

Moving **Forward**



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NOTICE OF 55TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty Fifth Annual General Meeting of the Institute will be held at FR Banyan, Ground Floor, Sime Darby Convention Centre, Jalan Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur, on Saturday, June 22, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Council and the Financial Statements of the Institute for the year ended December 31, 2012.

2. To confirm the appointment of the following members to fill casual vacancies in the Council:

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali

Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi

Nurmazilah binti Mahzan, Dr

3. To elect ten Council members from the following nominees:

Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin, Dato'

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali

Beh Tok Koay

Fadzilah bte Saad, Datin

Lee Tuck Heng

Loh Lay Choon

Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi

Ng Gan Hooi

Ng Wing Hoong

Sukanta K Dutt

Thong Foo Vung

4. To appoint two auditors.

5. Any other business.

By order of the Council

FOO YOKE PIN (Mr)

Secretary

Kuala Lumpur

May 28, 2013

Note:

A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy must be a member of the Institute. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the office of the Institute at No 15, Jalan Medan Tuanku, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, not less than 48 hours before the time set for holding the meeting.

1. Pursuant to bye-law 89, the following are lists of members nominated for membership of the Council and for appointment as auditors:

i. In accordance with bye-law 5, the following Council members shall retire at the Annual General Meeting:

Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin, Dato'

Beh Tok Koay

Fadzilah bte Saad, Datin

Lee Tuck Heng

Loh Lay Choon

Sukanta K Dutt

Pursuant to bye-law 6, these Council members are deemed to be nominated for re-election.

ii. The following nomination has been received for election to the Council in accordance with bye-law 7:

Ng Wing Hoong

iii. The following members who were appointed to fill casual vacancies in the Council shall retire at the Annual General Meeting in accordance with bye-law 13:

Ng Gan Hooi (Appointed on January 14, 2012)

Thong Foo Vung (Appointed on January 14, 2012)

Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on August 11, 2012)

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali (Appointed on May 11, 2013)

Pursuant to bye-law 6, these Council members are deemed to be nominated for re-election.

iv. In accordance with bye-law 120, the following members shall retire as auditors of the Institute at the Annual General Meeting. Pursuant to bye-law 121, they are deemed to be nominated for re-appointment as auditors for the ensuing year:

Ng Eng Kiat

Ooi Chee Kun

2. The following members had been appointed during the year to fill casual vacancies in the Council in accordance with bye-law 13:

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali

Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi

Nurmazilah binti Mahzan, Dr

These members appointment are to be confirmed at the Annual General Meeting.

3. During the year, the following members have resigned as a member of the Council:

Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan, Dato' Seri

Maidin Syed Ali, Dato' Hj

Syed Faisal Albar bin Syed A R Albar, Dato'

OBJECTS, VISION AND MISSION

Objects of the Institute

The principal objects of the Institute as set out in the Memorandum and Articles of Association are as follows:

- ▶ To advance the theory and practice of accountancy in all its aspects.
- ▶ To recruit, educate, train and assess by means of examination or otherwise a body of members skilled in these areas.
- ▶ To preserve at all times the professional independence of accountants in whatever capacities they may be serving.
- ▶ To maintain high standards of practice and professional conduct by all its members.
- ▶ To do all such things as may advance the profession of accountancy in relation to public practice, industry, commerce, education and the public service.

Our Vision

To be the premier business qualification in Malaysia, comparable to the best in the world.

Our Mission

- ▶ To enhance the value and distinctiveness of the Certified Public Accountant (CPA) qualification.
- ▶ To promote high standards of professional conduct and technical competence of members to safeguard public interest.
- ▶ To provide quality professional education and training thereby creating a competitive advantage for members.

MICPA COUNCIL 2012/2013

Notice of Annual General Meeting
Objects, Vision and Mission
Council Members 2012/2013
Committees 2012/2013
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Technical Pronouncements
Financial Statements



CPA
MALAYSIA
Annual Report 2012

05

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Pushpanathan a/l S A
Kanagarayar | 11 Lee Tuck Heng | 21 Tan Bun Poo |
| 2 Mohamed Raslan bin
Abdul Rahman | 12 Lim Thiam Kee | 22 Tan Chin Hock |
| 3 Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin | 13 Loh Lay Choon | 23 Tan Theng Hooi |
| 4 Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim | 14 Mohammad Faiz bin
Mohammad Azmi | 24 Teo Swee Chua |
| 5 Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid | 15 Ng Gan Hooi | 25 Thong Foo Vung |
| 6 Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali | 16 Ng Kim Tuck | 26 Dr Veerinderjeet Singh |
| 7 Beh Tok Koay | 17 Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan | 27 Venkatramanan Viswanathan |
| 8 Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad | 18 Ong Chee Wai | 28 Dato' Yeo How |
| 9 Dato' Gan Ah Tee | 19 Poon Yew Hoe | 29 Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke |
| 10 Goh Lee Hwa | 20 Sukanta K Dutt | 30 Yong Yoon Shing |

**Attendance at
 Council Meetings**

President

■	Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar	(2001)	Kuala Lumpur	6/6
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Vice-President

	Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman	(2002)	Selangor	4/4 (LOA-2)
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Members

●	Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	(2003)	Kuala Lumpur	1/1
● ■	Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin	(1987)	Selangor	4/6
■	Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	(2006)	Selangor	4/6
	Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid	(2011)	Kuala Lumpur	4/5 (LOA-1)
■	Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali (Appointed on 11.05.2013)	(2013)	Kuala Lumpur	1/1
●	Beh Tok Koay	(1989)	Selangor	4/5 (LOA-1)
■	Datin HjH Fadzilah bte Saad	(1987)	Selangor	5/6
	Dato' Gan Ah Tee	(2008)	Kuala Lumpur	5/6
	Goh Lee Hwa	(2006)	Selangor	3/4 (LOA-2)
	Lee Tuck Heng	(2007)	Kuala Lumpur	4/5 (LOA-1)
	Lim Thiam Kee	(2002)	Kuala Lumpur	4/6
	Loh Lay Choon	(2004)	Kuala Lumpur	6/6
■	Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	(2002)	Kedah	1/5
	Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	2/3 (LOA-2)
	Ng Gan Hooi	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	6/6
	Ng Kim Tuck	(2005)	Kuala Lumpur	6/6
■	Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan (Appointed on 16.03.2013)	(2013)	Kuala Lumpur	1/1
	Ong Chee Wai	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	5/6
	Poon Yew Hoe	(1998)	Kuala Lumpur	6/6
	Sukanta K Dutt	(1999)	Kuala Lumpur	4/4 (LOA-2)
■	Dato' Syed Faisal Albar bin Syed A R Albar (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	(2010)	Kuala Lumpur	1/5
	Tan Bun Poo	(2007)	Selangor	2/5 (LOA-1)
	Tan Chin Hock	(2002)	Kuala Lumpur	5/6
	Tan Theng Hooi	(2009)	Selangor	5/5 (LOA-1)
	Teo Swee Chua	(2010)	Selangor	5/6
	Thong Foo Vung	(2012)	Selangor	4/5 (LOA-1)
	Dr Veerinderjeet Singh	(2004)	Kuala Lumpur	4/5 (LOA-1)
	Venkatramanan Viswanathan	(1986)	Melaka	4/5 (LOA-1)
■	Dato' Yeo How	(2003)	Singapore	4/5 (LOA-1)
■	Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	(1998)	Selangor	1/4 (LOA-2)
	Yong Yoon Shing	(2010)	Kuala Lumpur	4/5 (LOA-1)

Secretary

Foo Yoke Pin

Registered Office

No.15, Jalan Medan Tuanku
 50300 Kuala Lumpur

Auditors

Ng Eng Kiat
 Ooi Chee Kun

● Denotes Past President
 ■ Denotes member not in practice
 () Denotes year in which member first joined Council
 LOA Leave of Absence

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 5

Attendance

Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar (Chairman)	5
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman	5
Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	- (LOA-1)
Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin	2
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid	4 (LOA-1)
Beh Tok Koay	4 (LOA-1)
Dato' Gan Ah Tee	5
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	1 (LOA-1)
Tan Theng Hooi	5
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh	3 (LOA-1)
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	3 (LOA-1)

Terms of Reference:

1. To identify and implement plans of action on specific issues of current concern affecting members, the Institute and the accountancy profession.
2. To co-ordinate liaison with the Government on policies or any other matters pertaining to accounting and the profession.
3. To establish and supervise liaison committees with the Government, its Ministries or agencies in relation to Corporate Law.
4. To co-ordinate reviews of legislation or draft legislation as and where appropriate.
5. To be responsible for the smooth running of the Secretariat.
6. To be responsible for the preparation of the budgets and financial statements of the Institute.
7. To liaise with the Trustees of the MACPA Educational Trust Fund with regard to the maintenance of the Building and the administration of the Fund.

ACCOUNTING & AUDITING TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 6

Attendance

Sukanta K Dutt (Chairman)	3 (LOA-3)
Ng Kim Tuck (Alternate Chairman)	6
Loh Lay Choon	6
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	1 (LOA-1)
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan	0 (LOA-1)
Tan Bun Poo	0 (LOA-1)
Teo Swee Chua	2
Thong Foo Vung	5
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	0 (LOA-2)
Dato' Yeo How	0 (LOA-1)

Attendance

Co-opted Members

Audrey Chan	4 (LOA-1)
Chia Kum Cheng	3 (LOA-1)
Stephen Khoo	2
Lee Hin Kan	4 (LOA-1)
Ooi Chee Kun	4 (LOA-2)
Oong Kee Leong, Stephen	3
Siew Kah Toong, David	1 (LOA-3)
Siew Kar Wai	3

WORKING GROUP ON SECURITIES BORROWING AND LENDING

No of meetings : 0

Attendance

Thong Foo Vung (Convener)	0
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Co-opted Members

Oong Kee Leong, Stephen	0
Siew Kar Wai	0
Cheong Thoong Farn	0
Lee Siew Pin	0
Ramachandran Thangaveloo	0

MASB WORKING GROUPS

No of meetings : 4

Attendance

Co-opted Member

Chia Kum Cheng	0 (LOA-2)
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MIA FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (FRSIC)

No of meetings : 2

Attendance

Ng Kim Tuck	2
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Terms of Reference:

1. To recommend the adoption of new or revised International Auditing and Assurance Standards and guidance for approval by Council.
2. To review and if deemed necessary to recommend to Council to respond to the exposure drafts and other consultative documents issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board, Malaysian Institute of Accountants and the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.
3. To review and provide guidance on financial reporting requirements, auditing and assurance standards and listing regulations.
4. To recommend topics in contemporary accounting and auditing issues for research.
5. To establish and supervise working committees formed to produce recommendations on financial reporting and auditing standards and guidelines.

COMMERCE & INDUSTRY COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 1

Attendance

Dato' Yeo How (Chairman)	1
Poon Yew Hoe (Alternate Chairman)	0
Abdul Halim bin Lassim	0
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad	0
Dato' Gan Ah Tee	1
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	–
Ng Gan Hooi (Appointed on 23.06.2012)	– (LOA-1)
Dato' Syed Faisal Syed Albar (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	–
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	0

Co-opted Members

Christine Cho Oi Kwan	0
Ben Lee Keen Pong	1
Vincent Seow	0

Terms of Reference:

1. To ensure that the interests and views of members in commerce and industry are properly reflected in the Institute's policies and activities.
2. To develop, in conjunction with other committees of the Institute, such activities that are of interest to members in commerce and industry, particularly in relation to continuing professional development programmes in management accounting and other topics.
3. To develop the management accounting and reporting guidelines for recommendation to Council.
4. To provide a consultative media for members in commerce and industry.
5. To co-ordinate liaison with local, regional and international bodies on all matters concerning management accounting and reporting.

DISCIPLINARY COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 0

Attendance

Sukanta K Dutt (Chairman)	0
Tan Theng Hooi (Alternate Chairman)	0
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	0
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh	0
Dato' Yeo How	0

Lay Persons

Prof Hj Abdul Manap Said	0
Chua See Hua	0

Terms of Reference:

1. On receipt of a formal complaint, to inform the defendant of the Committee's intention to consider the complaint and to hear the complaint.
2. Where the committee finds that a complaint has been proved, to take appropriate disciplinary action against the defendant which includes exclusion or suspension from membership in the case of a member and exclusion from the relevant register in the case of a registered student, censure, reprimand, admonishment or payment of a fine/costs.
3. To give notice of its finding and decision to the defendant.
4. To refer the complaint to the Council for a final decision if no unanimity is reached by the Committee.
5. To report all findings and decisions of the Committee to the Council for recording.

EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 1

Attendance

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin (Chairman)	1
Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar (Alternate Chairman) (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	–
Dato' Gan Ah Tee (Alternate Chairman) (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	1
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	0
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad	1
Dato' Maidin Syed Ali (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	0
Ng Gan Hooi	1
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan (Appointed on 16.03.2013)	–
Ong Chee Wai	0
Dato' Syed Faisal Albar (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	0
Tan Theng Hooi (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	–

Co-opted Members

Prof Hj Abdul Manap Said (Resigned on 12.03.2013)	0
Dr Amirul Shah Md Shahbudin	1
Dr Anbalagan Krishnan	0
Prof Dr Arfah Salleh	1
Dr Chee Hong Kok	1
Dr Hafiz Majdi Ab Rashid (Resigned on 12.03.2013)	0
Prof Dr Ibrahim Kamal Abdul Rahman	0
Prof Dr Mahamad bin Tayib	0
Prof Madya Dr Mazlina Mat Zain	1
Asst Prof Ng Kean Kok	1
Prof Madya Dr Nor Aziah Abdul Manap	1
Prof Dr Norman Mohd Salleh (Resigned on 12.03.2013)	0
Prof Madya Dr Suhaiza Ismail (Appointed on 12.03.2013)	–
Prof Dr Takhiah Mohd Iskandar	0
Dr Teh Chee Ghee (Appointed on 12.04.2013)	–
Joyce Tjoa	0
Dr Zarina Zakaria	0

Terms of Reference:

1. To organise education and training programmes for students.
2. To plan and administer continuing professional development programmes for members.
3. To liaise with institutions of higher learning and other local and overseas professional organisations in matters pertaining to education and training.
4. To evaluate courses/qualifications referred to the Committee by the Membership Affairs Committee for the purpose of student registration and/or exemption from the Institute's examinations.
5. To regularly review the Institute's examination syllabus.
6. To develop and maintain a library to provide reference and research facilities for members and students.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 2

Attendance

Dr Veerinderjeet Singh (Chairman)	2
Beh Tok Koay (Alternate Chairman)	2
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid	2
Goh Lee Hwa	1
Lee Tuck Heng	2
Sukanta K Dutt	1
Teo Swee Chua	0
Thong Foo Vung	2
Dato' Yeo How	0

Terms of Reference:

1. With Council's approval, to issue from time to time, regulations for the:
 - (a) conduct of the examinations, and
 - (b) eligibility of students to sit for the examinations.
2. To give notice in writing to all students when entry for examination is opened.
3. With Council's approval, to appoint and remunerate examiners and moderators.
4. To recommend to Council the fees to be charged for the examinations.
5. To appoint and remunerate invigilators at each examination centre.
6. To consider reports of examiners and moderators and determine the examination results.
7. To notify students of their performance at the examinations.
8. To issue certificates to successful students at each examination.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REVIEW COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 11

Attendance

Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar (Chairman) (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	2 (LOA-1)
Loh Lay Choon (Chairman) (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	7 (LOA-2)
Ng Kim Tuck (Alternate Chairman) (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	8 (LOA-1)
Ong Chee Wai	6
Tan Bun Poo	5 (LOA-1)
Tan Chin Hock	8 (LOA-1)
Teo Swee Chua	4
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	6 (LOA-1)

Co-Opted Members

Brandon Bruce Sta Maria (Resigned on 08.04.2013)	0
Chan Kuan Chee, James (Resigned on 15.03.2013)	4
Chong Chen Kian	6 (LOA-1)
Chua Guan Heng, Herbert	5 (LOA-3)
Chua Wai Hong (Appointed on 21.03.2013)	1
Ooi Thiam Poh, Alex	5 (LOA-4)
Siew Kah Toong, David	2 (LOA-1)
Yeo Beng Yean	1 (LOA-1)

Terms of Reference:

1. To uphold the standards of the accountancy profession in Malaysia by supporting members in enhancing the quality of financial statements reporting. This is to be done by the review of financial statements selected at random by the Committee or referred by a person to the Committee and by drawing the attention of the members responsible for preparing and those reporting on them to any areas in which the presentation or content appears to fall short of such compliance with regulatory requirements and applicable approved accounting standards in Malaysia. The Committee will also consider the independent auditors report issued in conjunction with the review of the selected financial statements.
2. To respond appropriately to questions and problems submitted to the Institute by members who may have difficulty in complying with the recommendations of this Committee.
3. As and when appropriate, to refer special items of difficulty or interest to the relevant committees or the Council of the Institute.
4. Where the matter arising out of the work undertaken by the Committee within its terms of reference is justified, to authorise a member of the Committee to refer the matter to the Investigation Committee for further investigative action.

INSOLVENCY PRACTICE COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 2

Attendance

Dato' Gan Ah Tee (Chairman)	2
Lim Thiam Kee (Alternate Chairman)	2
Yong Yoon Shing	2

Co-Opted Members

Adam Primus Varghese Abdullah	0
Ahmad Shazli Kamarulzaman	0
Chua See Hua	1
Fazlina Pawan Teh (Appointed on 18.07.2012)	1
Kumar Kanagasingam	2
Lim San Peen	2
Lim Swee Geok	2
Lim Tian Huat	1
Mak Kum Choon	2
Monaliza binti Ahmad	1
Ng Chih Kaye	2
Ng Pyak Yeow	2
Ong Hock An	2
Pauline Teh Abdullah (Appointed on 22.01.2013)	0
Shamsol Zakri bin Zakaria	0
S Suhendran	0
Wong Chee Lin	2
Yap Wai Fun	1

Terms of Reference:

1. To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of issues faced by practitioners in relation to:
 - (a) the law and practice of insolvency and corporate restructuring;
 - (b) their dealings with Malaysia Department of Insolvency, Companies Commission of Malaysia and other relevant authorities; and
 - (c) making the necessary representations and/or recommendations to such authorities.
2. To prepare guidance notes on insolvency & corporate restructuring practice as and when required.
3. To create awareness among members in insolvency and corporate restructuring practice in this country on the highest degree of integrity, objectivity and competency and to consistently evaluate the current framework of insolvency and corporate restructuring law and its practice in Malaysia.
4. To encourage and facilitate greater cooperation and communication amongst insolvency and corporate restructuring practitioners in Malaysia.
5. To deal with any other matters relating to insolvency and corporate restructuring.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 1

Attendance

Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman (Chairman) (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	1
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid (Chairman) (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	1
Datin Hj Fadzilah bte Saad (Alternate Chairman)	1
Lee Tuck Heng	1
Tan Bun Poo	1
Thong Foo Vung (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	0

Terms of Reference:

1. To consider any facts or complaints laid before it indicating that a member, provisional member or registered student of the Institute has become liable to disciplinary action.
2. Where the Committee is of the opinion that a prima facie case has been made out, it shall make a formal complaint to the Disciplinary Committee.
3. To request a member to support the formal complaint during a hearing before the Disciplinary Committee.
4. To request a member to support the decision of the Disciplinary Committee during a hearing before the Appeal Committee.

MEMBERSHIP AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 6

Attendance

Goh Lee Hwa (Chairman)	5
Lee Tuck Heng (Alternate Chairman)	2
Datin Hj Fadzilah bte Saad	5
Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	0
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan (Appointed on 16.03.2013)	0
Ong Chee Wai	3
Thong Foo Vung (Appointed on 11.08.2012)	4

Terms of Reference:

1. To consider applications for membership.
2. To consider applications for practising certificates.
3. To consider enquiries of members pertaining to membership.
4. To consider applications from students for registration and exemption from examinations.
5. To recommend to Council fees to be charged for membership and issue of practising certificates.
6. To prepare guidance notes on various aspects of the MICPA Code of Ethics.
7. To provide counselling services to members on professional conduct and ethics (in accordance with the above Code) and other professional matters where possible, but so as not to infringe on matters within the purview of other Committees.
8. To promote the profession to the public in liaison with other relevant Committees.
9. To deal with correspondence from members and public where the subject matter does not fall within the ambit of other Committees.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 1

Attendance

Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke (Chairman)	1
Tan Theng Hooi (Alternate Chairman)	1
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	0
Loh Lay Choon	0
Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	0
Ng Gan Hooi	0
Ng Kim Tuck	1
Dato' Syed Faisal Albar (Resigned on 16.03.2013)	0
Tan Chin Hock	1
Yong Yoon Shing	1

Co-Opted Members

Ahmad Faris Yahaya	0
Chia Kum Cheng	1

Terms of Reference:

1. To organise programmes to enhance and project the image of the Institute and the profession.
2. To coordinate and organise all public relations activities of the Institute.
3. To develop and maintain contacts with the media.
4. To foster better understanding, relationship and co-operation between the Institute, the Government and the financial and business communities.
5. To be responsible for publication of promotional materials, including the Institute's Journal and press releases.
6. To plan and organise the Institute's annual and regional conferences hosted by the Institute, and joint conferences with other professional bodies.

PUBLIC PRACTICE COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 2

Attendance

Lim Thiam Kee (Chairman)	2
Poon Yew Hoe (Alternate Chairman)	0
Ng Kim Tuck	2
Tan Chin Hock (Resigned on 11.08.2012)	0
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	1
Yong Yoon Shing	0 (LOA-1)

Co-Opted Members

Abu Bakar Rajudin	1
Ahmad Shahrul Hj Mohamed	1
Heng Ji Keng	0 (LOA-1)
Dato' Raymond Liew	0
Lim Kien Chai	1
Mohd Afrizan Husain	1
Mohd Noor Abu Bakar	2
Siew Kah Toong, David	0 (LOA-1)
Tong Siew Choo	2

Terms of Reference:

1. To identify the professional development needs of smaller practices.
2. To promote the professional standing of members in practice.
3. To assist members in practice management.
4. To provide a forum for interaction and consultation for members in practice.
5. To formulate and provide training courses for staff of smaller practices.
6. To assist the professional development needs of practitioners.

TAX PRACTICE COMMITTEE

No of meetings : 6

Attendance

Beh Tok Koay (Chairman)	6
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh (Alternate Chairman)	4
Goh Lee Hwa	4
Lim Thiam Kee	5
Poon Yew Hoe	2
Tan Chin Hock	6

Co-Opted Members

Heather Khoo Guat Eean	1
M J Monteiro	2
Ng Kim Lian	2
Phoon Sow Cheng	6
Tai Lai Kok	0
Tang Chin Fook	2
Tong Siew Choo	2
Wan Chee Khei	2
Woon Yoke Lee	3
Yeo Eng Ping	4

Terms of Reference:

1. To serve as key liaison between the Institute and Government on taxation matters.
2. To participate in Government's consultation process on the development, revision and implementation of tax legislation and regulations.
3. To consider practical problems faced by members relating to the application of tax legislation and compliance with the regulations of the Inland Revenue Board.
4. To be responsible for the Institute's publications on taxation and related matters.

PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

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CPA
MALAYSIA
Annual Report 2012

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2012 was a year of establishing stronger roots and broadening horizons, which charts the path for us to grow as a Malaysian professional accounting body on an international stage - growing in depth in technical acumen, reinforcing collaborations with our partners, and expanding in wider outreach to potential candidates and members. It culminates in our theme for this year's annual report - "Moving Forward", where we continue to push the Institute ahead to greater heights. This marks my first year as President, and I am pleased to report the Institute's achievements and can foresee that this momentum will only increase further.

Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar
President

GROWTH

Our strategic partnership with the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia (ICAA) continues to bear much fruit for both Institutes as the incentives of gaining two professional qualifications through one examination, as well as the Global Accounting Alliance (GAA) passport granted to our graduates have drawn in many more candidates - both from public and private universities. The joint programme is able to attract bright students and coupled with the support given to the candidates, we continue to maintain high pass rates for all our modules, achieving an overall pass rate of 73% since we commenced the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme in 2009.

The MICPA Students Sponsorship Programme (SSP) that was launched two years ago, continues to attract in more numbers, both in terms of candidates as well as the participating employers. We now have 12 employers on board, ranging from small to large accounting firms, as well as one commercial bank. Employers are keen to identify and secure employment of promising candidates early on. Trained and proven through a six-month internship period, the candidates are found to have adapted to the organisational culture and are able to perform well. These candidates will be sponsored by the employers to do the MICPA-ICAA Programme, given an internship placement and offered a permanent job upon graduation. Candidates are keen to obtain a headstart in a professional accounting programme as they get to begin our Programme in their final year of university, fully-sponsored by the employer thus creating a win-win situation. SSP candidate numbers have increased by 23% since last year. We are indeed proud of our candidates as we have seen several Gold Medal prize-winners emerging from the SSP candidates.

SYNERGY

Last year's summit event was the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) roundtable on *Improving the Auditor's Report* held in Kuala Lumpur in October 2012 - one of only three locations worldwide chosen by IAASB to be a convergence of thought-leaders in the accounting industry. The Institute was honoured to be a co-host of the event, along with ICAA and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). The event stirred up many views and opinions about the proposed auditor's report on financial statements and generated further discussions amongst the accounting fraternity in the Asia-Pacific region.

In line with the Institute's objectives, we continue to maintain the technical excellence of the Institute through consistent touch points and interaction with the regulators and standard-setters pertinent to the accounting profession. I was privileged to be a part of the IFAC and Global Public Policy Committee (GPPC) Host Symposium on *Building Investor Confidence, Strengthening Financial Reporting Infrastructure in the ASEAN Region*, where I was one of the panellists in the *Corporate Governance in ASEAN Region* session.





GREATER REACH

In terms of student outreach, we have done more to build our brand and promote the MICPA-ICAA Programme. Last October 2012, the Institute ventured into Australia for the first time for the outreach to Malaysian students studying in Australian universities through participation in career fairs organised by GRADUAN Malaysia in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane. This event, supported by TalentCorp, was aimed at showcasing career opportunities available in Malaysia for the Malaysian graduates. We met and networked with many Malaysian students, and shared the finer details about our professional qualification as one which gives them the flexibility of also becoming an Australian-qualified professional upon completion of our Programme. It was a good opportunity for us to work with ICAA in organising a breakfast networking session for the students, featuring guest speakers from top employers in Malaysia as well as ICAA's Director of International Relations. Our Australian outreach garnered positive response based on registrations received from returning Malaysian students signing up for the joint Programme in the first 5 months of the year.

WIDENED HORIZONS

2012 saw an increase in the number of locations that our candidates can gain their practical, relevant work experience required to qualify as a professional accountant. With the amendment of the Institute's bye-laws, our candidates are now able to accumulate their 3 years' practical working experience in countries outside of Malaysia, as long as there is a MICPA or GAA member practising in the organisation of their choice to act as their training supervisor. With this recognition of overseas working experience, our candidates have even more flexibility in terms of where they choose to work, which supports the fact that accounting is indeed a globalised profession and that members of our Institute are not bound to practising only in Malaysia.

DIVERSITY IN MEMBERS

The Institute was delighted to admit our first Japanese national as one of our members. This marks a milestone for us as the Institute's bye-law was extended to accept admission from all GAA member bodies. The new GAA bodies added to our list are Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (HKICPA), Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e.V. (Institute of Public Auditors in Germany, Incorporated Association) (IDW), The Japanese Institute of Certified Public Accountants (JICPA) and the South African Institute of Chartered Accountants (SAICA). This will indeed pave the way for greater diversity within the Institute's membership base.

MOVING FORWARD

In our bid to advance the Institute in the coming years, we will continue to seek out strategic partnerships that can enhance the added value we provide to our candidates and members. We strive to remain a leading and definitive voice in the accounting arena, engaging in constant dialogue with regulators, Government bodies and other industry players. We will continually focus on our outreach to potential candidates through regular interaction and involvement in student activities.

The following sections of the report will provide more insight into the Institute's activities and achievements over the past one year.

FINANCE

The Institute achieved a net operating surplus of RM565,000 for the year, an increase of RM92,000 (19.5%) from RM473,000 in 2011.

Total income rose by RM721,900 or 17.8% due mainly to the increase in income generated from conducting examinations under the MICPA-ICAA Programme, surplus generated from the MICPA-Bursa Malaysia Business Forum and grant income.

Total expenses increased by RM629,800 or 17.6% due mainly to expenses incurred to promote and to conduct examinations under the revised MICPA-ICAA programme, higher staff costs and amortisation of intangible asset - computer software.

Total assets increased by RM772,500 or 26.9%, due mainly to the substantial increase in fixed deposits and bank balances and computer software acquired. Total liability increased by RM207,400 or 11.4% resulting mainly from the increase in expenses accrued for conducting examinations under the MICPA-ICAA Programme and recognising of government grant as deferred income. The Institute has an accumulated fund of RM1,620,000 as at December 31, 2012 compared to an accumulated fund of RM1,054,900 in the previous year.

The financial position of the Institute has strengthened over the years through prudent and careful stewardship of resources. As the financial position of the Institute continues to improve, the Institute is able to embark on projects to improve the information technology system of the Institute to better support members and candidates, organising activities that will benefit members and candidates and intensify the publicity and communications programme in promoting the MICPA-ICAA Programme.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY

	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000	2008 RM'000
Total income	4,782	4,060	3,412	3,098	3,053
Total expenses	(4,217)	(3,587)	(3,186)	(2,923)	(3,013)
Net operating surplus	565	473	226	175	40
Non-current assets	327	227	70	168	128
Current assets	3,315	2,643	1,727	1,288	835
Non-current liabilities	(281)	(225)	(225)	(225)	-
Current liabilities	(1,741)	(1,590)	(990)	(875)	(782)
Total net assets	1,620	1,055	582	356	181
Accumulated fund	1,620	1,055	582	356	181

MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Institute consists of four classes of members who are admitted in accordance with the Institute's Articles of Association and Bye-laws. The classes are Certified Public Accountants (CPA), Provisional Members, Certified Financial Accountants (CFiA) and Associate Members. As at December 31, 2012, the membership of the Institute stood at 3,151.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS			
	As at December 31		Net Increase/ (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
Certified Public Accountants	3,050	3,064	(14)
Provisional Members	36	40	(4)
Certified Financial Accountants	65	34	31
Total	3,151	3,138	13

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (CPA)

As at December 31, 2012, the total number of CPA of the Institute is 3,050. After taking into account members who resigned or were excluded from membership for failure to pay the annual subscriptions/practising certificate fees, a net decrease of 14 members was recorded.

During the year, there was a total of 45 new admissions. Of the new admissions, 34 were admitted under Bye-law 34(1)(a) to (d) having completed the Institute's examinations and fulfilled the prescribed practical experience requirements. Another 11 members were admitted under Bye-law 34(1)(f) who were full members of approved overseas accounting bodies and have been granted exemption from the examination on the basis that they have

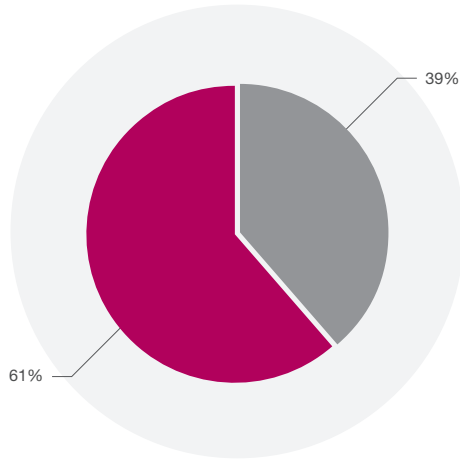
had adequate working experience in the relevant fields in Malaysia after qualifying as an accountant.

There is no significant change in the membership profile as compared to year 2011. As at December 31, 2012, 43% of members worked in public practice firms, of whom 13% were members holding practising certificates. A total of 49% of the members were employed in the business community and 1% in the public sector. Retired members accounted for 7% of the total CPA membership.

During the year, a total of 19 female members were admitted, constituting 42% of the total new admissions. At the end of 2012, the proportion of female members remained at 39%.

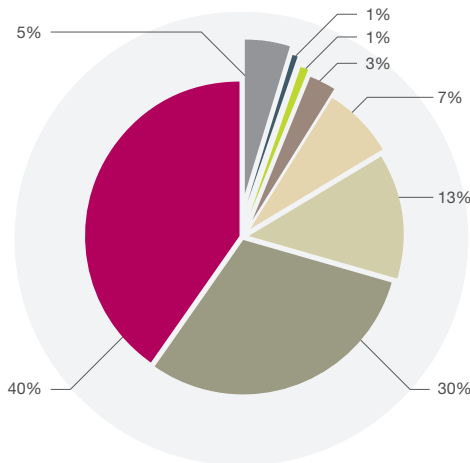
CPA MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS			
	As at December 31		Net Increase/ (Decrease)
	2012	2011	
In Practice	416	410	6
Not In Practice	2,634	2,654	(20)
Total	3,050	3,064	(14)

CPA Membership Status



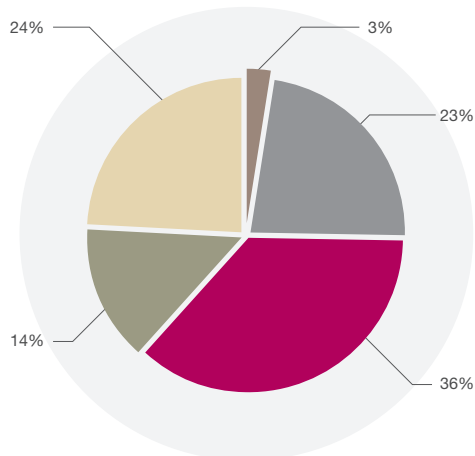
Female	1,179
Male	1,871

CPA Membership by Field of Employment



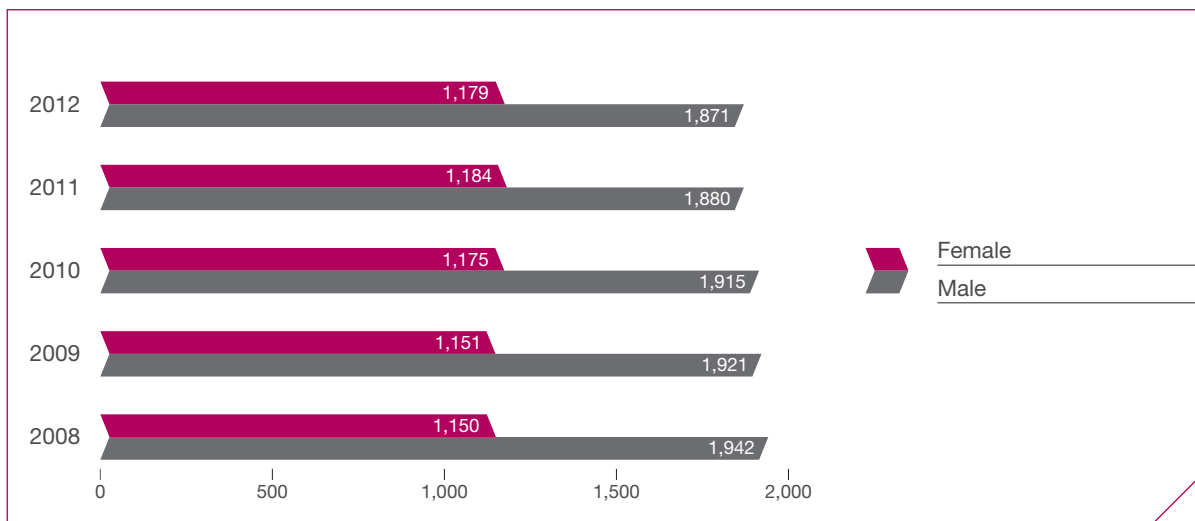
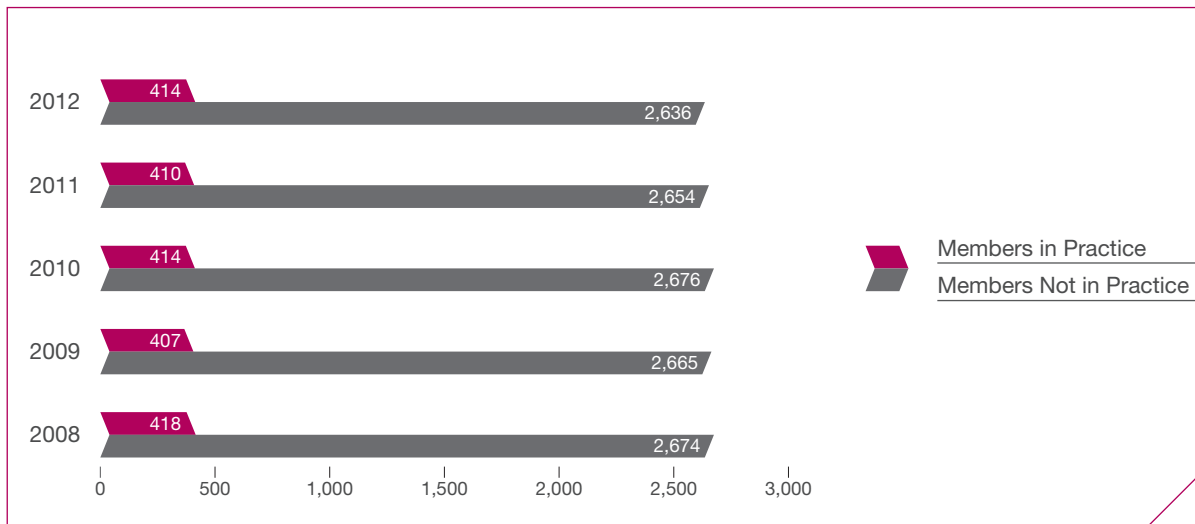
Financial Institutions	149
Public Sector	20
Education	24
Consultancy and Others	80
Retired	228
Public Practice	403
Employees of Accounting Firms	919
Commerce and Industry	1,227

CPA Membership by Age



21-30	78
31-40	698
41-50	1,109
51-55	431
56 & above	734

CPA Membership Statistics as at December 31, 2012



PROVISIONAL MEMBER

There were no new provisional members admitted during the year. Provisional members are graduate members who have completed the Institute's examinations but have not fulfilled the practical experience requirement for admission as full members.

Provisional members enjoy the full range of membership services and all other privileges of a qualified member with the exception of the right to vote in any general meeting of members, the right to carry out any duty reserved to members of the Institute, and the right to hold himself out as a principal or partner of an accounting firm.



CERTIFIED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT (CFIA)

During the year, a total of 35 new members were admitted as Certified Financial Accountant (CFiA). After taking into account CFiA members who were excluded from membership for failure to pay the annual subscription, a net increase of 31 members was recorded. This brings the total CFiA membership to 65 members as at December 31, 2012.

The CFiA members are mainly senior lecturers from accounting department of local public and private universities. They were admitted under the Institute's special provisions for admission as CFiA.

CFiA members have the same rights of membership as a Certified Public Accountant (CPA) with the exception of the right to seek election to the MICPA Council, to attend general meetings of the Institute and to carry out any duty reserve to CPA members. CFiA members are entitled to access the full range of services provided by the Institute to members.

SERVICES TO MEMBERS

Every CPA of the Institute commits to the highest standards of professionalism. Because of the commitment, they have earned the respect and trust from the regulators, business community and the general public. In order to support the members' commitment, the Institute is committed in helping members to develop and maintain rigorous standards of technical and professional expertise and service.

A variety of activities were carried out throughout the year to meet the interests and professional development needs of different segments of the membership. The Institute provides members with technical updates and guidance on all aspects of CPAs' work covering accounting, auditing and assurance, taxation, and insolvency practice. Continuing professional development (CPD) courses on a broad scope of topics are organised throughout the year. Many of these activities were supported by a network of committees made up of members and a large number of volunteers from different fields of specialisation. Ad hoc task forces are also appointed to address emerging issues of concern. It cannot be overstated that the active involvement of members is essential to the continuing development and success of the Institute.

In the last year report, it was reported that the IT upgrading project which was funded through a grant under the Services Sector Capacity Development Fund from the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority was completed in April 2012 and was officially launched at the Institute's Annual Dinner held in September 2012. With the upgraded members and students portal, new functionalities and interactive features were added to improve the method of information delivery and communication between the Institute and members.

CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The accountancy profession operates in an environment of rapid change, making it essential for professional accountants to continuously seek to update their technical and professional skills and knowledge based on the latest developments, in order to serve the best interests of the public, including clients and employers. Investment in a planned programme of continuing professional development is one of the major ways in which MICPA members update themselves.

To assist members in meeting their CPD requirements, the Institute organised a wide range of CPD programmes during the year. The areas covered were pre-dominantly on accounting related topics such as understanding and applying newly-issued or updated financial reporting standards and various tax planning topics. The Institute also conducted the *Practical Guide to Audit* workshop series which uses the Institute's *Audit Guide for Practitioners* manual as a comprehensive resource to train participants on the various stages of conducting an audit.

During the year, the Institute organised a third joint audit forum with ICAA. This year's forum focused on the role of audit committee members from insurance companies in pursuing a leading edge in the practice of corporate governance within their organisations.

The Institute continued to conduct in-house training programmes on specialised topics. These ad-hoc programmes were mainly organised upon requests by satisfied participants from the Institute's public training programmes.

The Institute demonstrated our commitment towards the development of the accountancy profession by conducting a complimentary seminar for academicians on the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and the impact of IFRS convergence on financial statements.

PUBLIC PRACTICE

The Public Practice Committee is tasked with identifying the professional development needs of members in public practice, in particular with regard to small- and medium-sized practices. The Committee also functions as a forum for consultation and discussion of issues relevant to members in practice.

The *Audit Guide for Practitioners*, which was first published at the end of 2006 and subsequently revised in 2008 and 2011, is intended to provide comprehensive guidance on the performance of audits of financial statements in accordance with approved auditing standards in Malaysia and to maintain quality control for audit work. The audit guide covers the development of an audit plan, audit programme and audit management and contains sample audit working papers, internal control questionnaires as well as checklists on disclosure requirements.

During the year, five (5) two-day workshops on the usage of the *Audit Guide for Practitioners* have been conducted, comprising three (3) workshops on *Basic Practical Guide to Auditing* and two (2) workshops on *Advanced Practical Guide to Auditing*. The objective of the workshop is to equip participants with the technical knowledge and skills in conducting audits of financial statements in accordance with the clarified International Standards on Auditing, which have been adopted for application in Malaysia.

During the year, a taskforce was appointed to undertake the development of local case studies and accompanying illustrative examples of a complete set of audit working papers to complement the *Basic Practical Guide to Auditing* and *Advanced Practical Guide to Auditing* workshops. The case studies and illustrative examples will incorporate the requirements of the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and the International Standards on Quality Control (ISQC), and will be geared towards the audits of small- and medium-sized entities.

The Committee had also organised an evening talk during the year on "*Limited Liability Partnership*" and an engagement session entitled "*MyCoID – Engagement Session with Members*" which were held on May 25, 2012 and June 13, 2012 respectively.

The evening talk on "*Limited Liability Partnership*" aimed to introduce the then newly-gazetted *Limited Liability Partnership Act 2012* to practitioners and to highlight its potential impacts and implications to the accounting practice industry. The benefits and pitfalls of adopting or converting to a limited liability partnership were also discussed during the evening talk. The "*MyCoID – Engagement Session with Members*" introduced members to the MyCoID Gateway, new company registration process and its benefits, as well as encouraged participants to register and subscribe to the MyCoID.

The Technical Reference Panel, which provides free advisory services to members, received enquiries mainly on subject matters related largely to the application of the new and updated Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and Financial Reporting Standards, Bursa Malaysia Listing Requirements, clarified International Standards on Auditing, tax legislations and company law.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Members in commerce and industry constitute almost half of the total membership of the Institute.

The Commerce and Industry Committee is responsible for undertaking activities that are relevant to this segment of members, including the organisation of CPD programmes in areas of interest to these members. To this end, the Committee conducted a survey to enquire upon the activities that are of interest to members in commerce and industry. The findings of this survey are used to plan out the activities to be undertaken by the Committee accordingly.

One major event that was well-attended by senior management from commerce and industry was the Business Forum which was organised by the Institute in partnership with Bursa Malaysia. The MICPA-Bursa Malaysia Business Forum 2012 carried the theme "*Navigating Turbulence*" which was a reflection of the looming volatility and uncertainties in the business landscape globally and in Malaysia. The Business Forum was well-received by participants due to its balanced programme design with a range of topics covering successful leadership, economic outlook, the impact of the recently enacted *Competition Act 2010* as well as developments in the regulatory and financial accounting landscape that affect companies operating in Malaysia.

GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

One of the crucial activities of the Institute is to maintain an effective consultative relationship with the Government and the regulatory bodies that will reinforce the Institute's leadership role on both professional and business issues. This is particularly important at this point in time when significant policy measures and changes to the securities law, taxation laws and other business legislations are undergoing reforms and being implemented by the Government to improve the efficiency of the public service delivery system so as to strengthen the nation's economy and capital market.

The Institute continues to make submissions and representations to the Ministry of Finance, Securities Commission, Companies Commission of Malaysia, the Inland Revenue Board and other Government departments. The views and proposals provided by the Institute in response to the proposed legislative reforms represent important perspectives from the profession and the business community it serves. The Institute also channels members' concerns on regulatory guidelines relating to the operation of capital market, governance of companies, income tax system and the listing requirements.

The Institute continues to participate in dialogue sessions held by the Government with the private sector. These include the annual dialogue with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Consumer Affairs, the annual dialogue with the Companies Commission of Malaysia, half yearly meetings with the Customs-Private Sector Consultative Panel and regular dialogues with the Inland Revenue Board. The Institute also participates in numerous technical meetings with the Securities Commission and Bursa Malaysia to discuss implementation issues arising from the new or proposed changes to the rules and regulations affecting the capital market.

The Institute actively engaged with the Audit Oversight Board (AOB) in discussion on key aspects, observations and other matters related to their oversight activities. The discussions would assist the Institute in setting the right tone and establishing baseline quality in auditing across the board through the enforcement of professional standards which have been adopted by the Institute. The Institute also held regular dialogues and discussions with the AOB on issues and challenges faced by the auditing industry, such as pressure on audit fees and availability of competent talent.

During the year, the Executive Director of the Institute continued participating as a member of the Government Accounting Standards Advisory Committee (GASAC) under the Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia. The Committee was formed in October 2011 to review and recommend amendments to the *Federal Constitution*, *Financial Procedures Act 1957*, *Development Fund Act 1966*, *Housing Loan Fund Act 1971* and other relevant Acts. The Committee also reviewed and recommend for adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards issued by the IFAC.

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

Technical activities represent a core element of the Institute's work programme. Thus, it is of utmost importance that high professional and technical standards are consistently maintained in order to continuously uphold public confidence in the work performed by our members. To accomplish this, the Institute supports its members by providing guidance on the discharge of their reporting responsibilities under the various laws and regulations.

In auditing, pronouncements issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) are regularly reviewed by the Institute. These pronouncements include the International Standard on Quality Control (ISQC), International Standards on Auditing (ISAs), International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAEs), International Standards on Review Engagements (ISREs) and International Standards on Related Services (ISRSs). Through due process, the Institute has substantially adopted all the standards and other guidance issued by the IAASB to date. These standards and guidance are subsequently issued to members for compliance.

In financial reporting and accounting, the Institute contributes in the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board's (MASB) standard-setting process. During the consultation process, the Institute expresses its views on proposed new standards and discussion documents. Where interpretation issues are encountered, the Institute makes representations to MASB. Members of the Institute are expected to comply with the standards issued by MASB.

The Institute works closely with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) in the course of carrying out its technical activities. This includes the Institute's participation and contribution in MIA's Financial Reporting Standards Implementation Committee (FRSIC) which provides assistance on potential implementation issues, grey areas and matters of common interest relating to the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) / Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) or provisions of companies' legislation in Malaysia. Particular attention is focused where unsatisfactory or divergences of interpretations have developed or seem likely to develop. After due process, implementation guidance in the form of a FRSIC consensus is issued, which should be regarded as best practice and read in conjunction with the MFRS / FRS.

In view that a notable number of members of the Institute are engaged in specialist areas of practice, such as taxation, insolvency and corporate advisory services, the Institute closely monitors legislation and regulations for any changes that could potentially have an impact on members' work in these areas. Technical updates and guidance are then promptly issued to assist these members in the effective fulfilment of their responsibilities.

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING STANDARDS

The Accounting and Auditing Technical Committee (AATC) has overall responsibility for the development and review of accounting, auditing and reporting standards and guidelines. The Committee is supported by specialist working groups and ad hoc taskforces appointed to undertake specific projects.

The Joint Working Group on Securities Guidelines (JWGSG), Due Diligence Working Group (DDWG) and Securities Borrowing and Lending (SBL) Working Group were established to allow collaborations between the Institute and MIA in order to adopt a united and consistent approach in making representations to the capital market regulators and in providing technical guidance to members. Ongoing projects include the development of a guidance on the accounting treatment for securities borrowing and lending transactions. The completed guidance will be issued to members in due course.

During the year, the AATC issued an Auditing Technical Release (ATR) and six IAASB pronouncements for members' guidance and compliance:

- ▶ ATR 8 (Revised), *Illustrative Letter of Engagement – Statutory Audit for Single Entity and Group*
- ▶ International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 315 (Revised), *Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment*
- ▶ ISA 610 (Revised), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors*
- ▶ ISA 610 (Revised 2013), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors*
- ▶ International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, *Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements*
- ▶ International Standard on Review Engagements 2400 (Revised), *Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements*
- ▶ International Standard on Related Services 4410 (Revised), *Compilation Engagements*

The AATC also responded to the Invitation to Comment, *Improving the Auditor's Report*, and the *Plan for a Post-implementation Review of the Clarified International Standards on Auditing* issued by the IAASB. The response to the *Post-implementation Review* was from the perspective of the Institute's member firms in Malaysia, the views of which were gathered through a research project conducted with the assistance of university students. This research project was financed by a grant from the MACPA Educational Trust Fund.

The AATC continued to review and provide feedback on exposure drafts and discussion documents issued by the MASB. During the year, MASB has issued:

- (a) 1 new MFRS, 17 amendments to MFRSs and 1 amendment to IC Interpretation under the MFRS Framework;
- (b) 16 amendments to FRSs and 1 amendment to IC Interpretation under the FRS Framework;
- (c) Statement of Principles 3, Management Commentary; and
- (d) Feedback Statement on the following 3 Discussion Papers:
 - ▶ MASB DP i-1, *Takaful*;
 - ▶ MASB DP i-2, *Sukuk*; and
 - ▶ MASB DP i-3, *Shariah Compliant Profit-sharing Contracts*.

The new MFRS, amendments to MFRSs, amendment to IC Interpretation under the MFRS Framework and the amendments to FRSs and amendment to IC Interpretation under the FRS Framework are listed in the section "*Technical Pronouncements*" of this annual report.

The MFRS Framework is to be applied by all Entities Other Than Private Entities for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012, with the exception of Transitioning Entities. Transitioning Entities are allowed to defer adoption of the MFRS Framework for two (2) years, and have the option of either applying the MFRS Framework or the FRS

Framework for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2012. The adoption of the MFRS Framework will then become mandatory for all companies for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Transitioning Entities refer to entities that are within the scope of MFRS 141, *Agriculture*, and IC Interpretation 15, *Agreements for Construction of Real Estate*, including its parent, significant investor and venture of such Transitioning Entities.

The MASB also issued an exposure draft and a roadmap during the year, both of which the Institute had submitted comments for consideration.

In addition, the MASB sought comments on eleven (11) exposure drafts, two (2) draft interpretations and three (3) requests for information issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). Of these draft technical pronouncements, the Institute has officially responded to five (5) exposure drafts, both draft interpretations and a request for information. Further responses to two (2) exposure drafts and a request for information are being formulated.

During the year, the AATC also reviewed and provided feedback on nine (9) of the twelve (12) exposure drafts issued by the Accountant General's Department of Malaysia (AG Department). These exposure drafts are based on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) published by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) of IFAC, and when finalised, will be adopted as the Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSASs) in Malaysia.

A number of working groups had been assigned to undertake the reviews of the discussion papers, exposure drafts, request for views and roadmap, and to provide feedback to the respective organisations.

COMPANY AND SECURITIES LAW

The *Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) Act 2012* which governs the LLP was passed in Parliament on December 21, 2011 and gazetted on February 9, 2012. The Act was enforced on December 26, 2012. The Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) has organised a nationwide roadshow on the LLP Act after launching the LLP officially on February 21, 2013.

Since 2008, the SSM has issued 15 Practice Notes to assist stakeholders in understanding the application of the Companies Act, 1965, as follows:

Practice Note	Title
1/2008	Requirements relating to the Lodgement of Annual Return of Companies
2/2008	Change of Financial Year
3/2009	Confirmation on the Latest Shareholding Structure/Composition of a Company Issued by a Company Secretary
4/2009	Notification in relation to the Identification of the Chargees for the Execution of Form 42B for the Discharge of Charge under the Companies Act 1965
5/2009	The Filing of Objections pursuant to a Claim of Amount Due and Owing against a Company Undergoing a Striking-off Process
6/2010	Guidelines for the Application to Strike-off a Company which is being Wound-up
7/2010	Guidelines for Auditors to Inform Registrar prior to Cessation of Office under Section 172A of the Companies Act, 1965
8/2010	Explanation on the Application of Thresholds Provided for under Section 132C(1B) of the Companies Act, 1965
9/2010	Application for extension of time: (a) to convene the annual general meeting of a company; and (b) to lay the profit and loss accounts of a company
10/2011	Lodgement of Annual Return where Annual General Meeting cannot be Convened
11/2011	Clarification on whether a Society can be a Member of a Company
12/2011	Compliance Programme to Encourage Timely Submission of Annual Returns and Audited Financial Statements
13/2011	Circumstances and Procedures for Rectification of Documents Lodged and Registered with Companies Commission of Malaysia
14/2012	Clarification on the Execution of Form 48A for the Purposes of e-Lodgement
15/2012	Clarification on Minimum Paid-in Capital Requirement upon Incorporation of a Company

The Corporate Practice Consultative Forum (CPCF) was established by the SSM, with the aim of providing a platform for professional bodies to provide feedback, views and proposals on the practices, regulations and programmes implemented by SSM pursuant to the Companies Act 1965. The Forum comprises ten members including the Institute. During the year under review, the representatives from the Institute had attended two CPCF meetings on October 4, 2012 and March 11, 2013.

SSM had established a Technical Committee under the CPCF, which consists of the CPCF members and representatives from various divisions of the SSM. The CPCF Technical Committee aims to promote, encourage and support the exchange of views and information on matters and issues in areas affecting the company secretarial and administration matters and to set and promulgate the highest standards or best practices in the profession, especially towards the practice of good corporate governance. The CPCF Technical Committee would report to the CPCF on matters discussed and resolved from time to time and to refer any unresolved issues to the CPCF for deliberation. The Technical Committee also discuss and resolve operational and technical issues faced by company secretaries and SSM with the objectives of facilitating and further enhancing the business delivery system.

The Securities Commission (SC) continues to introduce measures and development initiatives to enhance the framework for the enforcement of securities law to allow for more effective action to be taken against corporate impropriety. The Institute maintains an on-going consultative relationship with the SC to discuss practical issues relating to the existing regulations and proposals for change with the view to provide a more facilitative environment for raising of capital. The SC has also invited the Institute to submit issues pertaining to the capital market that the Institute may wish the SC to consider as part of its submission to the Ministry of Finance for the Federal Budget 2014.

The Audit Oversight Board (AOB) that was established pursuant to the Securities Commission Amendment Act 2010 has taken effect on April 1, 2010. The AOB assists the Securities Commission Malaysia in regulating auditors of public-interest entities (PIE) to promote investor protection and reliability of audited financial statements of PIEs. The Institute has participated in various dialogues organised by AOB.

The Institute also participates actively in the consultative process of Bursa Malaysia relating to changes in the Listing Requirements.

INSOLVENCY

The Insolvency Practice Committee consists of representatives from all interest groups including the Institute's members in practice, the Bar Council, the Association of Banks Malaysia, the Companies Commission of Malaysia and the Malaysian Department of Insolvency (MDI). The Committee serves as a useful forum for the discussion of practical issues arising from insolvency management and administration.

The *Housing Development (Control and Licensing) Act 1966* was proposed to be amended by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the amendments were passed in the Parliament in December 2011. The amended Act extends the interpretation of a 'housing developer' to include a person or body appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction to be the liquidator or provisional liquidator for the housing developer in a case where the housing developer is under liquidation. During the year, the Committee together with MIA's Insolvency Practice Committee and Insolvency Practitioners Association of Malaysia (IPAM) had meetings with MDI and the Bar Council to discuss the implications of the *Housing Development (Control and Licensing) (Amendment) Act 2012* on liquidators and provisional liquidators and find possible solutions to address the challenges and resolve issues arising from the amendments to the *Housing Development (Control and Licensing) (Amendment) Act 2012*.

The Committee has deferred the development of Insolvency Guidance Notes on the *Eligibility of Auditors to Act as Liquidator of Audit Clients, Effective Date of Cessation of Office of Liquidator under the Companies Act, 1965, Vacation of Office of Liquidator due to Death and Requirements on Lodgement of Form 75, Liquidator's Account of Receipts and Payments and Statement of the Position of Winding up* due to resource constraint.

The IPC as a special interest group, continues to be a member of INSOL International, an international organisation of insolvency professionals. INSOL International has issued 25 Technical Series since January 2007. The affiliation with INSOL International provides opportunities for members engaged in the insolvency practice to keep up to date with the global changes and developments in insolvency law and practices. The INSOL journal and technical series serves as a useful source of reference on significant insolvency issues and developments.

TAXATION

The Tax Practice Committee serves as a key liaison between the Institute and the Government on taxation matters. The Committee makes regular representations to the Government and the revenue authorities on behalf of members. The Committee also participates in the Government's consultation process on the development, revision and implementation of tax laws and regulations.

The Institute continues to work in close co-operation with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and the Chartered Tax Institute of Malaysia (CTIM) in making submissions to the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) concerning practical issues encountered by members in the application of tax legislation, and the rules and regulations issued by the IRB.

During the year, several dialogue sessions were held with the IRB to seek clarification and to arrive at practical solutions to issues that were raised. The IRB has also formed a working group between the professional bodies and IRB to resolve issues that may arise from time to time. During the year, two meetings were held by the Working Group to resolve issues relating to the submission of tax return forms and other operational matters.

The Committee continues to participate in the IRB's consultation process relating to the development of Public Rulings, which provide guidance on the interpretation of the Director General of Inland Revenue with respect to a particular provision in the tax law, and the policy and procedures that should be applied. The Public Rulings serve as a useful guide to both taxpayers and the IRB officers in the application of the law.

The Institute, together with MIA and CTIM established the *Joint Tax Working Group on Financial Reporting Standards (JTWG-FRS)* on February 12, 2009. The Working Group analyses and highlights the changes brought about by the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSs) which have tax implications and proposes to the relevant tax authorities the appropriate tax treatments relating to the MFRSs, where applicable.

The JTWG-FRS is in the process of reviewing the following MFRSs to identify the tax implications related to the implementation of these MFRSs:

Standard	Title
MFRS 4	Insurance Contracts
IC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes
IC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

The JTWG-FRS had a few dialogues with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and IRB to discuss the tax implications arising from the implementation of the following MFRSs:

Standard	Title
MFRS 2	Share-based Payment
MFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Presentation of Discontinued Operations
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment
MFRS 117	Leases
MFRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
MFRS 123	Borrowing Costs
MFRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
MFRS 140	Investment Property

The MOF and IRB are in the midst of drafting guidelines on the above matters.

The Committee also represented the Institute at the half-yearly meetings of the Customs-Private Sector Consultative Panel. The Institute was invited by the Royal Malaysian Customs to attend the "*Open House of Lab Business Process Reengineering for the Development of u-Customs System*".

The Committee is responsible for the publication of the *CPA Tax and Investment Review*, which contains annual updates on tax laws and regulations, Government policies and guidelines on investment and incentives, and other pertinent information on doing business in Malaysia. It also provides a summary of recent tax cases and an index of current amendments to the Income Tax Act and related legislation. The publication was undertaken with the technical support from six large accounting firms.

The Committee also assumes the responsibility to oversee the publication of the annual budget commentary, which is undertaken on a joint venture basis by the Institute, MIA and CTIM. A total of 100,470 copies of the *2013 Budget Commentary and Tax Information* were printed. Apart from the 31,869 copies sent to members of the three Institutes as part of the membership service and to the complimentary recipients, a total sales volume of 68,304 was achieved. The success of the project was a result of the teamwork between the three joint-venture partners and the contributions of the editorial board consisting of more than 90 members drawn from nine large accounting firms.

With an increasingly connected generation, online media is a major component of our outreach. The Institute launched the new look of our website at our annual dinner in September 2012 which showcased a more contemporary and modern, yet professional feel. We also improved on the user-friendliness of the site, which has proven to be a worthy exercise that drew in a significant increase in web visitors. We also revived our social media channels - Facebook, Twitter and YouTube in order to engage our target group with more online social interaction. This has also shown a continuous increase in the number of fans and followers each month.

We have also refreshed our MICPA-ICAA Programme brochures and banners, giving them a more vibrant and contemporary theme. We organised a photo shoot featuring our very own candidates who are now the faces and ambassadors of the Institute. Their pictures are also used on our website, social media channels, and other marketing collateral produced by the Institute.

In terms of print media, the Institute continues to place advertorials in The Star newspaper's Education Guide supplement on a monthly basis. We also produce a write-up in the same supplement for us to publicise our key student activities and share the achievements of our candidates. The write-ups were an excellent way to provide more details into the types of activities the Institute participates in, and we were also able to feature our successful partnerships and collaborations in reaching out to potential candidates.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

With the aim of further enhancing the CPA Malaysia brand, the Institute's brand communication is evolving to better reflect the professional attributes and broadening skills of today's Certified Public Accountants. The brand message focuses on the opportunities for professional achievement as a Certified Public Accountant. The look and feel of the Institute materials and communications has been upgraded to be in line with the enhanced brand. Refreshing the brand and sharpening the competitive value of Certified Public Accountants puts us on a stronger footing for the future, as we consider the growth of the Institute and the evolution of the global accounting profession.

The target audience that we are attracting into the MICPA-ICAA Programme continues to be the talented people. In order to continuously engage them, we have taken efforts to ensure that the medium with which we reach out to them will appeal to them - not just in terms of content but also aesthetically.





IAASB Roundtable

The International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants jointly with the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia (ICAA), The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA) and The Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) hosted a roundtable on 'Improving the Auditor's Report' in Kuala Lumpur for the Asia-Pacific region, one of only 3 global roundtables held in 2012.

In this important initiative, the IAASB Chairman, Professor Arnold Schilder personally chaired the roundtable discussions. The KL roundtable, which was held on October 8, 2012 at Grand Millennium Hotel saw the largest participation by representatives from a broad range of stakeholder groups from the Asia-Pacific region who shared perspectives on the IAASB's suggested improvements to the auditor's report.

Regulators and standard-setters in attendance included representatives from the Bank Negara Malaysia, Malaysian Audit Oversight Board, China Auditing Standards Board and the External Reporting Board of New Zealand, Financial Reporting Council of Hong Kong, Accounting & Corporate Regulatory Authority of Singapore and the International Organisation of Securities Commission. Professional bodies and professional services firms from Malaysia, China, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Singapore participated in the panel discussion to ensure the views of Asia-Pacific practitioners are considered in the drafting of this important standard.

MICPA 54th Annual Dinner

The Institute's 54th Annual Dinner was held on September 14, 2012 at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel, Kuala Lumpur. We were privileged to have Yang Berhormat Datuk Dr Awang Adek bin Hussin,

Deputy Minister of Finance as our Guest of Honour, with over 400 invited guests, members, organisations and secretariat staff in attendance.

The highlight of the evening was the presentation of the Anugerah Presiden 2012 award to YBhg Datuk Ali bin Tan Sri Abdul Kadir, Chairman of the Financial Reporting Foundation (FRF). This award is presented to recognise a member of the Institute who has made exceptional contributions to society, the accounting profession and the Institute.

Datuk Ali was admitted as a member of MICPA in 1975, and was subsequently elected as a Council member in 1976 – the youngest on record at age 27. He reactivated the Company Law Forum constituting six professional bodies and the Registry of Companies, and was one of the first Co-chairmen. He was also the first Chairman of the Institute's Insolvency Practice Committee. On June 27, 1998, Datuk Ali was elected the 24th President of the Institute. Over the years, Datuk Ali has played a major role in contributing to the areas of regulatory work, academia, the corporate sector, business and philanthropy.

MICPA Excellence Awards

The Excellence Awards was held in collaboration with ICAA on September 26, 2012 at the Sime Darby Convention Centre. This awards ceremony acknowledged and rewarded the Most Outstanding CPA Student, the Best Accounting Graduates from each local university offering a Bachelor of Accounting degree programme, and Gold Medal awards to the top scorers in the respective Advanced Stage Examination modules of the MICPA-ICAA Programme.

Past President of the Institute, YBhg Tan Sri Datuk (Dr) Abdul Samad Hj Alias presented the certificates and awards to the successful candidates. The event was witnessed by over 200 guests including



candidates, their family members and friends, and guests of the Institute. ICAA's CEO, Mr Lee White was in attendance to support this auspicious event and presented an inspiring congratulatory speech to the candidates and attendees.

The *Excellence Award for The Most Outstanding CPA Student 2011* was won by Ms Tai June Lee who is currently working with PwC Malaysia. June Lee enrolled as a candidate of the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme in July 2009 and achieved the best performance in 3 out of the 5 modules. She was thereby awarded Gold Medals for the Financial Accounting & Reporting, Taxation and Management Accounting & Analysis modules in 2009 and 2010. She has since been admitted as a MICPA member.

There were 12 top accounting graduates that were honoured as Best Accounting Graduates from Universiti Malaya (UM), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Universiti Multimedia Malaysia (MMU), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT), Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Unversiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN), Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (IIUM),Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Monash University Sunway Campus and Curtin University Sarawak.

At the same ceremony, 23 graduates of the MICPA Programme (for the pre-2009 syllabus) who had passed the exam in the November 2010, May 2011 and November 2011 examinations were presented examination certificates by the President. 17 graduates of the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme were also presented certificates by Mr. White.

A total of 10 Gold Medals were presented to candidates who had obtained high distinctions in the MICPA Programme (pre-2009 syllabus) examinations in November 2010 and May 2011, as well as the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme 2011 examinations (Term 2 and Term 3) and Term 1, 2012 examination.

GRADUAN Recruitment Drive in Australia

This year the Institute extended its reach beyond the shores of Malaysia where we participated in the GRADUAN Career Fair held in Australia for the first time. The Institute set up an information booth in Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane where they have a strong population of Malaysian students. It was a great opportunity to showcase the MICPA-ICAA Programme which piqued their interest as they met with various organisations who also set up booths with the hopes of acquiring bright Malaysian talent for employment back in their home ground.

The Institute also jointly organised a breakfast networking forum with ICAA's Melbourne office especially for Malaysian accounting degree students who were looking to head back to Malaysia to work. The Institute's Council members who are Managing Partners and a Senior Partner from the large accounting firms in Malaysia and the ICAA Director of International Relations participated in the forum to share nuggets of wisdom relevant to their future careers as professional accountants – they shared their industry experience and provided insights into what it takes to be a successful professional accountant, both in Malaysia and abroad. It was a fruitful event that allowed the Institute to connect with the Malaysian students and employers from Malaysia in Melbourne.



MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS

Face-to-face sharing through career talks and sponsoring of events continues to be the main mode of outreach to tertiary students. Distinguished members of the Institute were invited to share their experience as a professional accountant and practising in industry. The other key message that was conveyed to the students is the joint programme that provides them with 2 professional memberships, i.e. MICPA and ICAA. We have also been emphasising on the high pass rates that our candidates continue to achieve in all five modules, and our fast track programme – the Students Sponsorship Programme (SSP). The SSP was able to generate a lot of interest from the students who wish to secure an internship placement with top organisations whilst being sponsored to begin the MICPA-ICAA Programme in their final year of study at university, and finally being offered a permanent job at the organisation upon graduation. The SSP provides them with a fast-track entry route into the professional programme, allowing them to complete the examinations sooner.

OUTREACH TO POTENTIAL CANDIDATES

During the year, the Institute continued to promote the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme and the Students Sponsorship Programme (SSP). The university students were responsive to the unique Programme offerings of dual qualifications of CPA, Malaysia and CA, Australia as well as accessibility to the GAA Passport. The SSP was well received especially by the top achievers from public universities.

The Institute actively participated in programme talks, networking dinners, exhibitions and career fairs in universities and orientation sessions in accounting firms. The Institute was also invited to participate at the accounting and finance sector-focused career fairs organised by TalentCorp.

Beyond the shores of Malaysia, the Institute worked together with ICAA in reaching out to Malaysian nationals studying in Australian universities. The Institute was also a participant of the GRADUAN career fair in Australia where we also organised a breakfast networking session at the ICAA office in Melbourne.

In addition to promoting the MICPA-ICAA Programme, the Institute made a concerted effort to educate university students about accountancy career options after university and the accounting industry in general. The Institute also conducted guest lectures and case study workshops at various universities.

ADVOCATING ACCOUNTANCY AS A PROFESSION

The Institute continues to advocate the accountancy profession by conducting career talks in various high schools in the Klang Valley.

During these talks, the Institute dispels the perception of accountancy as a mundane career choice and reveals the true nature of accountancy as a dynamic profession that spurs resourcefulness and innovation in business.

The high school students are briefed that the nature of an accountant's work is highly specialised and thus accords job security whilst playing a critical role in shaping business decisions. The Institute also emphasises on the global demand for professional accountants and invite the students to conscientiously choose accountancy as a career and be rewarded with a world of lifelong learning and continuous professional and self-development.

SPONSORSHIP OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Institute takes the view of a holistic approach to the development of future accountants. The Institute constantly emphasises to university students to take advantage of opportunities to develop and cultivate their professional skills such as personal, interpersonal, communication and organisational skills.

The Institute believes that these professional skills, coupled with strong technical ability, are essential to produce work-ready graduates. This philosophy is appropriately reflected and embedded in the MICPA-ICAA Programme structure.

The Institute supports the development of professional skills at the tertiary education level by providing support for relevant student activities, whether in the form of providing monetary sponsorship, guidance in development of the activities flow or linkages to industry leaders where applicable.



One such activity conducted by the Institute to nurture well-rounded university graduates is the MICPA Leadership Camps which were held in Sintok, Kedah and Miri, Sarawak. During the camp, the participants are guided in performing experiential tasks that cultivate the development of their soft skills outside the classroom.

NATIONAL ANNUAL CORPORATE REPORT AWARDS (NACRA)

NACRA is an annual event jointly organised by Bursa Malaysia Berhad, Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

The presentation ceremony for NACRA 2012 was held on November 1, 2012 at Sime Darby Convention Centre, Kuala Lumpur. The event was officiated by Yang Berhormat Dato' Sri Ismail Sabri Yaakob, Minister of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism who also presented the awards to the winning companies.

NACRA, since its inception, has consistently and strongly advocated high quality financial and corporate reporting and high standards of transparency and corporate governance, by encouraging companies to produce timely, informative, factual and comprehensive annual reports. The spirit of competitiveness amongst Malaysian companies fostered by NACRA in striving for excellence in corporate reporting is the cornerstone for building a healthy investment climate in Malaysia. This is embodied in NACRA's theme – "Towards Accountability and Excellence".

A total of 20 awards in 5 categories were presented to successful recipients. Malayan Banking Berhad was the proud winner of the Platinum Award for the coveted Overall Excellence Award for the Most Outstanding Annual Report for NACRA 2012. They also succeeded in sweeping four other awards – the Industry Excellence Award for Companies Listed on the Main Market for the Finance category, Platinum Award for Best Designed Annual Report, Gold Award for Best Corporate Social Responsibility, and Silver Award for Best Annual Report in Bahasa Malaysia.

The Special Award for Non-listed Organisations was bagged by Perbadanan Insurans Deposit Malaysia. Certificates of Merit were also presented to 6 finalists in recognition of the commendable high quality of their annual reports and as a form of encouragement to each of them to sustain and achieve higher levels of excellence in corporate reporting in the coming years.

In his opening address, the Minister extolled NACRA as being reflective of the need to create a Corporate Malaysia that exceeds global benchmarks and cultivates greater economic confidence in the local capital market. The Minister had also emphasised the importance of accountability, transparency, socio-economic equilibrium, and integrity in corporate reporting in order to complement the Government's efforts in positioning Malaysia as a competitive investment destination.

PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Financial Statements Review

The maintenance of high standards of practice and professional conduct by all the Institute's members is one of the principal objects of the Institute. To accomplish this, the Financial Statements Review Committee undertakes the important task of monitoring members' compliance with technical and professional standards in order to uphold the standards of the accounting profession in Malaysia.

The Institute achieves effective monitoring through an on-going programme of review of published financial statements audited by the Institute's members. The objective is to assess these financial statements for their compliance with approved accounting standards, approved auditing standards, listing regulations and statutory financial reporting requirements. Where departures are noted, the Committee would then communicate its observations to members responsible for the preparation of financial statements as well as the members in practice involved in auditing and expressing an audit opinion on the set of financial statements in order to seek clarification.

In situations where the Committee feels that certain accounting information could be better presented, the Committee will make recommendations to the members concerned. In cases of significant departures, the matter may be referred to the Investigation Committee for further investigative action.

The Committee is pleased to report that members are in support of the objective of the review process in view of their positive responses to matters raised by the Committee.

Investigation and Disciplinary

During the year under review, the Investigation Committee considered nine cases of complaints, two of which were brought forward from the previous year. The Committee has completed the inquiry into five of the cases and the Committee has made an order against the members concerned by consent that the member be reprimanded and fined. The remaining cases were under still consideration at the time of this report.

The Disciplinary Committee considered two cases of complaint, which was brought forward from the previous year. The cases of complaint were still under consideration.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The world we live in is changing rapidly - shifting workforce trends, complex socio-economic changes, increasing in business complexity, on-going technical advancements and globalisation.

In this dynamic environment, it is crucial that the Institute maintains active relationships with the international accounting organisations and fellow professional bodies around the world. It is also important that the Institute keep abreast of significant

international development in accounting, auditing, education and other professional standards.

The Institute continues to contribute and support the work of IFAC. We have actively promulgated convergence with international auditing standards issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of IFAC. The Institute continued to review and provide feedback on exposure drafts and discussion documents issued by the IAASB of IFAC.

In October 2012, the IAASB jointly with the Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICAA), The Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and the Institute hosted the third roundtable discussion on *Improving the Auditor's Report* in Kuala Lumpur. The objective of the roundtable is to bring together the representatives from a broad range of stakeholder groups from the Asia-Pacific Region who shared perspectives on the IAASB's suggested improvements to the auditor's report.

In November 2012, the Institute also attended the IFAC Council meeting held at Cape Town, South Africa. As part of the meeting, IFAC held its annual seminar, which focused on integrated reporting. The seminar, *A Fundamental Shift in Corporate Reporting*, focused on drawing upon the experiences and perspectives of integrated reporting in practical terms - the South African experience, how to implement integrated reporting, and how to address the challenges and opportunities for small- and medium-sized entities and accountancy practices. Apart from the annual seminar, concurrent workshops covering current issues such as public sector financial management and governance, capacity building, ethics: illegal acts, assurance for SMEs - serving the public interest and auditor reporting were also organised.

The IFAC jointly with the Global Public Policy Committee (GPPC) and supported by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Singapore (ICPAS), US-ASEAN Business Council (USABC), and Asian Corporate Governance Association (ACGA) organised the symposium *ASEAN Capital Markets - The Importance of a Strong Financial Reporting Environment* in Singapore in May 2013. The objective of the Symposium is to discuss strategies for building investor confidence through a strong financial reporting infrastructure that supports the integrity of the ASEAN capital markets. The President of the Institute participated as one of the panelists in the session on Corporate Governance in ASEAN Region.

During the year, the Institute visited the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia (ICAA). The visit provided an opportunity for the exchange of information on the latest developments in the profession and sharing of information on the conduct of examination.

The Institute has received a number of visitors from professional bodies. These include the President, the Chief Executive Officer and the Director, Asia of ICAA, the Executive Director, Learning and Professional Development of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, and the delegations from the Institute of Cost & Works Accountants of India.

REGISTERED STUDENTS

A total of 160 new students were admitted during the year 2012. The new intake comprised predominantly accounting graduates from local universities and Australian universities. After taking into account 118 students who were excluded from the register of students for non-payment of annual fees, 30 students who terminated their registration and 33 students who were admitted as members or provisional members, the total number of students stood at 489 on December 31, 2012.

The MICPA-SSP has attracted an encouraging number of final year accounting students from local universities with good academic records to enroll in the MICPA-ICAA Programme. The new student intake during the year comprises 35% of SSP-registered students.

TRAINING SCHEMES

The Institute provides for the two streams of training.

Stream I is the traditional route of training where a student works in the office of a CPA in public practice under a training contract, and sits for the CPA examination at the same time. This stream of training is targeted at students who plan to build a career in the public accounting practice.

Stream II is designed for students who wish to seek a career in commerce, industry or public sector. The students are not required to enter into a training contract but must maintain a training log book as a record of their practical experience, which must be obtained in an approved training organisation (ATO) under the supervision of a member of the Institute or one of the professional bodies approved by the Institute. The students may undertake the CPA examination prior to the commencement of practical training or during the training period.

The Institute also provides for a special stream of registration for students in the final year programme of an approved degree in accountancy who wish to enroll for the Taxation module and the Financial Accounting and Reporting module in the Advanced Stage Examination.

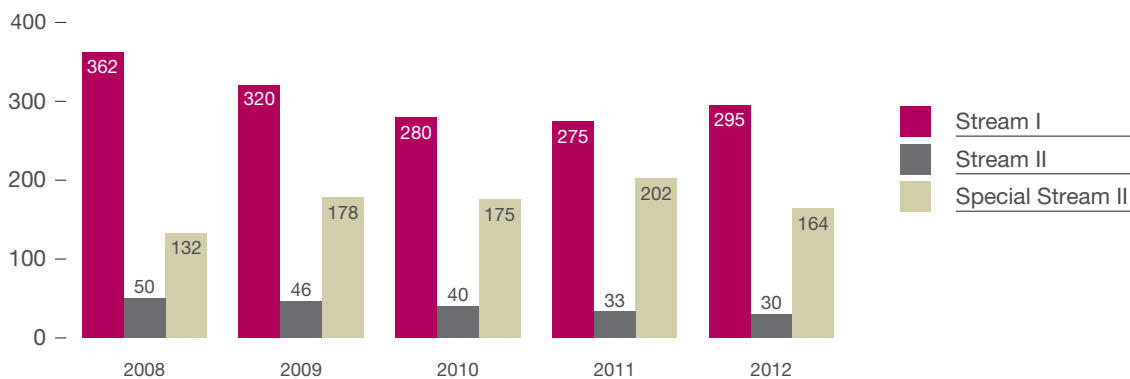
As at December 31, 2012, a total of 295 students were registered under Stream I, 30 students under Stream II and 164 students under Special Stream II. There are over 480 firms and 82 ATOs providing CPA training under Stream I and Stream II respectively.



STUDENTS' STATISTICS

	2012	2011
Number of registered students at January 1	510	495
Registration during the year	160	159
<i>Less :</i>		
Admitted to membership/provisional membership, excluded or terminated	(181)	(144)
Number of registered students at December 31	489	510
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE)	(21)	15

NUMBER OF STUDENTS



STUDENTS' REGISTRATION STATISTICS

Qualification	As at December 31, 2012				Total as at December 31, 2011
	Stream I	Stream II	Special Stream II	Total	
Diploma in Accounting	0	0	0	0	2
Accounting Degrees (Local)	108	17	164	289	306
Accounting Degrees (Overseas)	109	11	0	120	97
Sub-total	217	28	164	409	405
Completed training contract but not examination	78	2	0	80	105
GRAND TOTAL	295	30	164	489	510



EXAMINATION

A total of 490 examinations entries were received from registered students for the examinations conducted in 2012 compared to 403 entries in 2011, registering an increase of 21.6%.

Two entries were received for the Professional Stage Examination (PSE) conducted in 2012. The PSE syllabus was revised from 2 modules consisting of 3 papers each (Module A and Module B) to 4 modules of a single paper each in the first half of 2012.

The number of examination entries received under the MICPA-ICAA Programme had recorded a 200% increase in the Taxation and the Audit & Assurance modules. However, the Financial Accounting & Reporting and Management Accounting & Analysis modules had recorded a decrease by 17% and 53% respectively.

Four entries were received for the Admitting Examination for the purpose of gaining admission to membership under bye-law 34(1)(f).

In 2012, 49 students attempted the final module under the Advanced Stage Examination, 17 under the existing MICPA Programme while another 32 under the MICPA-ICAA Programme. This is the last year that the existing MICPA Programme is conducted as a result of the agreement entered into by the Institute with the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia in February 2009, to offer a joint examination scheme to students in Malaysia pursuing a professional accounting qualification. Students from the existing MICPA Programme will be automatically converted into the MICPA-ICAA Programme. They are given exemption for modules that they have completed under the existing MICPA Programme and are required to complete only those outstanding modules under the MICPA-ICAA Programme.

The students' performance in the MICPA-ICAA Programme had achieved a pass rate of between 54% and 82% for the five modules.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia has rolled out a new Chartered Accountants Programme from 2013 which incorporates contemporary learning design and delivery. Consistent with the new Chartered Accountants Programme, the Institute has introduced the new MICPA-ICAA Programme from 2013. Candidates will complete five modules - four technical modules and the final Capstone module, and acquire three years of supervised practical experience in an approved training employer under the new MICPA-ICAA Programme.

The new MICPA-ICAA Programme allows for greater breadth and depth of content delivered through a blended learning approach, which is designed to accommodate different learning styles and provide greater flexibility to candidates. This includes a new online learning space called *myLearning*. Candidates will have the option to access the learning support and resources that are most effective for them, including face-to-face lecture forums and virtual classrooms in the four technical modules. In addition, three full-day face-to-face workshops are mandatory in the Capstone module to ensure candidates integrate their technical knowledge with professional development skills based on complex real-life case studies, giving them a well-rounded professional accounting education.



SECRETARIAT

As I conclude, I would like to acknowledge and thank the Secretariat for their dedicated service and commitment in meeting the needs of our candidates and members. On behalf of the Council, I wish to convey my heartfelt appreciation and thanks to the Executive Director, Mr Foo Yoke Pin for his strong leadership and guidance evidenced by the team's commitment to excellence for the Institute's advancement.

Much was accomplished in the past year, and much more has been planned for the year ahead – I am confident that the Secretariat will strive to achieve all the goals the Council has set for the year ahead.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Before I end, I would like to record my sincere appreciation to all the members and volunteers who have contributed their time, knowledge and ideas through their active participation in the various committees and working groups of the Institute or in joining us in our outreach activities. The Institute and its members have benefitted tremendously from your input of advice and ideas on professional issues.

To my colleagues on the Council, I thank you for your unceasing support and encouragement. At this juncture, on behalf of the Council, I would also like to express our gratitude and appreciation to YBhg Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan, YBhg Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali and YBhg Dato' Syed Faisal Albar bin Syed A R Albar, who resigned from the Council for their undivided support to the profession and the Institute – they have contributed in many areas to the Institute's technical work and our good wishes are with them.

Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar
President

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

A APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Statement of Approved Accounting Standards (issued 1988)

(a) MASB Approved Accounting Standards for Entities Other than Private Entities

	Framework Superseded	MASB Operational Date
Foreword to MASB Standards and Other Technical Pronouncements (Revised)		Jul. 1, 1999
The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements	Nov. 19, 2011
Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements		Jul. 1, 2007

(i) Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) Framework*

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRSs)

	Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards	Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Government Loans</i> (Amendments to MFRS 1)	Jan. 1, 2013
	Amendments to MFRS 1 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)	Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 2	Share-based Payment	Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 3	Business Combinations	Jan. 1, 2012
	Business Combinations (IFRS 3 issued by IASB in Mar. 2004)	Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 4	Insurance Contracts	Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures</i> (Amendments to MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009), MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) and MFRS 7)	Mar. 1, 2012
	<i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 7)	Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 8	Operating Segments	Jan. 1, 2012

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

Notice of Annual General Meeting
Objects, Vision and Mission
Council Members 2012/2013
Committees 2012/2013
President's Statement
▶ **Technical Pronouncements**
Financial Statements

		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009)		Jan. 1, 2015
	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010)	IC Int. 9	Jan. 1, 2015
	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures</i> (Amendments to MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009), MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) and MFRS 7)		Mar. 1, 2012
MFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	MFRS 127 & IC. Int 112	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 11 and MFRS 12)		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	MFRS 131 & IC Int. 113	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 11 and MFRS 12)		Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 11 and MFRS 12)		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement		Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements		Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i> (Amendments to MFRS 101)		Jul. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 101 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 102	Inventories		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 107	Statement of Cash Flows		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 110	Events After the Reporting Period		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 111	Construction Contracts		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 112	Income Taxes		Jan. 1, 2012

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		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 116 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 117	Leases		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 118	Revenue		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits		Jan. 1, 2012
	Employee Benefits (IAS 19 as amended by IASB in Jun. 2011)	MFRS 119	Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 123	Borrowing Costs		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 124	Related Party Disclosures		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 126	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements		Jan. 1, 2012
	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 as revised by IASB in Dec. 2003)		Jan. 1, 2013
	Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 as amended by IASB in May 2011)	MFRS 127	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 10, MFRS 12 and MFRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 128	Investments in Associates		Jan. 1, 2012
	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (IAS 28 as amended by IASB in May 2011)	MFRS 128	Jan. 1, 2013
MFRS 129	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 131	Interests in Joint Ventures		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 132 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 132)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 133	Earnings Per Share		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 134	Interim Financial Reporting		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 134 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013

		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 136	Impairment of Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 138	Intangible Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 140	Investment Property		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 141	Agriculture		Jan. 1, 2012
Improvements to MFRSs (Improvements to IFRSs issued by IASB in May 2008)			
Improvements to MFRSs (Improvements to IFRSs issued by IASB in Apr. 2009)			
Improvements to MFRSs (Improvements to IFRSs issued by IASB in May 2010)			
Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle issued in Jul. 2012			
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IC Interpretations**

			MASB Operational Date
Preface to IC Interpretations			
IC Interpretation 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to IC Interpretation 2 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
IC Interpretation 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under MFRS 129, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives [will be superseded by MFRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010), with effect from Jan. 1, 2015]		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment		Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 12	Service Concession Arrangements		Jan. 1, 2012

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		MASB Operational Date
IC Interpretation 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 14	MFRS 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	Jan. 1, 2013
IC Interpretation 107	Introduction of the Euro	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 110	Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 112	Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 113	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non Monetary Contributions by Venturers	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 115	Operating Leases – Incentives	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 125	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 127	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 129	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 131	Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 132	Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs	Jan. 1, 2012

(ii) Financial Reporting Standards (FRS) Framework*

Financial Reporting Standards

		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 1	First-time Adoption of Financial Reporting Standards	FRS 1 _(issued 2005)	Jul. 1, 2010
	<i>Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate</i> (Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2010
	<i>Limited Exemption from Comparative FRS 7 Disclosures for First-time Adopters</i> (Amendment to FRS 1)		Jan. 1, 2011
	<i>Additional Exemptions for First-time Adopters</i> (Amendments to FRS 1)		Jan. 1, 2011
	Amendments to FRS 1 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
	<i>Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters</i> (Amendments to FRS 1)		Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Government Loans</i> (Amendments to FRS 1)		Jan. 1, 2013
	Amendment to FRS 1 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 2	Share-based Payment		Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendments to FRS 2, <i>Share-based Payment Vesting Conditions and Cancellations</i>		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 2		Jul. 1, 2010
	<i>Group Cash-settled Share-based Payment Transactions</i> (Amendments to FRS 2)	IC Int. 8 & IC Int. 11	Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 3	Business Combinations	FRS 3 _(issued 2005)	Jul. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 3 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 4	Insurance Contracts	FRS 202 ₂₀₀₄ & FRS 203 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	FRS 135 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 5 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 5		Jul. 1, 2010
FRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources		Jan. 1, 2007

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		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures		Jan. 1, 2010
	<i>Amendments to FRS 139, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, FRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, and IC Interpretation 9, Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives</i>		Jan. 1, 2010
	<i>Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (Amendments to FRS 7)</i>		Jan. 1, 2011
	<i>Amendments to FRS 7 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]</i>		Jan. 1, 2011
	<i>Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets (Amendments to FRS 7)</i>		Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of FRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009), FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) and FRS 7)</i>		Mar. 1, 2012
	<i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to FRS 7)</i>		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 8	Operating Segments	FRS 114 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2009
	<i>Amendment to FRS 8 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]</i>		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2009))	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009)		Jan. 1, 2015
	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of FRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009), FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) and FRS 7)</i>		Mar. 1, 2012
FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2010))	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010)	FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2009)) & IC Int. 9	Jan. 1, 2015
	<i>Mandatory Effective Date of FRS 9 and Transition Disclosures (Amendments to FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009), FRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) and FRS 7)</i>		Mar. 1, 2012
FRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	FRS 127 & IC Int. 112	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 11 and FRS 12)</i>		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 12 and FRS 127)</i>		Jan. 1, 2014

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		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 11	Joint Arrangements	FRS 131 & IC Int. 113	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i> (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 11 and FRS 12)		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: Transition Guidance</i> (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 11 and FRS 12)		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 12 and FRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2014
FRS 13	Fair Value Measurement		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements	FRS 101 ^(revised 2005)	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 101 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
	<i>Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income</i> (Amendments to FRS 101)		Jul. 1, 2012
	Amendment to FRS 101 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 102	Inventories	FRS 102 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
FRS 107	Statement of Cash Flows	FRS 107 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendments to FRS 107 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	FRS 108 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 108 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 110	Events After the Reporting Period	FRS 110 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 110 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 111	Construction Contracts	FRS 111 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
FRS 112	Income Taxes	FRS 112 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
	<i>Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets</i> (Amendments to FRS 112)	IC Int. 121	Jan. 1, 2012
FRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment	FRS 116 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendments to FRS 116 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendment to FRS 116 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 117	Leases	FRS 117 ₂₀₀₄	Oct. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 117 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010

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		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 118	Revenue	FRS 118 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendment to FRS 118 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 119	Employee Benefits	FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2003
	Amendment to FRS 119 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 119 (2011)	Employee Benefits	FRS 119	Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	FRS 120 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendment to FRS 120 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	FRS 121 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	<i>Net Investment in a Foreign Operation</i> (Amendment to FRS 121)		Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendments to FRS 121 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 123	Borrowing Costs	FRS 123 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendment to FRS 123 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 124	Related Party Disclosures	FRS 124 ₂₀₀₄	Oct. 1, 2006
	Related Party Disclosures	FRS 124 _(revised 2005)	Jan. 1, 2012
FRS 126	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	FRS 126 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2003
FRS 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	FRS 127 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	<i>Cost of an Investment in a Subsidiary, Jointly Controlled Entity or Associate</i> (Amendments to FRS 1 and FRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendment to FRS 127 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	FRS 127 _(revised 2005)	Jul. 1, 2010
FRS 127 (2011)	Separate Financial Statements	FRS 127	Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Investment Entities</i> (Amendments to FRS 10, FRS 12 and FRS 127)		Jan. 1, 2014
FRS 128	Investments in Associates	FRS 128 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 128 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 128 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 128 (2011)	Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures	FRS 128 _(revised 2005)	Jan. 1, 2013

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		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 129	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	FRS 129 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2003
	Amendment to FRS 129 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 131	Interests in Joint Ventures	FRS 131 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 131 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 131 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation	FRS 132 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendments to FRS 132		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 132		Jan. 1, 2010/ Mar. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 132 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
	Amendments to FRS 132 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
	<i>Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to FRS 132)		Jan. 1, 2014
FRS 133	Earnings Per Share	FRS 133 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
FRS 134	Interim Financial Reporting	FRS 134 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendment to FRS 134 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendment to FRS 134 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
	Amendment to FRS 134 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
FRS 136	Impairment of Assets	FRS 136 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 136 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	FRS 137 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
FRS 138	Intangible Assets	FRS 109 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 138 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 138		Jul. 1, 2010
FRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	FRS 139 _(issued 2006)	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 139 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]		Jan. 1, 2011
FRS 140	Investment Property	That part of FRS 125 ₂₀₀₄ that deals with investment property	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 140 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]		Jan. 1, 2010
FRS 201 ₂₀₀₄	Property Development Activities	MAS 7	Jan. 1, 2004
FRS 204 ₂₀₀₄	Accounting for Aquaculture	MAS 5	Sep. 1, 1998
Glossary of Terms			

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IC Interpretations**

		MASB Operational Date
Preface		
IC Interpretation 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	Jul. 1, 2007
IC Interpretation 2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments	Jul. 1, 2007
	Amendment to IC Interpretation 2 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]	Jan. 1, 2013
IC Interpretation 4	Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	Jan. 1, 2011
IC Interpretation 5	Rights to Interests Arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	Jul. 1, 2007
IC Interpretation 6	Liabilities Arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Jul. 1, 2007
IC Interpretation 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under FRS 129 ₂₀₀₄ , <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>	Jul. 1, 2007
IC Interpretation 8	Scope of FRS 2	Jul. 1, 2007
IC Interpretation 9	Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives [will be superseded by FRS 9, <i>Financial Instruments</i> (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010) with effect from Jan. 1, 2015]	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 139, <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i> , FRS 7, <i>Financial Instruments: Disclosures</i> , and IC Interpretation 9, <i>Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives</i>	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to IC Interpretation 9	Jul. 1, 2010
IC Interpretation 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	Jan. 1, 2010
IC Interpretation 11	FRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions	Jan. 1, 2010
IC Interpretation 12	Service Concession Arrangements	Jul. 1, 2010
IC Interpretation 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	Jan. 1, 2010
	Amendments to IC Interpretation 13 [Improvements to FRSs (2010)]	Jan. 1, 2011
IC Interpretation 14	FRS 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	Jan. 1, 2010
	<i>Prepayments of a Minimum Funding Requirement</i> (Amendments to IC Interpretation 14)	Jul. 1, 2011
IC Interpretation 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	withdrawn (Nov. 2011)
	Amendment to IC Interpretation 15	Aug. 30, 2010
IC Interpretation 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	Jul. 1, 2010
IC Interpretation 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	Jul. 1, 2010

		MASB Operational Date
IC Interpretation 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	Jan. 1, 2011
IC Interpretation 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	Jul. 1, 2011
IC Interpretation 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	Jan. 1, 2013
IC Interpretation 107	Introduction of the Euro	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 110	Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 112	Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 113	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non Monetary Contributions by Venturers	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 115	Operating Leases – Incentives	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 121	Income Taxes – Recovery of Revalued Non-Depreciable Assets	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 125	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 127	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 129	Disclosure – Service Concession Arrangements	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 131	Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 132	Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 201	Preliminary and Pre-operating Expenditure	Jan. 1, 2001

Note:

* Entities other than private entities that are not subject to the application of MFRS 141, *Agriculture*, and / or IC Interpretation 15, *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, shall apply the MFRS Framework.

Entities other than private entities subject to the application of MFRS 141 and IC Interpretation 15 shall apply the FRS Framework. However, these entities shall comply with the MFRS Framework for annual periods beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2014.

MFRS / FRS xx corresponds to the equivalent IFRS issued by the IASB.

MFRS / FRS with 100 prefix corresponds to the equivalent IAS. Hence, FRS 112 is equivalent to IAS 12.

MFRS / FRS with 200 prefix denotes locally developed standards with no equivalent international standard.

** The numbering of the IC Interpretation corresponds to the Interpretation issued by the IFRIC and SIC respectively. For example, IC Interpretation 1 in Malaysia is equivalent to IFRIC Interpretation 1. IC Interpretation with a '100 prefix' corresponds to its equivalent SIC-Interpretation. Thus, IC Interpretation 112 is equivalent to SIC-12. IC Interpretation with a '200 prefix' denotes locally developed interpretation with no equivalent international interpretation. In this regard, the existing Interpretation Bulletin 1, *Preliminary and Pre-operating Expenditure*, is renamed as IC Interpretation 201.

Hence, IC Interpretation 1 = IFRIC Interpretation 1

IC Interpretation 112 = SIC-12

IC Interpretation 201 = locally developed interpretation

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(b) MASB Approved Accounting Standards for Private Entities (PERS)***

		MASB Original Operational Date
	Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements	Jul. 1, 2007
MASB 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 2	Inventories	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 3	Net Profit or Loss for the Period, Fundamental Errors and Changes in Accounting Policies	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 4	Research and Development Costs	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 5	Cash Flow Statements	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 6	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 7	Construction Contracts	Jul. 1, 1999
MASB 9	Revenue	Jan. 1, 2000
MASB 10	Leases	Jan. 1, 2000
MASB 11	Consolidated Financial Statements and Investments in Subsidiaries	Jan. 1, 2000
MASB 12	Investments in Associates	Jan. 1, 2000
MASB 14	Depreciation Accounting	Jul. 1, 2000
MASB 15	Property, Plant and Equipment	Jul. 1, 2000
MASB 16	Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures	Jul. 1, 2000
MASB 19	Events after the Balance Sheet Date	Jul. 1, 2001
MASB 20	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Jul. 1, 2001
MASB 23	Impairment of Assets	Jan. 1, 2002
MASB 25	Income Taxes	Jul. 1, 2002
MASB 27	Borrowing Costs	Jul. 1, 2002
MASB 28	Discontinuing Operations	Jan. 1, 2003
MASB 29	Employee Benefits	Jan. 1, 2003
MASB 30	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Jan. 1, 2003
MASB 31	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Jan. 1, 2004
MASB 32	Property Development Activities	Jan. 1, 2004
IAS 25	Accounting for Investments	Sept. 1, 1998
IAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Jan. 1, 2003
MAS 5	Accounting for Aquaculture	Sep. 1, 1998
IB-1	Preliminary and Pre-operating Expenditure	Jan. 1, 2001

*** PERS is a set of accounting standards issued or adopted by MASB for application by all private entities.

A private entity is a private company incorporated under the Companies Act, 1965 that –

- is not itself required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the Securities Commission or Bank Negara Malaysia; and
- is not a subsidiary or associate of, or jointly controlled by, an entity which is required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the Securities Commission or Bank Negara Malaysia.

(c) MASB Technical Releases (TR)

		MASB Operational Date
TR 1 (revised)	Share Buybacks – Accounting and Disclosure	[Superseded]
TR 1 (revised) ₂₀₀₄	Share Buybacks – Accounting and Disclosure (For FRS)	withdrawn
TR 2	The Year 2000 Issue: Accounting and Disclosure	Jul. 31, 1998
TR 3	Guidance on Disclosures of Transition to IFRSs	Dec. 31, 2010
TR <i>i</i> -1	Accounting for Zakat on Business	Jul. 1, 2006
TR <i>i</i> -2	Ijarah	Jul. 1, 2006
TR <i>i</i> -3	Presentation of Financial Statements of Islamic Financial Institutions	Jan. 1, 2010
TR <i>i</i> -4	Shariah Compliant Sale Contracts	Jan. 1, 2011

(d) MASB Statement of Principles (SOP)

		MASB Issue Date
SOP 1 ₂₀₀₄	Exempt Entities	Jun. 2000
SOP 2	Interim Financial Reporting	[Superseded by FRS 134 ₂₀₀₄]
SOP 3	Management Commentary	Feb. 2013
SOP <i>i</i> -1	Financial Reporting from an Islamic Perspective	Sep. 2009

(e) International Accounting Standards (IAS)

		MICPA Operational Date	MASB Operational Date	IASB Operational Date
IAS 25	Accounting for Investments	1993	1998	1987

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONT'D)

(f) Malaysian Accounting Standards (MAS)

		MICPA Operational Date	MASB Operational Date
(i) Issued			
MAS 1	Earnings Per Share (issued Jan. 1984)		[Superseded by FRS 133]
MAS 2	Accounting for Acquisitions and Mergers (issued Jan. 1989)		[Superseded by FRS 3]
MAS 3	Accounting for General Insurance Business (issued Jan. 1992)		[Superseded by FRS 202 ₂₀₀₄]
MAS 4	Accounting for Life Insurance Business (issued Jan. 1992)		[Superseded by FRS 203 ₂₀₀₄]
MAS 5	Accounting for Aquaculture (issued Jan. 1992)		[Superseded by FRS 204 ₂₀₀₄]
MAS 7	Accounting for Property Development Activities (issued Jan. 1994)		[Superseded by FRS 201]
MAS 8	Accounting for Pre-cropping Costs	1997	–
(ii) Exposure Draft			
MAS 6	Accounting for Goodwill		[Superseded by FRS 3]

(g) MICPA Technical Bulletins

		MICPA Issue Date
TB 1	Accounting for Investments (issued 1982)	[Superseded by IAS 25]
TB 2	Accounting for Land Held for Development and Resale (issued 1982)	[Superseded by MAS 7]
TB 3	Accounting for Malaysian Government Securities (issued 1983)	withdrawn
TB 4	Reporting in Connection with the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks	Apr. 1983
TB 5	Accounting for the Acquisition Costs of Assets in a Subsidiary (issued 1984)	[Superseded by IAS 27]
TB 6	Auditor's Reports on Financial Statements Published in the Print Media by Financial Institutions	Apr. 1988
TB 7	Accounting for Bankers' Acceptances	Jan. 1989
TB 8	Accounting for Profit Guarantees and Other Contingencies in Business Acquisitions	Dec. 1995

B APPROVED STANDARDS ON QUALITY CONTROL, AUDITING, REVIEW, OTHER ASSURANCE AND RELATED SERVICES

- Statement of Policy of Council – Approved Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services (issued Dec. 2007)
- Statement of Policy of Council – Approved Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services (issued Apr. 2012)

	IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
Structure of Approved Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services and Guidelines Issued by the MICPA	–	Sep. 2006	–
Preface to the International Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services (Amended)	–	Jun. 2008	Dec. 2006
Preface to the International Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services (Amended)	–	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010
Amended Preface to the International Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services Pronouncements	–	Apr. 2012	Dec. 2011
Glossary of Terms (Dec. 2006)	–	Nov. 2007	Dec. 2006
Glossary of Terms (Feb. 2009)	–	Apr. 2011	Apr. 2010
Glossary of Terms (Jun. 2012)	–	–	Jul. 2012

(a) Framework

	IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
International Framework for Assurance Engagements	ISA 120	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2005

(b) International Standards on Quality Control (ISQC)

	IAG/ISA/ISQC Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISQC 1 [^] Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements, and Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements	ISQC 1	Requirements to be established by Jan. 1, 2010	Requirements to be established by Dec. 15, 2009

[^] Clarified International Standards on Auditing issued by the IAASB.

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

(c) International Standards on Auditing (ISA)

		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISA 100	Assurance Engagements	–	withdrawn (Jan. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
ISA 120	Framework of International Standards on Auditing	–	withdrawn (Jan. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
ISA 200 [^]	Overall Objectives of the Independent Auditor and the Conduct of an Audit in Accordance with International Standards on Auditing	ISA 200	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 210 [^]	Agreeing the Terms of Audit Engagements	ISA 210	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 220 [^]	Quality Control for an Audit of Financial Statements	ISA 220 (Revised)	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 230 [^]	Audit Documentation	ISA 230 (Revised)	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 240 [^]	The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Fraud in an Audit of Financial Statements	ISA 240 (Revised)	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2008
ISA 250 [^]	Consideration of Laws and Regulations in an Audit of Financial Statements	ISA 250	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 260 [^]	Communication with Those Charged with Governance	ISA 260	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 265 [^]	Communicating Deficiencies in Internal Control to Those Charged with Governance and Management	–	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 300 [^]	Planning an Audit of Financial Statements	ISA 300 (Revised)	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2008
ISA 310	Knowledge of the Business	ISA 30	withdrawn (Jan. 2006)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
ISA 315 [^]	Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Through Understanding the Entity and Its Environment	ISA 315	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2008
ISA 315 (Revised)	Identifying and Assessing the Risks of Material Misstatement Through Understanding the Entity and its Environment	ISA 315 [^]	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2013
ISA 320 [^]	Materiality in Planning and Performing an Audit	ISA 320	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 330 [^]	The Auditor's Responses to Assessed Risks	ISA 330	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2008
ISA 402 [^]	Audit Considerations Relating to an Entity Using a Service Organisation	ISA 402	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 450 [^]	Evaluation of Misstatements Identified During the Audit	–	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 500 [^]	Audit Evidence	ISA 500	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

Notice of Annual General Meeting
Objects, Vision and Mission
Council Members 2012/2013
Committees 2012/2013
President's Statement
▶ **Technical Pronouncements**
Financial Statements

		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISA 501 [^]	Audit Evidence – Specific Considerations for Selected Items	ISA 501	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 505 [^]	External Confirmations	ISA 505	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 510 [^]	Initial Audit Engagements – Opening Balances	ISA 510	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 520 [^]	Analytical Procedures	ISA 520	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 530 [^]	Audit Sampling	ISA 530	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 540 [^]	Auditing Accounting Estimates, Including Fair Value Accounting Estimates, and Related Disclosures	ISA 540 & ISA 545	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 550 [^]	Related Parties	ISA 550	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 560 [^]	Subsequent Events	ISA 560	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 570 [^]	Going Concern	ISA 570	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 580 [^]	Written Representations	ISA 580	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 600 [^]	Special Considerations – Audits of Group Financial Statements (Including the Work of Component Auditors)	ISA 600	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 610 [^]	Using the Work of Internal Auditors	ISA 610	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 610	Using the Work of Internal Auditors (Revised)	ISA 610 [^]	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2013
ISA 610	Using the Work of Internal Auditors (Revised 2013)	ISA 610 (Revised)	–	Dec. 2014
ISA 620 [^]	Using the Work of an Auditor's Expert	ISA 620	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 700 [^]	Forming an Opinion and Reporting on Financial Statements	ISA 700 (Revised)	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 705 [^]	Modifications to the Opinion in the Independent Auditor's Report	ISA 701	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 706 [^]	Emphasis of Matter Paragraphs and Other Matter Paragraphs in the Independent Auditor's Report	ISA 701	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 710 [^]	Comparative Information – Corresponding Figures and Comparative Financial Statements	ISA 710	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 720 [^]	The Auditor's Responsibilities Relating to Other Information in Documents Containing Audited Financial Statements	ISA 720	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 800 [^]	Special Considerations – Audits of Financial Statements Prepared in Accordance with Special Purpose Frameworks	ISA 800	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 805 [^]	Special Considerations – Audits of Single Financial Statements and Specific Elements, Accounts or Items of a Financial Statements	–	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009
ISA 810 [^]	Engagements to Report on Summary Financial Statements	–	Jan. 2010	Dec. 2009

[^] Clarified International Standards on Auditing issued by the IAASB.

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONT'D)

(d) International Auditing Practice Notes (IAPN)

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
IAPN 1000	Special Considerations in Auditing Financial Instruments	Mar. 2012	Dec. 2011

(e) International Auditing Practice Statements (IAPS)

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
IAPS 1000	Inter-Bank Confirmation Procedures	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1001	IT Environments – Stand-Alone Personal Computers	withdrawn (Oct. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
IAPS 1002	IT Environments – On-Line Computer Systems	withdrawn (Oct. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
IAPS 1003	IT Environments – Database Systems	withdrawn (Oct. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
IAPS 1004	The Relationship between Banking Supervisors and Banks' External Auditors	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1005	The Special Considerations in the Audit of Small Entities	withdrawn (Jan. 2010)	withdrawn (Jan. 2010)
IAPS 1006	Audits of the Financial Statements of Banks	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1007	Communications with Management	withdrawn (Jan. 2006)	withdrawn (Jun. 2001)
IAPS 1008	Risk Assessments and Internal Control	withdrawn (Jan. 2006)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
IAPS 1009	Computer-Assisted Audit Techniques	withdrawn (Oct. 2007)	withdrawn (Dec. 2004)
IAPS 1010	The Consideration of Environmental Matters in the Audit of Financial Statements	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1011	Implications for Management and Auditors of the Year 2000 Issue	withdrawn (Jan. 2006)	withdrawn (Jun. 2001)
IAPS 1012	Auditing Derivative Financial Instruments	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1013	Electronic Commerce – Effect on the Audit of Financial Statements	withdrawn (Mar. 2012)	withdrawn (Dec. 2011)
IAPS 1014	Reporting by Auditors on Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards	withdrawn (Jan. 2010)	withdrawn (Jan. 2010)

(f) International Standards on Review Engagements (ISRE)

		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISRE 2400	Engagements to Review Financial Statements (Previously ISA 910)	IAG/ RS 1 & 2	Jul. 2007	Dec. 2006
ISRE 2400 (Revised)	Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements	ISRE 2400	–	Dec. 2013
ISRE 2410	Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity	–	Jul. 2007	Dec. 2006

(g) International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE)

		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISAE 3000 (Revised)	Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information	ISA 100	Jan. 2007	Jan. 2005
ISAE 3400	The Examination of Prospective Financial Information (Previously ISA 810)	IAG 27	Jan. 2000	Jul. 1994
ISAE 3402	Assurance Reports on Controls at a Service Organisation	–	Jun. 2011	Jun. 2011
ISAE 3410	Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements	–	Sep. 2013	Sept. 2013
ISAE 3420	Assurance Engagements to Report on the Compilation of Pro Forma Financial Information Included in a Prospectus	–	Mar. 2013	Mar. 2013

(h) International Standards on Related Services (ISRS)

		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
ISRS 4400	Engagements to Perform Agreed-upon Procedures Regarding Financial Information (Previously ISA 920)	IAG/RS 3	Jan. 2000	Jul. 1994
ISRS 4410	Engagements to Compile Financial Information (Previously ISA 930)	IAG/RS 4	Jan. 2000	Jul. 1994
ISRS 4410 (Revised)	Compilation Engagements	ISRS 4410	Jul. 2013	Jul. 2013

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

(i) Malaysian Auditing Guidelines (MAG)

		MICPA Issue Date
MAG 1	Auditor's Reports: Forms and Qualifications (Issued 1988)	[Superseded by ISA 700]

(j) MICPA Auditing Technical Releases (ATR)

		ATR Superseded	MICPA Issue Date
ATR 1	Audit Report Examples (issued Apr. 1988)		[Superseded by ISA 700]
ATR 2	Standard Letter of Request for Information from Banks / Finance Companies for Audit Purposes		May 1990
ATR 3	Accountants' Report for Prospectus (issued Jan. 1989)		[Superseded by ISA 810]
ATR 4	Reporting in Connection with Submission of Proposals to Capital Issues Committee (issued May 1990)		[Superseded by ISA 810]
ATR 5	Guidance for Auditors on the Review of Directors' Statement on Internal Control (Revised Dec. 2007)		Mar. 2002
ATR 6	Unit Trust Funds – Distribution Equalisation		Jun. 2008
ATR 7	Examples of Auditor's Reports (issued Jun. 2008)		[Superseded by ATR 7 (Revised)]
ATR 7 (Revised)	Examples of Independent Auditor's Reports	ATR 7	Aug. 2011
ATR 8	Pro forma Letter of Engagement – Statutory Audit for Single Entity and Group (issued Mar. 2009)		[Superseded by ATR 8 (Revised)]
ATR 8 (Revised)	Illustrative Letter of Engagement – Statutory Audit for Single Entity and Group	ATR 8	Apr. 2012
ATR 9	Sample Auditor's Report in Bahasa Malaysia		Mar. 2009

(k) MICPA Technical Releases (TR)

		MICPA Issue Date
TR 1	Guidance on the Role of Reporting Accountant in a Due Diligence Working Group	Aug. 2011

C MICPA GUIDELINES FOR ACCOUNTING IN PUBLIC SECTOR (GAPS)

		MICPA Issue Date
	Preface to Guidelines for Accounting in Public Sector	Jan. 1992
GAPS 1	Public Sector Accounting Concepts	Jan. 1992

D MICPA INSOLVENCY GUIDANCE NOTES (IGN)

		MICPA Issue Date
(i) General		
IGN	Preface to Insolvency Guidance Notes	Nov. 2009
IGN G1	Minimum Standards of Practice by Insolvency Practitioners	Nov. 2009
IGN G2	Professional Conduct and Ethics in Insolvency Practice	Nov. 2009
IGN G3	Remuneration of Insolvency Office Holders	Nov. 2009
IGN G4	The Handling of Funds in a Liquidation Administration	Nov. 2009
IGN G5	Preparation of Statement of Receipts and Payments by Insolvency Practitioners	Nov. 2009
(ii) Liquidation		
IGN L1	Members' Voluntary Winding Up	Nov. 2009
IGN L2	Procedure for Creditor's Voluntary Winding-up	Nov. 2009
IGN L3	A Liquidator's Assessment and Review into the Affairs of the Insolvent Company	Nov. 2009
IGN L4	Summoning and Holding Meetings of Creditors under Court Winding-up	Nov. 2009
(iii) Receivership		
IGN R1	Suggested Receivership Checklist (for Receiver Appointed under a Debenture)	Nov. 2009
IGN R2	A Receiver's Responsibility for the Books and Records of the Company	Nov. 2009
IGN R3	A Receiver's Responsibility to Preferential Creditors	Nov. 2009

E STATEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
MICPA Statement on International Management Accounting Statements		Dec. 1992	–
Preface to Statements on International Management Accounting		Dec. 1992	Feb. 1987

(a) Statements on International Management Accounting Practices (MAP)

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
MAP 1	Management Accounting Concepts (Revised 1998)	Aug. 1998 [#]	Mar. 1998
MAP 2	The Capital Expenditure Decision	Dec. 1992	Oct. 1989
MAP 3	Foreign Capital Exposure and Risk Management	Sep. 1993	Jul. 1990
MAP 4	Management Control of Projects	Jul. 1993	Oct. 1991
MAP 5	Managing Quality Improvements	Sep. 1993	Mar. 1993
MAP 6	Post Completion Review	Nov. 1994	Apr. 1994
MAP 7	Strategic Planning for Information Resource Management	Nov. 1996 [#]	Feb. 1996

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

(b) Statements on International Management Accounting Studies (IMAS)

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
(i) Issued			
IMAS 3	An Introduction to Strategic Financial Management (Revised 1995)	Jul. 1993	Apr. 1988
IMAS 4	Reporting Treasury Performance – A Framework for The Treasury Practitioner	Apr. 1996 [#]	Sep. 1995
IMAS 5	The Role of Management Accounting in the Emerging Team Approach to Work	May 1996 [#]	Sep. 1995
IMAS 6	Environmental Management in Organisations – The Role of Management Accounting	Aug. 1998 [#]	Mar. 1998
IMAS 7	The Measurement and Management of Intellectual Capital	Apr. 1999 [#]	Dec. 1998
IMAS 8	Codifying Power and Control: Ethical Codes in Action	Sep. 1999 [#]	May 1999
IMAS 9	Enhancing Shareholder Wealth by Better Managing Business Risk	Sep. 1999 [#]	Jun. 1999
IMAS 10	Target Costing for Effective Cost Management	Sep. 1999 [#]	Jun. 1999

[#] Reviewed by MICPA and issued to members on request basis.

		MICPA Issue Date	IFAC Issue Date
(ii) Being considered by MICPA for Issuance			
IMAS 11	A Profession Transforming: From Accounting to Management	–	Mar. 2001

F MICPA STATEMENTS

		MICPA Issue Date
No. 1	Recommendations on the Presentations of Accounts (issued 1972)	[Superseded by IAS 1]
No. 2	Audit Reports and Qualifications (issued 1972)	[Superseded by MAG 1]
No. 3	Accountants' Report for Prospectuses (issued 1976)	[Superseded by ATR 3]
No. 4	Directors' Report (issued Nov. 1985) Model Holdings Berhad – Specimen Financial Statements (Revised)	withdrawn Jun. 2004
No. 5	Statement of Source and Application of Funds (issued 1981)	[Superseded by IAS 7]
No. 6	Model Insurance Financial Statements	Jul. 2010

G STATUS OF OTHER MASB PRONOUNCEMENTS

(a) MASB Feedback Statement

	MASB Issue Date
Feedback Statement on MASB Discussion Papers on Takaful, Sukuk and Shariah Compliant Profit-sharing Contracts	Dec. 2012

H STATUS OF OTHER STATEMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

(a) Not Issued by MICPA

	IFAC Issue Date
Study No. 1 Control of Computer Applications	Oct. 1985
Management Accounting Concepts (Revised 1998)	Mar. 1998

I INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC SECTOR ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (IPSAS)

	IFAC Issue Date
International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board – Terms of Reference	Nov. 2004
Preface to International Public Sector Accounting Standards (Revised)	Mar. 2012
Introduction to the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board	Jan. 2007
Conceptual Framework for General Purpose Financial Reporting by Public Sector Entities (Chapters 1-4)	Jan. 2013

(a) Standards

	IFAC Issue Date
IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 2 Cash Flow Statements	May 2000
IPSAS 3 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 4 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Apr. 2008
IPSAS 5 Borrowing Costs	May 2000
IPSAS 6 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 7 Investments in Associates	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 8 Interests in Joint Ventures	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 9 Revenue from Exchange Transactions	Jul. 2001
IPSAS 10 Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Jul. 2001
IPSAS 11 Construction Contracts	Jul. 2001
IPSAS 12 Inventories	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 13 Leases	Dec. 2006

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

		IFAC Issue Date
IPSAS 14	Events After the Reporting Date	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 15	Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation	Dec. 2001
IPSAS 16	Investment Property	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 17	Property, Plant and Equipment	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 18	Segment Reporting	Jun. 2002
IPSAS 19	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Oct. 2002
IPSAS 20	Related Party Disclosures	Oct. 2002
IPSAS 21	Impairment of Non-Cash Generating Assets	Dec. 2004
IPSAS 22	Disclosure of Financial Information About the General Government Sector	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 23	Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 24	Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements	Dec. 2006
IPSAS 25	Employee Benefits	Feb. 2008
IPSAS 26	Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets	Feb. 2008
IPSAS 27	Agriculture	Dec. 2009
IPSAS 28	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Jan. 2010
IPSAS 29	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	Jan. 2010
IPSAS 30	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Jan. 2010
IPSAS 31	Intangible Assets	Jan. 2010
IPSAS 32	Service Concession Arrangement: Grantor	Oct. 2011
Cash Basis IPSAS	Financial Reporting Under the Cash Basis of Accounting Part 1	Jan. 2008
	Part 2: Financial Reporting Under the Cash Basis of Accounting – Encouraged Additional Disclosures	Jan. 2008
Improvements to IPSASs (issued by IPSASB in Jan. 2010)		
Improvements to IPSASs 2010 (issued by IPSASB in Nov. 2010)		
Improvements to IPSASs 2011 (issued by IPSASB in Oct. 2011)		
Glossary of Defined Terms in IPSAS 1 to IPSAS 32 (Jan. 2012)		

(b) Guidelines

		IFAC Issue Date
No. 1	Financial Reporting by Government Business Enterprises (issued Jul. 1989)	withdrawn (Nov. 2002)
No. 2	Applicability of International Standards on Auditing to Audits of Financial Statements of Government Business Enterprises	Jul. 1990
No. 3	Applicability of International Standards on Auditing to the Audits of Financial Statements of Governments and Other Non-Business Public Sector Entities (issued Jan. 1992)	withdrawn (1994)

(c) Studies

		IFAC Issue Date
Study 1	Financial Reporting by National Governments	Mar. 1991
Study 2	Elements of the Financial Statements of National Governments	Jul. 1993
Study 3	Auditing for Compliance with Authorities – A Public Sector Perspective	Oct. 1994
Study 4	Using the Work of Other Auditors – A Public Sector Perspective	Oct. 1994
Study 5	Definition and Recognition of Assets	Aug. 1995
Study 6	Accounting for and Reporting Liabilities	Aug. 1995
Study 7	Performance Reporting by Government Business Enterprises	Jan. 1996
Study 8	The Government Financial Reporting Entity	Jul. 1996
Study 9	Definition and Recognition of Revenues	Dec. 1996
Study 10	Definition and Recognition of Expenses / Expenditures	Dec. 1996
Study 11	Government Financial Reporting: Accounting Issues and Practices	May 2000
Study 12	Perspective on Cost Accounting for Governments	Sep. 2000
Study 13	Governance in the Public Sector: A Governing Body Perspective	Jul. 2001
Study 14	Transition to the Accrual Basis of Accounting: Guidance for Public Sector Entities (Third Edition)	Jan. 2011

(d) Other Statements

		IFAC Issue Date
Invitation to Comment: Impairment of Assets		[Superseded by IPSAS 21]

J INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY GUIDELINES

(a) Guidelines

		IFAC Issue Date
No. 1	Managing Security Information	Jan. 1998
No. 2	Managing Information Technology Planning for Business Impact	Jan. 1999
No. 3	Acquisition of Information Technology	May 2000
No. 4	The Implementation of Information Technology Solutions	May 2000
No. 5	IT Service Delivery and Support	May 2000
No. 6	IT Monitoring	Apr. 2002

(b) Exposure Draft

		IFAC Issue Date
Outsourcing		Dec. 2001

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

K INTERNATIONAL ACCOUNTING EDUCATION STANDARDS BOARD (IAESB) PRONOUNCEMENTS

	IFAC Issue Date
IAESB Framework for International Education Standards for Professional Accountants	Dec. 2009
Glossary of Terms	

(a) International Education Standards (IES) for Professional Accountants

		IES Superseded	IFAC Operational Date
IES 1	Entry Requirements to a Program of Professional Accounting Education		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 1 (Revised)	Entry Requirements to Professional Accounting Education Programs	IES 1	Jul. 1, 2014
IES 2	Content of Professional Accounting Education Programs		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 3	Professional Skills and General Education		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 4	Professional Values, Ethics and Attitudes		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 5	Practical Experience Requirements		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 5 (Revised)	Initial Professional Development – Practical Experience	IES 5	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 6	Assessment of Professional Capabilities and Competence		Jan. 1, 2005
IES 6 (Revised)	Initial Professional Development – Assessment of Professional Competence	IES 6	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 7	Continuing Professional Development: A Program of Lifelong Learning and Continuing Development of Professional Competence		Jan. 1, 2006
IES 7 (Redrafted)	Continuing Professional Development	IES 7	Jan. 1, 2014
IES 8	Competence Requirements for Audit Professionals		Jul. 1, 2008

(b) International Education Practice Statements (IEPS) for Professional Accountants

		IFAC Issue Date
IEPS 1	Approaches to Developing and Maintaining Professional Values, Ethics and Attitudes	Oct. 2007
IEPS 2	Information Technology for Professional Accountants	Oct. 2007
IEPS 3	Practical Experience Requirements – Initial Professional Development for Professional Accountants	Dec. 2007

L CODE OF ETHICS

	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
IFAC Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants	–	Jan. 2011
MICPA Code of Ethics	Jul. 2012	–

M STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

	IASB Issue Date
Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards	Apr. 2002
The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	Sept. 2010

(a) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

	IASB Operational Date
IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	Jan. 1, 2009
IFRS 2 Share-based Payment	Jan. 1, 2005
IFRS 3 Business Combinations	Jul. 1, 2009
IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	Jan. 1, 2005
IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	Jan. 1, 2005
IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	Jan. 1, 2006
IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures	Jan. 1, 2007
IFRS 8 Operating Segments	Jan. 1, 2009
IFRS 9 Financial Instruments	Jan. 1, 2013
IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements	Jan. 1, 2013
IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements	Jan. 1, 2013
IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	Jan. 1, 2013
IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement	Jan. 1, 2013

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) International Accounting Standards (IAS)

		IASB Operational Date
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	Jan. 1, 2009
IAS 2	Inventories	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 7	Statement of Cash Flows	Jan. 1, 1994
IAS 8	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 10	Events After the Reporting Period	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 11	Construction Contracts	Jan. 1, 1995
IAS 12	Income Taxes	Jan. 1, 1998
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 17	Leases	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 18	Revenue	Jan. 1, 1995
IAS 19	Employee Benefits	Jan. 1, 2013
IAS 20	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	Jan. 1, 1984
IAS 21	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 23	Borrowing Costs	Jan. 1, 2009
IAS 24	Related Party Disclosures	Jan. 1, 2011
IAS 26	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	Jan. 1, 1988
IAS 27	Separate Financial Statements	Jan. 1, 2013
IAS 28	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	Jan. 1, 2013
IAS 29	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	Jan. 1, 1990
IAS 32	Financial Instruments: Presentation	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 33	Earnings Per Share	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 34	Interim Financial Reporting	Jan. 1, 1999
IAS 36	Impairment of Assets	Mar. 31, 2004
IAS 37	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	Jul. 1, 1999
IAS 38	Intangible Assets	Mar. 31, 2004
IAS 39	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 40	Investment Property	Jan. 1, 2005
IAS 41	Agriculture	Jan. 1, 2003

(c) Interpretations

		IASB Operational Date
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	Sept. 1, 2004
IFRIC 2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments	Jan. 1, 2005
IFRIC 4	Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease	Jan. 1, 2006
IFRIC 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	Jan. 1, 2006
IFRIC 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	Dec. 1, 2005
IFRIC 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under IAS 29, <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>	Mar. 1, 2006
IFRIC 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	Nov. 1, 2006
IFRIC 12	Service Concession Arrangements	Jan. 1, 2008
IFRIC 13	Customer Loyalty Programmes	Jul. 1, 2008
IFRIC 14	IAS 19 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	Jan. 1, 2008
IFRIC 15	Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate	Jan. 1, 2009
IFRIC 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	Oct. 1, 2008
IFRIC 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	Jul. 1, 2009
IFRIC 18	Transfers of Assets from Customers	Jul. 1, 2009
IFRIC 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	Jul. 1, 2010
IFRIC 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	Jan. 1, 2013
SIC-7	Introduction of the Euro	Jun. 1, 1998
SIC-10	Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	Aug. 1, 1998
SIC-15	Operating Leases – Incentives	Jan. 1, 1999
SIC-25	Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	Jul. 15, 2000
SIC-27	Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease	Dec. 31, 2001
SIC-29	Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures	Dec. 31, 2001
SIC-31	Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services	Dec. 31, 2001
SIC-32	Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs	Mar. 25, 2002

Glossary of Terms

TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

(CONT'D)

NOTES:

(1) Approved Accounting Standards comprise:

- (a) MASB Standards issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB).
- (b) Extant International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the MICPA and / or the MASB.
- (c) Extant Malaysian Accounting Standards (MAS) issued by the MICPA and / or adopted by the MASB.

MASB Technical Releases (TR) present the MASB's views on the appropriate accounting treatment and disclosures. TR is an authoritative statement that may not have the legal standing of a MICPA standard but nonetheless, its application would be considered mandatory.

Technical Bulletins and other statements issued by the Council of the MICPA relating to accounting are to be regarded as opinions on best current practices and thus form part of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

(2) Approved Standards on Quality Control, Auditing, Review, Other Assurance and Related Services comprise:

- (a) International Standards on Quality Control (ISQC).
- (b) International Standards on Auditing (ISA), International Standards on Assurance Engagements (ISAE), International Standards on Review Engagements (ISRE) and International Standards on Related Services (ISRS) adopted by the MICPA.
- (c) Malaysian Auditing Guidelines (MAG) issued by the MICPA.

To enhance the status of the international auditing pronouncements, International Auditing Guidelines (IAG) had been redesignated as International Standards on Auditing (ISA).

Auditing Technical Releases and other statements issued by the Council of the MICPA relating to auditing are to be regarded as opinions on the best current practices and thus form part of generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS).

(3) MASB Standards are issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) established under the Financial Reporting Act 1997.

(4) International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) are issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and ISA, ISAE, ISRE, ISRS are issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC).

IASB is the standard-setting body of the IFRS Foundation (formerly known as the International Accounting Standards Committee Foundation (IASCF)) and has sole responsibility for setting accounting standards.

IAASB is established by the IFAC Board to develop and issue, under its own authority, standards on auditing, assurance and related services engagements.

(5) The MICPA considers all MASB Standards, ISQC, ISA, ISAE, ISRE, ISRS and International Auditing Practice Notes (IAPN) for compliance by members. If thought appropriate they are issued with MICPA Foreword as a local exposure draft before formal adoption.

(6) The operational date refers to financial statements for periods beginning January 1 of the year specified.

(7) Statements on International Management Accounting (IMAP) are issued by the Financial and Management Accounting Committee (FMAC) of IFAC. These Statements are in two forms:

- (a) International Management Accounting Practices
- (b) International Management Accounting Studies

The MICPA considers all IMAP for issuance to members for guidance.

(8) International Public Sector Accounting Standards, Guidelines and Studies are issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) of IFAC.

(9) MICPA Guidelines for Accounting in Public Sector (GAPS) are issued by the Council of the MICPA and they are to be regarded as opinions on best current practices relating to accounting in the public sector.

(10) MICPA Insolvency Guidance Notes (IGN) are issued by the Council of the MICPA and they are to be regarded as good practice in stated areas of insolvency.

(11) MICPA technical pronouncements are given an alphabetical reference in their draft form (e.g. MAS C). On their issue as definitive pronouncements or exposure drafts, a numerical reference is applied.

(12) Upon its inception in 2001, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) adopted the body of International Accounting Standards (IAS) issued by its predecessor, the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC).

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

The Council has pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("the Institute") for the financial year ended 31 December 2012.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Institute is the advancement of the accountancy profession.

There has been no significant change in this activity during the financial year.

RESULTS

	RM
Net operating surplus for the financial year	565,136

DIVIDENDS

In accordance with the Memorandum of Association, no dividends are payable to the members of the Institute.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers made to or from provisions account during the financial year other than those disclosed in the financial statements. The Institute does not have any reserve accounts.

COUNCIL

The Council Members in office since the date of the last report on 12 May 2012 are as follows:-

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali (Appointed on 11 May 2013)
Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan (Resigned on 11 August 2012)
Beh Tok Koay
Datin Hj Fadzilah bte Saad
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Goh Lee Hwa
Lee Tuck Heng
Lim Thiam Kee
Loh Lay Choon
Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali (Resigned on 16 March 2013)
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Appointed on 11 August 2012)
Ng Gan Hooi
Ng Kim Tuck
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan (Appointed on 16 March 2013)
Ong Chee Wai
Poon Yew Hoe
Pushpanathan a/l S.A. Kanagarayar

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COUNCIL (CONT'D)

Sukanta K Dutt
Dato' Syed Faisal Albar bin Syed A R Albar (Resigned on 16 March 2013)
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Chin Hock
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Thong Foo Vung
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh
Venkatramanan Viswanathan
Dato' Yeo How
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke
Yong Yoon Shing

In accordance with bye-law 5, the following Council Members shall retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:-

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Beh Tok Koay
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad
Lee Tuck Heng
Loh Lay Choon
Sukanta K Dutt

In accordance with bye-law 13, the following Council Members, who were appointed to fill casual vacancies, shall retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:-

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi
Ng Gan Hooi
Thong Foo Vung

COUNCIL MEMBERS' BENEFITS

The Institute is a company limited by guarantee and thus has no shares in which the Council Members could have an interest. The Institute has also not issued any debentures.

Since the end of the previous financial year, no Council Member of the Institute has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit in terms of fee received by a Council Member for updating of the MICPA study manual as disclosed in the financial statements) by reason of a contract made by the Institute or a related corporation with the Council Member or with a firm of which the Council Member is a member, or with a company in which the Council Member has a substantial financial interest.

Neither during nor at the end of the financial year, was the Institute a party to any arrangements whose object is to enable the Council Members to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in or debentures of any corporate body.

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REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

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OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Institute were made out, the Council took reasonable steps:
- (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
 - (ii) to ensure that any current assets which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of activities have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.
- (b) As at the date of this report, the Council is not aware of any circumstances:
- (i) which would render the amount written off for bad debts and the amount of allowance made for doubtful debts in the Institute inadequate to any substantial extent;
 - (ii) which would render the values of current assets in the financial statements of the Institute misleading;
 - (iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets and liabilities of the Institute misleading or inappropriate; and
 - (iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Institute which would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.
- (c) As at the date of this report, there does not exist:
- (i) any charge on the assets of the Institute which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; and
 - (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Institute which has arisen since the end of the financial year.
- (d) In the opinion of the Council:
- (i) no contingent or other liability has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable, within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Institute to meet its obligations when they fall due;
 - (ii) the results of the Institute's operations during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature; and
 - (iii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Institute for the financial year in which this report is made.

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AUDITORS

Ooi Chee Kun and Ng Eng Kiat retire as auditors of the Institute at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting pursuant to bye-law 120 and in accordance with bye-law 121, they are deemed to be nominated for re-appointment as auditors for the ensuing financial year.

On behalf of the Council,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

President

MOHAMED RASLAN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN

Vice-President

This report is made pursuant to the Council's resolution passed on May 11, 2013.

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STATEMENT BY COUNCIL MEMBERS

(PURSUANT TO SECTION 169(15) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1965)

We, **PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR** and **MOHAMED RASLAN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN**, being two of the Council Members of **THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Council Members, the accompanying financial statements together with the notes attached thereto, are drawn up in accordance with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of:-

- (i) the state of affairs of the Institute as at 31 December 2012 and of its results for the year ended on that date; and
- (ii) the cash flows of the Institute for the year ended 31 December 2012.

On behalf of the Council Members,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR
President

MOHAMED RASLAN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN
Vice-President

Kuala Lumpur
May 11, 2013

STATUTORY DECLARATION

(PURSUANT TO SECTION 169(16) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1965)

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I, **FOO YOKE PIN**, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of **THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements together with the notes attached thereto, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, 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.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the)
abovenamed **FOO YOKE PIN** at)
Kuala Lumpur in the Federal Territory)
this 11th day of May 2013)

Before me,

YAP LEE CHIN
Commissioner for Oaths

Kuala Lumpur

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

		As at		
	Note	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Plant and equipment	4	45,835	46,911	53,744
Intangible asset – computer software	5	281,166	179,932	–
Development costs of study manuals	6	–	–	16,600
		327,001	226,843	70,344
Current Assets				
Study manuals, at cost		4,941	8,269	5,739
Receivables, prepayments and deposits	7	570,240	343,723	481,042
Fixed deposits	8	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Cash and bank balances		217,687	475,281	108,524
		3,315,464	2,643,073	1,726,822
Total Assets		3,642,465	2,869,916	1,797,166
FUND AND LIABILITIES				
Accumulated Fund				
Balance at January 1		1,054,885	581,918	355,417
Net operating surplus for the financial year		565,136	472,967	226,501
		1,620,021	1,054,885	581,918
Non-Current Liability				
Deferred income	9	281,166	225,000	225,000
Current Liabilities				
Fees in advance		290,902	378,286	95,297
Payables and accruals	10	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951
		1,741,278	1,590,031	990,248
Total Liabilities		2,022,444	1,815,031	1,215,248
Total Fund and Liabilities		3,642,465	2,869,916	1,797,166

The notes on pages 84 to 112 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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	Note	2012 RM	2011 RM
Income			
Members' annual fees		1,587,836	1,559,868
Examination fees		1,508,700	992,500
Practising certificate fees		223,300	225,511
Students' exemption fees		148,850	119,148
Students' annual fees		115,165	111,420
Members' admission fees		28,500	24,560
Students' registration and transfer fees		53,620	49,093
Provisional members' fees		20,140	15,270
		3,686,111	3,097,370
Income from Other Activities	11	817,578	815,599
Other Income	12	277,879	146,673
		4,781,568	4,059,642
Operating Expenses	13	(3,698,376)	(3,102,784)
Expenses of Other Activities	11	(518,056)	(487,532)
		565,136	469,326
Taxation	14	-	3,641
Net Operating Surplus/ Total Comprehensive Income for the Financial Year		565,136	472,967

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The notes on pages 84 to 112 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

	Accumulated Fund	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Balance at 1 January 2011/2010	581,918	355,417
Net operating surplus/ Total comprehensive income for the financial year	472,967	226,501
Balance at 31 December 2011/2010	1,054,885	581,918
Net operating surplus/ Total comprehensive income for the financial year	565,136	472,967
Balance at 31 December 2012/2011	1,620,021	1,054,885

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2012

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	Note	2012 RM	2011 RM
Cash Flows from Operating Activities			
Cash receipts			
Subscriptions		2,271,854	2,269,973
Examination fees		1,467,900	1,135,550
Journal and publications		141,120	127,085
Seminars		572,004	464,981
Examination workshops		9,605	53,295
Tax refunded		-	4,113
Others		56,517	185,356
Cash payments			
Operating expenses		(3,916,557)	(2,899,026)
Payments of rental to MACPA Educational Trust Fund		(120,000)	(120,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities		482,443	1,221,327
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Development cost of study manuals		(8,000)	(15,000)
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(33,598)	(33,209)
Purchase of intangible asset – computer software		(73,817)	(179,932)
Interest received from fixed deposits		82,188	57,918
Payments on behalf of MACPA Educational Trust Fund		(14)	(64)
Net cash used in investing activities		(33,241)	(170,287)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		449,202	1,051,040
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		2,291,081	1,240,041
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	16	2,740,283	2,291,081

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The notes on pages 84 to 112 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT 31 DECEMBER 2012

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("the Institute") is a company limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Institute is located at No. 15, Jalan Medan Tuanku, 50300 Kuala Lumpur.

The principal activity of the Institute is the advancement of the accountancy profession.

The number of employees at the end of the financial year is 22 (2011: 20).

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

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Council on May 11, 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Institute have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs"), International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

These financial statements of the Institute are the first set of financial statements prepared in accordance with MFRSs and, MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, has been applied. Previously, the financial statements of the Institute were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards ("FRSs") in Malaysia. The transition to MFRSs did not result in any impact on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Institute.

The accounting policies disclosed below have been consistently applied in the preparation of financial statements of the Institute for the year ended 31 December 2012, the comparative figures for the year ended 31 December 2011 and the opening MFRS statement of financial position as at 1 January 2011 (date of transition to MFRSs).

The financial statements of the Institute are prepared under the historical cost convention unless otherwise indicated in this summary of significant accounting policies.

Application of MFRS 1, First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards

MFRS 1 requires comparative information to be restated as if the requirements of MFRSs that were effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012 have always been applied subject to certain exceptions and exemptions contained in MFRS 1.

MFRS 1 prohibits retrospective applications of some aspects of other MFRSs and provides exemptions from retrospective application of which a first-time adopter may elect not to apply those exemptions. The exception and exemptions as applied by the Institute are as follows:-

(a) Exception to retrospective application – Estimates

MFRS 1 requires that estimates made in accordance with MFRSs at the date of transition to MFRSs to be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous FRSs. There are no changes in estimates made by the Institute in accordance with the previous FRSs on transition to MFRSs on 1 January 2011.

Other exceptions under MFRS 1 are not applicable to the Institute and therefore have not been disclosed.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.1 Basis of Preparation (Cont'd)

(b) Optional exemptions

(i) Fair value as deemed cost for property, plant and equipment

MFRS 1 provides an option for an entity to elect to measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition to MFRSs at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date. The Institute has elected not to apply this exemption.

(ii) Designation of previously recognised financial instruments

MFRS 1 permits an entity to designate previously recognised financial assets as an available-for-sale financial asset at the date of transition to MFRSs. The Standard also allows an entity to designate, at the date of transition to MFRSs, any financial asset or financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss provided that the asset or liability meets the criteria as specified in MFRS 139. The Institute has not redesignated any financial assets and liabilities on transition to MFRSs.

Other optional exemptions available under MFRS 1 are not applicable to the Institute and therefore have not been disclosed.

2.2 New MFRSs and Amendments to MFRSs That Are Not Yet Effective and Have Not Been Early Adopted

The Institute has not early adopted the following new MFRSs and amendments to MFRSs which have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") but are not yet effective and which are relevant to the Institute:-

		Effective for financial period beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income	1 July 2012
MFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
MFRS 119 (Revised)	Employee Benefits	1 January 2013
Amendments to MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards – Government Loans	1 January 2013
Amendment to MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle)	1 January 2013
Amendments to MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2013
Amendment to MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements (Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle)	1 January 2013
Amendment to MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment (Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle)	1 January 2013
Amendment to MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation (Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle)	1 January 2013

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.2 New MFRSs and Amendments to MFRSs That Are Not Yet Effective and Have Not Been Early Adopted (Cont'd)

		Effective for financial period beginning on or after
Amendments to MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities	1 January 2014
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) in November 2009)	1 January 2015
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in October 2010)	1 January 2015

The Institute plans to apply the above MFRSs and amendments once they become effective. The main features of the significant new MFRSs and amendments to MFRSs are summarised below:-

(a) Amendments to MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

The main change resulting from the amendments was a requirement to group items presented in other comprehensive income (“OCI”) on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss subsequently (reclassification adjustments). The amendments did not address which items are presented in OCI.

The adoption of these amendments will not have any financial impact on the financial statements of the Institute other than the change in the presentation of OCI.

(b) MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement

MFRS 13 establishes the definition of fair value and a single framework for measuring fair value and requirements for disclosures about fair value measurements. This MFRS applies when another MFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements. As a result, MFRS 13 remedy the inconsistencies in the requirements for measuring fair value and disclosures about fair value measurements across the MFRSs.

The adoption of MFRS 13 is not expected to have any financial impact on the Institute.

(c) MFRS 9, Financial Instruments

MFRS 9 is intended to replace MFRS 139 in its entirety. Under MFRS 9 currently, financial assets are classified as subsequently measured at either amortised cost or fair value on the basis of both an entity’s business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. These requirements improve and simplify the approach for classification and measurement of financial assets as the numerous categories of financial assets in MFRS 139 had been replaced. Most of the requirements in MFRS 139 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to MFRS 9. The guidance in MFRS 139 on impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting continues to apply.

The adoption of MFRS 9 is not expected to have any financial impact on the Institute.

Other than MFRS 9, MFRS 13 and Amendments to MFRS 101, all of the other new MFRSs and amendments to MFRSs are not expected to have any material impact on the financial statements of the Institute in the year of initial adoption.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.3 Plant and Equipment and Depreciation

Items of 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 asset.

The cost of replacing part of an item of plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item 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 Institute 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 profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis to write off the cost of the plant and equipment to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The principal annual rates used are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	10%
Security system	10%
Office equipment	20%
Computers	33%

The residual values and useful lives of assets are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate, where expectations differ from previous estimates. Plant and equipment are reviewed for impairment in accordance with the Institute's accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventories of study manuals, and deferred tax assets) are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period 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. Impairment losses are provided when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use which is measured by reference to discounted future cash flows.

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss in the period in which it arises, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is recognised in other comprehensive income for that asset to the extent that the impairment loss does not exceed the amount held in the revaluation surplus account.

An impairment loss for an asset is reversed if, and only if, there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The carrying amount of an asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss for an asset is recognised in profit or loss.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.5 Study Manuals

The costs of development of the MICPA study manuals consisting mainly of writers' and reviewers' fees are capitalised and amortised on a straight line basis over the economic lives of the study manuals, which are estimated at 3 to 5 years.

Fees incurred for updating of the MICPA study manuals are expensed in the year the fees are incurred.

Inventories of study manuals are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis and consists of printing cost. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs to sell.

2.6 Intangible Asset Acquired Separately – Computer Software

Intangible asset acquired separately is carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful lives of 3 years. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

2.7 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Institute has a present legal and constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provision is measured at the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the amount of a provision due to passage of time is recognised as finance cost.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with licensed banks 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 loans and receivables in accordance with policy Note 2.14 (c).

2.9 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 year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Institute.

Accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised as an expense when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.9 Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

(ii) Defined Contribution Plans

The Institute provides post-employment benefits by way of contribution to defined contribution plans operated by the relevant authorities at the prescribed rates.

Defined contribution plans are post-employment benefit plans under which the Institute pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund) and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

The Institute's contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense in the period in which they relate.

2.10 Government Grant

Government grants, including non-monetary grants, shall not be recognised until there is reasonable assurance that all conditions attaching to the grants will be complied with and the grants will be received.

Grants related to assets are set up as deferred income and recognised as income on a systematic basis over the estimated lives of the assets. Grants related to expenses are recognised as income in the period the grants become receivable. Grants related to future costs are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss in the same period as the related costs.

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements of the Institute, transactions in currencies other than the Institute's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded in the functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the end of the reporting period. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date of the transactions. Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined.

Exchange differences arising from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are recognised in profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in profit or loss for the period except for the differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items in respect of which gains or losses are recognised directly in other comprehensive income. Exchange differences arising from such non-monetary items are recognised directly to other comprehensive income.

The closing rate of exchange of the foreign currency applicable in the preparation of the financial statements is as follows:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
1 Australian Dollar	3.18	3.22

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.12 Income Tax

Tax expense is the aggregate amount of current and deferred taxation. Current and deferred taxes are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss except to the extent that the taxes relate to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at end of the reporting period between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the amounts attributed to those assets and liabilities for taxation purpose.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unabsorbed tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realised.

Tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period are used to determine deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Institute intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.13 Income and Expense Recognition

Membership and Students Fees

- (i) The subscription year of the Institute is January 1 to December 31. Membership and students' annual fees are payable annually in advance. Only those membership and students' annual fees which are attributable to the current financial year are recognised as income. Fees relating to periods beyond the current financial year are shown in the statement of financial position as Fees in Advance under the heading Current Liabilities.
- (ii) Membership admission and students' registration fees are recognised upon approval of the respective applications.
- (iii) Examination and exemption fees are recognised upon approval of the respective applications.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognised on the effective yield basis.

Other Activities

Other activities include providing continuing professional development courses, conducting examination workshops for students, sale of publications and MICPA study manuals and organising other professional development and students activities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.13 Income and Expense Recognition (Cont'd)

Other Activities (Cont'd)

The policies of the Institute with respect to the recognition of income and expenses on such activities are as follows:-

- (i) To the extent that activities are completed on or before the reporting period, any surplus or deficit is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.
- (ii) Income for sale of publications and MICPA study manuals is recognised when physical control of the materials passes to the purchasers.
- (iii) The cost of publications, other than study manuals, is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the financial year it is incurred.

Expenses on other activities relate to identifiable direct expenses.

2.14 Financial Assets

The Institute recognises all financial assets in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial assets are classified into the following specified categories depending on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and are determined at the time of initial recognition.

(a) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when the financial assets are either held for trading or designated as such upon initial recognition.

A financial asset is classified as held for trading if:-

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Institute manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not a designated and effective hedging instrument.

After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair values recognised in profit or loss. The net gains or losses do not include any exchange differences, dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Exchange differences, dividend and interest earned on financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other income or other expenses.

Derivative that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of unquoted equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is measured at cost.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

(b) Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the Institute has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity.

Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss when the held-to-maturity investment is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(c) Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables, loans and other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or at fair value through profit or loss. Available-for-sale financial assets include quoted and unquoted equity and debt instruments that are not held-for-trading.

Subsequent to initial recognition, quoted equity and debt instruments are measured at fair value and investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost. A gain or loss from changes in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income, except that impairment losses, foreign exchange gains or losses on monetary instruments and interest calculated using the effective interest method are recognised in profit or loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment when the financial asset is derecognised. Dividends on an equity instrument are recognised in profit or loss when the Institute's right to receive payment is established.

Regular way purchase or sale of financial assets

A regular way purchase or sale is a purchase or sale of a financial asset that requires delivery of asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned. All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised using trade date accounting. Trade date accounting refers to:-

- the recognition of an asset to be received and the liability to pay for it on the trade date which is the date the Institute commits itself to purchase or sell an asset; and
- derecognition of an asset that is sold, the recognition of any gain or loss on disposal and the recognition of a receivable from the buyer for payment on the trade date.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets

The Institute assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset, other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, is impaired. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the assets and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be reliably estimated. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised. For a quoted equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

An amount of impairment loss in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate i.e. the effective rate computed at initial recognition. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through an allowance account. The amount of loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance account to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset does not exceed its amortised cost had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

When an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity and recognised in profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment even though the financial asset has not been derecognised. The amount of cumulative loss that is reclassified is the difference between the acquisition cost (less any principal repayment and amortisation) and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in profit or loss for an investment in an equity instrument classified as available-for-sale is not reversed through profit or loss. Increase in fair value, if any, subsequent to the impairment loss, is recognised in other comprehensive income.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale, increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed with the amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

An amount of impairment loss in respect of financial assets carried at cost is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial asset and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for a similar financial asset. Such impairment losses are not reversed in subsequent periods.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Derecognition of a financial asset

The Institute derecognises a financial asset when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset without retaining control or substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset 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 and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss.

2.15 Financial Liabilities

The Institute recognises all financial liabilities in its statement of financial position when, and only when, the Institute becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus in the case of other financial liabilities, directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities.

(a) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:-

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition, it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Institute manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. The net gains or losses recognised in profit or loss do not include any exchange differences or interest paid on the financial liability. Exchange differences and interest expense on financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised separately in profit or loss as part of other income or other expenses.

Derivative liability that is linked to and must be settled by delivery of an unquoted equity instrument whose fair value cannot be reliably measured is measured at cost.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.15 Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

(b) Other financial liabilities

All financial liabilities, other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities of the Institute include fees in advance and payables.

A gain or loss on other financial liabilities is recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition of a financial liability

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is extinguished. When an existing financial liability is exchanged with the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, they are accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and a new financial liability is recognised. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards requires Council to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies and which may have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results reported for the reporting period and that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Although these judgements and estimates are based on the Council's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may differ.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

(a) Significant judgements in applying the Institute's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Institute's accounting policies, which are described in Note 2, the Council is of the opinion that any instances of application of judgement are not expected to have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, apart from those involving estimations which are dealt with below.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENT AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY (CONT'D)

(b) 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) Income taxes and deferred tax

Judgement is required to determine the capital allowances and deductibility of certain expenses when estimating the provision for income taxes. There were transactions for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Institute recognises liabilities based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be 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 in the periods in which the outcome is known.

(ii) Depreciation of plant and equipment

The cost of plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis over the assets' useful lives. The Council estimates the useful lives of these plant and equipment to be within 3 years to 10 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

(iii) Impairment losses of trade receivables

The Institute makes an allowance for impairment losses based on an assessment of the recoverability of receivables. Allowances are applied to receivables where events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. In assessing the extent of irrecoverable debts, the Council has given due consideration to all pertinent information relating to the ability of the debtors to settle debts. Where the expectation is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact the carrying value of the receivables. The carrying amounts of receivables and the cumulative allowance for impairment loss are disclosed in Note 7.

(iv) Amortisation of intangible asset – computer software

The cost of software acquired, including all directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use is amortised on a straight line basis to operating expenses over the estimated useful life of 3 years. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful life of the computer software, therefore future amortisation charges could be revised.

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4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Security system RM	Computers RM	Total RM
2012					
Costs					
At beginning of year	76,115	92,861	3,663	194,208	366,847
Additions	3,078	675	–	29,845	33,598
Write-offs	(2,280)	(450)	–	(45,894)	(48,624)
Adjustments*	12,150	–	–	–	12,150
At end of year	89,063	93,086	3,663	178,159	363,971
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	67,950	75,282	2,781	173,923	319,936
Charge for the year	4,047	8,539	369	21,926	34,881
Write-offs	(2,280)	(450)	–	(44,330)	(47,060)
Adjustments*	10,379	–	–	–	10,379
At end of year	80,096	83,371	3,150	151,519	318,136
Net book value as at 31 December 2012	8,967	9,715	513	26,640	45,835
* Adjustments for assets disposed in prior years					
2011					
Costs					
At beginning of year	76,539	89,206	3,020	177,076	345,841
Additions	5,105	3,655	643	23,806	33,209
Write-offs	(5,529)	–	–	(6,674)	(12,203)
At end of year	76,115	92,861	3,663	194,208	366,847
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	69,143	66,810	2,415	153,729	292,097
Charge for the year	4,336	8,472	366	26,868	40,042
Write-offs	(5,529)	–	–	(6,674)	(12,203)
At end of year	67,950	75,282	2,781	173,923	319,936
Net book value as at 31 December 2011	8,165	17,579	882	20,285	46,911
Net book value as at 1 January 2011	7,396	22,396	605	23,347	53,744

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5. INTANGIBLE ASSET – COMPUTER SOFTWARE

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Costs			
Balance at 1 January	179,932	–	–
Additions during the year	241,817	179,932	–
Balance at 31 December	421,749	179,932	–
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance at 1 January	–	–	–
Amortisation for the financial year	140,583	–	–
Balance at 31 December	140,583	–	–
Net carrying amount	281,166	179,932	–

The computer software represents the cost of software acquired on the Institute's members' and students' portal. The cost of software acquired includes all directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and is amortised on a straight line basis over a period of 3 years (2011: Nil).

6. DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF STUDY MANUALS

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Costs			
Balance at 1 January	746,524	731,524	723,524
Addition	11,000	15,000	8,000
Balance at 31 December	757,524	746,524	731,524
Accumulated amortisation and impairment loss			
Balance at 1 January:-			
Accumulated amortisation	738,224	714,924	698,624
Accumulated impairment loss	8,300	–	–
	746,524	714,924	698,624
Amortisation for the year	11,000	23,300	16,300
Impairment loss during the year	–	8,300	–
Balance at 31 December:-			
Accumulated amortisation	749,224	738,224	714,924
Accumulated impairment loss	8,300	8,300	–
	757,524	746,524	714,924
Net carrying amount	–	–	16,600

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6. DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF STUDY MANUALS (CONT'D)

The development costs incurred during the year include an amount of RM3,000 (2011: RM3,000) paid to a Council Member for updating of MICPA study manual.

7. RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Receivable from Budget Commentary 2013/2012	97,000	97,000	97,000
Receivable from NACRA competition	44,254	41,185	30,779
Subscriptions receivable	251,057	248,213	374,278
Other receivables	223,095	33,371	39,037
	615,406	419,769	541,094
Tax recoverable	-	-	472
Other prepayments	9,365	21,352	9,235
Deposits	21,144	7,050	7,050
	645,915	448,171	557,851
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	570,240	343,723	481,042



Subscriptions receivable from existing members are due on the first day of January and must be paid by 30 June of each year while new members are required to pay on or within two months of admission. There is no fixed credit period for receivables from the other activities.

The Institute has recognised an impairment loss of receivables based on the individual assessment of the debts by management who considers that their default in payment is highly possible. The Institute does not hold any collateral or credit enhancements over these balances. The amounts of individual impairment recognised by the Institute are as follows:-

(a) Analysis of receivables:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Individually impaired			
Receivables carrying amount before impairment	615,406	419,769	541,094
Less: Allowance for impairment loss	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	539,731	315,321	464,285

7. RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS (CONT'D)

(b) The movements of allowance for impairment loss during the financial year are as follows:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Balance at 1 January	104,448	76,809	17,750
Additional impairment losses	74,950	27,639	59,059
Recoveries	(75,492)	-	-
Written off	(28,231)	-	-
Balance at 31 December	75,675	104,448	76,809

(c) The ageing analysis of the Institute's receivables is as follows:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Neither past due nor impaired	340,122	162,090	148,459
0 to 30 days past due	31,628	9,570	10,098
31 to 60 days past due	1,214	7,258	40,539
61 to 90 days past due	21,593	14,260	850
More than 90 days past due	220,849	226,591	341,148
	615,406	419,769	541,094
Allowance for impairment loss	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	539,731	315,321	464,285

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired

Receivables that are neither past due nor impaired are creditworthy debtors with good payment records with the Institute. No significant change in the credit quality of these receivables has occurred which are still considered recoverable. The Institute does not hold any collateral over these balances.

Receivables that are past due but not impaired

Receivables that are past due but not impaired relate to members and a number of significant creditworthy debtors. No significant change in the credit quality of these receivables has occurred which are still considered fully recoverable. The Institute does not hold any collateral over these balances.

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8. FIXED DEPOSITS

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517

The weighted average effective interest rate of the fixed deposits as at the end of the reporting period is 3.03% (31.12.2011: 3.03% and 1.1.2011: 2.71%) per annum.

The fixed deposits have an average maturity period of 2.4 months (31.12.2011 and 1.1.2011: 2.3 months).

9. DEFERRED INCOME

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Balance at 1 January	225,000	225,000	225,000
Addition	196,749	–	–
Amortisation of grant income to profit or loss	(140,583)	–	–
Balance at 31 December	281,166	225,000	225,000

Deferred income in respect of government grants as at the end of the reporting period is represented by the following:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Carrying amount of intangible asset in relation to grant for upgrading and modernisation of information technology systems	281,166	179,932	–

- Government grant for upgrading and modernisation of the Institute's information technology systems is recognised as income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the depreciable asset that was procured using the said grant.
- On 11 September 2009, the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority approved a grant of RM450,000 to the Institute under the Services Sector Capacity Development Fund (SSCDF) for the upgrading and modernisation of the Institute's information technology systems ("the project") and the Institute has received RM225,000 on 27 October 2009.

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10. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Advances for study manuals	–	40,000	115,455
Due to students societies	223,422	211,560	205,935
Other payables	640,480	580,131	269,060
Accruals	586,474	380,054	304,501
	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

The currency exposure profile of payables and accruals is as follows:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Ringgit Malaysia	1,450,376	1,040,512	868,716
Australian Dollar	–	171,233	26,235
	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

11. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

	Income RM	Expenses RM	Surplus/ (Deficit) RM
2012			
Examination workshops	9,605	9,600	5
Continuing professional development	384,770	273,085	111,685
Annual dinner	83,700	100,842	(17,142)
MICPA excellence awards	18,080	44,320	(26,240)
Journal and publications	36,117	8,337	27,780
Informal gatherings	14,340	24,614	(10,274)
MICPA study manuals	250	11,000	(10,750)
Commemorative lecture and luncheon	59,250	46,258	12,992
	606,112	518,056	88,056
Joint activities with other bodies:-			
Business forum	76,746	–	76,746
NACRA competition	35,920	–	35,920
Budget Commentary 2013	98,800	–	98,800
	211,466	–	211,466
	817,578	518,056	299,522

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11. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES (CONT'D)

	Income RM	Expenses RM	Surplus/ (Deficit) RM
2011			
Examination workshops	31,795	20,424	11,371
Continuing professional development	425,914	260,815	165,099
Annual dinner	94,500	84,833	9,667
MICPA excellence awards	4,000	2,857	1,143
Journal and publications	41,090	8,887	32,203
Informal gatherings	4,500	3,156	1,344
MICPA study manuals	14,375	40,135	(25,760)
Commemorative lecture and luncheon	24,660	28,213	(3,553)
Accountancy week	36,580	38,212	(1,632)
	677,414	487,532	189,882
Joint activities with other bodies:-			
NACRA competition	41,185	–	41,185
Budget Commentary 2012	97,000	–	97,000
	138,185	–	138,185
	815,599	487,532	328,067

Expenses on the above activities relate to identifiable direct expenses only and do not include overhead expenses. The expenses for MICPA study manuals for the current financial year include the amortisation of the development costs amounting to RM11,000 (2011: RM23,300).

12. OTHER INCOME

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Affinity rebate – direct access	8,208	10,290
Contributions for the publication of study manuals	30,000	–
Fines received from disciplinary proceedings	3,800	–
Amortisation of grant income (Note 9)	140,583	–
Interest on fixed deposits	82,188	57,918
Waiver of advances for study manuals	10,000	75,455
Others	3,100	3,010
	277,879	146,673

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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13. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Advertisement expenses	–	8,547
AGM and Council meeting expenses	6,698	7,287
Amortisation of intangible asset – computer software	140,583	–
Impairment loss of receivables	(542)	27,639
Uncollectible receivables written off	52,996	107,359
Auditors' remuneration	15,000	10,000
Bank charges	29,430	27,328
Depreciation of plant and equipment	34,881	40,042
Direct examination expenses	442,447	327,298
Electricity and water	27,998	28,119
General expenses	11,213	11,706
Insurance	10,964	10,992
Inventories written off	2,544	–
Impairment loss on development costs of study manuals	–	8,300
Journal and technical pronouncements	154,323	163,930
Legal and professional fees	4,696	13,216
Plant and equipment written off	1,564	–
Maintenance	32,068	21,216
Medical expenses	8,706	4,640
Office rental	120,000	120,000
Periodicals and library stock	9,138	7,730
Postage and telephone	97,408	97,974
Printing and stationery	76,414	64,710
Promotional expenses for new MICPA programme	162,032	133,795
Professional development expenses	123,721	54,138
Publication of students' course materials	1,700	2,500
Realised gain on foreign exchange	(1,934)	–
Staff costs		
– Employees Provident Fund and SOCSO	218,310	198,592
– Salaries and bonus	1,508,700	1,367,006
Staff recreation fund	1,700	7,362
Staff training	6,363	–
Subscriptions to international accountancy bodies	35,020	33,238
Travelling expenses	79,481	46,525
Technical fees	284,754	150,322
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	–	1,273
	3,698,376	3,102,784

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14. TAXATION

- (a) For tax purposes, the Institute is treated as a "Trade Association" under Section 53(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1967 under which its income is taxed at scale rates.

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Income tax over provided in prior years	-	(3,641)

No income tax has been provided for in the current financial year as the Institute's chargeable income from other activities has been fully set off by the current year's tax losses.

- (b) The numerical reconciliation between the effective tax rate and the applicable tax rate of the Institute is as follows:-

	2012 %	2011 %
Applicable tax rate	23.93	23.51
Tax effects in respect of:-		
Non taxable income	(39.96)	(27.87)
Non allowable expenses	7.14	1.38
Deferred tax income not recognised	8.89	2.98
Effective tax rate	-	-

- (c) Subject to the agreement with the Inland Revenue Board, the Institute has unabsorbed tax losses and unutilised capital allowances amounting to RM1,493,709 (2011: RM1,247,396) and RM68,960 (2011: RM156,846) respectively which are available for set-off against future taxable surplus.

15. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax, determined after appropriate offsetting is as follows:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Deferred tax liabilities	5,552	50,853	3,500
Deferred tax assets	(5,552)	(50,853)	(3,500)
Net deferred tax	-	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT 31 DECEMBER 2012
(CONT'D)

15. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D)

- (a) The components and movements of deferred tax liabilities and assets during the financial year are as follows:-

	As at 1 January RM	Recognised in profit or loss RM	As at 31 December RM
2012			
Deferred tax liabilities:-			
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	50,853	(45,301)	5,552
Deferred tax assets:-			
Unutilised capital allowances	(36,874)	31,322	(5,552)
Unabsorbed tax losses	(13,979)	13,979	-
	(50,853)	45,301	(5,552)
2011			
Deferred tax liabilities:-			
Excess of development cost of study manuals incurred over development cost amortised	3,500	(3,500)	-
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	-	50,853	50,853
	3,500	47,353	50,853
Deferred tax assets:-			
Excess of depreciation over capital allowances	(1,300)	1,300	-
Unutilised capital allowances	-	(36,874)	(36,874)
Unabsorbed tax losses	(2,200)	(11,779)	(13,979)
	(3,500)	(47,353)	(50,853)

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15. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONT'D)

- (b) The amount of unabsorbed tax losses and unutilised capital allowances for which deferred tax assets have not been recognised in the financial statements is as follows:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Unabsorbed tax losses	1,493,709	1,187,940	1,086,004
Unutilised capital allowances	45,761	–	–
	1,539,470	1,187,940	1,086,004

The unabsorbed tax losses are in respect of non-tax exempt activities and for which future taxable profit is not probable.

16. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and balances with banks and fixed deposits. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following statement of financial position amounts:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Fixed deposits	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Cash and bank balances	217,687	475,281	108,524
	2,740,283	2,291,081	1,240,041

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The transactions carried out with related parties during the financial year were as follows:-

(a) Transactions and outstanding balances with MACPA Educational Trust Fund

MACPA Educational Trust Fund is a fund set up by the Institute and managed by Trustees appointed by the Institute. The transactions with the MACPA Educational Trust Fund during the financial year are as follows:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Payments on behalf of MACPA Educational Trust Fund	14	64
Administrative expenses charged to MACPA Educational Trust Fund	48,653	51,372
Rental charged by MACPA Educational Trust Fund	120,000	120,000

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(a) Transactions and outstanding balances with MACPA Educational Trust Fund (Cont'd)

The year end outstanding balances with the MACPA Educational Trust Fund are as follows:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Included under other receivables	-	679
Included under other payables	9,732	-

The amount payable/receivable is unsecured, interest free and repayable upon demand and settlement is expected to be in cash.

(b) Fees paid by Council Members

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Members' annual fees	19,425	17,300
Practising certificate fees	13,200	12,100
	32,625	29,400

(c) Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Institute either directly or indirectly. The key management personnel of the Institute are the Council Members and the Secretary and their remuneration for the financial year are as follows:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Short-term employees benefits	354,000	319,200
Post-employment benefits - contribution to Employees Provident Fund	53,100	47,880
	407,100	367,080

The development costs of study manuals paid to a Council Member is disclosed in Note 6 to the financial statements.

The year-end outstanding balance in relation to compensation payable to key management personnel is as follows:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Included in payables and accruals	66,000	60,000

18. CAPITAL COMMITMENT

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Approved by Council and contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:-		
Upgrading and modernisation of the Institute's information technology systems	-	168,000

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

Financial assets of the Institute include receivables, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances.

Financial liabilities of the Institute include payables and accruals.

(a) Categories of Financial Instruments

The following are details of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Institute analysed by categories:-

	As at		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Financial Assets			
Loans and receivables:			
Receivables and deposits	560,875	322,371	471,335
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Cash and bank balances	217,687	475,281	108,524
Total loans and receivables	3,301,158	2,613,452	1,711,376
Financial Liabilities			
Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:			
Payables	863,902	831,691	590,450
Accruals	586,474	380,054	304,501
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management

The Institute's overall financial risk management objective is to seek to address and control the risks to which the Institute is exposed and to minimise or avoid the incidence of loss that may result from its exposure to such risks and to enhance returns where appropriate.

The main risks arising from the Institute's activities are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. The Council reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below:-

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss attributable to default on obligations by parties contracting with the Institute. The Institute's main exposure to credit risk is in respect of its receivables and deposits, fixed deposits and cash and bank balances. The counter parties are members, licensed banking institutions and professional organisations. It is the policy of the Institute to monitor the financial standing of these counter parties on an ongoing basis to ensure that the Institute is exposed to minimal credit risk.

At the reporting date, the Institute has subscriptions receivable of RM251,057 (31.12.2011: RM248,213 and 1.1.2011: RM374,278) which have been outstanding for more than 30 days and bank balance and fixed deposits of RM2,738,283 (31.12.2011: RM2,289,081 and 1.1.2011: RM1,238,041) with some major licensed banking institutions in Malaysia.

Other than as mentioned, the Institute has no significant concentration of credit risk. The maximum exposures to credit risk are represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets in the reporting date.

(ii) Liquidity and cash flow risks

Liquidity or funding risk is the risk of the inability to meet commitments associated with financial instruments while cash flow risk is the risk of uncertainty of future cash flow amount associated with a monetary financial instrument.

The Institute practises prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities and to maintain sufficient fund for contingent funding requirements of working capital.

Maturity analysis

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

	Less than 1 year RM
31.12.2012	
Advances for study manuals	-
Due to students societies	223,422
Other payables	640,480
Accruals	586,474

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(ii) Liquidity and cash flow risks (cont'd)

Maturity analysis (cont'd)

	Less than 1 year RM
31.12.2011	
Advances for study manuals	40,000
Due to students societies	211,560
Other payables	580,131
Accruals	380,054
<hr/>	
1.1.2011	
Advances for study manuals	115,455
Due to students societies	205,935
Other payables	269,060
Accruals	304,501
<hr/>	

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the value of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market prices.

The Institute's main market risk exposure are currency and interest rate fluctuations and which are discussed under the respective risk headings.

Interest rate risk

The Institute ensures that it places fixed deposits at competitive rates under the most favourable terms and conditions.

The Institute is also exposed to interest rate risk in respect of its fixed deposits with licensed banks. As these fixed deposits are subject to fixed rate and not accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, a change in the market interest rates would not affect the financial result for the year and the fund of the Institute.

Currency risk

The currency risk relates to transactions denominated in foreign currencies.

The Institute is exposed to currency risk mainly due to payments made in foreign currency that are denominated in currency other than Ringgit Malaysia. The currency giving rise to this risk is Australian Dollar ("AUD"). The Institute's foreign currency exposure profile on payables is disclosed in Note 10.

The Institute minimises the exposure to foreign exchange risk by monitoring the movement in the exchange rates with a view to ensuring that the most competitive rates are secured, where appropriate.

The Institute does not hedge nor speculate in foreign currency derivatives.

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(iii) Market risk (cont'd)

Currency risk sensitivity analysis

A 10 percent strengthening or weakening of AUD against RM at the end of the reporting period would have decreased/increased the Institute's net operating surplus for the financial year by RM-Nil- (2011: RM17,123).

(c) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Institute at the end of the financial year approximated their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Institute in managing capital are:-

- to safeguard the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern to enable its statutory obligations under the Companies Act, 1965 is fulfilled;
- to develop and maintain the qualification programme and continuing professional development programme for students and members; and
- to provide capital for the purpose of strengthening the Institute's operational efficiency.

The Institute 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 Council regards the accumulated fund as capital of the Institute.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA)

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REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We have audited the financial statements of THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2012, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in members' equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, as set out on pages 80 to 112.

Council's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Council of the Institute is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia. The Council is also responsible for such internal control as the Council determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the Institute's preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view 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 Institute's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Council, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Institute as at 31 December 2012 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA)
(CONT'D)

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Institute have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

OTHER MATTERS

1. As stated in Note 2.1 to the financial statements, THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS adopted Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards on 1 January 2012 with a transition date of 1 January 2011. These standards were applied retrospectively by the Council to the comparative information in these financial statements, including the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2011 and 1 January 2011, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 December 2011 and related disclosures. We were not engaged to report on the restated comparative information and it is unaudited. Our responsibilities as part of our audit of the financial statements of the Institute for the year ended 31 December 2012 have, in these circumstances, included obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balance as at 1 January 2012 do not contain misstatements that materially affect the financial position as at 31 December 2012 and financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.
2. This report is made solely to the members of the Institute, as a body, in accordance with Section 174 of the Companies Act, 1965 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

Ooi Chee Kun
996/03/14(J/PH)
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
May 11, 2013

Ng Eng Kiat
1064/03/15(J/PH)
Chartered Accountant

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Laporan Majlis

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LAPORAN MAJLIS

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

Majlis dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka dan penyata kewangan Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (Institut) yang telah diaudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2012.

KEGIATAN UTAMA

Kegiatan utama Institut ialah memajukan profesion perakaunan.

Sepanjang tahun kewangan, tiada sebarang perubahan ketara yang berlaku dalam kegiatan ini.

KEPUTUSAN KEWANGAN

	RM
Lebih kendalian bersih bagi tahun kewangan	565,136

DIVIDEN

Menurut Memorandum Pertubuhan, tiada dividen akan dibayar kepada ahli-ahli Institut.

REZAB DAN PERUNTUKAN

Sepanjang tahun kewangan, tiada sebarang pindahan penting kepada atau daripada akaun peruntukan selain daripada yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan. Institut tidak mempunyai sebarang akaun rezab.

MAJLIS

Ahli-ahli Majlis yang berkhidmat sejak tarikh laporan terakhir pada 12 Mei 2012 ialah:-

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali (Dilantik pada 11 Mei 2013)
Dato' Seri Ahmad Johan bin Mohammad Raslan (Meletak jawatan pada 11 Ogos 2012)
Beh Tok Koay
Datin Hj Fadzilah bte Saad
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Goh Lee Hwa
Lee Tuck Heng
Lim Thiam Kee
Loh Lay Choon
Dato' Hj Maidin Syed Ali (Meletak jawatan pada 16 Mac 2013)
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (Dilantik pada 11 Ogos 2012)
Ng Gan Hooi
Ng Kim Tuck
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan (Dilantik pada 16 Mac 2013)
Ong Chee Wai
Poon Yew Hoe
Pushpanathan a/l S.A. Kanagarayar

MAJLIS (SAMBUNGAN)

Sukanta K Dutt
Dato' Syed Faisal Albar bin Syed A R Albar (Meletak jawatan pada 16 Mac 2013)
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Chin Hock
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Thong Foo Vung
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh
Venkatramanan Viswanathan
Dato' Yeo How
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke
Yong Yoon Shing

Menurut undang-undang kecil 5, Ahli-ahli Majlis berikut akan bersara pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan dan, disebabkan layak, menawarkan diri mereka untuk dilantik semula:-

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Beh Tok Koay
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad
Lee Tuck Heng
Loh Lay Choon
Sukanta K Dutt

Menurut undang-undang kecil 13, Ahli-ahli Majlis berikut yang dilantik untuk memenuhi kekosongan sambilan akan bersara pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan dan, disebabkan layak, menawarkan diri mereka untuk dilantik semula:-

Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali
Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi
Ng Gan Hooi
Thong Foo Vung

MANFAAT AHLI-AHLI MAJLIS

Institut ini adalah sebuah syarikat berhad dengan jaminan dan oleh itu tidak mempunyai syer dalam mana Ahli-ahli Majlis boleh mempunyai kepentingan. Institut juga tidak mengeluarkan sebarang debentur.

Sejak akhir tahun kewangan yang lepas, tiada Ahli Majlis Institut telah menerima atau berhak menerima sebarang manfaat (selain daripada manfaat dalam bentuk bayaran yang diterima oleh seorang Ahli Majlis untuk mengemaskini buku panduan belajar MICPA seperti yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan) akibat dari perjanjian yang dibuat oleh Institut atau sebuah perbadanan yang berkaitan dengan Ahli Majlis atau dengan firma di mana Ahli Majlis adalah seorang ahli, atau dengan syarikat di mana Ahli Majlis mempunyai kepentingan kewangan yang ketara.

Pada akhir tahun kewangan, mahupun pada bila-bila masa sepanjang tahun tersebut, Institut tidak menjadi pihak kepada sebarang persetujuan yang matlamatnya adalah bertujuan untuk membolehkan Ahli-ahli Majlis mendapat faedah melalui perolehan syer atau debentur dalam sebarang badan korporat.

LAPORAN MAJLIS

BAGI TAHUN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012
(SAMBUNGAN)

MAKLUMAT BERKANUN YANG LAIN

- (a) Sebelum penyata kewangan Institut disediakan, Majlis telah mengambil langkah-langkah yang sewajarnya:
- (i) untuk memastikan bahawa tindakan sewajarnya telah diambil berkaitan dengan penghapuskiraan hutang lapuk dan membuat peruntukan bagi hutang ragu dan mereka berpuashati bahawa kesemua hutang lapuk yang diketahui telah dihapusira dan peruntukan yang secukupnya telah dibuat untuk hutang ragu; dan
 - (ii) untuk memastikan bahawa aset semasa yang tidak mungkin direalisasikan nilainya melalui urusan perniagaan biasa, sepertimana dinyatakan dalam rekod perakaunan Institut telahpun dikurangkan nilainya kepada amaun yang dijangka boleh direalisasikan.
- (b) Pada tarikh laporan ini, Majlis tidak mengetahui sebarang keadaan:
- (i) yang boleh menyebabkan jumlah hutang lapuk yang dihapuskirakan dan jumlah elaun hutang ragu yang diperuntukkan dalam Institut tidak mencukupi sehingga ke peringkat yang menjejaskan;
 - (ii) yang boleh menyebabkan nilai aset semasa dalam penyata kewangan Institut mengelirukan;
 - (iii) yang boleh mengakibatkan pematuhan kepada kaedah yang sedia ada bagi penilaian aset dan liabiliti Institut mengelirukan atau tidak sesuai; dan
 - (iv) yang tidak ditangani dalam laporan ini atau dalam penyata kewangan Institut, yang akan menyebabkan mana-mana amaun yang dinyatakan dalam penyata kewangan mengelirukan.
- (c) Pada tarikh laporan ini, tidak terdapat:
- (i) sebarang cagaran ke atas aset Institut yang telah diwujudkan semenjak akhir tahun kewangan yang menjamin liabiliti mana-mana perseorangan lain; dan
 - (ii) sebarang liabiliti luar jangka berhubung dengan Institut yang timbul semenjak akhir tahun kewangan.
- (d) Pada pendapat Majlis:
- (i) tiada liabiliti luar jangka atau liabiliti lain Institut yang akan berkuatkuasa atau mungkin dikuatkuasakan, dalam tempoh dua belas bulan berikutan akhir tahun kewangan ini yang akan atau mungkin memberi kesan terhadap keupayaan Institut untuk menyelesaikan tanggungannya apabila tiba masanya;
 - (ii) keputusan kendalian Institut sepanjang tahun kewangan tidak dipengaruhi dengan ketara oleh sebarang butiran, urusanniaga atau kejadian penting dan luarbiasa; dan
 - (iii) tiada timbul sebarang butiran, urusanniaga atau kejadian penting dan luarbiasa dalam jangka masa di antara akhir tahun kewangan dan tarikh laporan ini yang akan menjejaskan keputusan kendalian Institut dengan ketara bagi tahun kewangan semasa yang dilaporkan.

JURUAUDIT

Menurut undang-undang kecil 120, Ooi Chee Kun dan Ng Eng Kiat akan bersara sebagai juruaudit Institut pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan akan datang dan mengikut undang-undang kecil 121, mereka dengan ini dicalonkan untuk perlantikan semula sebagai juruaudit untuk tahun kewangan berikutnya.

Bagi pihak Majlis,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

Presiden

MOHAMED RASLAN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN

Naib Presiden

Laporan ini dibuat menurut resolusi Majlis yang telah diluluskan pada 11 Mei 2013.

PENYATA OLEH AHLI-AHLI MAJLIS

(MENURUT SEKSYEN 169(15) AKTA SYARIKAT, 1965)

Kami, **PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR** dan **MOHAMED RASLAN BIN ABDUL RAHMAN**, dua orang daripada Ahli-ahli Majlis **INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA**, dengan ini menyatakan bahawa, pada pendapat Ahli-ahli Majlis, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan bersama dengan nota-notanya, telah disediakan mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan Peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia supaya memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai:-

- (i) kedudukan Institut pada 31 Disember 2012 dan keputusannya bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut; dan
- (ii) aliran tunai Institut bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2012.

Bagi pihak Ahli-ahli Majlis,

AKUAN BERKANUN

(MENURUT SEKSYEN 169(16) AKTA SYARIKAT, 1965)

Laporan Majlis
Penyata oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis
Akuan Berkanun
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif
Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Ahli-Ahli
Penyata Aliran Tunai
Nota kepada Penyata Kewangan
Laporan Juruaudit kepada Ahli-ahli MICPA

Saya, **FOO YOKE PIN**, selaku pegawai yang terutama bertanggungjawab ke atas pengurusan kewangan **INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA**, dengan sesungguhnya dan tulus ikhlas mengaku bahawa penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan bersama dengan nota-notanya adalah untuk sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya adalah betul, dan saya membuat pengakuan ini dengan penuh kepercayaan bahawa perkara-perkara tersebut adalah benar serta menurut Akta Akuan Berkanun, 1960.

Ditandatangani dan diakui oleh)
penama di atas **FOO YOKE PIN**)
di Kuala Lumpur dalam Wilayah Persekutuan)
pada 11 Mei 2013)

Di hadapan saya,

YAP LEE CHIN
Pesuruhanjaya Sumpah

Kuala Lumpur

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

		Pada		
	Nota	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
ASET				
Aset Bukan Semasa				
Loji dan peralatan	4	45,835	46,911	53,744
Aset tak ketara – perisian komputer	5	281,166	179,932	–
Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar	6	–	–	16,600
		327,001	226,843	70,344
Aset Semasa				
Buku panduan belajar, pada kos		4,941	8,269	5,739
Penghutang, prabayaran dan deposit	7	570,240	343,723	481,042
Simpanan tetap	8	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Wang tunai dan baki di bank		217,687	475,281	108,524
		3,315,464	2,643,073	1,726,822
Jumlah Aset		3,642,465	2,869,916	1,797,166
DANA DAN LIABILITI				
Dana Terkumpul				
Baki pada 1 Januari		1,054,885	581,918	355,417
Lebihan kendalian bersih bagi tahun kewangan		565,136	472,967	226,501
		1,620,021	1,054,885	581,918
Liabiliti Bukan Semasa				
Pendapatan tertunda	9	281,166	225,000	225,000
Liabiliti Semasa				
Yuran pendahuluan		290,902	378,286	95,297
Pemiutang dan akruan	10	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951
		1,741,278	1,590,031	990,248
Jumlah Liabiliti		2,022,444	1,815,031	1,215,248
Jumlah Dana dan Liabiliti		3,642,465	2,869,916	1,797,166

Nota-nota pada muka surat 126 hingga 154 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

Laporan Majlis
Penyata oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis
Akuan Berkanun
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif
Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Ahli-Ahli
Penyata Aliran Tunai
Nota kepada Penyata Kewangan
Laporan Juruaudit kepada Ahli-ahli MICPA

	Nota	2012 RM	2011 RM
PENDAPATAN			
Yuran tahunan ahli		1,587,836	1,559,868
Yuran peperiksaan		1,508,700	992,500
Yuran sijil pengamalan		223,300	225,511
Yuran pengecualian pelajar		148,850	119,148
Yuran tahunan pelajar		115,165	111,420
Yuran kemasukan ahli		28,500	24,560
Yuran pendaftaran dan pemindahan pelajar		53,620	49,093
Yuran ahli sementara		20,140	15,270
		3,686,111	3,097,370
Pendapatan daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Lain	11	817,578	815,599
Pendapatan Lain	12	277,879	146,673
		4,781,568	4,059,642
Jumlah Pendapatan		4,781,568	4,059,642
Belanja Kendalian	13	(3,698,376)	(3,102,784)
Belanja Aktiviti-Aktiviti Lain	11	(518,056)	(487,532)
		565,136	469,326
Cukai	14	-	3,641
Lebihan Kendalian Bersih/ Jumlah Pendapatan Komprehensif bagi Tahun Kewangan		565,136	472,967

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Nota-nota pada muka surat 126 hingga 154 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI AHLI-AHLI

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

	Dana Terkumpul	
	2012 RM	2011 RM
Baki pada 1 Januari 2011/2010	581,918	355,417
Lebihan kendalian bersih/ Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	472,967	226,501
Baki pada 31 Disember 2011/2010	1,054,885	581,918
Lebihan kendalian bersih/ Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	565,136	472,967
Baki pada 31 Disember 2012/2011	1,620,021	1,054,885

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI

BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2012

Laporan Majlis
Penyata oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis
Akuan Berkanun
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif
Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Ahli-Ahli
Penyata Aliran Tunai
Nota kepada Penyata Kewangan
Laporan Juruaudit kepada Ahli-ahli MICPA

	Nota	2012 RM	2011 RM
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI KENDALIAN			
Penerimaan tunai			
Yuran		2,271,854	2,269,973
Yuran peperiksaan		1,467,900	1,135,550
Jurnal dan penerbitan		141,120	127,085
Seminar		572,004	464,981
Bengkel peperiksaan		9,605	53,295
Cukai dibayar balik		-	4,113
Lain-lain		56,517	185,356
Bayaran tunai			
Belanja kendalian		(3,916,557)	(2,899,026)
Bayaran sewa pejabat kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA		(120,000)	(120,000)
Tunai bersih terjana daripada aktiviti kendalian		482,443	1,221,327
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN			
Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar		(8,000)	(15,000)
Pembelian loji dan peralatan	4	(33,598)	(33,209)
Pembelian aset tak ketara – perisian komputer		(73,817)	(179,932)
Faedah diterima daripada simpanan tetap		82,188	57,918
Bayaran bagi pihak Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA		(14)	(64)
Tunai bersih digunakan untuk aktiviti pelaburan		(33,241)	(170,287)
Tambahan Bersih dalam Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai		449,202	1,051,040
Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai pada Awal Tahun Kewangan		2,291,081	1,240,041
Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai pada Akhir Tahun Kewangan	16	2,740,283	2,291,081

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MALAYSIA
Laporan Tahunan 2012

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Nota-nota pada muka surat 126 hingga 154 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN

PADA 31 DISEMBER 2012

1. MAKLUMAT AM

Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (Institut) adalah sebuah syarikat berhad dengan jaminan, diperbadankan dan berdomisil di Malaysia.

Pejabat berdaftar dan tempat utama perniagaan Institut terletak di No. 15, Jalan Medan Tuanku, 50300 Kuala Lumpur.

Aktiviti utama Institut ialah memajukan profesion perakaunan.

Jumlah kakitangan di akhir tahun kewangan adalah 22 (2011: 20).

Penyata kewangan dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia (RM), iaitu matawang fungsian Institut.

Penyata kewangan telah diluluskan dan dibenarkan untuk diterbitkan menurut satu resolusi Majlis pada 11 Mei 2013.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING

2.1 Asas Penyediaan

Penyata kewangan Institut disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRSs), Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia.

Penyata kewangan ini merupakan set penyata kewangan pertama Institut yang disediakan menurut MFRSs dan, MFRS 1, Penerimaan Pakai Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, telah diguna pakai. Sebelum ini, penyata kewangan Institut disediakan menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan (FRSs) di Malaysia. Peralihan kepada MFRSs tidak memberi sebarang kesan ke atas kedudukan kewangan, prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai Institut.

Polisi perakaunan yang didedahkan di bawah telah diguna pakai secara konsisten dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan Institut bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012, angka berbanding bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2011 dan penyata kedudukan kewangan pembukaan MFRS pada 1 Januari 2011 (tarikh peralihan kepada MFRSs).

Penyata kewangan Institut disediakan berasaskan konvensyen kos sejarah kecuali seperti yang dinyatakan dalam ringkasan dasar-dasar perakaunan penting ini.

Penggunaan pakai MFRS1, Penerimaan Pakai Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia

MFRS 1 memerlukan maklumat perbandingan dinyatakan semula seolah-olah keperluan MFRSs yang berkuatkuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2012 sentiasa diguna pakai melainkan sesetengah pengecualian yang terkandung dalam MFRS 1.

MFRS 1 melarang penggunaan pakai secara retrospektif sesetengah aspek MFRSs yang lain dan memperuntukkan pengecualian daripada penggunaan pakai secara retrospektif di mana penerima pakai kali pertama mungkin memilih supaya tidak mengguna pakai pengecualian tersebut. Pengecualian yang diguna pakai oleh Institut adalah seperti berikut:-

(a) Pengecualian penggunaan pakai retrospektif – Anggaran

MFRS 1 memerlukan anggaran dibuat berasaskan MFRSs pada tarikh peralihan kepada MFRSs adalah konsisten dengan anggaran dibuat untuk tarikh yang sama berasaskan FRSs sebelumnya. Tidak terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang dibuat oleh Institut berasaskan FRSs sebelumnya ke atas peralihan kepada MFRSs pada 1 Januari 2011.

Pengecualian lain di bawah MFRS 1 tidak diguna pakai oleh Institut dan oleh demikian tidak didedahkan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.1 Asas Penyediaan (Sambungan)

(b) Pengecualian opsyenal

(i) Nilai saksama sebagai kos berpatutan untuk hartanah, loji dan peralatan

MFRS 1 memperuntukkan opsyen kepada entiti untuk memilih dan mengukur suatu item hartanah, loji dan peralatan pada tarikh peralihan kepada MFRSs pada nilai saksamanya dan mengguna nilai saksama tersebut sebagai kos yang dianggap pada tarikh tersebut. Institut telah memilih supaya tidak mengguna pakai pengecualian ini.

(ii) Penetapan instrument kewangan diiktirafkan sebelumnya

MFRS 1 membenarkan suatu entiti untuk menetap aset kewangan yang diiktiraf sebelumnya sebagai suatu aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual pada tarikh peralihan kepada MFRSs. Piawaian juga membenarkan suatu entiti untuk menetap, pada tarikh peralihan kepada MFRSs, sebarang aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi sekiranya aset atau liabiliti memenuhi kriteria seperti yang ditentukan dalam MFRS 139. Institut tidak menetap semula sebarang aset dan liabiliti kewangan ketika peralihan kepada MFRSs.

Pengecualian opsyenal lain di bawah MFRS 1 tidak diguna pakai oleh Institut dan oleh demikian tidak didedahkan.

2.2 MFRSs Baru dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs yang Belum Dikuatkuasakan dan Belum Diterima Pakai Awal

Institut belum menerima pakai lebih awal MFRSs baru dan pindaan kepada MFRSs berikut yang telah diterbit oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) tetapi belum berkuatkuasa dan relevan kepada Institut:-

		Berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh kewangan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101	Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Pembentangan Butiran bagi Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain	1 Julai 2012
MFRS 13	Pengukuran Nilai Saksama	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 119 (Disemak semula)	Manfaat Kakitangan	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 1	Penerimaan Pakai Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia – Pinjaman Kerajaan	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 1	Penerimaan Pakai Kali Pertama Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2009-2011)	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 7	Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan – Imbangan Aset Kewangan dengan Liabiliti Kewangan	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 101	Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2009-2011)	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 116	Hartanah, Loji dan Peralatan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2009-2011)	1 Januari 2013
Pindaan kepada MFRS 132	Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2009-2011)	1 Januari 2013

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 MFRSs Baru dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs yang Belum Dikuatkuasakan dan Belum Diterima Pakai Awal (Sambungan)

		Berkuatkuasa untuk tempoh kewangan bermula pada atau selepas
Pindaan kepada MFRS 132	Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan – Imbangan Aset Kewangan dengan Liabiliti Kewangan	1 Januari 2014
MFRS 9	Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 yang diterbitkan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) pada November 2009)	1 Januari 2015
MFRS 9	Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 yang diterbitkan oleh IASB pada Oktober 2010)	1 Januari 2015

Institut bercadang untuk mengguna pakai MFRSs dan pindaan di atas apabila mereka dikuatkuasakan. Sifat utama MFRSs baru dan pindaan yang penting kepada MFRSs adalah diringkaskan seperti berikut:-

(a) Pindaan kepada MFRS 101, Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan – Pembentangan Butiran bagi Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain

Perubahan utama akibat daripada pindaan adalah keperluan butiran kumpulan yang dibentangkan dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain (OCI) berasaskan sama ada ianya berpotensi diklasifikasikan semula kepada untung atau rugi kemudiannya (penyelarasan klasifikasi semula). Pindaan tersebut tidak menangani mana-mana butiran yang dibentangkan dalam OCI.

Penerimaan pakai pindaan tersebut tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan ke atas penyata kewangan Institut selain daripada perubahan dalam pembentangan OCI.

(b) MFRS 13, Pengukuran Nilai Saksama

MFRS 13 menetapkan takrif nilai saksama dan satu rangka kerja tunggal untuk mengukur nilai saksama dan keperluan untuk pendedahan mengenai pengukuran nilai saksama. MFRS ini diguna pakai apabila MFRS lain memerlukan atau membenarkan pengukuran nilai saksama atau pendedahan mengenai pengukuran nilai saksama. Akibatnya, MFRS 13 memulihkan ketidak konsistensi dalam keperluan untuk mengukur nilai saksama dan pendedahan mengenai pengukuran nilai saksama MFRSs secara menyeluruh.

Penerimaan pakai MFRS 13 tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan kepada Institut.

(c) MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan

MFRS 9 berhasrat untuk menggantikan MFRS 139 secara keseluruhan. Di bawah MFRS 9 masa kini, aset kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai diukur kemudiannya sama ada pada kos dilunaskan atau nilai saksama berasaskan model perniagaan sesebuah entiti untuk mengurus aset kewangan dan ciri-ciri aliran tunai kontraktual aset kewangan. Keperluan tersebut menambah baik dan memudahkan pendekatan untuk pengelasan dan pengukuran aset kewangan memandangkan banyak kategori aset kewangan dalam MFRS 139 telah diganti. Kebanyakan keperluan dalam MFRS 139 untuk pengelasan dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan dihantar ke hadapan tanpa perubahan kepada MFRS 9. Panduan dalam MFRS 139 mengenai rosot nilai aset kewangan dan perakaunan lindung nilai terus diguna pakai.

Penerimaan pakai MFRS 9 tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan kewangan kepada Institut.

Selain daripada MFRS 9, MFRS 13 dan pindaan kepada MFRS 101, kesemua MFRSs baru dan pindaan kepada MFRSs yang lain tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan yang ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Institut dalam tahun di mana MFRSs dan pindaan mula diterima pakai.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.3 Loji dan Peralatan dan Susut Nilai

Butiran loji dan peralatan dicatat pada kos, tolak susut nilai terkumpul dan kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Kos termasuk perbelanjaan yang boleh diagihkan terus kepada perolehan aset tersebut.

Kos mengganti sebahagian daripada butiran loji dan peralatan diiktirafkan dalam nilai buku butiran tersebut atau diiktiraf sebagai aset berasingan, seperti yang sewajarnya, hanya apabila terdapatnya kemungkinan bahawa manfaat-manfaat ekonomi masa depan berkaitan dengan butiran tersebut akan mengalir masuk ke Institut dan kos butiran tersebut dapat dinilai dengan pasti. Nilai buku bagi bahagian diganti akan dilucutkan pengiktirafannya. Kesemua pembaikan dan penyelenggaraan yang lain akan dicaj kepada untung atau rugi dalam tahun kewangan di mana ianya berlaku.

Susut nilai dikira berasaskan kaedah garis lurus untuk menghapuskita kos loji dan peralatan kepada nilai sisanya ke atas hayat berguna yang dijangkakan. Kadar tahunan asas yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

Perabot dan lengkapan	10%
Sistem kawalan	10%
Peralatan pejabat	20%
Komputer	33%

Nilai sisa dan hayat berguna aset disemak semula pada setiap akhir tahun kewangan dan diselaraskan secara prospektif, sekiranya sesuai, di mana jangkaan berlainan daripada anggaran sebelumnya. Loji dan peralatan disemak semula untuk rosot nilai berasaskan kepada dasar perakaunan Institut untuk rosot nilai aset bukan kewangan.

Suatu butiran loji dan peralatan dilucutkan pengiktirafannya sebaik sahaja pelupusan atau apabila tiada manfaat ekonomi pada masa depan dijangka daripada penggunaan atau pelupusannya. Perbezaan di antara hasil pelupusan bersih, jika ada, dan nilai buku bersih adalah diiktirafkan dalam untung atau rugi.

2.4 Rosot Nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan

Nilai buku aset bukan kewangan (selain daripada inventori buku panduan belajar dan aset cukai tertunda) disemak semula untuk rosot nilai pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosot nilai. Sekira wujudnya petunjuk sebegini, nilai perolehan semula aset adalah dijangka untuk menentukan nilai kerugian rosot nilai. Kerugian rosot nilai diperuntukkan apabila nilai buku satu aset melebihi nilai perolehan semulanya. Nilai perolehan semula adalah nilai yang lebih tinggi di antara nilai saksama satu aset ditolak kos jualan dan nilai penggunaannya yang dinilai dengan merujuk kepada aliran tunai masa depan yang didiskaunkan.

Kerugian rosot nilai adalah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh di mana ianya wujud, kecuali aset tersebut dinilai pada amaun dinilai semula. Sebarang kerugian rosot nilai untuk aset yang dinilai semula adalah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain bagi aset tersebut setakat di mana kerugian rosot nilai tersebut tidak melebihi jumlah yang berada di akaun lebihan penilaian semula.

Kerugian rosot nilai untuk suatu aset adalah dinyatakan semula sekiranya, dan hanya sekiranya, terdapat perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk menentukan nilai perolehan semula satu aset sejak kerugian rosot nilai yang terakhir diiktirafkan. Nilai buku satu aset akan ditingkatkan kepada nilai perolehan yang disemak semula, jika nilai tersebut tidak melebihi nilai buku yang telah ditentukan (tolak pelunasan atau susut nilai) jika tidak terdapat kerugian rosot nilai diiktirafkan untuk aset dalam tahun-tahun sebelumnya. Suatu pernyataan semula kerugian rosot nilai untuk suatu aset diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.5 Buku Panduan Belajar

Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar MICPA yang sebahagian besarnya terdiri daripada bayaran kepada penulis dan penyemak semula dipermudahkan dan dilunaskan mengikut asas garis lurus ke atas hayat ekonomi buku panduan belajar, yang dianggarkan dari 3 hingga 5 tahun.

Bayaran untuk mengemaskini buku panduan belajar MICPA akan dibelanjakan dalam tahun di mana bayaran dilakukan.

Stok buku panduan belajar dicatat pada nilai terendah antara kos dan nilai boleh direalis bersih. Kos ditetapkan mengikut asas masuk-dulu, keluar-dulu dan terdiri daripada kos percetakan. Nilai boleh direalis bersih merupakan harga jualan yang dianggarkan dalam urusan perniagaan biasa tolak kesemua kos anggaran untuk menjual.

2.6 Aset Tak Ketara Diperolehi Berasingan – Perisian Komputer

Aset tak ketara diperolehi berasingan adalah dinilai pada kos tolak sebarang pelunasan terkumpul dan sebarang kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Pelunasan adalah diiktiraf berasaskan kepada garis lurus ke atas hayat berguna yang dijangka selama 3 tahun. Hayat berguna yang dijangka dan kaedah pelunasan disemak semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan di mana kesan sebarang perubahan anggaran diambilkira secara prospektif.

2.7 Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf apabila Institut mempunyai satu obligasi semasa yang sah di sisi undang-undang dan konstruktif yang disebabkan oleh peristiwa lepas dan terdapat kemungkinan satu aliran keluar sumber melibatkan manfaat ekonomi diperlukan untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut dan anggaran yang boleh dipercayai dapat dibuat bagi amaun obligasi tersebut. Di mana kesan nilai masa untuk wang adalah penting, jumlah peruntukan diukur pada nilai kini perbelanjaan yang dijangka akan diperlukan untuk menjelaskan obligasi tersebut dengan menggunakan kadar pra-cukai yang menggambarkan penilaian pasaran semasa nilai masa untuk wang dan risiko tertentu terhadap liabiliti tersebut. Di mana diskaun digunakan, peningkatan dalam jumlah sesuatu peruntukan disebabkan masa diiktirafkan sebagai kos kewangan.

2.8 Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai merangkumi tunai dalam tangan, baki di bank, deposit dengan bank berlesen dan pelaburan yang amat mudah cair yang boleh ditukar dengan mudah kepada amaun tunai dan tertakluk kepada risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak ketara. Penyata aliran tunai disediakan dengan menggunakan kaedah langsung.

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai dikategori dan dinilai sebagai pinjaman dan penghutang menurut polisi Nota 2.14(c).

2.9 Manfaat Kakitangan

(i) Manfaat Kakitangan Jangka Pendek

Upah, gaji, caruman keselamatan sosial, cuti tahunan berbayar, cuti sakit berbayar, bonus dan faedah bukan kewangan diiktiraf sebagai belanja pada tahun di mana perkhidmatan berkaitan diberikan oleh kakitangan Institut.

Pampasan ketidakhadiran terkumpul seperti cuti tahunan berbayar adalah diiktiraf sebagai belanja apabila perkhidmatan adalah diberikan oleh kakitangan yang meningkatkan hak mereka bagi pampasan ketidakhadiran masa depan. Pampasan ketidakhadiran tak terkumpul seperti cuti sakit adalah diiktiraf apabila berlakunya ketidakhadiran tersebut.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.9 Manfaat Kakitangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Pelan Caruman Tetap

Institut memperuntukkan manfaat selepas penggajian melalui caruman kepada pelan caruman tetap yang dikendalikan oleh pihak berkuasa yang relevan pada kadar yang ditetapkan.

Pelan caruman tetap adalah pelan manfaat selepas penggajian di mana Institut membayar caruman tetap kepada suatu entiti berasingan (suatu dana) dan tidak mempunyai obligasi yang sah di sisi undang-undang atau konstruktif untuk membayar caruman selanjutnya sekiranya dana tersebut tidak memegang aset yang mencukupi untuk membayar semua manfaat kakitangan berkaitan dengan perkhidmatan kakitangan dalam tempoh semasa dan sebelumnya.

Caruman Institut kepada pelan caruman tetap diiktiraf sebagai belanja dalam tahun ianya berlaku.

2.10 Bantuan Kerajaan

Bantuan kerajaan, termasuk bantuan bukan kewangan, tidak akan diiktiraf sehingga terdapat kepastian yang munasabah di mana semua syarat-syarat terikat kepada bantuan tersebut akan dapat dipatuhi dan bantuan akan diterima.

Bantuan berkaitan dengan aset diwujudkan sebagai pendapatan tertunda dan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan secara sistematik ke atas hayat dijangka aset tersebut. Bantuan berkaitan dengan belanja diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan dalam tempoh bantuan tersebut menjadi penghutang. Bantuan berkaitan dengan kos masa depan ditundakan dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi dalam tempoh yang sama sebagai kos berkaitan.

2.11 Urusniaga Matawang Asing dan Baki

Dalam menyediakan penyata kewangan Institut, urusniaga dalam matawang selain daripada matawang fungsian Institut (matawang asing) dicatatkan dalam matawang fungsian dengan menggunakan kadar pertukaran lazim pada tarikh urusniaga. Pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan, aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam matawang asing diterjemahkan pada kadar pertukaran lazim pada akhir tempoh pelaporan. Item bukan kewangan yang dinilai mengikut kos sejarah dalam matawang asing diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan kadar pertukaran pada tarikh urusniaga. Butiran bukan kewangan yang dinilai pada nilai saksama dalam matawang asing diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan kadar pertukaran pada tarikh apabila nilai saksama ditentukan.

Perbezaan pertukaran yang wujud dari penyelesaian urusniaga dalam matawang asing dan dari terjemahan aset dan liabiliti kewangan dalam matawang asing diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Perbezaan pertukaran yang wujud dari terjemahan butiran bukan kewangan yang dinilai pada nilai saksama adalah termasuk dalam untung atau rugi untuk tempoh tersebut kecuali perbezaan yang wujud dari terjemahan butiran bukan kewangan di mana perolehan atau kerugian diiktiraf secara langsung dalam pendapatan komprehensif yang lain. Perbezaan pertukaran yang wujud dari butiran bukan kewangan sebegini adalah diiktiraf secara langsung dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Kadar penutup pertukaran matawang asing diguna pakai dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
1 Dolar Australia	3.18	3.22

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.12 Cukai Pendapatan

Belanja cukai merupakan agregat amaun cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda. Cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan atau perbelanjaan dalam untung atau rugi kecuali setakat di mana cukai tersebut berkaitan dengan butiran yang diiktiraf di luar untung atau rugi, sama ada dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

Cukai semasa merupakan cukai yang dijangkakan perlu dibayar ke atas pendapatan bercukai bagi tahun tersebut dengan menggunakan kadar cukai yang dikuatkuasakan atau hampir dikuatkuasakan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

Cukai tertunda diperuntukkan mengikut kaedah liabiliti ke atas perbezaan sementara pada akhir tempoh pelaporan antara nilai buku aset dan liabiliti dalam penyata kewangan dengan jumlah yang digunakan bagi aset dan liabiliti tersebut untuk tujuan percukaian.

Liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara yang boleh dikenakan cukai dan aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara yang boleh diberikan potongan dan kerugian cukai belum diserap dan kredit cukai belum guna setakat terdapat kemungkinan keuntungan bercukai masa depan akan berlaku di mana aset tersebut boleh digunakan.

Nilai buku aset cukai tertunda disemak semula pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan dan akan dikurangkan setakat di mana kemungkinan faedah cukai yang berkaitan tidak akan direalis.

Kadar cukai yang dikuatkuasakan atau hampir dikuatkuasakan pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah digunakan untuk menentukan cukai tertunda.

Aset cukai tertunda dan liabiliti cukai tertunda diimbangi apabila terdapatnya hak boleh dikuatkuasakan dari segi undang-undang untuk mengimbangi aset cukai semasa dengan liabiliti cukai semasa dan apabila ia berkaitan dengan cukai pendapatan yang dikenakan oleh pihak berkuasa cukai yang sama dan Institut ingin menyelesaikan aset cukai semasa dan liabiliti cukai semasa secara asas bersih.

2.13 Pengiktirafan Pendapatan dan Belanja

Yuran Ahli dan Pelajar

- (i) Yuran tahunan Institut ialah 1 Januari hingga 31 Disember. Yuran tahunan ahli dan pelajar adalah dibayar terdahulu setiap tahun. Hanya yuran tahunan ahli dan pelajar yang berpunca dari tahun kewangan semasa diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan. Yuran berhubung dengan tempoh selepas tahun kewangan semasa ditunjuk dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan sebagai Yuran Pendahuluan di bawah tajuk Liabiliti Semasa.
- (ii) Yuran kemasukan ahli dan yuran pendaftaran pelajar diiktiraf apabila permohonan masing-masing diluluskan.
- (iii) Yuran peperiksaan dan pengecualian diiktiraf apabila permohonan masing-masing diluluskan.

Pendapatan Faedah

Pendapatan faedah diiktiraf berasaskan kadar hasil efektif.

Aktiviti-aktiviti Lain

Aktiviti lain termasuk penyediaan kursus-kursus pembangunan profesional berterusan, mengendalikan bengkel peperiksaan untuk pelajar, jualan penerbitan dan buku panduan belajar MICPA dan pengelolaan aktiviti-aktiviti pembangunan profesional dan pelajar yang lain.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.13 Pengiktirafan Pendapatan dan Belanja (Sambungan)

Aktiviti-aktiviti Lain (Sambungan)

Dasar pengiktirafan pendapatan dan belanja bagi aktiviti-aktiviti sebegini oleh Institut adalah seperti berikut:-

- (i) Setakat aktiviti disempurnakan pada atau sebelum tempoh pelaporan, sebarang lebihan atau defisit diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif.
- (ii) Pendapatan daripada jualan penerbitan dan buku panduan belajar MICPA diiktiraf apabila kawalan fizikal bahan dipindahkan kepada pembeli.
- (iii) Kos penerbitan, selain daripada buku panduan belajar, diiktiraf dalam penyata pendapatan komprehensif dalam tahun kewangan ianya berlaku.

Belanja aktiviti lain adalah berkaitan dengan belanja langsung yang boleh dikenalpasti.

2.14 Aset Kewangan

Institut mengiktiraf semua aset kewangan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangannya apabila, dan hanya apabila, Institut menjadi satu pihak berkontrak kepada peruntukan instrumen tersebut.

Klasifikasi dan Penilaian

Aset kewangan dinilai pada mulanya berdasarkan kepada nilai saksama ditambah, dalam kes di mana aset kewangan bukan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kos urusan yang berpunca secara langsungnya.

Aset kewangan adalah diklasifikasikan mengikut kategori tertentu berikut bergantung kepada sifat semulajadi dan tujuan aset kewangan tersebut dan ditentukan pada masa pengiktirafan permulaan.

(a) Aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Aset kewangan diklasifikasikan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi apabila aset kewangan tersebut sama ada dipegang untuk dagangan atau ditetapkan sebegini selepas pengiktirafan permulaan.

Suatu aset kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan sekiranya:-

- ianya diperolehi terutamanya untuk tujuan menjual dalam jangka masa yang terdekat; atau
- semasa pengiktirafan permulaan, ia merupakan sebahagian daripada portfolio instrumen kewangan dikenalpasti di mana Institut mengurus bersama dan mempunyai suatu corak sebenar terkini bagi mengaut untung jangka pendek; atau
- ia adalah suatu derivatif yang bukan suatu instrumen lindung nilai yang ditetapkan dan efektif.

Selepas pengiktirafan permulaan, aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi dinilai pada nilai saksama dengan sebarang perolehan atau kerugian yang wujud daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Perolehan atau kerugian bersih tersebut tidak termasuk sebarang perbezaan pertukaran, dividen atau faedah diperolehi daripada aset kewangan. Perbezaan pertukaran, dividend dan faedah diperolehi daripada aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi diiktiraf secara berasingan dalam untung atau rugi sebagai sebahagian daripada pendapatan lain atau perbelanjaan lain.

Derivatif yang berkaitan dengan dan patut dijelaskan dengan menggunakan instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga di mana nilai saksamanya tidak dapat dinilai dengan kepastian adalah dinilai pada kos.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.14 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

(b) Pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang

Pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan pembayaran ditetapkan atau boleh ditentukan dan kematangan tetap di mana Institut mempunyai hasrat positif dan keupayaan untuk memegang sehingga matang.

Berikutan pengiktirafan permulaan, pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang dinilai pada kos dilunaskan dengan menggunakan kaedah kadar faedah efektif. Suatu perolehan atau kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang dilucut pengiktirafan atau rosot nilai, dan melalui proses pelunasan.

(c) Pinjaman dan penghutang

Pinjaman dan penghutang adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif dengan pembayaran ditetapkan atau boleh ditentukan yang mana tidak disebut harga dalam suatu pasaran yang aktif. Penghutang perniagaan, pinjaman dan penghutang lain diklasifikasikan sebagai pinjaman dan penghutang.

Berikutan pengiktirafan permulaan, pinjaman dan penghutang dinilai pada kos dilunaskan dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Perolehan dan kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila pinjaman dan penghutang dilucut pengiktirafan atau rosot nilai, dan melalui proses pelunasan.

(d) Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual

Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual adalah aset kewangan bukan derivatif yang ditetapkan sebagai sedia untuk dijual atau tidak diklasifikasikan sebagai pinjaman dan penghutang, pelaburan dipegang sehingga matang atau pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual termasuk ekuiti disebut harga dan ekuiti tidak disebut harga dan instrumen hutang yang tidak dipegang untuk dagangan.

Berikutan pengiktirafan permulaan, ekuiti disebut harga dan instrumen hutang adalah dinilai pada nilai saksama dan pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang tidak mempunyai harga pasaran disebut harga dalam suatu pasaran aktif dan di mana nilai saksamanya tidak dapat dinilai dengan kepastian adalah dinilai pada kos. Suatu perolehan atau kerugian daripada perubahan nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain, melainkan kerugian rosot nilai, perolehan atau kerugian pertukaran asing bagi instrumen kewangan dan faedah dikira dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Perolehan atau kerugian terkumpul diiktiraf sebelumnya dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasi semula daripada ekuiti kepada untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan pengklasifikasi semula apabila aset kewangan tersebut dilucut pengiktirafannya. Dividen bagi suatu instrumen ekuiti diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila hak Institut untuk menerima bayaran adalah mantap.

Kaedah biasa untuk membeli atau menjual aset kewangan

Kaedah biasa untuk membeli atau menjual merupakan suatu pembelian atau penjualan suatu aset kewangan yang memerlukan penyerahan aset dalam jangka masa tertentu yang ditetapkan secara amnya oleh peraturan atau konvensyen dalam pasaran berkenaan. Kesemua kaedah biasa untuk membeli atau menjual aset kewangan adalah diiktiraf dan dilucut pengiktirafan dengan menggunakan perakaunan tarikh dagangan. Perakaunan tarikh dagangan merujuk kepada:-

- pengiktirafan suatu aset diterima dan liabiliti perlu dibayarnya pada tarikh dagangan yang merupakan tarikh di mana Institut menyatakan kesanggupannya untuk membeli atau menjual suatu aset; dan
- melucutkan pengiktirafan suatu aset yang telah dijual, pengiktirafan sebarang perolehan atau kerugian ke atas penghapuskiraan dan pengiktirafan penghutang daripada pembeli untuk bayaran pada tarikh dagangan.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.14 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

Rosot nilai aset kewangan

Institut menilai pada setiap akhir tempoh pelaporan sama ada terdapat sebarang bukti objektif yang mana suatu aset kewangan, selain daripada aset kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, adalah rosot nilai. Aset kewangan dianggap rosot nilai apabila bukti objektif menyatakan bahawa suatu peristiwa kerugian telah berlaku selepas pengiktirafan permulaan aset dan di mana peristiwa kerugian tersebut mempunyai kesan negatif ke atas aliran tunai masa depan dijangka aset tersebut yang boleh dijangka dengan kepastian. Kerugian dijangka yang disebabkan oleh suatu peristiwa masa depan, tidak dikira betapa berkemungkinannya, tidak diiktirafkan. Untuk suatu instrumen ekuiti disebut harga, pengurangan yang ketara atau berpanjangan dalam nilai saksama pelaburan yang kurang daripada kosnya dianggap sebagai bukti objektif rosot nilai.

Suatu jumlah kerugian rosot nilai mengenai aset kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan adalah dinilai sebagai perbezaan antara nilai buku aset dan nilai kini aliran tunai masa depan dijangka didiskaunkan pada kadar faedah efektif asal aset kewangan iaitu kadar efektif dikira pada pengiktirafan permulaan. Nilai buku aset dikurangkan melalui suatu akaun peruntukan. Jumlah kerugian diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Sekiranya, dalam suatu tempoh berikutnya, jumlah kerugian rosot nilai bagi aset kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan berkurangan dan kekurangan tersebut boleh dikaitkan secara objektif kepada suatu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas rosot nilai diiktiraf, kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf sebelumnya dinyatakan semula dengan menyelaraskan peruntukan akaun kepada setakat nilai buku aset kewangan tidak melebihi kos dilunaskannya jika rosot nilai belum diiktiraf pada tarikh rosot nilai dinyatakan semula. Nilai dinyatakan semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Apabila suatu aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual adalah rosot nilai, kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain diklasifikasikan semula daripada ekuiti dan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebagai pelarasan klasifikasi semula walaupun aset kewangan belum dilucut pengiktirafannya. Jumlah kerugian terkumpul yang diklasifikasikan semula adalah perbezaan antara kos perolehan (tolak sebarang bayaran semula wang pokok dan pelunasan) dan nilai saksama semasa, tolak sebarang kerugian rosot nilai ke atas aset kewangan yang diiktiraf sebelumnya dalam untung atau rugi.

Kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi untuk suatu pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti yang diklasifikasikan sebagai sedia untuk dijual adalah tidak dinyatakan semula melalui untung atau rugi. Peningkatan dalam nilai saksama, sekiranya ada, berikutan kerugian rosot nilai, diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain.

Sekiranya nilai saksama suatu instrumen hutang diklasifikasikan sebagai sedia untuk dijual, peningkatan dalam tempoh berikutnya dan peningkatan tersebut dapat dikaitkan secara objektif kepada suatu peristiwa yang berlaku selepas kerugian rosot nilai diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, kerugian rosot nilai dinyatakan semula dengan nilai pernyataan semula diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

Suatu jumlah kerugian rosot nilai berkaitan dengan aset kewangan dibawa pada kos dinilai sebagai perbezaan antara nilai buku aset kewangan dan nilai semasa aliran tunai masa depan dijangka yang didiskaunkan pada kadar pulangan pasaran semasa untuk aset kewangan yang sama. Kerugian rosot nilai sebegini tidak dinyatakan semula dalam tempoh-tempoh berikutnya.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.14 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

Melucutkan pengiktirafan suatu aset kewangan

Institut melucut pengiktirafan suatu aset kewangan apabila, dan hanya apabila, hak kontraktual kepada aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan tamat atau ia memindah aset kewangan tersebut tanpa mengekal kawalan atau hampir-hampir semua risiko dan ganjaran pemilik aset kewangan kepada pihak lain.

Dengan melucutkan pengiktirafan aset kewangan secara keseluruhannya, perbezaan antara nilai buku dan jumlah pertimbangan diterima dan sebarang perolehan atau kerugian terkumpul yang telah diiktiraf dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain adalah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

2.15 Liabiliti Kewangan

Institut mengiktiraf semua liabiliti kewangan dalam penyata kedudukan kewangannya apabila, dan hanya apabila, Institut menjadi satu pihak berkontrak kepada peruntukan instrumen tersebut.

Klasifikasi dan Penilaian

Liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada mulanya berdasarkan kepada nilai saksama ditambah, dalam kes liabiliti kewangan lain, kos urusniaga yang berpunca secara langsungnya.

Liabiliti kewangan adalah diklasifikasikan sebagai sama ada liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi atau liabiliti kewangan lain.

(a) Liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi

Liabiliti kewangan adalah diklasifikasikan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi apabila liabiliti kewangan adalah sama ada dipegang untuk dagangan atau ditetapkan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi selepas pengiktirafan permulaan.

Suatu liabiliti kewangan diklasifikasikan sebagai dipegang untuk dagangan sekiranya:-

- ia telah diperolehi terutamanya untuk tujuan membeli semula dalam jangka masa terdekat; atau
- semasa pengiktirafan permulaan, ia merupakan sebahagian daripada portfolio instrumen kewangan dikenalpasti di mana Institut mengurus bersama dan mempunyai suatu corak sebenar terkini bagi mengaut untung jangka pendek; atau
- ia adalah suatu derivatif yang bukan suatu kontrak jaminan kewangan atau suatu instrumen lindungan nilai yang ditetapkan dan efektif.

Selepas pengiktirafan permulaan, liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi adalah dinilai pada nilai saksama dengan sebarang perolehan atau kerugian yang wujud daripada perubahan dalam nilai saksama diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi. Perolehan atau kerugian bersih diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi tidak termasuk sebarang perbezaan pertukaran atau faedah dibayar pada liabiliti kewangan. Perbezaan pertukaran dan belanja faedah ke atas liabiliti kewangan pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi diiktiraf secara berasingan dalam untung atau rugi sebagai sebahagian pendapatan lain atau belanja lain.

Liabiliti derivatif yang berkaitan dengan dan mesti dijelaskan dengan menggunakan instrumen ekuiti tidak disebut harga yang nilai saksamanya tidak dapat dinilai dengan kepastian adalah dinilai pada kos.

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.15 Liabiliti Kewangan (Sambungan)

(b) Liabiliti kewangan lain

Semua liabiliti kewangan, selain daripada yang diklasifikasikan sebagai nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, adalah kemudiannya dinilai pada kos dilunaskan dengan menggunakan kaedah faedah efektif. Liabiliti kewangan lain Institut termasuk yuran pendahuluan dan pemiutang.

Suatu perolehan atau kerugian ke atas liabiliti kewangan lain diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila liabiliti kewangan dilucut pengiktirafan dan melalui proses pelunasan.

Liabiliti kewangan dilucut pengiktirafan

Suatu liabiliti kewangan dilucut pengiktirafan apabila, dan hanya apabila, obligasi tertentu dalam kontrak telah lupus. Apabila liabiliti kewangan yang sedia ada ditukar dengan peminjam yang sama dengan syarat yang amat berbeza atau syarat liabiliti sedia ada yang sebahagian besarnya diubah suai, maka ianya diambilkira sebagai suatu pelupusan liabiliti kewangan asal dan liabiliti kewangan baru diiktirafkan. Perbezaan antara nilai buku liabiliti kewangan yang dilupuskan atau dipindah kepada pihak lain dan ganjaran yang dibayar, termasuk aset bukan tunai yang dipindah atau liabiliti yang diandaikan, adalah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi.

3. PERTIMBANGAN PERAKAUNAN PENTING DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ANGGARAN

Penyediaan penyata kewangan mengikut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia memerlukan Majlis untuk mengamal pertimbangan mereka dalam proses penggunaan pakai polisi perakaunan Institut dan mungkin mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas jumlah yang diiktirafkan dalam penyata kewangan. Ia juga memerlukan penggunaan anggaran-anggaran perakaunan dan andaian-andaian yang mempengaruhi jumlah aset dan liabiliti yang dilaporkan dan pendedahan aset dan liabiliti luar jangka pada tarikh penyata kewangan dan keputusan yang dilaporkan bagi tempoh pelaporan dan berkemungkinan mempunyai risiko ketara yang menyebabkan suatu pelarasan yang penting kepada nilai buku aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan depan. Walaupun pertimbangan dan anggaran tersebut berasaskan kepada pengetahuan terbaik Majlis mengenai peristiwa dan tindakan semasa, keputusan sebenar mungkin berbeza.

Anggaran-anggaran dan andaian-andaian asas adalah disemak semula secara berterusan. Semakan semula kepada anggaran perakaunan adalah diiktiraf dalam tempoh di mana anggaran tersebut disemak semula jika semakan semula hanya mempengaruhi tempoh tersebut, atau dalam tempoh semakan semula dan tempoh masa depan jika semakan semula tersebut mempengaruhi tempoh semasa dan tempoh masa depan.

(a) Pertimbangan penting dalam mengguna pakai polisi perakaunan Institut

Dalam proses mengguna pakai polisi perakaunan Institut, yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2, Majlis berpendapat bahawa sebarang contoh penggunaan pertimbangan adalah tidak dijangka mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas jumlah yang diiktirafkan dalam penyata kewangan, melainkan anggaran yang melibatkan penganggaran yang ditangani di bawah.

3. PERTIMBANGAN PERAKAUNAN PENTING DAN SUMBER UTAMA KETIDAKPASTIAN ANGGARAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran

Andaian utama mengenai masa depan dan sumber utama ketidakpastian anggaran lain pada tarikh pelaporan, yang mempunyai suatu risiko ketara yang menyebabkan suatu pelarasan yang penting kepada nilai buku aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan depan, adalah dibincangkan di bawah.

(i) Cukai pendapatan dan cukai tertunda

Pertimbangan diperlukan untuk menentukan peruntukan modal dan potongan belanja tertentu apabila menganggarkan peruntukan cukai pendapatan. Terdapat urusanniaga di mana penetapan cukai muktamad adalah tidak pasti dalam keadaan biasa dagangan. Institut mengiktiraf liabiliti berasaskan kepada anggaran sama ada cukai tambahan kena dibayar. Sekiranya keputusan cukai muktamad berkenaan perkara tersebut berbeza daripada jumlah yang dicatatkan pada mulanya, perbezaan tersebut akan memberi kesan kepada cukai pendapatan dan cukai tertunda dalam tempoh di mana keputusan diketahui.

(ii) Susut nilai loji dan peralatan

Kos loji dan peralatan disusut nilai berasaskan garis lurus ke atas hayat berguna aset. Majlis menganggarkan hayat berguna loji dan peralatan adalah di antara tempoh 3 tahun dan 10 tahun. Perubahan dalam anggaran tahap penggunaan dan pembangunan teknologi boleh memberi kesan ke atas hayat berguna ekonomi dan nilai sisa aset tersebut. Oleh yang demikian, caj susut nilai untuk masa depan mungkin disemak semula.

(iii) Kerugian rosot nilai penghutang dagangan

Institut membuat suatu peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai berdasarkan kepada penilaian pemulihan daripada penghutang. Peruntukan diguna pakai ke atas penghutang di mana terdapat peristiwa atau perubahan dalam keadaan yang menyatakan bahawa nilai buku mungkin tidak dapat dipulihkan semula. Dalam penilaian tahap hutang yang tidak dapat dipulihkan semula, Majlis telah memberi pertimbangan yang sewajarnya kepada semua maklumat penting berkenaan kesanggupan penghutang untuk menjelaskan hutang. Sekiranya jangkaan adalah berbeza daripada anggaran asal, perbezaan tersebut akan memberi kesan kepada nilai buku penghutang. Nilai buku penghutang dan peruntukan terkumpul untuk kerugian rosot nilai adalah dinyatakan dalam Nota 7.

(iv) Pelunasan aset tak ketara – perisian komputer

Kos perisian yang diperolehi, termasuk semua kos langsung berpunca dari menyediakan aset tersebut untuk tujuan kegunaannya dilunaskan berasaskan garis lurus kepada belanja kendalian ke atas hayat berguna dijangka selama 3 tahun. Perubahan dalam anggaran tahap penggunaan dan pembangunan teknologi boleh memberi kesan ke atas hayat berguna ekonomi perisian komputer tersebut. Oleh yang demikian, caj pelunasan nilai untuk masa depan mungkin disemak semula.

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4. LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Peralatan pejabat RM	Perabot dan lengkapan RM	Sistem kawalan RM	Komputer RM	Jumlah RM
2012					
Kos					
Pada awal tahun	76,115	92,861	3,663	194,208	366,847
Tambahan	3,078	675	–	29,845	33,598
Dihapuskira	(2,280)	(450)	–	(45,894)	(48,624)
Penyelarasan*	12,150	–	–	–	12,150
Pada akhir tahun	89,063	93,086	3,663	178,159	363,971
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Pada awal tahun	67,950	75,282	2,781	173,923	319,936
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	4,047	8,539	369	21,926	34,881
Dihapuskira	(2,280)	(450)	–	(44,330)	(47,060)
Penyelarasan*	10,379	–	–	–	10,379
Pada akhir tahun	80,096	83,371	3,150	151,519	318,136
Nilai buku bersih pada 31 Disember 2012	8,967	9,715	513	26,640	45,835
* Penyelarasan untuk aset dilupuskan dalam tahun-tahun sebelumnya					
2011					
Kos					
Pada awal tahun	76,539	89,206	3,020	177,076	345,841
Tambahan	5,105	3,655	643	23,806	33,209
Dihapuskira	(5,529)	–	–	(6,674)	(12,203)
Pada akhir tahun	76,115	92,861	3,663	194,208	366,847
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Pada awal tahun	69,143	66,810	2,415	153,729	292,097
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	4,336	8,472	366	26,868	40,042
Dihapuskira	(5,529)	–	–	(6,674)	(12,203)
Pada akhir tahun	67,950	75,282	2,781	173,923	319,936
Nilai buku bersih pada 31 Disember 2011	8,165	17,579	882	20,285	46,911
Nilai buku bersih pada 1 Januari 2011	7,396	22,396	605	23,347	53,744

5. ASET TAK KETARA – PERISIAN KOMPUTER

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Kos			
Baki pada 1 Januari	179,932	-	-
Tambahan dalam tahun semasa	241,817	179,932	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	421,749	179,932	-
Pelunasan terkumpul			
Baki pada 1 Januari	-	-	-
Pelunasan untuk tahun kewangan	140,583	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	140,583	-	-
Nilai buku bersih	281,166	179,932	-

Perisian komputer mewakili kos perisian yang diperolehi atas portal ahli dan pelajar Institut. Kos perisian yang diperolehi, termasuk semua kos langsung berpunca dari menyediakan aset tersebut untuk tujuan kegunaannya dan dilunaskan pada dasar garis lurus dalam suatu tempoh 3 tahun (2011: tiada).

6. KOS PEMBANGUNAN BUKU PANDUAN BELAJAR

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Kos			
Baki pada 1 Januari	746,524	731,524	723,524
Tambahan	11,000	15,000	8,000
Baki pada 31 Disember	757,524	746,524	731,524
Pelunasan dan kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul			
Baki pada 1 Januari:-			
Pelunasan terkumpul	738,224	714,924	698,624
Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul	8,300	-	-
	746,524	714,924	698,624
Pelunasan untuk tahun semasa	11,000	23,300	16,300
Kerugian rosot nilai dalam tahun semasa	-	8,300	-
Baki pada 31 Disember:-			
Pelunasan terkumpul	749,224	738,224	714,924
Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul	8,300	8,300	-
	757,524	746,524	714,924
Nilai buku bersih	-	-	16,600

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6. KOS PEMBANGUNAN BUKU PANDUAN BELAJAR (SAMBUNGAN)

Kos pembangunan berlaku dalam tahun semasa termasuk jumlah sebanyak RM3,000 (2011: RM3,000) yang dibayar kepada seorang Ahli Majlis untuk mengemaskini buku panduan belajar MICPA.

7. PENGHUTANG, PRABAYARAN DAN DEPOSIT

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Penghutang dari Ulasan Belanjawan 2013/2012	97,000	97,000	97,000
Penghutang dari pertandingan NACRA	44,254	41,185	30,779
Yuran belum diterima	251,057	248,213	374,278
Pelbagai penghutang	223,095	33,371	39,037
	615,406	419,769	541,094
Cukai boleh diperolehi semula	-	-	472
Prabayaran lain	9,365	21,352	9,235
Deposit	21,144	7,050	7,050
	645,915	448,171	557,851
Tolak: Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	570,240	343,723	481,042

Yuran belum terima dari ahli-ahli semasa adalah matang pada hari pertama Januari dan perlu dijelaskan pada 30 Jun setiap tahun manakala ahli-ahli baru perlu jelaskan pada atau dalam jangka masa dua bulan dari kemasukan. Tiada tempoh kredit yang tetap untuk penghutang-penghutang bagi aktiviti-aktiviti lain.

Institut telah mengiktiraf suatu kerugian rosot nilai penghutang berdasarkan penilaian hutang individu oleh pengurusan yang menganggap bahawa besar kemungkinan mereka akan gagal dalam pembayaran. Institut tidak memegang sebarang cagaran atau penambahan kredit ke atas baki-baki tersebut. Amaun rosot nilai individu diiktiraf oleh Institut adalah seperti berikut:-

(a) Analisa penghutang:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Rosot nilai secara individu			
Nilai buku penghutang sebelum rosot nilai	615,406	419,769	541,094
Tolak: Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	539,731	315,321	464,285

7. PENGHUTANG, PRABAYARAN DAN DEPOSIT (SAMBUNGAN)

- (b) Perubahan peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Baki pada 1 Januari	104,448	76,809	17,750
Kerugian rosot nilai tambahan	74,950	27,639	59,059
Diperolehi semula	(75,492)	-	-
Dihapuskira	(28,231)	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	75,675	104,448	76,809

- (c) Analisa jangka masa penghutang Institut adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Belum lepas tempoh matang atau rosot nilai	340,122	162,090	148,459
0 hingga 30 hari lepas tempoh matang	31,628	9,570	10,098
31 hingga 60 hari lepas tempoh matang	1,214	7,258	40,539
61 hingga 90 hari lepas tempoh matang	21,593	14,260	850
Melebihi 90 hari tempoh matang	220,849	226,591	341,148
	615,406	419,769	541,094
Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai	(75,675)	(104,448)	(76,809)
	539,731	315,321	464,285

Penghutang yang belum lepas tempoh bayaran atau dirosot nilai

Penghutang yang belum lepas tempoh bayaran atau dirosot nilai adalah merupakan penghutang yang dipercayai kreditnya di mana rekod bayaran dengan Institut adalah baik. Tidak terdapat perubahan yang ketara telah berlaku dalam kualiti kredit penghutang tersebut yang masih dianggap dapat diperolehi semula. Institut tidak memegang sebarang cagaran ke atas baki-baki tersebut.

Penghutang yang lepas tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak dirosot nilai

Penghutang yang lepas tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak dirosot nilai adalah berkaitan dengan ahli-ahli dan sesetengah penghutang yang dipercayai kreditnya. Tidak terdapat perubahan ketara telah berlaku dalam kualiti kredit mereka. Institut percaya bahawa amaun tersebut masih dianggap dapat diperolehi semula dengan sepenuhnya. Institut tidak memegang sebarang cagaran ke atas baki-baki tersebut.

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8. SIMPANAN TETAP

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Simpanan tetap dengan sebuah bank berlesen	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517

Kadar faedah efektif purata berwajaran untuk simpanan tetap pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah 3.03% (31.12.2011: 3.03% dan 01.01.2011: 2.71%) setahun.

Tempoh matang purata simpanan tetap tersebut adalah 2.4 bulan (31.12.2011 dan 01.01.2011: 2.3 bulan).

9. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Baki pada 1 Januari	225,000	225,000	225,000
Tambahan	196,749	-	-
Pelunasan pendapatan geran kepada untung atau rugi	(140,583)	-	-
Baki pada 31 Disember	281,166	225,000	225,000

Pendapatan tertunda mengenai geran Kerajaan pada akhir tempoh perakaunan adalah diwakili oleh yang berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Nilai buku aset tak ketara berhubung dengan geran untuk peningkatan dan memodenisasikan sistem teknologi maklumat	281,166	179,932	-

- (a) Geran Kerajaan untuk peningkatan dan memodenisasikan sistem teknologi maklumat Institut diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan secara sistematik dan rasional sepanjang hayat berguna aset boleh susut nilai yang diperolehi dengan menggunakan geran tersebut.
- (b) Pada 11 September 2009, Lembaga Kemajuan Perindustrian Malaysia (MIDA) meluluskan suatu bantuan yang bernilai sebanyak RM450,000 kepada Institut di bawah Dana Kemajuan Keupayaan Sektor Perkhidmatan (SSCDF) untuk peningkatan dan memodenisasikan sistem teknologi maklumat Institut (projek tersebut) dan Institut telah menerima sebanyak RM225,000 pada 27 Oktober 2009.

10. PEMIUTANG DAN AKRUAN

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	-	40,000	115,455
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	223,422	211,560	205,935
Pemiutang lain	640,480	580,131	269,060
Akruan	586,474	380,054	304,501
	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

Profil pendedahan matawang bagi pemiutang dan akruan adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Ringgit Malaysia	1,450,376	1,040,512	868,716
Dolar Australia	-	171,233	26,235
	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

11. PENDAPATAN DAN BELANJA AKTIVITI-AKTIVITI LAIN

	Pendapatan RM	Belanja RM	Lebihan/ (Defisit) RM
2012			
Bengkel peperiksaan	9,605	9,600	5
Pembangunan profesional berterusan	384,770	273,085	111,685
Majlis jamuan tahunan	83,700	100,842	(17,142)
Anugerah kecemerlangan MICPA	18,080	44,320	(26,240)
Jurnal dan penerbitan	36,117	8,337	27,780
Perhimpunan ahli-ahli tidak formal	14,340	24,614	(10,274)
Buku panduan belajar MICPA	250	11,000	(10,750)
Syarahan kenangan dan jamuan	59,250	46,258	12,992
	606,112	518,056	88,056
Aktiviti yang dikelolakan bersama pertubuhan lain:-			
Forum perniagaan	76,746		76,746
Pertandingan NACRA	35,920	-	35,920
Ulasan Belanjawan 2013	98,800	-	98,800
	211,466	-	211,466
	817,578	518,056	299,522

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11. PENDAPATAN DAN BELANJA AKTIVITI LAIN (SAMBUNGAN)

	Pendapatan RM	Belanja RM	Lebihan/ (Defisit) RM
2011			
Bengkel peperiksaan	31,795	20,424	11,371
Pembangunan profesional berterusan	425,914	260,815	165,099
Majlis jamuan tahunan	94,500	84,833	9,667
Anugerah kecemerlangan MICPA	4,000	2,857	1,143
Jurnal dan penerbitan	41,090	8,887	32,203
Perhimpunan ahli-ahli tidak formal	4,500	3,156	1,344
Buku panduan belajar MICPA	14,375	40,135	(25,760)
Syarahan kenangan dan jamuan	24,660	28,213	(3,553)
Minggu perakaunan	36,580	38,212	(1,632)
	677,414	487,532	189,882
Aktiviti yang dikelolakan bersama pertubuhan lain:-			
Pertandingan NACRA	41,185	–	41,185
Ulasan Belanjawan 2012	97,000	–	97,000
	138,185	–	138,185
	815,599	487,532	328,067

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Belanja bagi aktiviti-aktiviti di atas merupakan belanja langsung yang dapat dikenalpasti sahaja dan tidak termasuk belanja overhead. Belanja untuk buku panduan belajar MICPA untuk tahun kewangan semasa termasuk pelunasan kos pembangunan berjumlah RM11,000 (2011: RM23,300).

12. PENDAPATAN LAIN

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Rebat afiniti – <i>direct access</i>	8,208	10,290
Sumbangan untuk penerbitan buku panduan belajar	30,000	–
Denda diterima daripada prosiding disiplin	3,800	–
Pelunasan pendapatan geran (Nota 9)	140,583	–
Faedah simpanan tetap	82,188	57,918
Penepian pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	10,000	75,455
Lain-lain	3,100	3,010
	277,879	146,673

13. BELANJA KENDALIAN

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Belanja pengiklanan	–	8,547
Belanja mesyuarat agung tahunan dan mesyuarat Majlis	6,698	7,287
Pelunasan aset tidak ketara – perisian komputer	140,583	–
Kerugian rosot nilai penghutang	(542)	27,639
Penghapuskiraan penghutang tidak dapat diperolehi semula	52,996	107,359
Ganjaran juruaudit	15,000	10,000
Bayaran bank	29,430	27,328
Susut nilai loji dan peralatan	34,881	40,042
Belanja langsung peperiksaan	442,447	327,298
Elektrik dan air	27,998	28,119
Belanja am	11,213	11,706
Insurans	10,964	10,992
Inventori dihapuskirakan	2,544	–
Kerugian rosot nilai kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar	–	8,300
Jurnal dan pernyataan teknikal	154,323	163,930
Bayaran perundangan dan profesional	4,696	13,216
Penghapuskiraan loji dan peralatan	1,564	–
Penyelenggaraan	32,068	21,216
Belanja perubatan	8,706	4,640
Sewa pejabat	120,000	120,000
Majalah dan stok perpustakaan	9,138	7,730
Pos dan telefon	97,408	97,974
Percetakan dan alatulis	76,414	64,710
Belanja promosi program baru MICPA	162,032	133,795
Belanja pembangunan profesional	123,721	54,138
Penerbitan bahan kursus pelajar	1,700	2,500
Perolehan pertukaran asing yang boleh direalisasikan	(1,934)	–
Kos kakitangan		
– Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dan SOCSO	218,310	198,592
– Gaji dan bonus	1,508,700	1,367,006
Dana rekreasi pekerja	1,700	7,362
Latihan kakitangan	6,363	–
Yuran kepada badan perakaunan antarabangsa	35,020	33,238
Belanja perjalanan	79,481	46,525
Bayaran teknikal	284,754	150,322
Kerugian pertukaran asing tidak direalisasikan	–	1,273
	3,698,376	3,102,784

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14. CUKAI

- (a) Bagi tujuan cukai, Institut ditaksirkan sebagai “Persatuan Dagangan” di bawah Seksyen 53(3) Akta Cukai Pendapatan, 1967, di mana pendapatannya dikenakan cukai mengikut kadar skala.

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Pendapatan cukai terlebih peruntukan bagi tahun-tahun sebelumnya	-	(3,641)

Tidak terdapat peruntukan cukai bagi tahun kewangan semasa kerana pendapatan bercukai Institut dari aktiviti-aktiviti lain telah diimbangi dengan sepenuhnya oleh kerugian cukai tahun semasa.

- (b) Penyelarasan berangka di antara kadar cukai efektif dan kadar cukai dikenakan bagi Institut adalah seperti berikut:-

	2012 %	2011 %
Kadar cukai dikenakan	23.93	23.51
Kesan cukai berkaitan dengan:-		
Pendapatan tidak dikenakan cukai	(39.96)	(27.87)
Belanja tidak dibenarkan	7.14	1.38
Pendapatan cukai tertunda tidak diiktirafkan	8.89	2.98
Kadar cukai efektif	-	-

- (c) Tertakluk kepada persetujuan dengan Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri, Institut mempunyai kerugian cukai belum diserap dan elaun modal belum diserap sebanyak RM1,493,709 (2011: RM1,247,396) dan RM68,960 (2011: RM156,846) masing-masing di mana boleh digunakan untuk mengimbangi lebihan kena dibayar cukai pada masa hadapan.

15. CUKAI TERTUNDA

Cukai tertunda ditentukan selepas imbangan sewajarnya adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	5,552	50,853	3,500
Aset cukai tertunda	(5,552)	(50,853)	(3,500)
Cukai tertunda bersih	-	-	-

15. CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

- (a) Komponen-komponen dan perubahan-perubahan liabiliti dan aset cukai tertunda pada tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada 1 Januari RM	Diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi RM	Pada 31 Disember RM
2012			
Liabiliti cukai tertunda:-			
Lebihan elaun modal ke atas susut nilai	50,853	(45,301)	5,552
Aset cukai tertunda:-			
Elaun modal belum diserap	(36,874)	31,322	(5,552)
Kerugian cukai belum diserap	(13,979)	13,979	-
	(50,853)	45,301	(5,552)
2011			
Liabiliti cukai tertunda:-			
Lebihan kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar ke atas kos pembangunan dilunaskan	3,500	(3,500)	-
Lebihan elaun modal ke atas susut nilai	-	50,853	50,853
	3,500	47,353	50,853
Aset cukai tertunda:-			
Lebihan susut nilai ke atas elaun modal	(1,300)	1,300	-
Elaun modal belum diserap	-	(36,874)	(36,874)
Kerugian cukai belum diserap	(2,200)	(11,779)	(13,979)
	(3,500)	(47,353)	(50,853)

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15. CUKAI TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

- (b) Jumlah kerugian cukai belum diserap dan elaun modal belum diserap di mana aset cukai tertunda belum diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Kerugian cukai belum diserap	1,493,709	1,187,940	1,086,004
Elaun modal belum diserap	45,761	-	-
	1,539,470	1,187,940	1,086,004

Kerugian cukai belum diserap adalah berkaitan dengan aktiviti-aktiviti yang tidak dikecualikan cukai dan di mana keuntungan boleh dikenakan cukai masa hadapan adalah tidak berkemungkinan.

16. TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI

Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai terdiri daripada tunai dalam tangan dan baki di bank dan simpanan tetap. Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai termasuk dalam penyata aliran tunai terdiri daripada amaun di penyata kedudukan kewangan seperti berikut:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Simpanan tetap	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Tunai dan baki di bank	217,687	475,281	108,524
	2,740,283	2,291,081	1,240,041

17. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Urusniaga yang diuruskan dengan pihak berkaitan pada tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

(a) Urusniaga dan baki belum dijelaskan dengan Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA

Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA adalah satu dana yang ditubuhkan oleh Institut dan diurus oleh Pemegang-pemegang Amanah yang dilantik oleh Institut. Urusniaga dengan Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA dalam tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Bayaran bagi pihak Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	14	64
Belanja pentadbiran dicaj kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	48,653	51,372
Caj sewa oleh Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	120,000	120,000

17. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Urusniaga dan baki belum dijelaskan dengan Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA (Sambungan)

Baki belum jelas pada akhir tahun dengan Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA adalah seperti berikut:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Termasuk di bawah penghutang lain	-	679
Termasuk di bawah pemiutang lain	9,732	-

Amaun yang kena dibayar/diterima adalah tidak bercagar, tanpa faedah dan dibayar balik apabila dituntut dan penyelesaian dijangka dalam tunai.

(b) Yuran dibayar oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Yuran tahunan ahli	19,425	17,300
Yuran sijil pengamalan	13,200	12,100
	32,625	29,400

(c) Pampasan kakitangan pengurusan utama

Kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, memberi arahan dan mengawal aktiviti Institut sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung. Kakitangan pengurusan utama Institut adalah Ahli-ahli Majlis dan Setiausaha dan ganjaran mereka bagi tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut: -

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Faedah pekerja jangka pendek	354,000	319,200
Faedah selepas pengajian		
- sumbangan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	53,100	47,880
	407,100	367,080

Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar yang dibayar kepada seorang Ahli Majlis adalah dinyatakan dalam Nota 6 kepada penyata kewangan.

Baki belum dijelaskan pada akhir tahun berkaitan dengan pampasan kena dibayar kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah seperti berikut:-

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Termasuk dalam pemiutang dan akruan	66,000	60,000

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18. KOMITMEN MODAL

	2012 RM	2011 RM
Diluluskan oleh Majlis dan dikontrakkan tetapi belum diperuntukkan dalam penyata kewangan:-		
Peningkatan dan modenisasi sistem teknologi maklumat Institut	-	168,000

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

Suatu instrumen kewangan adalah sebarang kontrak yang menimbulkan kedua-dua aset kewangan bagi satu pihak perniagaan dan liabiliti kewangan atau instrumen ekuiti bagi satu pihak perniagaan yang lain.

Aset kewangan Institut merangkumi penghutang, simpanan tetap dan wang tunai dan baki di bank.

Liabiliti kewangan Institut merangkumi pemiutang dan akruan.

(a) Kategori Instrumen Kewangan

Berikut adalah butiran aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan Institut yang dianalisa mengikut kategori:-

	Pada		
	31.12.2012 RM	31.12.2011 RM	1.1.2011 RM
Aset Kewangan			
Pinjaman dan penghutang:			
Penghutang dan deposit	560,875	322,371	471,335
Simpanan tetap dengan bank berlesen	2,522,596	1,815,800	1,131,517
Wang tunai dan baki di bank	217,687	475,281	108,524
Jumlah pinjaman dan penghutang	3,301,158	2,613,452	1,711,376
Liabiliti Kewangan			
Liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan:			
Pemiutang	863,902	831,691	590,450
Akruan	586,474	380,054	304,501
Jumlah liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	1,450,376	1,211,745	894,951

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan Risiko Kewangan

Objektif Institut dalam pengurusan risiko kewangan secara keseluruhan adalah untuk menangani dan mengawal risiko yang dihadapi oleh Institut dan untuk meminimumkan atau mengelak daripada berlakunya kerugian yang mungkin disebabkan oleh pendedahannya kepada risiko sebegini dan untuk menambahkan pulangan sekiranya sesuai.

Risiko-risiko utama yang wujud daripada aktiviti Institut adalah risiko kredit, risiko mudah cair, risiko kadar faedah dan risiko matawang. Majlis menyemak semula dan bersetuju dengan dasar-dasar untuk mengurus setiap risiko tersebut dan adalah diringkaskan seperti di bawah:-

(i) Risiko Kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian kewangan yang disebabkan kegagalan pihak yang berkontrak dengan Institut untuk melaksanakan obligasinya. Pendedahan utama kepada risiko kredit Institut adalah berkaitan dengan penghutang dan deposit, simpanan tetap dan wang tunai dan baki di bank. Pihak-pihak berurusanniaga adalah ahli-ahli, institusi perbankan berlesen dan organisasi profesional. Adalah menjadi dasar Institusi untuk memantau kedudukan kewangan pihak-pihak berurusanniaga secara berterusan untuk memastikan bahawa pendedahan Institusi terhadap risiko kredit adalah minimum.

Pada tarikh pelaporan, Institut mempunyai yuran yang belum diterima sebanyak RM251,057 (31.12.2011: RM248,213 dan 1.1.2011: RM374,278) yang telah berhutang melebihi 30 hari dan baki di bank dan simpanan tetap sebanyak RM2,738,283 (31.12.2011: RM2,289,081 dan 1.1.2011: RM1,238,041) dengan beberapa institusi perbankan berlesen yang utama di Malaysia.

Selain daripada yang tersebut, Institut tidak mempunyai tumpuan risiko kredit yang ketara. Pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit diwakili oleh nilai buku aset kewangan pada tarikh pelaporan.

(ii) Risiko Kecairan dan Aliran Tunai

Risiko kecairan atau pembiayaan adalah risiko di mana tidak dapat memenuhi komitmen yang berkaitan dengan instrumen kewangan sementara risiko aliran tunai adalah risiko ketidakpastian amaun aliran tunai masa depan yang berkaitan dengan instrumen kewangan.

Institut mengamalkan pengurusan risiko kecairan hemat untuk meminimumkan ketidakpadanan antara aset dan liabiliti kewangan dan mengekalkan dana yang mencukupi untuk keperluan pembiayaan modal kerja luar jangka.

Analisa Kematangan

Profil kematangan liabiliti kewangan Institut pada akhir tempoh pelaporan berasaskan kepada bayaran kontraktual yang belum didiskaunkan adalah seperti berikut:-

	Kurang daripada 1 tahun RM
31.12.2012	
Pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	-
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	223,422
Pemiutang lain	640,480
Akruan	586,474

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan Risiko Kewangan (Sambungan)

(ii) Risiko Kecairan dan Aliran Tunai (sambungan)

Analisa Kematangan (sambungan)

	Kurang daripada 1 tahun RM
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31.12.2011

Pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	40,000
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	211,560
Pemiutang lain	580,131
Akruan	380,054

1.1.2011

Pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	115,455
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	205,935
Pemiutang lain	269,060
Akruan	304,501

(iii) Risiko Pasaran

Risiko pasaran adalah risiko di mana nilai instrument kewangan akan berubah disebabkan perubahan harga pasaran.

Pendedahan risiko pasaran utama Institut adalah perubahan kadar matawang dan faedah dan di mana dibincangkan di bawah tajuk risiko masing-masing.

Risiko Kadar Faedah

Institut memastikan bahawa simpanan tetapnya disimpan pada kadar-kadar yang kompetitif di bawah terma dan syarat yang paling menguntungkan.

Institut juga didedahkan kepada risiko kadar faedah terhadap simpanan tetapnya dengan bank-bank berlesen. Memandangkan simpanan tetap tersebut tertakluk kepada kadar tetap dan tidak mengambil kira pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, sebarang perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran tidak akan mempengaruhi keputusan kewangan untuk tahun semasa dan dana Institut.

Risiko Matawang

Risiko matawang adalah berkaitan dengan urusanniaga yang didenominasikan dalam matawang asing.

Institut terdedah kepada risiko matawang terutamanya disebabkan oleh bayaran yang dilakukan dalam matawang asing yang didenominasikan dalam matawang selain daripada Ringgit Malaysia. Matawang yang menimbulkan risiko tersebut ialah Dolar Australia (AUD). Profil pendedahan matawang asing Institut terhadap pemiutang adalah dinyatakan dalam Nota 10.

Institut meminimumkan pendedahan kepada risiko pertukaran asing dengan mengawasi pergerakan kadar pertukaran supaya memastikan kadar yang paling kompetitif adalah diperolehi, di mana sesuai.

Institut tidak mempunyai lindung nilai atau membuat spekulasi dalam derivatif matawang asing.

19. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan Risiko Kewangan (Sambungan)

(iii) Risiko Pasaran (sambungan)

Analisa sensitiviti risiko matawang

Keteguhan atau kelemahan AUD ke atas RM sebanyak 10% pada akhir tempoh pelaporan akan mengurangkan atau menambahkan lebih kendalian Institut untuk tahun kewangan sebanyak RM-Tiada- (2011: RM17,123).

(c) Nilai Saksama untuk Penyata Kewangan

Nilai buku aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan Institut pada akhir tahun kewangan menghampiri nilai saksamanya disebabkan jangka pendek kematangannya.

20. PENGURUSAN MODAL

Objektif Institut dalam mengurus modal adalah:-

- untuk melindungi keupayaan Institut diteruskan secara berterusan supaya membolehkan obligasi berkanunnya di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965, dapat dipenuhi;
- untuk membangun dan mengekal program kelayakan dan program pembangunan profesional berterusan untuk pelajar-pelajar dan ahli-ahli; dan
- untuk memperuntukkan modal bagi tujuan memperkukuhkan keberkesanan kendalian Institut.

Institut sering menyemak semula dan mengurus modalnya untuk memastikan berkecukupan untuk keperluan kendalian dan modal. Kesemua lebih dipindah kepada dana terkumpul untuk keperluan kendalian masa depan.

Untuk tujuan pendedahan modal, Majlis menganggap dana terkumpul sebagai modal Institut.

LAPORAN JURUAUDIT KEPADA AHLI-AHLI THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

(INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA)

Laporan Majlis
Penyata oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis
Akaun Berkanun
Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan
Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif
Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Ahli-Ahli
Penyata Aliran Tunai
Nota kepada Penyata Kewangan
Laporan Juruaudit kepada Ahli-ahli MICPA

LAPORAN MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA yang merangkumi penyata kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2012, dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif, penyata perubahan ekuiti ahli-ahli dan penyata aliran tunai untuk tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, serta satu ringkasan dasar perakaunan yang penting dan nota-nota penerangan lain, seperti yang dibentangkan pada muka surat 122 hingga 154.

Tanggungjawab Majlis ke atas Penyata Kewangan

Majlis Institut bertanggungjawab dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia. Majlis juga bertanggungjawab untuk kawalan dalaman sebegini yang ditentukan oleh Majlis adalah perlu untuk membolehkan penyediaan penyata kewangan yang bebas daripada salahnyata yang ketara, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit

Tanggungjawab kami adalah untuk menyatakan pendapat tentang penyata kewangan berdasarkan audit yang dilaksanakan. Kami telah melaksanakan audit tersebut menurut piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia. Piawaian tersebut mewajibkan kami mematuhi tuntutan etika di samping merancang dan melaksanakan audit untuk memperoleh keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada atau tidak penyata kewangan tersebut bebas daripada salahnyata yang ketara.

Sesuai audit melibatkan pelaksanaan prosedur untuk memperoleh bukti audit mengenai amaun dan pendedahan dalam penyata kewangan. Prosedur yang dipilih bergantung kepada pertimbangan kami, termasuk penilaian risiko salahnyata yang ketara pada penyata kewangan, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan. Dalam membuat penilaian risiko tersebut, kami mengambil kira kawalan dalaman yang bersesuaian untuk Institut dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan yang memberi gambaran yang benar dan saksama bagi tujuan merangka prosedur audit yang bersesuaian dengan keadaan, tetapi bukan bertujuan menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Institut. Sesuatu audit juga termasuk penilaian kesesuaian dasar-dasar perakaunan yang diguna pakai dan kemunasabahan anggaran perakaunan yang dibuat oleh Majlis, serta penilaian pembentangan penyata kewangan secara keseluruhan.

Kami percaya bahawa bukti audit yang kami perolehi adalah mencukupi dan bersesuaian untuk memberikan asas yang munasabah untuk pendapat kami.

Pendapat

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan tersebut memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Institut pada 31 Disember 2012 dan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai untuk tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia.

**LAPORAN JURUAUDIT
KEPADA AHLI-AHLI
THE MALAYSIAN INSTITUTE OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS**
(INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA)
(SAMBUNGAN)

LAPORAN MENGENAI PERUNDANGAN LAIN DAN KEPERLUAN BADAN PENGAWASAN

Menurut keperluan Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia, kami juga melaporkan bahawa pada pendapat kami, rekod perakaunan dan rekod lain, serta daftar yang wajib disimpan di bawah Akta oleh Institut telah disimpan dengan sempurna selaras dengan peruntukan Akta tersebut.

HAL-HAL LAIN

1. Seperti yang dinyatakan dalam Nota 2.1 kepada penyata kewangan, INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA menerima pakai Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia pada 1 Januari 2012 dengan tarikh peralihan 1 Januari 2011. Piawaian-piawaian tersebut diguna pakai secara retrospektif oleh Majlis kepada maklumat perbandingan dalam penyata kewangan, termasuk penyata kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2011 dan 1 Januari 2011, dan penyata pendapatan komprehensif, penyata perubahan ekuiti dan penyata aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2011 dan pendedahan yang berkaitan. Kami tidak terikat untuk melapor maklumat perbandingan dinyatakan semula dan ianya tidak diaudit. Tanggungjawab kami sebagai sebahagian daripada audit kami terhadap penyata kewangan Institut untuk tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2012, dalam keadaan-keadaan ini, termasuk memperoleh bukti audit yang mencukupi dan bersesuaian bahawa baki pembukaan pada 1 Januari 2012 tidak mengandungi salahnyata ketara yang akan menjejaskan kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2012 dan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai untuk tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.
2. Laporan ini disediakan hanya untuk ahli-ahli Institut, sebagai satu badan, menurut peruntukan Seksyen 174 Akta Syarikat, 1965 di Malaysia dan bukan untuk sebarang tujuan yang lain. Kami tidak akan bertanggungjawab kepada mana-mana pihak lain untuk kandungan laporan ini.

Ooi Chee Kun
996/03/14(J/PH)
Akauntan Bertauliah

Kuala Lumpur
11 Mei 2013

Ng Eng Kiat
1064/03/15(J/PH)
Akauntan Bertauliah

Form of Proxy

I, _____
(Full Name in Block Capitals)

of _____

being a member of the abovenamed Institute hereby appoint

1. _____
(Full Name)

_____ or
(Address)

2. _____
(Full Name)

_____ (Address)

as my proxy to attend on my behalf the Annual General Meeting of the Institute to be held at FR Banyan, Ground Floor, Sime Darby Convention Centre, Jalan Bukit Kiara on June 22, 2013 at 10:00 a.m. and at any adjournment thereof.

Signature _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2013

Note:

A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy must be a member of the Institute. The instrument appointing a proxy must be deposited at the office of the Institute at No. 15, Jalan Medan Tuanku, 50300 Kuala Lumpur not less than 48 hours before the time set for holding the meeting.



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The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants

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