REGISTRATION NO.: PPM-007-10-28081999

#### THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31 DECEMBER 2017

MustaphaRaj (AF: 001361) Chartered Accountants (Malaysia)

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## 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 auditors, MESSRS. MUSTAPHARAJ constitute a true record of all transactions, assets and liabilities of the SOCIETY for the financial year ended 31 December 2017 and;
- b) The Statement of Financial Position, Income Statement 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 2017 and of the results of the operations for the financial year ended on that date.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee

DATO' AKHBAR SATAR

**PRESIDENT** 

KANAKARA

TREASURER

DR. MUHAMMAD MOHAN KITTU BIN

**ABDULLAH** 

SECRETARY GENERAL

Dated: 0 8 MAR 2018

HUSAMY

E-33-05, Dataran 32, No. 2, Jalan 19/1, 46300 Petaling Jaya. Selangor Darul Ehsan.

Tel: 603 7841 5500 Fax: 603 7841 5501 Email: mraj@mustapharaj.com

MUSTAPHARAJ (AF: 001361)

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 with 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, Income Statement 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 2017 and of the results of the operations for the financial year

ended on that date.

**MUSTAPHARAJ** 

(Firm No : AF 001361)

Mustapharay

**Chartered Accountants** 

(Malaysia)

Dated: 0 8 MAR 2018

RALPH RAVIN RATNASWAMY

Approval No:

Bil.3214/10/19 (J)

#### STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Note	2017 RM	2016 RM
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	18,237	25,251
CURRENT ASSETS			
Receivables and Deposits Fixed Deposits Cash and Bank Balances	6 7	12,760 132,918 128,086 273,764	38,130 341,115 70,233 449,478
TOTAL ASSETS		292,001	474,729
EQUITY			
Accumulated Funds		260,340	388,737
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Payables and Accruals	8	31,661	85,992
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		292,001	474,729

# THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 RM	2016 RM
INCOME		
Donations Grant Receivable	40,200	37,300 180,000
Book Sales Membership Fees Interest Income	250 48,500	39,800
Workshop Fees Proposal Fees	8,532 74,896 21,600	9,979 - -
	193,978	267,079
OTHER INCOME		
Project surpluses Insurance refund	4,953 2,803	24,589
Gain on disposal of Subsidiary	58,085 65,841	24,589
TOTAL INCOME	259,819	291,668
LESS: ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (SCHEDULE I & II)	(386,743)	(445,150)
LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	(126,924)	(153,482)
TAXATION	(1,473)	(1,473)
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(128,397)	(154,955)

#### STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	ACCUMULATED FUNDS RM
2017	
At 01 January 2017	388,737
Loss for the Financial Year After Taxation	(128,397)
At 31 December 2017	260,340
2016	
At 01 January 2016	543,692
Loss for the Financial Year After Taxation	(154,955)
At 31 December 2016	388,737

#### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 RM	2016 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the Financial Year Before Taxation	(126,924)	(153,482)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment Gain on Disposal of Subsidiary Impairment of Investment held in Subsidiary	7,014 (58,085)	7,452 - 52,882
Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes	(177,995)	(93,148)
Change in Working Capital:-		
Receivables Payables and Accruals	25,370 (54,331)	481,791 (347,732)
Cash (used in) / generated from Operations	(206,956)	40,911
Tax Paid	(1,473)	(1,473)
Net cash (used in) / generated from operating activities	(208,429)	39,438
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from Disposal of Subsidiary	58,085	
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(150,344)	39,438
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	411,348	371,910
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR (NOTE 11)	261,004	411,348

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: 31 DECEMBER 2017

#### 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The principal activity of the Society is to promote transparency and integrity. There has been no significant change in this activity during the financial year.

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 Scoiety 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

#### 3.2 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.

#### 3.4 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.

#### 3.4 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.

#### 3.6 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 is 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

Y/E 31 DECEMBER 2017

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	Computer	Furniture and	
	Equipment RM	Equipment RM	Fittings RM	Total RM
COSTS				
At 01 January 2017	21,825	19,333	30,725	71,883
Additions	-	-	-	( <del>=</del> )
Disposals At 31 December 2017	21,825	19,333	30,725	71,883
LESS: ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION				
At 01 January 2017	12,360	15,888	18,384	46,632
Charge for the Financial Year Disposals	2,126	2,467	2,421	7,014
At 31 December 2017	14,486	18,355	20,805	53,646
NET BOOK VALUES				
31 December 2017	7,339	978	9,920	18,237
31 December 2016	9,465	3,445	12,341	25,251
Depreciation Charge for The Financial Year Ended				
31 December 2016	2,160	2,871	2,421	7,452

#### 6. RECEIVABLES AND DEPOSITS

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Receivables	-	26,270
Deposits	12,760	11,860
	12,760	38,130

#### 7. FIXED DEPOSITS

The fixed deposits placed with licensed banks earn interest at 2.95 - 3.00% (2016: 3.15 - 4.50%) per annum and have maturity periods of less than one year.

#### 8. SUNDRY PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Grants Received	26,811	72,984
Accruals	4,750	4,008
Membership fees received in advance	100	9,000
	31,661	85,992

#### 9. TAXATION

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Income Tax	T. T.	
Current Financial Year	æ	-
Prior year Underprovision	1,473	1,473
	1,473	1,473

#### 9. TAXATION (CONT'D)

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

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Loss for the Financial Year before Taxation	(126,924)	(153,482)
Tax calculated at Malaysian tax rate of 18% (2016: 19%)	(22,846)	(29,162)
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	22,846	29,162
Tax Expense		7 <u>2</u> 8

#### 10. DEFERRED TAXATION

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

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Unabsorbed Capital Allowances	7,212	5,554
Unutilised Business Losses	142,713	141,530
	149,925	147,084
Deferred tax assets @ 18% (2016 : 19%) ( Not Recognized )	26,986	27,946

#### 11. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Fixed Deposits	132,918	341,115
Bank Balances	127,981	70,233
Cash in Hand	105	DI SE
	261,004	411,348

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

#### THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

#### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 RM	2016 RM
	KW	I
Accounting Fee - Prior year underprovision	-	(2,250)
Advertisement	1,870	-
Audit Fee - Current year	3,500	4,008
Audit Fee - Prior year underprovsion	=	500
Bank charges	356	353
Bonus	■.	9,012
Courier and Postage	1,553	1,424
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	7,014	7,452
Donations	300	
Electricity and Water	3,889	3,966
EPF and SOCSO	18,049	23,821
Goods and services tax	2,551	362
Honorarium	2,000	2
Impairment of Investment in Subsidiary	-	52,882
Insurance	1,266	35
Legal and Professional fee	15,878	39,293
Loss on foreign exchange	se.	838
Meal Allowance	( <del>*</del>	1,508
Medical expenses	470	<b>(4</b> ))
Meeting expenses	7,701	5,677
Newspapers and Periodicals	172	63
Office rental	30,600	30,000
Penalty	280	103
Printing and Stationery	7,656	10,205
Programme expenses	30,696	8,316
Salaries and Allowances	136,537	158,294
Balance c/f	272,166	355,862

FOR MANAGEMENT PURPOSES ONLY

#### THE MALAYSIAN SOCIETY FOR TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY

### SCHEDULE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (CONT'D) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	2017 RM	2016 RM
Balance c/f	272,166	355,862
Staff Compensation	70,000	24,800
Staff Refreshments	1,022	787
Sundry expenses	-	2,337
Telecommunication	7,004	7,658
Travel and accomodation	21,942	38,842
Upkeep of Computer	1,010	-
Upkeep of Office	5,016	7,216
Upkeep of Office Equipment	1,683	921
Upkeep of Website	6,900	6,727
	386,743	445,150