REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA)

(Registration No. 0926-08-SEL, Societies Act 1966)

REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

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PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA)

(Registration No. 0926-08-SEL, Societies Act 1966)

SOCIETY INFORMATION

PRESIDENT : Ooi Seong Huat

VICE PRESIDENT : Phng Li Kim

SECRETARY : Chuah Su Ming

TREASURER : Ooi Beng Kooi

COMMITTEE MEMBERS : Grace Leong Lai Ching

Patsy Lim Siew Hoon Lew Kwan Leng Chow Wai Meng Louise Lee

AUDITORS : HLB Ler Lum PLT

(LLP0021174-LCA & AF 0276)

Chartered Accountants

A member of HLB International

REGISTERED OFFICE : No. 17, Jalan Barat (Off Jalan Imbi)

55100 Kuala Lumpur

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF OFFICE : No. 17, Jalan Barat (Off Jalan Imbi)

55100 Kuala Lumpur

STATEMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND TREASURER

We, PHNG LI KIM and OOI BENG KOOI, being the Vice President and Treasurer, respectively, of PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA), do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Committee Members, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as of 31 December 2019 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Societies Act 1966 in Malaysia.

On behalf of the Committee Members,

Ø

Phng Li Kim Vice President

Ooi Reng Kooi

Treasurer

Dated: 2 2 JUN 2020 Kuala Lumpur

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, OOI BENG KOOI, being the Treasurer of PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA), 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 provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Ooi Bang Kooi

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the

abovenamed OOI BENG KOOI at Kuala Lumpur on 2.2 JUN 2020

Before me,

No W-275

Dalin Hajah Raihela Wanchik 1-1-2019

31-12-2021

Commissioner for Oaths

SUITE C-5-9

BLOK C LEVEL 7.

MENARA UNCANG EMAS,

85, JALAN LOKE YEW, 55200 KUALA LUMPUN

TEL: 012-300 8300

HLB LER LUM

HLB LER LUM PLT (LLP0021174-LCA & AF 0276) Chartered Accountants B-7-7, Megan Avenue II, No. 12, Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, 50450 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Tel: 6 03 2161 2113 Fax: 6 03 2161 2119

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA) (Registration No. 0926-08-SEL, Societies Act 1966)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA), which comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2019, and the Statement of Income and Expenditure, Statement of Changes in Accumulated Funds and Statement of Cash Flows for the financial year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 7 to 29.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year ended 31 December 2019 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Societies Act 1966 in Malaysia and the provisions of the constitution dated 19 December 2016.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Society in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysia Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

Committee Members' Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Committee Members of the Society are responsible for the preparation of financial statements so as to give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, the requirements of the Societies Act 1966 in Malaysia and the provisions of the constitution dated 19 December 2016. The Committee Members are also responsible for such internal control as the Committee Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

HLB LER LUM

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA) (Registration No. 0926-08-SEL, Societies Act 1966) – (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Society as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an Auditors' Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also: -

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Society, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Society's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Committee Members.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Committee Members use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Society's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our Auditors' Report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Society or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditors' Report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Society to cease to continue as a going concern.

HLB LER LUM

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF PERSATUAN KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN MALAYSIA (KECHARA SOUP KITCHEN SOCIETY MALAYSIA) (Registration No. 0926-08-SEL, Societies Act 1966) – (Continued)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements - (Continued)

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Society, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Committee Members regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Other Matters

This Report is made solely to the members of the Society, as a body, in accordance with Societies Act 1966 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this Report.

HLB LER LUM PLT LLP0021174-LCA & AF 0276 Chartered Accountants

DATO' LER CHENG CHYE 00871/03/2021 J Chartered Accountant

Dated: 22 JUN 2020 Kuala Lumpur

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	RM	RM
DICOME			
INCOME Donation income		050 600	1 200 600
		952,628	1,298,628
Fixed deposit interest income Other income		43,394	34,899
· Other income		996,049	35
		990,049	1,333,562
EXPENDITURE			
Accounting fee		2,000	2,000
Advertisement		1,650	11,379
Ang Pau		6,100	_
Attestation fee		79	49
Auditors' remuneration		2,600	2,600
Bank charges		1,549	1,548
Cleaning charges		7,298	6,226
Client welfare		28,720	18,002
Depreciation	6	50,820	70,648
EIS Contribution		699	626
Electricity		26,825	24,027
EPF contribution		48,815	44,927
Food distribution		62,971	113,499
Gift to homeless		26,459	72,183
GST not claimable		-	942
Professional fees		7,920	9,791
Licenses		485	615
Medical fee for homeless		2,989	1,255
Medical fee for staff		960	883
Miscellaneous		11,269	11,322
Newspaper and periodicals		-	4
Penalty		190	400
Postage and courier	•	357	330
Printing and stationery		6,255	13,960
Printing of T-shirt		19,871	6,344
Balance carried forward		316,881	413,560

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019 – (Continued)

		2019	2018
	Note	RM	RM
Balance brought forward		316,881	413,560
Quit rent		4,324	6,234
Rental		40,020	17,448
Rental of office equipment		1,800	1,950
Road tax and insurance		18,522	13,433
Sewerage		732	650
Sponsorship		4,190	10,135
SST expenses		251	-
Staff salaries and wages		425,761	373,892
Staff reward		434	2,313
Staff training cost		34,122	8,830
SOCSO contribution		6,283	5,662
Telecommunication charges		5,965	3,970
Telephone, fax and internet		6,935	9,841
Travelling and accommodation		7,152	10,523
Transportation expenses		70,544	93,894
Upkeep of kitchen		10,412	29,716
Upkeep of motor vehicle		23,952	17,384
Upkeep and maintenance		11,313	17,196
Water charges		895	· 740
Website services		49,610	55,145
		1,040,098	1,092,516
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS BEFORE TAX		(44,049)	241,046
TAX EXPENSE	5		
(DEFICIT) / SURPLUS FOR THE FINANCIAL Y	EAR	(44,049)	241,046

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2019

		2019	2018
	Note	RM	RM
NON-CURRENT ASSET			
	,		
Property, plant and equipment	6	212,453	171,997
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	7	39,955	17,982
Fixed deposits with licensed financial institutions	8	1,130,771	1,190,313
Cash and bank balances		466,603	511,939
		1,637,329	1,720,234
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Other payables	9	8,750	7,150
		-	<u>,</u>
NET CURRENT ASSETS		1,628,579	1,713,084
		-	
		1,841,032	1,885,081
A COVER OF A COPER PARTY OF			
ACCUMULATED FUNDS			
Society's operations		1,841,032	1,885,081
Motor vehicle fund	10		
		1,841,032	1,885,081

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUNDS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

		Motor	
	Society's	Vehicle	
	Operations	Fund	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1,644,035	10,000	1,654,035
Surplus for the financial year	241,046	-	241,046
Utilised during the financial year	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
Balance as at 31 December 2018	1,885,081	- -	1,885,081
Deficit for the financial year	(44,049)		(44,049)
Balance as at 31 December 2019	1,841,032		1,841,032

The notes set out on pages 12 to 28 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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

	Note	2019 RM	2018 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
(Deficit) / Surplus before tax		(44,049)	241,046
Adjustments for:-			
Depreciation		50,820	70,648
Interest income		43,394	(34,934)
Operating surplus before changes in working capital		50,165	276,760
Receivables		(21,973)	5,327
Payables		1,600	(7,157)
Cash flow generated from operations		29,792	274,930
Interest income		(43,394)	34,934
Net cash (used in) / from operating activities	•	(13,602)	309,864
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	_	(91,276)	(155,594)
Net cash used in investing activity		(91,276)	(155,594)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY			
Net payment from motor vehicle funds			(10,000)
Net cash used in financing activity	-	<u>-</u>	(10,000)
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents		(104,878)	144,270
Cash and cash equivalents brought forward	-	1,702,252	1,557,982
Cash and cash equivalents carried forward	=	1,597,374	1,702,252
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:-			
Cash and bank balances		466,603	511,939
Fixed deposits with licensed financial institutions	8 _	1,130,771	1,190,313
	=	1,597,374	1,702,252

The notes set out on pages 12 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRINCIPAL OBJECTS / ACTIVITIES

The Society is established under the Societies Act 1966. The principal objects / activities of the Society under the Act are:-

- (a) to facilitate the collection of contributions, gifts, donations and all manner of aid from the public in order to provide help and assistance to the poor, unfortunate, underprivileged, physically or mentally challenged and to all in need of financial or other types of aid/assistance, such as, but not limited to, the following:-
 - (i) feeding the homeless
 - (ii) counselling
 - (iii) respite and refuge
 - (iv) warm food, grooming and laundry facilities
 - (v) a tuition venue for underprivileged students;
- (b) to foster unity and friendship among Members;
- (c) to assist in charitable undertakings;
- (d) to collect donations to further the aims of the Society subject to the condition that prior approval be obtained from the Registrar of Societies and other relevant authorities;
- (e) to apply, lease or possess land and other properties to further the aims of the Society, subject to the condition that prior approval is obtained from the relevant authorities;
- (f) to administer the properties of the Society; and
- (g) to extend the resources, activities, with others registered Society, in which, sharing the same objective and vision.

The registered address of the Society is located at No. 17, Jalan Barat (Off Jalan Imbi), 55100 Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Society have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") and the requirements of the Societies Act 1966 in Malaysia.

The Society adopted the following accounting standards, amendments to the standards and interpretations that of MFRS framework were issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") for annual financial year beginning on and after 1 January 2019:-

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments (Including the Consequential Amendments)

- MFRS 16, Leases
- IC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments
- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations (Annual improvements to MFRS Standard 2015 2017 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements (Annual improvements to MFRS Standard 2015 2017 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 112, Income Taxes (Annual improvements to MFRS Standard 2015 – 2017 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 123, Borrowing Costs (Annual improvements to MFRS Standard 2015 2017 Cycle)
- Amendments to MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures)
- Amendments to MFRS 119, Employee Benefits (Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement)

The adoption of the above accounting standards, interpretation and amendments did not have any significant financial impact to the Society.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION – (Continued)

(a) Statement of compliance – (Continued)

The following are accounting standards, amendments and interpretations of the MFRS Framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but have not been adopted by the Society:-

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations (Definition of a Business)
- Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 139 and MFRS 7, Financial Instruments (Interest Rate Benchmark Reform)
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements (Definition of Material)
- Amendments to MFRS 108, Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors (Definition of Material)

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 June 2020

Amendments to MFRS 16, Leases (Covid-19 – Related Rent Concessions)

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

• MFRS 17, Insurance Contracts

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2022

- Amendments to MFRS 3, Business Combinations (Reference to the Conceptual Framework)
- Amendments to MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 2020)
- Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements (Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current)
- Amendments to MFRS 116, Property, Plant and Equipment (Property, Plant and Equipment Proceeds before Intended Use)
- Amendments to MFRS 137, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract)
- Amendments to MFRS 141, Agriculture (Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2018 – 2020)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION – (Continued)

(a) Statement of compliance – (Continued)

MFRSs, Interpretations and Amendments effective date to be announced by the MASB Board

 Amendments to MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements and MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Society or Joint Venture

The Society plans to apply the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretations that are applicable to the Society:-

- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2020 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020
- from the annual period beginning on 1 January 2021 for those accounting standards, amendments or interpretations that are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2021

The initial application of the abovementioned accounting standards, amendments or interpretations are not expected to have any material financial impacts to the financial statements of the Society.

(b) Basis of measurement

The financial statements of the Society have been prepared on the historical cost basis other than as disclosed in the significant accounting policies below.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Ringgit Malaysia ("RM"), which is the Society's functional and presentation currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- (a) Income recognition
 - (i) Income from members' fees is recognised on accrual basis.
 - (ii) Income from events and sales are recognised on receipt basis.
 - (iii) Income from donation is recognised on receipt basis.
 - (iv) Income from interest is recognised on accrual basis.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

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

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 Society 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 year in which they are incurred.

The principal annual rates of depreciation used are as follows:-

Computer	25%
Donation boxes	10%
Electrical works	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Motor vehicle	20%
Office equipment	20%

The carrying values of property, plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing net disposal proceeds with net carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of income and expenditure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

(c) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets, other than inventories, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated to determine the amount of impairment loss.

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 cost 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 that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

An impairment loss is charged to the statement of income and expenditure immediately, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of previously recognised revaluation surplus for the same asset.

Any subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is treated as reversal of the previous impairment loss and is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in the statement of income and expenditure immediately, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. A reversal of an impairment loss on a revalued asset is credited directly to revaluation surplus. However, to the extent that an impairment loss on the same revalued asset was previously recognised as an expense in the statement of income and expenditure, a reversal of that impairment loss is recognised as income in the statement of income and expenditure.

(d) Financial assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

When financial assets (unless they are trade receivables without significant financing component) are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus or minus, in the case of a financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs. Trade receivables without a financing component are initially measured at the transaction price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

(d) Financial assets – (Continued)

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely for payment of principal and interest ("SPPI").

The Society determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition and are not reclassified subsequent to its initial recognition unless the Society changes its business model for managing financial assets in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change of the business model. The categories of financial assets include amortised cost.

Amortised cost

Financial assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent SPPI are measured at amortised cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of income and expenditure when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or transferred, or control of the asset is not retained or substantially all of the risks and rewords of ownership of the financial asset are transferred to another party. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in statement of income and expenditure.

All financials assets are subject to review for impairment as disclosed in Note 3(e) below.

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Society assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit loss ("ECL") associated with its financial assets carried at amortised cost. ECL represents a probability-weighted estimate of the credit losses.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. When determining whether the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition and when estimating expected credit loss, the Society considers reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort. This includes both quantitative and qualitative information and analysis, based on historical experience and informed credit assessment and including forward looking information, where available.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (Continued)

(e) Impairment of financial assets – (Continued)

For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of the asset. An impairment loss is recognised in statement of income and expenditure and the carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

At each reporting date, the Society assesses whether financial assets are credit-impaired.

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the procedures for recovery of amounts due.

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with licensed financial institutions and highly liquid investments which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The statement of cash flows is prepared using the direct method.

Cash and cash equivalents are categorised and measured as amortised cost in accordance with policy Note 3(d).

(g) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability.

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statements of financial position when, and only when, the Society becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which is known as amortised cost.

Amortised cost

The Society's other financial liabilities include other payables and borrowings.

Other payables are recognised initially at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

(g) Financial liabilities - (Continued)

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

For other financial liabilities, gains and losses are recognised in statement of income and expenditure when the liabilities are derecognised, and through amortisation process.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is extinguished.

(h) Income tax and deferred tax

Income tax on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax 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 at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the amounts attributable to assets and liabilities for tax purposes and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences or unabsorbed tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

(i) Provisions

A provision is recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

(j) Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Wages, salaries, social security contributions, paid annual leave, paid sick leave, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are recognised as an expense in the financial year when employees have rendered their services to the Society.

Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave is recognised as expenses when employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave is recognised when the absences occur.

Bonuses are recognised as an expense when there is a present, legal or constructive obligation to make such payments, as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

The Society has various post-employment benefit schemes in accordance with local conditions and practices in the industries in which it operates. These benefit plans are either defined contribution or defined benefit plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Society pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit to be provided, usually as a function of one or more factors such as age, years of service or compensation.

Defined contribution plan

The Society's contributions to a defined contribution plan are charged to statement of income and expenditure in the period to which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Society has no further payment obligations.

(k) Contingencies

A contingent liability or contingent asset is a possible obligation or asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future event(s) not wholly within the control of the Society.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are not recognised in the statement of financial position of the Society.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – (Continued)

(1) Fair value measurement

(i) Financial assets and liabilities

The fair values of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as exchange-traded and over-the-counter securities and derivatives) are based on quoted market prices at the reporting date. The quoted market prices used for financial assets are the current bid prices, the appropriate quoted market prices used for financial liabilities are the current asking prices.

The fair values of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined by using valuation techniques. The Society uses a variety of methods and makes assumptions based on market conditions that are existing at each reporting date. Where appropriate, quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments are used. Valuation techniques, such as discounted cash flow analysis, are also used to determine the fair values of the financial instruments.

The fair values of interest rate swaps are calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at actively quoted interest rates.

The fair values of current financial assets and liabilities carried at amortised cost approximate their carrying amounts.

(ii) Non-financial assets

For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with MFRSs requires the Committee Members of the Society to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements other than those disclosed below:-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS – (Continued)

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on the straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The Committee estimates that the useful lives of the property, plant and equipment to be 4 years to 10 years. The carrying amount of the Society's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2019 was RM222,290 (2018: RM171,997). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and residual values of the property, plant and equipment. Therefore, the future depreciation charge could be revised.

(b) Income taxes and deferred tax

Estimation is required to determine the provision for income taxes. There are transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Society recognises liabilities for tax based on estimates of assessment of the tax liability due. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the income tax and deferred tax provisions, where applicable, in the periods in which such determination is made.

Deferred tax implications arising from the changes in corporate income tax rates are measured with reference to the estimated realisation and settlement of temporary differences in the future periods in which the tax rates are expected to apply, based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. While the Association estimates on the realisation and settlement of temporary differences are based on the available information at the end of the reporting period, future operating performance and other factors could potentially impact on the actual timing and amount of temporary differences realised and settled. Any difference between the actual amount and the estimated amount would be recognised in statement of income and expenditure in the period in which actual realisation and settlement occurs.

TAX EXPENSE

There is no tax expense for the current financial year as the Society is a non-profit organisation.

On 24 January 2018, the Director General of Inland Revenue has approved the application submitted by the Society to be approved under Section 44(6B) of the Income Tax Act, 1967 as a tax exempt entity effectively from the year of assessment 2020 to the year of assessment 2024. Cash donations received will be tax exempted in the hands of its recipients under the Director General of Inland Revenue's approval number LHDN.01/35/42/51/179-6.7195.

The Society being approved under Section 44(6B) of the Income Tax Act, 1967 will be granted income tax exemption on its income received except for dividend income under paragraph 13(1)(a) Schedule 6 of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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		Donation	Electrical	Furniture	Motor	Office	
	Computer RM	boxes RM	works RM	and fittings RM	vehicle RM	equipment RM	Total RM
Cost Balance at 1.1.2019	30,170	2,510	20,756	77,569	374,086	131,422	636,513
Additions	1	t	1	1,276	90,000		91,276
Balance at 31.12.2019	30,170	2,510	20,756	78,845	464,086	131,422	727,789
Accumulated depreciation					,		
Balance at 1.1.2019	29,120	2,228	20,756	71,049	218,160	123,203	464,516
Charge for the financial year	168	25	-	702	49,185	740	50,820
Balance at 31.12.2019	29,288	2,253	20,756	71,751	267,345	123,943	515,336
Net carrying amount							
At 31.12.2019	882	257	•	7,094	196,741	7,479	212,453

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - (Continued)

2018

		Donation	Electrical	Furniture	Motor	Office	
	Computer	poxes	works	and fittings	vehicle	equipment	Total
	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Cost							
Balance at 1.1.2018	30,170	2,510	20,756	73,810	228,904	124,769	480,919
Additions	•	•	1	3,759	145,182	6,653	155,594
Balance at 31.12.2018	30,170	2,510	20,756	77,569	374,086	131,422	636,513
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance at 1.1.2018	27,650	1,977	20,756	67,863	155,528	120,094	393,868
Charge for the financial year	1,470	251	t	3,186	62,632	3,109	70,648
Balance at 31.12.2018	29,120	2,228	20,756	71,049	218,160	123,203	464,516
Not committee amount							:
At 31.12.2018	1,050	282	•	6,520	155,926	8,219	171,997

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

7. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Other debtors and prepayments	6,000	1,200
Deposits	33,955	16,782
	39,955	17,982

8. FIXED DEPOSITS WITH LICENSED FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

The Society's fixed deposits have a maturity period of 12 months and bears a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.05% (2018: 4.39%) per annum at the end of the reporting period.

9. OTHER PAYABLES

		2019 RM	2018 RM
	Other creditors	M	160
	Accruals	8,750_	6,990
		8,750	7,150
10.	MOTOR VEHICLE FUND		
		2019	2018
		RM	RM
	Surplus of receipt at beginning of the financial year	-	10,000
	Payments		
	- Purchase of new truck	<u>-</u>	(10,000)
		-	-
	Surplus of receipt at end of the financial year		

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments under amortised cost as at 31 December 2019 categorised under MFRS.

	2019	2018
	RM	RM
Financial assets		
Other receivables	39,955	17,982
Fixed deposit with a licensed financial institution	1,130,771	1,190,313
Cash and bank balances	466,603	511,939
	1,637,329	1,720,234
Financial liability	•	
Other payables	8,750	7,150

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Society's operations are subject to the following risks:-

(a) Credit risk

Other receivables

Credit risk on other receivables are mainly arising from subscription fee receivable from members, interest receivable and rental receivable.

At the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposures to credit risk are represented by the carrying amounts of the financial assets in the statement of financial position.

There is no impairment of other receivables balances as the note of default and expected loss is low.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents that are neither past due nor impaired are placed with or entered into with reputable financial institutions with high credit ratings and no history of default.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – (Continued)

12. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES - (Continued)

(a) Credit risk - (Continued)

<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u> – (Continued)

As at the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by their carrying amounts in the statements of financial position.

In view of the low credit risk of the financial institutions, the loss allowance is not material and hence, is not provided for.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Society will encounter difficulty in meeting financial obligations due to shortage of funds. The Society exposures to liquidity risk arises principally from its various payables.

The Society practices prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities and to maintain sufficient levels of cash or cash equivalents to meet its requirements of working capital.

Maturity analysis

The maturity profile of the Society's financial liabilities as at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations are as follows:-

	Less than 1 financial year RM	1 to 5 financial years RM	More than 5 financial years RM	Total RM
As at 31 December 2019 Other payables	8,750		<u> </u>	8,750
As at 31 December 2018 Other payables	7,150			7,150

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Society at the end of the financial year approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - (Continued)

13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Society regularly reviews and manages its capital to ensure adequacy for both operational and capital needs. All surpluses are transferred to the accumulated fund for future operational needs.

For the purpose of capital disclosure, the Committee Members regard the accumulated fund as capital of the Society.

14. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These financial statements have been authorised for issue by the Vice President and Treasurer on 22 June 2020.