee	74,700	35,020
	<u>220,404</u>	<u>217,483</u>
OTHER INCOME		
Interest Income	1,263	2,866
Project surpluses	-	92,372
	<u>1,263</u>	<u>95,238</u>
TOTAL INCOME	221,667	312,721
LESS: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (SCHEDULE I & II)	<u>(373,737)</u>	<u>(264,345)</u>
TOTAL (DEFICIT) / SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION	(152,070)	48,376
TAXATION	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL (DEFICIT) / SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR AFTER TAXATION	<u>(152,070)</u>	<u>48,376</u>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 15, form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**STATEMENT OF GENERAL FUNDS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	ACCUMULATED FUNDS RM
2019	
At 01 January 2019	308,716
Total Deficit for the Financial Year After Taxation	(152,070)
At 31 December 2019	<u>156,646</u>
2018	
At 01 January 2018	260,340
Total Surplus for the Financial Year After Taxation	48,376
At 31 December 2018	<u>308,716</u>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 15, form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Total (Deficit) / Surplus for the Financial Year Before Taxation	(152,070)	48,376
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	<u>3,698</u>	<u>4,820</u>
Operating (Deficit) / Surplus Before Working Capital Changes	(148,372)	53,196
Change in Working Capital :-		
Receivables	15,000	(69,850)
Payables and Accruals	1,250	(26,911)
Membership Received in Advance	<u>400</u>	<u>-</u>
	(131,722)	(43,565)
Tax Paid	<u>4,268</u>	<u>(4,268)</u>
	(127,454)	(47,833)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(127,454)	(47,833)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	<u>213,171</u>	<u>261,004</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR (NOTE 11)	<u><u>85,717</u></u>	<u><u>213,171</u></u>

The notes set out on pages 8 to 15, form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31 DECEMBER 2019****1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The principal activity of the Society is to promote transparency and integrity.

The Society is an entity registered with the Registrar of Societies.

The address of the registered office and principal place of business of the Society is as follows:

No.8, Lorong 12/17C,
Seksyen 12,
46200 Petaling Jaya,
Selangor Darul Ehsan.

The financial statements are reported in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements of the Society have been properly prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and comply with the provisions of the Societies Act 1966, and in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB").

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment and Depreciation**

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Provision for depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis so as to write off the cost of the assets over their anticipated useful lives. The principal annual rates of depreciation used are as follows:-

Description	%
Furniture and Fittings	10
Office Equipment	10
Computer Equipment	25

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.2 Projects/ Programmes funding

The Society carries out projects or programmes and recognizes the funding or contributions from donors for these projects or programmes as payables and the corresponding expenditures for the projects or programmes as receivables. In the event there is a surplus/deficit from the funding, it will be recognised as income/expense.

3.3 Liabilities and Provisions

Payables and accruals are stated at cost.

Provisions for liabilities are recognized when the Society has a present obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the time value of money is material, the amount of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

3.4 Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

(a) Initial recognition and measurement

On initial recognition, a financial asset or a financial liability is measured at the transaction price, including transaction costs. For a financial asset or a financial liability that is subsequently measured at fair value through income statement, transaction costs are expensed to income statement when incurred.

A financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) is recognised only when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

An arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, if payment is deferred beyond normal business terms. Under a financing transaction, a financial asset or a financial liability is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument as determined at initial recognition.

(b) Subsequent measurement

Derivative financial instruments (other than derivatives designated as a hedging instrument) are measured at fair values and changes in fair values are recognised in income statement.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(b) Subsequent measurement (cont'd)

Debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are classified as current assets or current liabilities are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction.

Investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary or preference shares, that are publicly traded or their fair values can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, are measured at fair values with changes in fair values recognised in income statement. All other such investments are measured at cost less impairment.

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment, except for financial assets measured at fair values through income statement.

(c) Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are assessed as to whether there is an objective evidence of impairment. If there is an objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in income statement immediately.

For a financial asset measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If such a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For a financial asset measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that would be received for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of an 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 in income statement.

(d) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when (i) the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire or are settled; or (ii) the entity transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, including circumstances when the entity acts only as a collecting agent of the transferee, and retains no significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or no continuing involvement in the control of the financial asset transferred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.4 Financial Instruments (cont'd)

(d) Derecognition (cont'd)

A financial liability is derecognised only when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, is cancelled or expires. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

3.5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash in hand, balances with banks and short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3.6 Taxation

Current tax liability is recognised for tax payable on taxable profit for the current and past periods. If the amount paid for the current and past periods exceeds the amount payable for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset. Current tax liability or asset is measured at the amount it expects to pay or recover using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (i) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (ii) the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or tax loss.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or tax loss.

A deferred tax liability or asset is measured using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which, at the reporting date, the carrying amount of the related assets and liabilities is expected to be recovered or settled.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures, only to the extent that it is probable that: (a) the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future; and (b) taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

3.6 Taxation (cont'd)

Deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except to the extent that (a) the parent, investor or venturer is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference; and (b) it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Current or deferred tax assets and liabilities are not discounted.

3.7 Income Recognition

Income is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Society and when the income can be measured reliably on the following basis:

- (i) Members' contributions are recognised on an accruals basis.
- (ii) Grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the Society will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.
- (iii) Donation income is recognised on a receipt basis.
- (iv) Surplus/ (Deficit) from projects/ programmes funds undertaken are recognised upon proper completion of the projects/ programmed.
- (v) Service income from workshop and proposals are recognised upon services rendered.
- (vi) Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis.

3.8 Employee Benefits

Short Term Employee Benefits

Wages, salaries, social security contributions, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by the employees of the Society.

Defined Contribution Plans

The Society contributes to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF), the national defined contribution plan. The contributions are charged to the income statement in the period to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Society has no further payment obligations.

4. JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The management has made judgements in the process of applying the accounting policies. However there is no significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements during the year.

4. JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

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:

Measurement of provision

Management evaluates the estimates based on the historical experience and other inputs or assumptions, current developments and future events that are reasonably possible under the particular circumstances. A probability-weighted estimate of the outflows required to settle the obligation is used. The actual outcome may differ from the estimates made and this may have a significant effect on the Society's financial position and financial performance.

5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office Equipment RM	Computer Equipment RM	Furniture and Fittings RM	Total RM
COSTS				
At 01 January 2019	21,825	19,333	30,725	71,883
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>21,825</u>	<u>19,333</u>	<u>30,725</u>	<u>71,833</u>
LESS: ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
At 01 January 2019	16,114	19,333	23,019	58,466
Charge for the Financial Year	1,587	-	2,111	3,698
Disposals	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2019	<u>17,701</u>	<u>19,333</u>	<u>25,130</u>	<u>62,164</u>
NET BOOK VALUES				
31 December 2019	<u>4,124</u>	-	5,595	9,719
31 December 2018	<u>5,711</u>	-	7,706	13,417
Depreciation Charge for The Financial Year Ended				
31 December 2018	<u>1,628</u>	978	2,214	4,820

6. RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Receivables	54,850	69,850
Deposits	12,760	12,760
	<u>67,610</u>	<u>82,610</u>

7. FIXED DEPOSITS

The fixed deposits placed with licensed banks earn interest at (2019: 2.95 - 3.00%) per annum and have maturity periods of less than one year.

8. SUNDRY PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Accruals	6,000	4,750
Membership fees received in advance	400	-
	<u>6,400</u>	<u>4,750</u>

9. TAXATION

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Income Tax		
Current Financial Year	-	-
Prior year Underprovision	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

9. TAXATION (CONT'D)

A reconciliation of the income tax expense on the profit for the financial year before taxation with the applicable statutory income tax rate is as follows:

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
(Deficit) / Surplus for the Financial Year before Taxation	<u>(152,070)</u>	<u>48,376</u>
Tax calculated at Malaysian tax rate of 17% (2018:18%)	(25,852)	8,708
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	628	867
Utilised Capital Allowances	-	(516)
Unutilised / (Utilised) Business Losses	25,224	(9,059)
Tax Expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

10. DEFERRED TAXATION

The deferred tax computation of the company as at the end of the financial year is as follows:-

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Unabsorbed Capital Allowances	1,749	2,864
Unutilised Business Losses	144,103	96,990
	<u>145,852</u>	<u>99,854</u>
Deferred tax assets @ 17% (2018:18%)	<u>24,795</u>	<u>17,973</u>

11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Fixed Deposits	42,047	40,784
Bank Balances	43,429	172,128
Cash in Hand	241	259
	<u>85,717</u>	<u>213,171</u>

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

**SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019**

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Advertisement	-	526
AGM Expenses	3,715	-
Audit Fee	3,500	3,500
Allowances	-	16,227
Bank Charges	384	585
Courier and Postage	256	1,271
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	3,699	4,820
Electricity and Water	4,723	4,607
EPF and SOCSO	20,207	34,902
Goods and Services Tax	216	1,679
Insurance	-	1,623
Internet Expenses	2,320	1,851
Internship Allowances	5,439	-
Legal and Professional Fee	1,250	1,250
Medical Expenses	-	349
Meeting Expenses	2,383	3,381
Office Rental	34,364	33,750
Printing and Stationery	4,497	6,790
Programme Expenses	95,843	5,923
Recruitment Agencies	9,600	-
Salaries	143,227	121,247
Balance c/f	<u>335,923</u>	<u>230,609</u>

THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY**SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 (CONT'D)**

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Balance b/f	<u>335,923</u>	<u>230,609</u>
Staff Refreshments	1,081	1,029
Taxation Expense	4,268	
Telecommunication	4,123	5,028
Travel and Accomodation	14,042	17,388
Training Expense	10,011	-
Upkeep of Office	4,194	3,942
Upkeep of Office Equipment	-	590
Upkeep of Website	95	5,759
	<u>373,737</u>	<u>264,345</u>