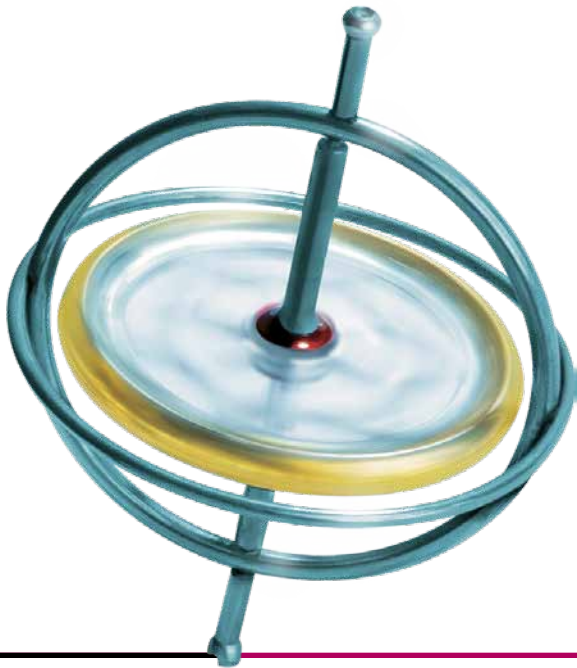


Sustaining
Momentum



Sustaining Momentum

56th

Annual General Meeting of MICPA
Roof Garden Executive Lounge, RG Floor
Sime Darby Convention Centre
Jalan Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur
Saturday, June 21, 2014
at 10:00 a.m.

What's in this report

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General Meeting

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Notice of 56th Annual General Meeting

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Institute will be held at **Roof Garden Executive Lounge, RG Floor, Sime Darby Convention Centre, Jalan Bukit Kiara, Kuala Lumpur, on Saturday, June 21, 2014 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, 2013.
2. To confirm the appointment of the following member to fill casual vacancy in the Council:

Khaw Hock Hoe

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

Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Gan Ah Tee, Dato'
Lim Thiam Kee
Ng Kim Tuck
Nurmazilah binti Mahzan, Dr
Poon Yew Hoe
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Venkatramanan Viswanathan
Venkiteswaran Sankar

4. To appoint two auditors.
5. Any other business.

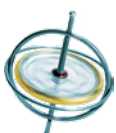
By order of the Council

FOO YOKE PIN (Mr)
Secretary

Kuala Lumpur
May 28, 2014

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:

Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Gan Ah Tee, Dato'
Lim Thiam Kee
Ng Kim Tuck
Poon Yew Hoe
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Venkatramanan Viswanathan

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:

Venkiteswaran Sankar

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

Nurmazilah binti Mahzan, Dr (Appointed on March 16, 2013)

Pursuant to bye-law 6, the Council member is 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 and in conformity with their firm's policy on rotation have intimated that they do not seek re-appointment:

Ng Eng Kiat
Ooi Chee Kun

v. Pursuant to bye-law 121, the following members are nominated for appointment as auditors at the Annual General Meeting:

Khoo Pek Ling
Leong Kok Tong

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

Khaw Hock Hoe

The member appointment is to be confirmed at the Annual General Meeting.

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

Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

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

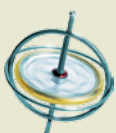
the value and distinctiveness of the Certified Public Accountant (CPA) qualification.

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 2013/2014



Pushpanathan a/
S A Kanagarayar



Dato' Abdul Rauf
bin Rashid



Dato' Ab Halim
bin Mohyiddin



Abdul Halim
bin Md Lassim



Ahmad Fuaad
bin Mohd Kenali



Beh Tok Koay



Datin Hjh Fadzilah
bte Saad



Dato' Gan Ah Tee



Goh Lee Hwa



Khaw Hock Hoe



Lee Tuck Heng



Lim Thiam Kee



Loh Lay Choon



Dato' Mohammad Faiz
bin Mohammad Azmi



Ng Gan Hooi



Ng Kim Tuck



Dr Nurmazilah
binti Mahzan



Ong Chee Wai



Poon Yew Hoe



Sukanta K Dutt



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

MICPA Council 2013/2014

(Cont'd)

				Attendance at Council Meetings
President				
■	Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar	(2001)	Kuala Lumpur	6
Vice-President				
	Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid <i>(Appointed as Vice-President on January 11, 2014)</i>	(2011)	Kuala Lumpur	3 (LOA – 2)
	Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman <i>(Resigned as Vice-President and Council on January 11, 2014)</i>	(2002)	Selangor	2 (LOA – 1)
Members				
●■	Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin	(1987)	Selangor	6
■	Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	(2006)	Selangor	4
■	Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali	(2013)	Selangor	5 (LOA – 1)
●	Beh Tok Koay	(1989)	Selangor	6
■	Datin Hjhd Fadzilah bte Saad	(1987)	Selangor	5 (LOA – 1)
	Dato' Gan Ah Tee	(2008)	Kuala Lumpur	5 (LOA – 1)
	Goh Lee Hwa	(2006)	Kuala Lumpur	3 (LOA – 1)
	Khaw Hock Hoe <i>(Appointed on March 22, 2014)</i>	(2014)	Selangor	1
	Lee Tuck Heng	(2007)	Kuala Lumpur	2 (LOA – 4)
	Lim Thiam Kee	(2002)	Kuala Lumpur	4 (LOA – 1)
	Loh Lay Choon	(2004)	Kuala Lumpur	3 (LOA – 2)
	Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	4 (LOA – 1)
	Ng Gan Hooi	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	3 (LOA – 3)
	Ng Kim Tuck	(2005)	Kuala Lumpur	6
■	Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan	(2013)	Kuala Lumpur	3
	Ong Chee Wai	(2012)	Kuala Lumpur	5
	Poon Yew Hoe	(1998)	Kuala Lumpur	4 (LOA – 1)
	Sukanta K Dutt	(1999)	Kuala Lumpur	2 (LOA – 3)
	Tan Bun Poo	(2007)	Kuala Lumpur	5
	Tan Chin Hock	(2002)	Kuala Lumpur	5
	Tan Theng Hooi	(2009)	Kuala Lumpur	5 (LOA – 1)
	Teo Swee Chua	(2010)	Kuala Lumpur	5
	Thong Foo Vung	(2012)	Selangor	4 (LOA – 1)
	Dr Veerinderjeet Singh	(2004)	Kuala Lumpur	5 (LOA – 1)
	Venkatramanan Viswanathan	(1986)	Melaka	3
■	Dato' Yeo How	(2003)	Singapore	3 (LOA – 1)
■	Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	(1998)	Selangor	2 (LOA – 2)
	Yong Yoon Shing	(2010)	Selangor	6

Secretary

Foo Yoke Pin

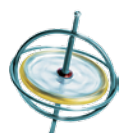
Registered Office

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



MICPA Committees 2013/2014

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

No of meetings: **6**

	Attendance
Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar (<i>Chairman</i>)	6
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid	4 (LOA – 2)
Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman (<i>Resigned on January 11, 2014</i>)	2
Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin	2
Beh Tok Koay	5
Dato' Gan Ah Tee	5 (LOA – 1)
Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi	4
Poon Yew Hoe (<i>Appointed on March 22, 2014</i>)	1
Tan Theng Hooi	5
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh	5 (LOA – 1)
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	5

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: **11**

	Attendance
Sukanta K Dutt (<i>Chairman</i>)	8 (LOA – 3)
Ng Kim Tuck (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	10
Loh Lay Choon	7 (LOA – 2)
Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi	2 (LOA – 4)
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan	4 (LOA – 1)
Tan Bun Poo	3 (LOA – 1)
Teo Swee Chua	3
Thong Foo Vung	7 (LOA – 1)
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	3
Dato' Yeo How	0

MICPA Committees 2013/2014

(Cont'd)

	Attendance
Co-opted Members	
Audrey Chan	6 (LOA – 1)
Chia Kum Cheng	1
Stephen Khoo	5 (LOA – 2)
Lee Hin Kan	6
Ooi Chee Kun	7 (LOA – 2)
Oong Kee Leong, Stephen	9
Siew Kah Toong	4
Siew Kar Wai	4

MASB WORKING GROUPS

No of meetings: **4**

	Attendance
Co-opted Members	
Chia Kum Cheng	1
Chong Chen Kian	1
Ooi Chee Kun	1

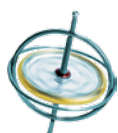
MIA FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION COMMITTEE (FRSIC)

No of meetings: **3**

	Attendance
Ng Kim Tuck	2

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: 0

	Attendance
Dato' Yeo How (<i>Chairman</i>)	0
Poon Yew Hoe (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	0
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	0
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali	0
Datin Hj Fadzilah bte Saad	0
Ng Gan Hooi	0
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke	0
Co-opted Members	
Christine Cho Oi Kwan	0
Ben Lee Keen Pong	0
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
Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi (<i>Chairman</i>)	0
Tan Theng Hooi (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	0
Sukanta K Dutt	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.

MICPA Committees 2013/2014

(Cont'd)

EDUCATION & TRAINING COMMITTEE

No of meetings: 1

	Attendance
Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin (<i>Chairman</i>)	1
Dato' Gan Ah Tee (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	1
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	0
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali	1
Datin Hjhd Fadzilah bte Saad	1
Khaw Hock Hoe (<i>Appointed on March 22, 2014</i>)	–
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan	0
Ng Gan Hooi	1
Ong Chee Wai	1
Co-opted Members	
Dr Amirul Shah Md Shahbudin	1
Dr Anbalagan Krishnan	0
Prof Dr Arfah Salleh	1
Dr Chee Hong Kok	1
Prof Dr Ibrahim Kamal Abdul Rahman	0
Prof Dr Mahamad bin Tayib	0
Prof Madya Dr Mazlina Mat Zain	0
Asst Prof Ng Kean Kok	1
Prof Madya Dr Nor Aziah Abdul Manaf	0
Prof Madya Dr Suhaiza Ismail	1
Prof Dr Takiah Mohd Iskandar	0
Dr Teh Chee Ghee	0
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: 1

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



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: **8**

	Attendance
Loh Lay Choon (<i>Chairman</i>)	5
Ng Kim Tuck (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	6
Khaw Hock Hoe (<i>Appointed on March 22, 2014</i>)	2
Ong Chee Wai	2 (LOA – 1)
Tan Bun Poo	1
Tan Chin Hock	5 (LOA – 1)
Teo Swee Chua	3
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	3
Co-opted Members	
Chong Chen Kian	6
Chua Guan Heng, Herbert	6
Chua Wai Hong	4
Ooi Thiam Poh, Alex	2 (LOA – 1)
Siew Kah Toong, David	4 (LOA – 2)
Wong Kar Choon (<i>Appointed on March 12, 2014</i>)	0
Yeo Beng Yean	0

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.

MICPA Committees 2013/2014

(Cont'd)

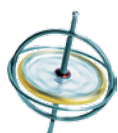
INSOLVENCY PRACTICE COMMITTEE

No of meetings: **3**

	Attendance
Dato' Gan Ah Tee (<i>Chairman</i>)	3
Lim Thiam Kee (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	3
Yong Yoon Shing	3
Co-opted Members	
Adam Primus Varghese Abdullah	3
Ahmad Shazli Kamarulzaman	0
Chua See Hua	2
Fazlina Pawan Teh	2
Hong Boo Kiat, Adrian (<i>Appointed on March 24, 2014</i>)	1
Kumar Kanagasingam	3
Lim San Peen	3
Lim Swee Geok	2
Lim Tian Huat	0
Mak Kum Choon	2
Monaliza binti Ahmad (<i>Resigned on January 24, 2014</i>)	0
Ng Chih Kaye	1
Ng Pyak Yeow	2
Ong Hock An (<i>Resigned on January 1, 2014</i>)	2
Pauline Teh Abdullah	1
Sapiah Ambo (<i>Appointed on January 24, 2014</i>)	1
Shamsol Zakri bin Zakaria	0
S Suhendran	0
Wong Chee Lin	3
Yap Wai Fun	1

Terms of Reference:

- To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and discussion of issues faced by practitioners in relation to:
 - the law and practice of insolvency and corporate restructuring;
 - their dealings with Malaysia Department of Insolvency, Companies Commission of Malaysia and other relevant authorities; and
 - making the necessary representations and/or recommendations to such authorities.
- To prepare guidance notes on insolvency & corporate restructuring practice as and when required.
- 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.
- To encourage and facilitate greater cooperation and communication amongst insolvency and corporate restructuring practitioners in Malaysia.
- To deal with any other matters relating to insolvency and corporate restructuring.



INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

No of meetings: 4

	Attendance
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid (<i>Chairman</i>)	4
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	4
Lee Tuck Heng	3
Tan Bun Poo	3
Thong Foo Vung	4

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: 5

	Attendance
Goh Lee Hwa (<i>Chairman</i>)	4
Lee Tuck Heng (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	2
Datin Hjh Fadzilah bte Saad	4
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan	2
Ong Chee Wai	2
Thong Foo Vung	3

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.

MICPA Committees 2013/2014

(Cont'd)

PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

No of meetings: 1

	Attendance
Datuk Robert Yong Kuen Loke (<i>Chairman</i>)	1
Tan Theng Hooi (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	1
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim	0
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali	1
Khaw Hock Hoe (<i>Appointed on March 22, 2014</i>)	–
Loh Lay Choon	0
Ng Kim Tuck	0
Ng Gan Hooi	0
Tan Chin Hock	1
Yong Yoon Shing	0
Co-opted Members	
Ahmad Faris Yahaya	0
Chia Kum Cheng	1

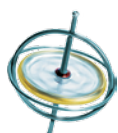
Terms of Reference:

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: 4

	Attendance
Lim Thiam Kee (<i>Chairman</i>)	3
Poon Yew Hoe (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	4
Ng Kim Tuck	2
Venkatramanan Viswanathan	2
Yong Yoon Shing	1
Co-opted Members	
Abu Bakar Rajudin	2
Ahmad Shahrul Hj Mohamed	3
Heng Ji Keng	0
Dato' Raymond Liew	1 (LOA – 2)
Lim Kien Chai	1
Mohd Afrizan Husain	1
Mohd Noor Abu Bakar	3 (LOA – 1)
Siew Kah Toong, David	2
Tong Siew Choo	1



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 COMMITTEENo of meetings: **2**

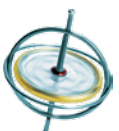
	Attendance
Beh Tok Koay (<i>Chairman</i>)	2
Dr Veerinderjeet Singh (<i>Alternate Chairman</i>)	2
Goh Lee Hwa	2
Lim Thiam Kee	1
Poon Yew Hoe	0
Tan Chin Hock	1
Co-opted Members	
Heather Khoo Guat Eean	1 (LOA – 1)
M J Monteiro	0
Ng Kim Lian	0
Phoon Sow Cheng	2
Tai Lai Kok	0
Tang Chin Fook	1
Tong Siew Choo	2
Wan Chee Khei	1
Woon Yoke Lee	2
Yeo Eng Ping	1

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.



“As we keep up the momentum of advancing the Institute and to build our global footprint in the accounting world, we will continue to engage on thought leadership as a definitive voice for Malaysian accountants.”



President's Statement

2013 was another eventful year wherein the Institute has been actively involved in engaging with regulators, developing stronger ties with our partners, and widening the reach of the Institute. As I complete my second year of serving as President, it is with great pride for me to report that the Institute has indeed continued on its path of building and strengthening the profession, which is reflected in our theme for this year's annual report – “**Sustaining Momentum**”.



Pushpanathan a/l S A Kanagarayar
President

President's Statement

(Cont'd)



REGIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK



AUDIT FORUM 2013



MICPA-ICAA ACCOUNTANCY WEEK

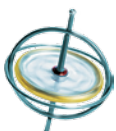
In line with our objective of being a strong professional body and cornerstone in the Malaysian accounting and regulatory scene, the Institute continues to work closely with the Government and regulators. One of the key initiatives by the Government, in which the Institute is involved, is the setting up of a high-level Committee to Strengthen the Accounting Profession in Malaysia (CSAP). CSAP was formed to review the state of the accounting profession in Malaysia and to recommend initiatives that need to be taken to develop a strong profession in keeping with the national aspirations of Malaysia becoming a developed nation by the year 2020. The outcome will be a report based on the Committee's input and feedback, to be released shortly.

The Institute provided a comprehensive feedback to the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM) on the New Companies Bill and Interest Scheme Bill issued in 2013, as well as participated in a dialogue session to provide our input and feedback to SSM upon deliberations in the Public Consultations in August last year.

In keeping up with matters on the education front, the Educational Roadmap for Universities and

Institutions of Higher Learning (Hala Tuju 3) is currently being formulated for adoption by the Ministry of Education. This Hala Tuju 3 initiative includes addressing the relevancy of our University curricula with the latest global requirements in contents of course modules, teaching of IFRSs, critical thinking and communication skills, amongst others, to enhance the employability of our graduates in the workplace, besides facilitating these young graduates to pursue good professional qualifications. In November 2013, we submitted our views on the draft Hala Tuju 3 report to the Minister of Education and continue to work closely with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants on their initiatives on this matter.

We will continue in our role as a premier Malaysian professional accounting body to produce quality professionals in line with the Government's goal to increase the number of professional accountants in Malaysia year on year. Talent Corporation Malaysia (TalentCorp) is actively engaged in various initiatives to retain our best Malaysian talent, both as experienced hires and fresh graduate recruits. In November 2013, the Institute participated in an upskilling programme introduced by TalentCorp that helps to equip graduates with



100%

pass rate for the final module of the MICPA-ICAA Programme by SSP candidates

commercially useful skills and experiences that will enhance their employment opportunities. The programme, better known as the *PAR Excellence Programme* is to encourage high quality young graduates to pursue the MICPA-ICAA Programme that not only equips graduates with technical skills but also professional skills.

Another initiative under the Economic Planning Unit in the Prime Minister's Department was the establishment of the Yayasan Peneraju Pendidikan Bumiputera (YPPB), to develop 3,500 Bumiputera chartered accountants by 2020. The Institute works closely with both YPPB and TalentCorp in achieving this objective, as our Programme is endorsed by both organisations as one which provides accounting graduates an avenue to become professional accountants of high calibre.

In terms of the joint professional programme conducted by the Institute with the Institute of Chartered Accountants Australia (ICAA) since 2009, we have seen growth in the numbers of candidates in our Programme especially in the number of candidates who have graduated from Australian universities. The promotional efforts with respect to our dual qualification offering has borne fruit, in particular the outreach activities onsite in Australia where ICAA and MICPA jointly set up booths at the career fairs targeted at recruiting Malaysian talent before they graduate from Australian universities.

Later this year, the ICAA would be officially merging with the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants (NZICA). This will bode well for the Institute as our present joint Programme will not only be shared by 2 Institutes, but will now be shared across 3 Institutes and countries, not forgetting that it strengthens the entrée of our new graduates into the Global Accounting Alliance (GAA). The network and community of candidates will see a marked expansion and reach, which will

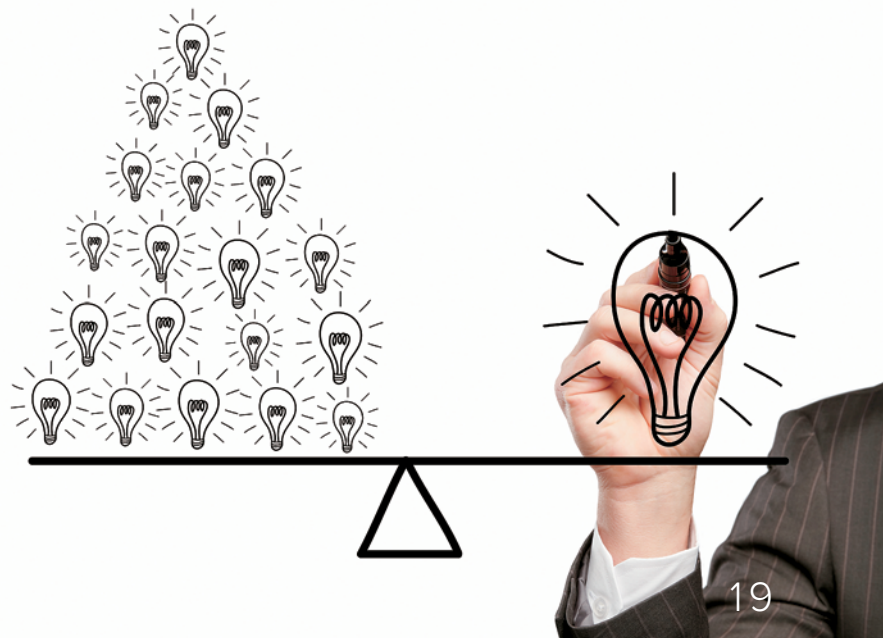
certainly mean stronger recognition of our qualification and the Institute at large.

The Students Sponsorship Programme (SSP) which we launched in 2011 has also seen many success stories arise from our very strong candidates who have gone on to win Gold Medals for the Financial Accounting & Reporting and Taxation modules in the joint Programme. The average pass rate amongst SSP candidates has reached 77.6%. More significantly, the pass rate for the final module of the Programme by the SSP candidates is 100%. We are very proud of our SSP candidates who have proven to be high achievers, not just in the examinations, but also in their respective professional career progression.

As we keep up the momentum of advancing the Institute and to build our global footprint in the accounting world, we will continue to engage on thought leadership with the regulators, Government bodies and industry players as a definitive voice for Malaysian accountants, whilst leveraging on our strategic partnerships to further expand our global reach.

The following pages of the report provide more details of the Institute's activities and achievements during the past year.

“The financial position of the Institute has strengthened over the years through prudent and careful stewardship of resources.”



President's Statement

(Cont'd)

FINANCE

The Institute achieved a net operating surplus of RM599,600 for the year, a marginal increase of RM34,500 (6.1%) from RM565,100 in 2012.

Total income rose by RM304,600 or 6.4% due mainly to the increase in income generated from conducting examinations under the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme and revision in the members' annual fees.

Total expenses increased by RM270,100 or 6.4% due mainly to expenses incurred to promote and to conduct examinations under the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme and higher staff costs.

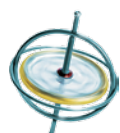
Total assets increased by RM466,200 or 12.8%, due mainly to the substantial increase in fixed deposits and bank balances. Total liabilities decreased by RM133,400 or 6.6% resulting mainly from the recognition of government grant as income. The Institute has an accumulated fund of RM2,219,700 as at December 31, 2013 compared to an accumulated fund of RM1,620,000 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 organise more activities that will benefit members and students and intensify the publicity and communications programme in promoting the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme.

FIVE-YEAR SUMMARY	2013 RM'000	2012 RM'000	2011 RM'000	2010 RM'000	2009 RM'000
Total income	5,086	4,782	4,060	3,412	3,098
Total expenses	(4,486)	(4,217)	(3,587)	(3,186)	(2,923)
Net operating surplus	600	568	473	226	175
Non-current assets	171	327	227	70	168
Current assets	3,938	3,315	2,643	1,727	1,288
Non-current liabilities	(135)	(281)	(225)	(225)	(225)
Current liabilities	(1,754)	(1,741)	(1,590)	(990)	(875)
Total net assets	2,220	1,620	1,055	582	356
Accumulated fund	2,220	1,620	1,055	582	356

12.8%

total assets increased



MEMBERSHIP

Membership of the Institute comprises four classes of members which are the Certified Public Accountants (CPA), Certified Financial Accountants (CFiA), Provisional Members, and Associate Members. Members are admitted in accordance with the Institute's *Articles of Association and Bye-Laws*. As at December 31, 2013, the total number of membership stood at 3,144 with a net decrease of 7 members in total.

MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS	As at December 31		Net Increase/ (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
Certified Public Accountants	3,045	3,050	(5)
Provisional Members	33	36	(3)
Certified Financial Accountants	66	65	1
Total	3,144	3,151	(7)

3,144
members

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT (CPA)

As at December, 31, 2013, the number of Certified Public Accountants (CPA) members stood at 3,045 with a net decrease of 5 members in total. The decrease is contributed by factors such as resignation of members or failure in paying their dues for the annual subscriptions/practising fees.

During the year, a total of 47 new admissions were registered, out of which 42 were admitted under Bye-law 34(1)(a) to (d) upon completion of the Institute's examinations and fulfilment of the prescribed practical experience as stated in the requirement. The other 5 members were admitted under Bye-law 34(1)(f) in which they are full members of approved overseas accounting bodies, hence granted exemption from the required examination on the basis that they have had adequate working experience in the relevant fields in Malaysia after being qualified as an accountant.

As at December 31, 2013, 41% of the members worked in public practice firms out of which 13% were members holding practising certificates, 48% were employed in the business community and 1% in the public sector. 10% of the total accounted for retired members. No significant change in the CPA membership profile has been recorded in comparison to year 2012.

A total of 32 female members were admitted, constituting 68% of the total new admission. As at December 31, 2013, the proportion of female members remained at 39%.

CPA MEMBERSHIP STATISTICS	As at December 31		Net Increase/ (Decrease)
	2013	2012	
In Practice	406	416	(10)
Not In Practice	2,639	2,634	5
Total	3,045	3,050	(5)

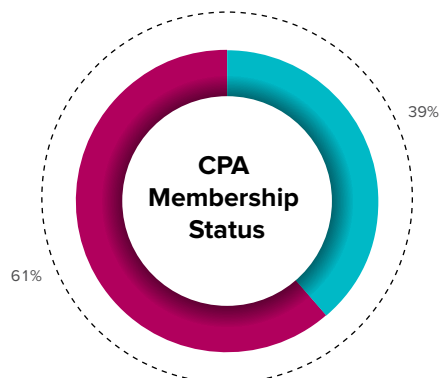
41%
members
working in
public practice

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

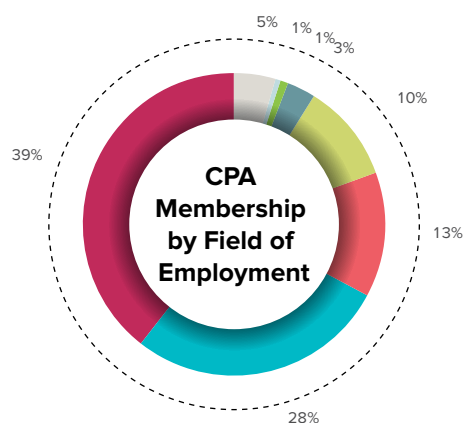
CPA Membership Status

Female	39%	1,194
Male	61%	1,851
Total	100%	3,045



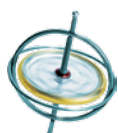
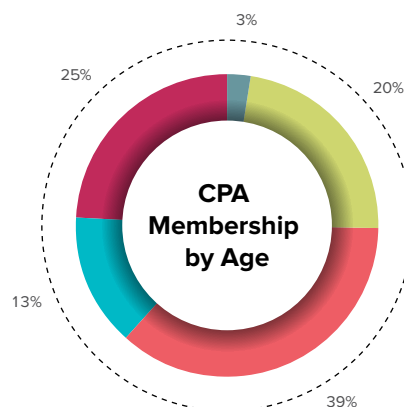
CPA Membership by Field of Employment

Financial Institutions	5%	142
Public Sector	1%	17
Education	1%	22
Consultancy and Others	3%	97
Retired	10%	320
Public Practice	13%	406
Employees of Accounting Firms	28%	840
Commerce and Industry	39%	1,201
Total	100%	3,045

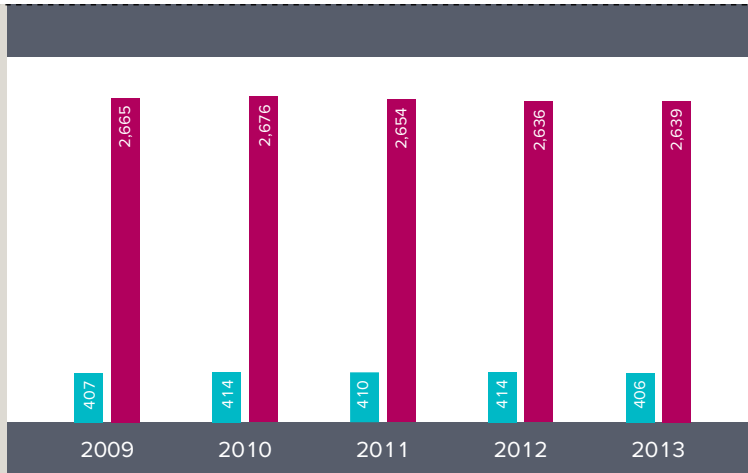


CPA Membership by Age

21-30	3%	83
31-40	20%	602
41-50	39%	1,184
51-55	13%	399
56 & above	25%	777
Total	100%	3,045



CPA Membership Statistics as at December 31, 2013



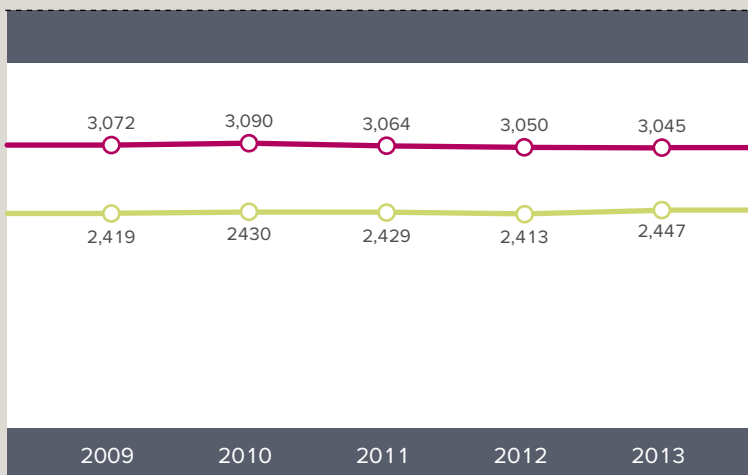
3,045
total number of CPAs



Members in Practice



Members Not in Practice



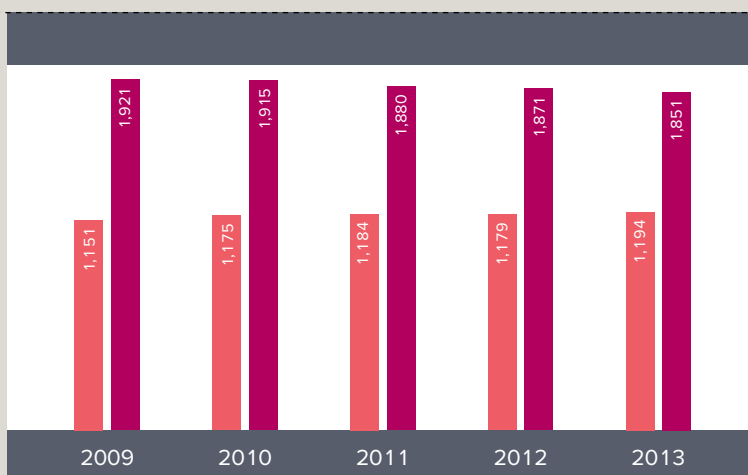
34 ↑
CPA graduates



Total CPA Membership



CPA Graduate Members



15 ↑
new female members



Female



Male

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

PROVISIONAL MEMBERS

As at December 31, 2013, no new provisional members were recorded. Provisional members are members who have graduated and have completed the Institute's examinations. They have, however, not fulfilled the practical experience as stated in the requirement for admission as a full member of CPA.

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

CERTIFIED FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT (CFIA)

As at December 31, 2013, the number of members for the Certified Financial Accountant (CFiA) stood at 66 with a net increase of 1 member in total.

Members of CFiA are mainly senior lecturers from the accounting department of public and private universities admitted under the Institute's special provision for admission as a CFiA.

CFiA members enjoy 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 duties reserved for the members of CPA. CFiA members are entitled to access the full services provided by the Institute to members.

SERVICES TO MEMBERS

As part of our initiative in maintaining the highest standards of professionalism and also in showing our support to the commitment of our members', the Institute conducts various training and professional development programmes to facilitate them in maintaining rigorous standards of technical and professional expertise and services. These efforts placed by the Institute helps earn continuous respect and trust from regulators, the business community and the general public.

During the year, a number of activities were carried out to meet the interests and professional development needs of different segments of the membership. Continuing Professional Development (CPD) courses on a broad scope of topics were organised throughout the year covering accounting, auditing and assurance, taxation and insolvency practice. 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 were also appointed to address emerging issues of concern.

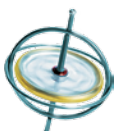
CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

As part of the Institute's initiative in sustaining professionalism among accountants, various training and professional development programmes have been carried out to meet the needs of members. The CPD programmes are mainly conducted to update members on their professional skills and technical knowledge which serves the best interest of the public including clients and employers. MICPA members are able to update themselves through planned CPD programmes.

During the year, the Institute organised a wide range of CPD programmes covering topics such as understanding and applying newly-issued or updated financial reporting standards as well as various taxation topics.



AUDIT FORUM 2013



In the fourth iteration of our joint Audit Forum with ICAA, the Institutes focused on the issue of quality control in practice. The forum was designed to boost compliance benchmarks by Malaysian practitioners with ISQC 1, *Quality Control for Firms that Perform Audits and Reviews of Financial Statements*, and *Other Assurance and Related Services Engagements*. Various pertinent topics were discussed such as the findings of quality control issues by the Audit Oversight Board, the strategic importance of quality control as well as the practical issues of implementing ISQC 1. At the Forum, MICPA and ICAA unveiled the joint publication, “*Quality Control Guide*”, which incorporates the various elements of quality control set out in the ISQC 1 and provides guidelines in assisting audit practitioners to meet the ISQC 1 requirements.

The Institute continued to assist the Government in the transition of public sector accounting; from a cash accounting landscape to an accrual accounting landscape. During the year, the Institute provided more than 1,500 civil servants with exposure to accrual accounting and selected public sector accounting standards.

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

The Institute demonstrated our commitment towards the development of the accounting profession by conducting a complimentary seminar on updates to the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and the impact of IFRS convergence on financial statements for participants from the academic sector.

PUBLIC PRACTICE

The Public Practice Committee is tasked with identifying the professional development needs of members in public practice, in particular the small and medium 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 in 2006 is currently being updated to reflect the approved standards on auditing and other pronouncements adopted/issued by the Institute as at December 31, 2013. This revision is subsequent to the revisions carried out in 2008 and 2011. The guide was developed with the intention of providing a comprehensive guidance on the performance of financial statements audits in accordance with approved auditing standards in Malaysia as well as to maintain quality control for audit work to see further enhancement.

During the year, six (6) two-day workshops on the usage of the *Audit Guide for Practitioners* have been conducted, comprising three (3) workshops each on *Basic Practical Guide to Auditing* and *Advanced Practical Guide to Auditing*.

Evening talks on the topics of “*Enforcement Updates by the Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM)*” and “*Limited Liability Partnerships (LLP): Tax Implications*” were organised on August 20, 2013 and December 6, 2013 respectively.

The talk by SSM aimed to provide practitioners with an insight into the investigation ecosystems as well as real-life investigation cases undertaken, including the key challenges and the findings of such investigations. The objective of the LLP: Tax Implications talk was to enable practitioners to appreciate the differences in tax treatment of a LLP, a conventional partnership and a limited liability company as a business vehicle, as well as to discuss the various tax implications of converting an existing business into a LLP, and the potential tax implications of a LLP.

The Technical Reference Panel, which provides free advisory services to members, receives enquiries throughout the year. The 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.

President's Statement

(Cont'd)



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 organising CPD programmes in areas of interest to these members.

During the year, the Institute and Bursa Malaysia jointly organised the MICPA-Bursa Malaysia Business Forum 2013 which targeted senior management from commerce and industry. Carrying the theme “*Regional Business Outlook: What's Next?*”, the Forum aimed to inform Malaysian businesses of the challenges and opportunities in the shifting business landscape brought about by regional economic integration. The Forum informed participants of regional developments such as the foreseeable impact of the ASEAN Economic Community 2015, ongoing Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations as well initiatives undertaken by custodians of the Malaysian capital markets to position Malaysian businesses positively in the shifting landscape.

The Commerce and Industry Committee jointly with the Membership Affairs Committee held a networking session with newly qualified students of the MICPA-ICAA Programme to share the need to admit themselves as a member of the Institutes.

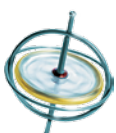
GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The Institute maintains an effective consultative relationship with the Government and the regulatory bodies to reinforce the Institute's leadership roles 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 (SC), Companies Commission of Malaysia, the Inland Revenue Board and other Government departments. The Institute actively proposes and provides views in response to the proposed legislation reforms which represent crucial insight into the profession and the business entity 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 also engages in dialogue sessions held by the Government with the private sector which includes an annual dialogue with the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism Affairs, the annual dialogue with the SSM, half yearly meetings with the Customs-Private Sector Consultative Panel and regular dialogues with the Inland Revenue Board (IRB). In technical meetings with the SC and Bursa Malaysia, the Institute shares a strong voice on the implementation issues which arises from the new or proposed changes to the rules and regulations affecting the capital market.

The Institute regularly participates in discussion with the Audit Oversight Board (AOB) on key aspects, observations and other matters related to the oversight activities. These discussions, through the enforcement of professional standards adopted by the Institute are central to aiding the Institute in setting a standard quality in auditing across the board. Regular dialogue and discussion sessions are held with the AOB on issues and challenges faced by the audit industry.



The Institute was involved in the setting up of a high-level Committee to Strengthen the Accounting Profession in Malaysia (CSAP). CSAP was formed in May 2013 by the Ministry of Finance with the special purpose of reviewing the state of the accounting profession in Malaysia and to recommend initiatives that need to be taken to develop a strong profession by the year 2020. The committee has completed its work, following consultations with all interested stakeholders including the relevant professional bodies and public universities, and is expected to release their report shortly.

The Institute works closely with TalentCorp to reach out and to connect with promising young Malaysians studying locally and abroad. In November 2013, the Institute participated in the upskilling programme introduced by TalentCorp that helps to equip graduates with commercially useful skills and experiences that will enhance their employment opportunities. The programme better known as the *PAR Excellence Programme*, is to encourage high quality young graduates to pursue the MICPA-ICAA Programme that not only equips graduates with technical skills but also professional skills. Under the Programme, Approved Training Employers (ATEs) of the Institute (excluding BDO, Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG and PwC) who sponsor their employees to pursue the MICPA-ICAA Programme will be reimbursed 50% of the examination fees by TalentCorp. The Institute also partnered with TalentCorp in various accounting and finance sector-focused career fairs organised by TalentCorp.

During the year, the Institute participated in courtesy visits to the Accountant General of Malaysia, the Auditor General of Malaysia and also the IRB. Through such visits, knowledge on the changes and developments in the accounting profession are shared and exchanged. The visit also allowed the Institute to provide briefings on the current programmes offered by MICPA and its core activities, particularly the CPA education and training programmes.

TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

Technical activities are considered to be the core element of the Institute's work programme. It is necessary that high professional and technical standards are consistently maintained to uphold public confidence in the work performed by our members. Part of our initiatives in assisting members in maintaining their quality and standards would be providing guidance on the discharge of their reporting responsibilities under the various laws and regulations.

In auditing, regular review is conducted on pronouncements issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The 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 to the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board's (MASB) standard-setting process. Part of the consultation includes expressing views on proposed new standards and discussion documents. The Institute also makes representation to MASB when interpretation issues arise. All members of the Institute are expected to comply with the standards issued by MASB.

The Institute works hand in hand with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) in carrying out technical activities. Part of our initiatives include participating in and contributing to MIA's Financial Reporting Standards Implementation Committee (FRSIC) which provides assistance on potential implementation issues, ambiguous 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.

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING STANDARDS

The Accounting and Auditing Technical Committee (AATC) holds the overall responsibility for the development and review of accounting, auditing and reporting standards and guidelines. They are 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. The development of a guidance on the accounting treatment for securities borrowing and lending transactions was completed during the year and issued to members in September 2013 as Technical Bulletin 9, *Accounting for Securities Borrowing and Lending Transactions by Lenders and Ultimate Borrowers*.

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

- (a) ATR 7 (Revised 2013), *Examples of Independent Auditor's Reports*
- (b) International Standard on Auditing (ISA) 610 (Revised 2013), *Using the Work of Internal Auditors*
- (c) International Standard on Review Engagements (ISRE) 2400 (Revised), *Engagements to Review Historical Financial Statements*

In July 2013, the AATC undertook a major project to review the New Companies Bill and the Interest Scheme Bill issued by SSM. Sections of relevance to the accounting and auditing were given due consideration and feedback were submitted for SSMs consideration.

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

- (a) 4 amendments to MFRSs and 1 new IC Interpretation under the MFRS Framework;
- (b) 4 amendments to FRSs and 1 new IC Interpretation under the FRS Framework;

- (c) New MPERS Framework;
- (d) Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle
- (e) Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle
- (f) Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle
- (g) Annual Improvements to FRSs 2011-2013 Cycle

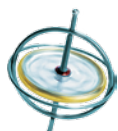
The amendments to MFRSs, new IC Interpretation under the MFRS Framework and the amendments to FRSs and new IC Interpretation under the FRS Framework are listed in the "Technical Pronouncements" section of this report.

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 were initially 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. With the announcement by the MASB in August 2013 to extend the transitional period for Transitioning Entities by another year, the adoption of the MFRS Framework will then become mandatory for all companies for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Transitioning Entities are 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.

With the issue of the new MPERS Framework, private entities may comply with either:

1. Private Entity Reporting Standards (PERS) in their entirety for financial statements with annual periods beginning before January 1, 2016; or
2. Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) in their entirety for financial statements with annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016; or
3. Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) in their entirety



In addition, the MASB sought comments on eight (8) exposure drafts, a discussion paper and two (2) requests for information issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as its own exposure draft and a request for views. Of these, the Institute has officially responded to five (5) IASB exposure drafts, the discussion paper and both requests for information, and MASB's exposure draft and request for views. The remaining three (3) IASB exposure drafts are still under deliberation.

During the year, the Accountant General's Department of Malaysia (AG Department) continued to issue exposure drafts which are based on the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) published by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) of IFAC. Upon finalising, it will be adopted as the Malaysian Public Sector Accounting Standards (MPSASs) in Malaysia. The AATC has reviewed and provided feedback for twelve (12) exposure drafts issued by the AG Department.

Feedback and comments were also submitted to Bursa Malaysia on its two (2) Consultation Papers: No. 1/2013, *Proposed Review of Timeframe for Issuance of Financial Statements and Annual Reports by Listed Issuers* and No. 1/2014, *Proposed Review of Listing Requirements in Various Areas*.

Selected working groups carried out reviews and provided feedback on exposure drafts, discussion papers and requests for information/views to the respective organisations.

COMPANY AND SECURITIES LAW

In July 2013, the SSM issued the Exposure Drafts on the New Companies Bill and Interest Schemes Bill for public consultations. The proposed New Companies Bill sets out the new legal framework and upon gazette, will replace the existing Companies Act 1965 (CA 1965).

The proposed Interest Schemes Bill, on the other hand, is an exercise carried out in line with the review of the CA 1965 and upon gazette, a standalone separate legislation for interest schemes which is currently reflected under Division 5 of Part IV of the CA 1965 will be introduced.

The Institute was invited by SSM for a dialogue session with regards to the proposed New Companies Bill and the Interest Schemes Bill. The Institute had submitted its views on both Bills to SSM.

Since year 2008, sixteen (16) Practice Notes has been issued by SSM to assist stakeholders in understanding the application of various sections of the CA 1965. In 2013, the SSM issued Practice Note 16/2013 to clarify on the procedures relating to Lodgement of Form 24 (Allotment of Shares) and Form 49 (Appointment and Removal of Directors).

The Corporate Practice Consultative Forum (CPCF) was established by 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 CA 1965. It comprises ten members including the Institute.

A Technical Committee under the CPCF had been established by SSM consisting of the CPCF members and representatives from various divisions of SSM to promote, encourage and support the exchange of views and information on matters and issues affecting the company secretarial and administration matters to further enhance the business delivery system. As a whole, the aim is to set and promulgate the highest standards or best practices in the profession, especially towards the practice of good corporate governance. The Technical Committee refers to the CPCF on matters discussed and resolved over time as well as unresolved matters for further guidance and deliberation. Representatives from the Institute attended the CPCF Technical Committee meeting held during the year.

The Institute maintains an on-going consultative relationship with the SC to discuss practical issues relating to the existing regulations as well as proposals for change with the view of providing a more facilitative environment for raising capital. The SC continues to introduce measures and development initiatives to enhance the framework for the enhancement of securities law which allows more effective actions to be taken against corporate impropriety.

The Institute is also actively involved in the consultative process of Bursa Malaysia relating to changes in the Listing Requirements and the various focus groups of Bursa Malaysia in relation to the new measures or products being introduced by Bursa Malaysia.

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

INSOLVENCY

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

In July 2013, the Committee had together with MIA's Insolvency Practice Committee deliberated on the insolvency provisions under the New Companies Bill pursuant to the Public Consultation issued by SSM. The Institute submitted its comments on receivers, receivers and managers, judicial management and cessation of companies.

Subsequent to the gazette of the Housing Development (Control and Licensing) (Amendment) Act 2012 (HDA) on February 9, 2012, the Committee together with the Insolvency Practitioners Association of Malaysia (IPAM) and MIA are still working alongside the representatives of the Bar Council in finding possible solutions to overcome the challenges and resolve issues arising from the amendment of the HDA. Possible solutions in dealing with issues arising from the amendments to the HDA are also being proposed to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

On June 10, 2013, the Committee together with IPAM jointly organised a seminar on "*The Practice of Liquidation: Latest Developments and Trends*". The seminar was aimed at addressing the remedial courses of action that could be taken by creditors or lenders in the event a company goes into liquidation.

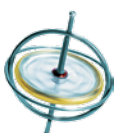
The IPC as a special interest group, continues to be a member of INSOL International, an international organisation of insolvency professionals. The affiliation with INSOL International provides opportunities for members engaged in insolvency practice to keep up to date with the global changes and developments in insolvency law and practices. The publication of the INSOL journal and technical series serves as a useful source of reference on significant insolvency issues and developments. INSOL International has issued 29 technical series since January 2007.

TAXATION

The Tax Practice Committee is the key liaison body between the Institute and the Government on taxation matters. The Committee actively makes regular representations to the Government and the revenue authorities on behalf of the members as well as participates in the Government's consultation process on the development, revision and implementation of taxation law and regulations.

Part of the Institute's initiative in this area is working closely with 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 taxation legislation, and the rules and regulations issued by the IRB.

During the year, several dialogue sessions were held with the aim of seeking clarification and practical solutions to issues that were raised. A Working Group has been formed by IRB comprising professional bodies to assist in resolving issues raised over time for which the Committee continues to contribute. The Committee also continues to participate in the IRB's consultation process relating to the development of Public Rulings, which provides guidance on the interpretation of the Director General of Inland Revenue in respect of a particular provision in the taxation law, and the policy and procedures that should be applied by both taxpayers and the IRB Officers.



On February 12, 2009, the Institute together with MIA and CTIM established the Joint Tax Working Group - Financial Reporting Standards (JTWG-FRS). The aim is to analyse and highlight changes brought about by the MFRSs which contain taxation implications and also proposes to the relevant authorities the appropriate taxation treatments in respect of the MFRSs where applicable. At present, the JTWG-FRS is in the process of reviewing the following MFRSs to identify the taxation implications related to the implementation of the following MFRSs:

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

The JTWG-FRS held a few dialogues with the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and IRB to discuss the taxation 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 Discontinued Operations
MFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources
MFRS 102	Inventories
MFRS 111	Construction Contracts
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment
MFRS 117	Leases
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits
MFRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates
MFRS 123	Borrowing Costs
MFRS 138	Intangible Assets
MFRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement
MFRS 140	Investment Property
IC 12	Service Concession Arrangements

On June 4, 2013, the IRB issued guidelines for the taxation treatments in respect of MFRS 5, MFRS 123 and MFRS 140.

The Committee also represented the Institute at half-yearly meetings of the Customs-Private Sector Consultative Panel and participated in the “*Time Release Study Exit Conference*” organised by the Royal Malaysian Customs.

With the announcement by the Minister of Finance on the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in April 2015, the Committee has also taken the initiative to set-up the Goods and Services Tax Working Group (GST-WG) with the support from several large accounting firms and small and medium practices to assist the Institute’s members to be GST-compliant and administratively ready. The aim is to formulate and facilitate ad-hoc GST training for the Institute’s members, consider and address practical and technical issues raised by members relating to GST, make representations and recommendations to authorities on GST matters as may be appropriate, and broadcast GST updates via the Members’ area of the Institute’s website.

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

The Committee together with technical support from six large accounting firms also takes charge of the *CPA Tax and Investment Review* publication which contains annual updates on tax laws and regulations, Government policies and guidelines on investment and incentives as well as other pertinent information on doing business in Malaysia. A summary of recent tax cases and an index of current amendments to the Income Tax Act and related legislation can also be attained from the publication.

The Committee also assumes the responsibility of overseeing the publication of the annual Budget Commentary, which is undertaken on a joint-venture basis by the Institute, MIA and CTIM together with the editorial board consisting of more than 90 members drawn from nine large accounting firms. A total of 105,518 copies of the *2014 Budget Commentary and Tax Information* were printed. Apart from the 33,275 copies sent to members of the three Institutes as part of the membership service and to the complimentary recipients, a total sales volume of 72,081 was achieved.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

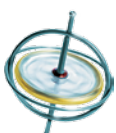
Since 2012, the Institute has initiated a rebranding exercise to create a fresh, contemporary and modern look that draws the attention of the younger generation, and has received encouraging feedback on the look and feel of its promotional collateral. The Institute's new brand message and the positive feedback received thus far has reinforced the Institute's aim of enhancing the MICPA brand. The more modern-day and 'clean look' of the Institute's materials has strengthened its resolve and its connection to potential students. The new generation of accountants now share a closer affiliation to the Institute.

Apart from participating in career fairs, exhibitions and speaker sessions at the various universities, the Institute has also strengthened its foothold in the world of social networking. The Institute continues to build upon its position in online media. The Institute's website is now more user-friendly and information is easily accessible to those interested to find out more about the Institute, its Programmes, training options and so much more. The Institute has a steady increase of activity on its Facebook, YouTube and Twitter accounts. Social media continues to be an important outreach and communication tool for the Institute and the Institute will continue to capitalise on it.

The Institute has a monthly advertising and news slot in Malaysia's leading English newspapers. Complementing our advertisement placements are news articles focusing on our Programmes, key student events and the achievements of our students. The write-ups continue to be an excellent communication tool with the masses, helping them understand the work and mission of the Institute as well as our Programme offerings.

90

**members drawn from nine
large accounting firms**



MICPA 55TH ANNUAL DINNER

On September 20, 2013, the Institute celebrated its 55th Annual Dinner at the Sheraton Imperial Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, attended by over 350 guests, members, organisations and secretariat staff. The function was graced by YB Datuk Haji Ahmad bin Haji Maslan, Deputy Minister of Finance as the Guest of Honour.

Part of the programme arranged for the night included the presentation of the 12th Anugerah Presiden Award to YBhg Datuk Oh Chong Peng. Datuk Oh who was in London during that time joined the guests via video conference to address the audience with his acceptance speech. The Award was presented to Datuk Oh's nephew, Mr Andrew Lim who is also a practising Chartered Accountant, by the Guest of Honour YB Datuk Haji Ahmad bin Haji Maslan.

Datuk Oh was admitted as a member of the Institute in 1973 and elected to Council in 1981. From 1991 to 1994, he served as the Vice President of the Institute after which he assumed the role of President from 1994 to 1996. Datuk Oh has been actively involved in the Institute since 1976 prior to his election to the Council and has contributed significantly towards the development and progress of the Institute. His most significant and influential role has been in the development of accounting and auditing standards for Malaysia. Datuk Oh held the position of Chairman of the Institute's Accounting and Auditing Standards Committee and served as a member of the MASB for 7 years, from 2003 to 2009. He assumed many important leadership roles in professional practice as well as in commerce and industry and has contributed significantly to the community and society.

MICPA EXCELLENCE AWARDS

The Excellence Awards, a joint celebration with ICAA was held on August 29, 2013 at the Sime Darby Convention Centre. The ceremony honours excellence in performance by candidates and graduates in categories of 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 top scorers in the respective Advanced Stage Examination modules of the MICPA-ICAA Programme.

The event was officiated by Mr Beh Tok Koay, Past President of the Institute and was attended by MICPA Council members, employers, academicians, graduates, award winners, parents and family members as well as other invited guests. Also present to represent ICAA were the Chief Executive Officer, Mr Lee White and the Director of Asia, Mr Andrew Stringer.



MICPA 55TH ANNUAL DINNER



MICPA EXCELLENCE AWARDS

The recipient of the Excellence Award for the Most Outstanding CPA Student 2012 was Ms Tara Ong, who is presently attached to PwC. Tara joined the MICPA-ICAA Programme on June 30, 2010 and completed the examination within 2 years. She took home 2 Gold Medals for the Taxation and Ethics and Business Application modules. On September 7, 2013, she was admitted as a member of MICPA upon completing articleship under her principal, Ms Shirley Goh.

The Institute's initiative in driving the spirit of excellence among candidates also brought to recognition 10 outstanding graduates from Bachelor of Accounting Degree programmes from Malaysian universities – Universiti Malaya (UM), Universiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), Multimedia University (MMU), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM), Monash University Sunway Campus, Universiti Sains Malaysia (USM), Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN), International Islamic University of Malaysia (IIUM) and Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).

The ceremony also witnessed 24 graduates of the MICPA-ICAA Programme who received certificates presented by Mr White and 7 Gold Medallists recognised for high distinctions in the Term 2 and Term 3, 2012 and Term 1, 2013 examinations of the MICPA-ICAA Programme.

The night was further commemorated with the admission of Mr Yoshiyuki Kato being the first Japanese national admitted as a member of the Institute, marking a milestone as the Institute's bye-law was extended to accept admission from all Global Accounting Alliance (GAA) member bodies.

The Institute also welcomed 6 new Approved Training Employers (ATEs) with whom students of MICPA can gain their relevant practical experience.

President's Statement

(Cont'd)



GRADUAN RECRUITMENT DRIVE IN AUSTRALIA



MICPA-ICAA ACCOUNTANCY WEEK



MICPA 54TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE LECTURE & LUNCHEON

GRADUAN RECRUITMENT DRIVE IN AUSTRALIA

Year 2013 marked the second year of participation by the Institute in the GRADUAN Career Fair in Australia, bringing together Malaysian students studying in Melbourne and Sydney who were interested in discovering the potential benefits of the MICPA-ICAA Programme. They were informed that the highly-regarded Chartered Accountants Programme run by ICAA could be pursued in Malaysia through the Institute.

The Institute also organised a forum in Melbourne, addressing the topic of work flexibility in the Malaysian work environment. The forum discussed positive changes that have been made in the Malaysian workplace, crucial to the changing needs of employees, particularly in the accounting industry. The target audience was undergraduates in the Victorian Universities. Discussions were also created around professional qualifications and the importance of having one. Esteemed speakers on the panel included the CEO of TalentCorp, En Johan Merican and the Institute's Council members who are also the Managing Partners and a Senior Partner from large accounting firms in Malaysia, as well as the Director of Asia, ICAA.

Through participation in the Australian career fairs and forum, the Institute has noted a significant increase in candidates who are graduates from Australian universities mainly due to the awareness created through the interaction with students at these fairs.

MICPA-ICAA ACCOUNTANCY WEEK

On November 16-23, 2013, the Institute held its 14th Accountancy Week with the theme "Next Generation Accountant". The event was rebranded as the "MICPA-ICAA Accountancy Week" to showcase the partnership between the two Institutes in running the joint MICPA-ICAA Programme. The Accountancy Week event is aimed at bringing together undergraduates from across the country to foster the spirit of becoming well-rounded professionals who excel not just in technical accounting knowledge, but who demonstrate good sportsmanship and develop kinship

amongst fellow accounting students. It served as a good platform to put teamwork, ethics and positive competitiveness into practice. The response for this year's event was great, drawing in a total of 380 participants from 11 different universities and polytechnics participating in a range of activities that were held during the week:

- Accounting Students Quiz for University-Level
- Business Strategy Challenge – Management Simulation Game
- Career Talks
- Sports & Games Competition – Archery, Badminton, 3-on-3 Basketball, Dodgeball, Futsal, Paintball and Telematch

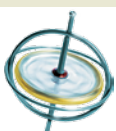
The event ended with the final round of the Accounting Students Quiz, Sports and Games Competition and the prize presentation ceremony on Saturday, November 23, 2013 at the Multimedia University, Cyberjaya campus.

MICPA 54TH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE LECTURE & LUNCHEON

On June 26, 2013, the Institute held its 54th Anniversary Commemorative Lecture and Luncheon at the Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur. The lecture on "Regulatory Innovation in the New Marketplace" was delivered by the Chairman of the SC, YBhg Datuk Ranjit Ajit Singh. The lecture surrounded the developments at the global regulatory level and the approach taken by the SC towards regulation in Malaysia.

The event is organised annually and aims at providing a platform for members of the accounting profession, Government, regulatory authorities and the business community to get together and evaluate the most pertinent issues affecting the Malaysian economy and the role of the accounting profession.

Over 300 guests from the corporate sector and members of the accounting fraternity attended the event.



MARKETING AND PROMOTIONS

During the year, the Institute continued with its physical outreach sessions at the various local and private institutions. The main and most effective mode of outreach recorded thus far is face-to-face sharing through career talks and sponsoring of events. During the talks, MICPA representatives spoke about the MICPA-ICAA Programme, its dual qualification, modules, GAA Passport, its benefits, pass rates, exam structure and other topics relevant to the Programme.

Part of the initiatives also included the introduction of the Students Sponsorship Programme (SSP) which provides accounting undergraduates with the opportunity to begin their professional accreditation while still at university. The SSP is designed for students to secure an internship placement with top-tier organisations while being sponsored to enrol into the MICPA-ICAA Programme in their final year of study at the university. They will also be offered a permanent job at the same organisation upon graduation. As such, the SSP foresees participation of more students especially those due for their internship as it serves as a fast-track entry-route into the MICPA-ICAA Programme, allowing them to complete the examinations sooner.

The Institute also invited distinguished members of the Institute to share their own personal journey as a professional accountant which gave students clearer insight into the world of accounting. Through these sharing sessions we hope to inspire students and help them understand the importance of professional accreditation.

OUTREACH TO POTENTIAL CANDIDATES

As part of the outreach programmes to potential candidates, the Institute actively participated in programme talks, networking dinners, exhibitions and career fairs in universities and orientation sessions in accounting firms. The Institute also partnered with TalentCorp in various accounting and finance sector-focused career fairs organised by TalentCorp.

The promotional work carried out by the Institute does not surround the MICPA-ICAA Programme solely, but also exercises concerted effort to educate university students about career options and the accounting industry in general.

The Institute goes to great length at creating awareness on the importance of developing strong professional skills and technical abilities in becoming a valuable asset to an organisation, in line with the philosophy embedded in the MICPA-ICAA Programme. During the outreach activities, consistent emphasis is placed on the importance of developing and cultivating professional skills such as personal, interpersonal, communication and organisational skills. Workshops on soft-skills were conducted regularly at various universities where guests from the accounting industry were invited as speakers.

MICPA's outreach is not confined to Malaysia as we continue to work together with ICAA in reaching out to Malaysians studying in Australian universities.

SPONSORSHIP OF STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Institute has played a significant role in contributing towards the development of students through participation in activities that develop and cultivate professional skills in an individual. The Institute believes in grooming students holistically and not just academically, hence contributes in the form of financial sponsorships, university awards sponsorship, guidance in developing programmes and events and connecting students to industry leaders.

One of the ways in which the Institute encourages and supports university undergraduates in their personal development is through the organising of an annual Leadership Camp. The Institute sponsored the MIPCA-ICAA Leadership Camp held on September 2-4, 2013, a 3-day event participated by accounting students from various universities across Malaysia. The camp was



MIPCA-ICAA LEADERSHIP CAMP

President's Statement

(Cont'd)

organised by the Accounting Club of Universiti Putra Malaysia. The event saw the organising committee grow tremendously in their leadership skills and creativity, while the participants had a good time interacting and learning from one another in a safe and fun environment.

NATIONAL ANNUAL CORPORATE REPORT AWARDS (NACRA)

The National Annual Corporate Report Awards (NACRA) is an annual event jointly organised by Bursa Malaysia Berhad, MIA and MICPA with the aim of honouring and recognising companies which have achieved excellence in annual corporate reporting.

The NACRA 2013 awards presentation dinner was held on November 21, 2013 at the Shangri-La Hotel, Kuala Lumpur and was officiated by YBhg Dato' Paduka Ahmad Bashah Md. Hanipah, Deputy Minister of Domestic Trade, Co-operatives and Consumerism who also presented the Challenge Trophies and Awards to the winners of NACRA 2013.

NACRA was established in 1990 and has been a strong advocate of high quality financial and corporate reporting as well as high standards of transparency and corporate governance since. Through NACRA, companies are constantly encouraged to produce timely, informative, factual & reader-friendly annual reports. The NACRA theme "*Towards Accountability and Excellence*" embodies the strive for excellence in corporate reporting and fosters the spirit of competitiveness among Malaysian companies which contributes to a healthy investment climate in Malaysia.

A total of five prestigious award categories were presented:

- Overall Excellence Awards
- Industry Excellence Awards (Main Market)
- Presentation Awards
- Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting Awards
- Special Award for Non-Listed Organisation

Certificates of Merit were presented to eight finalists in recognition of their high quality annual reports as a way of encouraging each organisation to sustain and achieve higher levels of excellence in corporate reporting in the years to come.

The NACRA 2013 awards were presented to:

Telekom Malaysia Berhad who swept away several top NACRA awards for their steadfast commitment to distinctive corporate reporting. They won the Platinum award for the top award of the night – the Overall Excellence Award – Most Outstanding Annual Report; the Gold award for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting Awards, the Silver award for Best Annual Report in Bahasa Malaysia and the Industry Excellence Awards (Main Market) for the Trading & Services category.

Malayan Banking Berhad also walked away with several top awards – the Gold award for the Overall Excellence Award – Most Outstanding Annual Report, Platinum award for Best Designed Annual Report, Gold award for Best Annual Report in Bahasa Malaysia, Silver award for Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting Awards and Industry Excellence Awards (Main Market) for the Finance category.

Public Bank won the Overall Excellence Silver award for the Most Outstanding Annual Report and the Platinum award for Best Annual Report in Bahasa Malaysia.

In his opening address, the Deputy Minister emphasised the importance of compliance with reporting requirements and the need for transparency and accountability in corporate reporting.

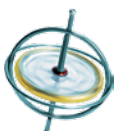
NACRA is recognised by business communities in Malaysia as a benchmark of excellence in corporate reporting.

PROFESSIONAL REGULATION

Financial Statements Review

One of the principal objectives of the Institute is to maintain high standards of practice and professional conduct by all the members of the Institute. The Financial Statements Review Committee undertakes the task of monitoring the compliance of members 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 communicate its observations to members responsible for the preparation of financial statements, as well as members in practice involved in auditing and expressing an audit opinion on the set of financial statements in order to seek clarification. The Committee would also make relevant recommendations on certain accounting information which could be better presented. In cases of significant departures, the matter may be referred to the Investigation Committee for further investigative action.

The Institute 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 18 cases of complaints, 7 of which were brought forward from the previous year. The Committee has completed the inquiry into 14 of the cases and found a prima facie case established against the members concerned. In all the cases, the Committee had made an order against the members concerned by consent that the members be reprimanded and fined. The remaining cases were still under consideration at the time of this report.

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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

As a professional accounting body, the Institute recognises the need to maintain active relationships with international accounting organisations and fellow professional bodies around the world mainly to keep ourselves updated on significant international development in accounting, auditing, education and other professional standards.

On June 5-6, 2013, the Institute participated in the 7th International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Regional Forum which was held in Hong Kong. At the forum, it was announced that the first phase of an important initiative to assess the progress towards global adoption of IFRS has

been completed with the publication of IFRS profiles for all G20 and 46 other jurisdictions that responded to a survey of national and regional bodies. The theme which read, "*A Journey to Better Financial Reporting*" examined a number of aspects on improving the usefulness and clarity of financial statements especially in producing high quality "true and fair" financial reports which are essential for a market-based economy, as stakeholders rely on them as a basis for valuation and decision making. It was also highlighted that timely and appropriate disclosure is a key to good corporate governance.

The Institute also participated in IFAC's 36th Council Meeting held in Seoul, South Korea on November 12-14, 2013. The event included an annual seminar entitled "*Strengthening the Links of the Financial Reporting Supply Chain*", focusing on elements considered relevant and necessary to support high-quality financial reporting including the drivers of audit quality and the importance of oversight and regulation. Two of the overarching challenges identified were understanding the interconnectedness of the components of the financial reporting supply chain and the importance of sufficient talent and capacity at every stage of the chain.

On September 20, 2013, the Institute engaged in a meeting with the members of Kenya Accountants and Secretaries National Examination Board (KASNEB). The purpose of the benchmarking meeting was to share information and reference materials which are crucial in the development of a revised syllabus for KASNEB's professional programme. The effort placed by the Institute further established and enhanced the working relationship between the Institute and KASNEB on a global front.

The Institute maintains on-going professional relationships with fellow professional bodies around the world to keep abreast of significant developments in the profession and to share and exchange technical resources. During the year, 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 Chief Executive and the Chair, International Relations of The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy and the President of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants.

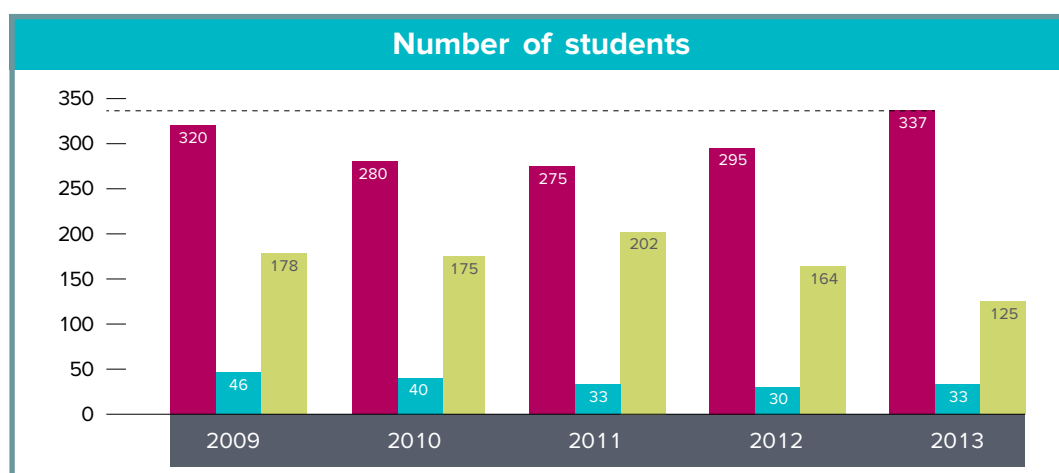
President's Statement

(Cont'd)

STUDENTS' STATISTICS		2013	2012
Number of registered students at January 1		489	510
Registration during the year		183	160
Less :			
Admitted to membership/provisional membership, excluded or terminated		(177)	(181)
Number of registered students at December 31		495	489
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE)		6	(21)

23

increase in new registered students



495

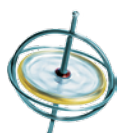
students



Qualification	As at December 31, 2013				Total as at December 31, 2012
	Stream I	Stream II	Special Stream II	Total	
Accounting Degrees (Local)	141	15	125	281	289
Accounting Degrees (Overseas)	131	18	0	149	120
Sub-total	272	33	125	430	409
Completed training contract but not examination	65	–	0	65	80
GRAND TOTAL	337	33	125	495	489

29

increase in overseas accounting degree students



REGISTERED STUDENTS

As at December 31, 2013, the total number of new students admitted were 183 students. The new intake comprised predominantly accounting graduates from local and Australian universities. A total of 495 students were recorded for the year 2013 taking into account the exclusion from the register of 88 students for non-payment of annual fees, 49 students who terminated their registration and 40 students who were admitted as members.

The increase in the number of final year accounting students from local universities can be attributed to the MICPA-SSP Programme which has attracted students with good academic track records to enrol into the MICPA-ICAA Programme. As at December 31, 2013, 35% of the new student intake comprised SSP-registered students.

TRAINING SCHEMES

The Institute provides for two streams of training.

Stream I is the traditional route of training where students sit for the CPA examination while being employed under the office of a CPA in public practice through a training contract. This stream of training is targeted at students who plan a career growth in the public accounting practice.

Stream II does not require students to enter into a training contract but must maintain a log book as a record of practical experiences, 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 practice training or during the training period. Stream II is targeted at students who would like to develop their career in the commerce, industry or public sector.

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

As at December 31, 2013, a total of 337 students were registered under Stream I, with a net increase of 42 students and 33 students under Stream II. A total of 125 students were recorded under Special Stream II. Over 322 firms and 90 ATOs provide CPA training under Stream I and Stream II respectively.

EXAMINATION

A total of 605 examinations entries were received from registered students for the MICPA-ICAA joint examinations conducted in 2013 compared to 490 entries in 2012, registering an increase of 40.7%.

The students' performance in the MICPA-ICAA Programme achieved a pass rate of between 61% and 100% (2012: 54% and 82%) for the five modules.

Eighteen (18) entries were received for the Professional Stage Examination (PSE) conducted in 2013 compared to two (2) entries in 2012. The students' performance in the PSE achieved a pass rate of 50% for the 4 modules.

Three (3) entries were received for the Admitting Examination for the purpose of gaining admission to membership under bye-law 34(1)(f).

SECRETARIAT

I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Secretariat for their dedication, service and commitment in meeting the needs and expectations of our students and members. A special thanks with deepest appreciation to the Executive Director, Mr Foo Yoke Pin for steering the Institute in the direction of growth while sowing exemplary attributes among his team. The unwavering contribution of the team has certainly seen the Institute through challenges and brought multiple accomplishments for the year 2013.

As we move forward into 2014, we would like to establish yet another milestone to further strengthen our Institute. I am confident that with the support of the Secretariat, we will continue the march towards excellence.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Before I conclude, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and gratitude to all the members and volunteers who have contributed their time, professional knowledge and ideas to the success of the Institute through their active participation in the various committees and working groups of the Institute. The Institute has certainly benefited vastly from your input of advice and ideas on technical matters and professional insights pertinent to the rise of the Institute.

Last but not least, to my colleagues on the Council, I thank you for your unceasing support, continuous contribution, expertise and encouragement necessary for the development of the profession and the Institute. As we embark into the new financial year, may we be motivated and inspired by the desire to learn and change, and thus carry on contributing to the success of the Institute.

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
	Government Loans (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
	Amendments to MFRS 2 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)	Jul. 1, 2014
MFRS 3	Business Combinations	Jan. 1, 2012
	Business Combinations (IFRS 3 issued by IASB in Mar. 2004)	Jan. 1, 2013
	Amendments to MFRS 3 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)	Jul. 1, 2014
	Amendments to MFRS 3 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle)	Jul. 1, 2014
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)	Effective upon application of MFRS 9
	<i>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities</i> (Amendments to MFRS 7)	Jan. 1, 2013



		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 8	Operating Segments		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendments to MFRS 8 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009)		To be announced by Board
	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010)	IC Int. 9	To be announced by Board
	<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)		To be announced by Board
	<i>Financial Instruments (Hedge Accounting and Amendments to FRS 9, FRS 7, and FRS 139)</i>		To be announced by Board
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
	Amendment to MFRS 13 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
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

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 110	Events After the Reporting Period		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 111	Construction Contracts		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 112	Income Taxes		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 116 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
	Amendment to MFRS 116 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
MFRS 117	Leases		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 118	Revenue		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by MFRS 119 (IAS 19 as amended by IASB in June 2011)]</i>		Jan. 1, 2012
	Employee Benefits (IAS 19 as amended by IASB in Jun. 2011)	MFRS 119	Jan. 1, 2013
	Defined Benefits Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendment to MFRS 119)		Jul. 1, 2014
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
	Amendment to MFRS 124 (Annual improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
MFRS 126	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by MFRS 127, Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27 as amended by IASB in May 2011) and MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements]</i>		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 <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by MFRS 128, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (IAS 28 as amended by IASB in May 2011)]</i>		Jan. 1, 2012
	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (IAS 28 as amended by IASB in May 2011)	MFRS 128	Jan. 1, 2013



		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
MFRS 129	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 131	Interests in Joint Ventures [<i>Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by MFRS 11</i>]		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 132 (Annual Improvements 2009-2011 Cycle)		Jan. 1, 2013
	Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (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
MFRS 136	Impairment of Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i> (Amendments to MFRS 136)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
MFRS 138	Intangible Assets		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 138 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
MFRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement		Jan. 1, 2012
	<i>Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i> (Amendments to MFRS 139)		Jan. 1, 2014
MFRS 140	Investment Property		Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to MFRS 140 (Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
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		
	Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010-2012 Cycle issued in Feb. 2014		
	Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011-2013 Cycle issued in Feb. 2014		
	Glossary of Terms		

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

IC Interpretations**

	MASB Operational Date
Preface to IC Interpretations	
Amendments to 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
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 21 Levies	Jan. 1, 2014
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 [Superseded by MFRS 10, <i>Consolidated Financial Statements</i> with effect from Jan. 1, 2013]	Jan. 1, 2012
IC Interpretation 113 Jointly Controlled Entities – Non Monetary Contributions by Venturers [Superseded by MFRS 11, <i>Joint Arrangements</i> with effect from Jan. 1, 2013]	Jan. 1, 2012



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Date**

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>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 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
FRS 3	Business Combinations	FRS 3 _(issued 2005)	Jul. 1, 2010
	Amendments to FRS 3 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
	Amendments to FRS 3 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2011-2013 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
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, <i>Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations</i>		Jul. 1, 2010
FRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources		Jan. 1, 2007

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

		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>Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities (Amendments to FRS 7)</i>		Jan. 1, 2013
	<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>		Effective upon application of FRS 9
FRS 8	Operating Segments	FRS 114 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2009
	<i>Amendment to FRS 8 [Improvements to FRSs (2009)]</i>		Jan. 1, 2010
	<i>Amendment to FRS 8 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)</i>		Jul. 1, 2014
FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2009))	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Nov. 2009)		To be announced by Board
	<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>		To be announced by Board
FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2010))	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in Oct. 2010)	FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2009)) & IC Int. 9	To be announced by Board
	<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>		To be announced by Board
FRS 9 (IFRS 9 (2013))	Financial Instruments (Hedge Accounting and Amendments to FRS 9, FRS 7, and FRS 139)		To be announced by Board
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



		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
	Amendment to FRS 13 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2011-2013 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
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
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
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
	Amendment to FRS 116 [Improvements to FRSs (2012)]		Jan. 1, 2013
	Amendment to FRS 116 [Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle]		Jul. 1, 2014
FRS 117	Leases	FRS 117 ₂₀₀₄	Oct. 1, 2006
FRS 118	Revenue	FRS 118 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

		Extant Accounting Standards Superseded	MASB Operational Date
FRS 119	Employee Benefits <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by FRS 119 issued in November 2011]</i>	FRS 119 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2003
FRS 119 (2011)	Employee Benefits	FRS 119	Jan. 1, 2013
	Defined Benefits Plans: Employee Contributions (Amendments to FRS 119)		Jul. 1, 2014
FRS 120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	FRS 120 ₂₀₀₄	Jul. 1, 2007
FRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	FRS 121 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	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 <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2012 by FRS 124 issued in November 2010]</i>	FRS 124 ₂₀₀₄	Oct. 1, 2006
	Related Party Disclosures	FRS 124 _(revised 2005)	Jan. 1, 2012
	Amendment to FRS 124 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
FRS 126	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	FRS 126 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2003
FRS 127	Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements <i>[Superseded with effect from Jul. 1, 2010 by FRS 127 issued in January 2010]</i>	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 <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by FRS 127, Separate Financial Statements and FRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements]</i>	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 <i>[Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by FRS 128, Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures]</i>	FRS 128 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	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



		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 [<i>Superseded with effect from Jan. 1, 2013 by FRS 11 issued in November 2011</i>]	FRS 131 ₂₀₀₄	Jan. 1, 2006
	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 [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 (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
	<i>Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets</i> (Amendments to FRS 136)		Jan. 1, 2014
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 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2012 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
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
	<i>Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting</i> (Amendments to FRS 139)		Jan. 1, 2014
FRS 140	Investment Property	That part of FRS 125 ₂₀₀₄ that deals with investment property	Jan. 1, 2006
	Amendment to FRS 140 (Annual Improvements to FRSs 2010-2013 Cycle)		Jul. 1, 2014
IAS 41	Agriculture		
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		

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

IC Interpretations**

	MASB Operational Date
Preface	
Amendments to Preface to IC Interpretations	
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 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 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 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
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 21 Levies	Jan. 1, 2014
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 [<i>Superseded by MFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements with effect from Jan. 1, 2013</i>]	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 113	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non Monetary Contributions by Venturers [<i>Superseded by MFRS 11, Joint Arrangements with effect from Jan. 1, 2013</i>]	Jan. 1, 2006
IC Interpretation 115	Operating Leases – Incentives	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, 2015.

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 Interpretations corresponds to the Interpretations 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 I 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

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

(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	Sep. 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	withdrawn
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
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IAS 25	Accounting for Investments	1993	1998	1987
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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 4	Reporting in Connection with the Capital Adequacy Ratio of Banks	Apr. 1983
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
TB 9	Accounting for Securities Borrowing and Lending Transactions by Lenders and Ultimate Borrowers	Sep. 2013



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

(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 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 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
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



		IAG/ISA Superseded	MICPA Operational Date	IFAC Operational Date
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 (Revised)	Using the Work of Internal Auditors	ISA 610 [^]	Dec. 2013	Dec. 2013
ISA 610 (Revised 2013)	Using the Work of Internal Auditors	ISA 610 (Revised)	Dec. 2014	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 Statement	–	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.

(d) International Auditing Practice Notes (IAPN)

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

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

(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	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 3000 (Revised 2013)	Assurance Engagements Other than Audits or Reviews of Historical Financial Information	ISAE 3000 (Revised)		Dec. 2015
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	Sep. 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 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	[Superseded by ATR 7 (Revised 2013)]	
ATR 7 (Revised 2013)	Examples of Independent Auditor's Reports	ATR 7 (Revised)	Nov. 2013
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	Aug. 1998 [#]	Mar. 1998
MAP 2	Dec. 1992	Oct. 1989
MAP 3	Sep. 1993	Jul. 1990
MAP 4	Jul. 1993	Oct. 1991
MAP 5	Sep. 1993	Mar. 1993
MAP 6	Nov. 1994	Apr. 1994
MAP 7	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	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
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

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(Cont'd)

	IFAC Issue Date
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 Financial Reporting Under the Cash Basis of Accounting Part 1	Jan. 2008
IPSAS 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	Perspectives 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	Superseded by IES 1 (revised)	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	Superseded by IES 2 (revised)	Jan. 1, 2005
IES 2 (Revised)	Initial Professional Development-Technical Competence	IES 2	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 3	Professional Skills and General Education	Superseded by IES 3 (revised)	Jan. 1, 2005
IES 3 (Revised)	Initial Professional Development-Professional Skills	IES 3	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 4	Professional Values, Ethics and Attitudes	Superseded by IES 4 (revised)	Jan. 1, 2005
IES 4 (Revised)	Initial professional Development-Professional Values, Ethics and Attitudes	IES 4	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 5	Practical Experience Requirements	Superseded by IES 5 (Revised)	Jan. 1, 2005
IES 5 (Revised)	Initial Professional Development – Practical Experience	IES 5	Jul. 1, 2015
IES 6	Assessment of Professional Capabilities and Competence	Superseded by IES 6 (Revised)	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	IES 7 (Redrafted)	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	Jun. 2013	–

M STATUS OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

	IASB Issue Date
Preface to International Financial Reporting Standards	Apr. 2002
The Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	Jan. 2013

(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	Superseded IAS 27 (2008) 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**

		IASB Operational Date
IFRIC 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	Sep. 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-12	Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities	Jan. 1, 2006
SIC-13	Jointly Controlled Entities – Non Monetary Contributions by Ventures	Jan. 1, 2006
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		

Technical Pronouncements

(Cont'd)

NOTES:

- (1) Approved Accounting Standards comprise MASB Standards issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) established under the Financial Reporting Act 1997.

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 MASB 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 practice 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) have 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 practice and thus form part of generally accepted auditing standards (GAAS).

- (3) 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 was established by the IFAC Board to develop and issue, under its own authority, standards on auditing, assurance and related services engagements.

- (4) 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.
- (5) The operational date refers to financial statements for periods beginning January 1 of the year specified.
- (6) 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.

- (7) International Public Sector Accounting Standards, Guidelines and Studies are issued by the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB) of IFAC.
- (8) 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 practice relating to accounting in the public sector.
- (9) 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.
- (10) 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.
- (11) 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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Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of MICPA

Report Of The Council

For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

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 2013.

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	599,634

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 11 May 2013 are as follows:

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali
Beh Tok Koay
Datin HjH Fadzilah bte Saad
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Goh Lee Hwa
Khaw Hock Hoe (Appointed on 22 March 2014)
Lee Tuck Heng
Lim Thiam Kee
Loh Lay Choon
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman (Resigned on 11 January 2014)
Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi
Ng Gan Hooi
Ng Kim Tuck
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan
Ong Chee Wai
Poon Yew Hoe
Pushpanathan a/l S.A. Kanagarayar
Sukanta K Dutt



COUNCIL (CONT'D)

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:

Abdul Halim Bin Md Lassim
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Lim Thiam Kee
Ng Kim Tuck
Poon Yew Hoe
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Venkatramanan Viswanathan

In accordance with bye-law 13, the following Council Member, who was appointed to fill a casual vacancy, shall retire at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, offers herself for re-election:

Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan

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.

Report Of The Council

For The Year Ended 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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.



AUDITORS

Ooi Chee Kun and Ng Eng Kiat retire as auditors of the Institute at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting and in conformity with their firm's policy on rotation have intimated that they do not seek reappointment. The Council has received the nominations for Khoo Pek Ling and Leong Kok Tong whose consents have been obtained for appointment as auditors of the Institute at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the Council,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

President

DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID

Vice-President

This report is made pursuant to the Council's resolution passed on May 17, 2014.

Dated: May 17, 2014.

Statement By Council Members

(Pursuant to Section 169(15) of the Companies Act, 1965)

We, **PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR** and **DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID**, 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 2013 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 2013.

On behalf of the Council Members,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

President

DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID

Vice-President

Kuala Lumpur

Dated: May 17, 2014



Statutory Declaration

(Pursuant to Section 169(16) of the Companies Act, 1965)

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 17th day of May 2014)

Before me,

YAP LEE CHIN
Commissioner for Oaths

Kuala Lumpur

Statement Of Financial Position

As At 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 RM	2012 RM
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Plant and equipment	4	33,112	45,835
Intangible asset – computer software	5	137,515	281,166
Development costs of study manuals	6	–	–
		170,627	327,001
Current Assets			
Study manuals, at cost		2,482	4,941
Receivables, prepayments and deposits	7	527,854	570,240
Fixed deposits	8	3,215,054	2,522,596
Cash and bank balances		192,651	217,687
		3,938,041	3,315,464
Total Assets		4,108,668	3,642,465
FUND AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated Fund			
Balance at 1 January		1,620,021	1,054,885
Net operating surplus for the financial year		599,634	565,136
Balance at 31 December		2,219,655	1,620,021
Non-Current Liability			
Deferred income	9	135,426	281,166
Current Liabilities			
Fees in advance		355,109	290,902
Payables and accruals	10	1,398,478	1,450,376
		1,753,587	1,741,278
Total Liabilities		1,889,013	2,022,444
Total Fund and Liabilities		4,108,668	3,642,465

The notes on pages 82 to 108 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement Of Comprehensive Income

For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 RM	2012 RM
INCOME			
Members' annual fees		1,629,932	1,587,836
Examination fees		1,762,400	1,508,700
Practising certificate fees		223,520	223,300
Students' exemption fees		160,350	148,850
Students' annual fees		136,290	115,165
Members' admission fees		30,650	28,500
Students' registration and transfer fees		64,460	53,620
Provisional members' fees		16,615	20,140
		4,024,217	3,686,111
Income from Other Activities	11	819,528	817,578
Other Income	12	242,422	277,879
Total Income		5,086,167	4,781,568
Operating Expenses	13	(3,979,624)	(3,698,376)
Expenses of Other Activities	11	(506,909)	(518,056)
		599,634	565,136
Taxation	14	-	-
Net Operating Surplus/Total Comprehensive Income for the Financial Year		599,634	565,136

The notes on pages 82 to 108 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement Of Changes In Members' Equity

For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Accumulated Fund	
	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Balance at 1 January 2012/1 January 2011	1,054,885	581,918
Net operating surplus/Total comprehensive income for the financial year	565,136	472,967
Balance at 31 December 2012/31 December 2011	1,620,021	1,054,885
Net operating surplus/Total comprehensive income for the financial year	599,634	565,136
Balance at 31 December 2013/31 December 2012	2,219,655	1,620,021

The notes on pages 82 to 108 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Statement Of Cash Flows

For The Year Ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2013 RM	2012 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
<i>Cash receipts</i>			
Subscriptions		2,497,250	2,271,854
Examination fees		1,852,000	1,467,900
Journal and publications		133,577	141,120
Seminars		551,338	572,004
Examination workshops		–	9,605
Others		48,747	56,517
<i>Cash payments</i>			
Operating expenses		(4,381,476)	(3,916,557)
Payments on behalf of MACPA Educational Trust Fund		–	(14)
Payments of rental to MACPA Educational Trust Fund		(120,000)	(120,000)
Net cash generated from operating activities		581,436	482,429
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Development cost of study manuals		(3,000)	(8,000)
Purchase of plant and equipment	4	(12,389)	(33,598)
Purchase of intangible asset – computer software		–	(73,817)
Interest received from fixed deposits		101,375	82,188
Net cash from/(used in) investing activities		85,986	(33,227)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		667,422	449,202
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year		2,740,283	2,291,081
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	16	3,407,705	2,740,283

The notes on pages 82 to 108 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013

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 19 (2012: 22).

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 17 May 2014.

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.

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

The accounting policies applied by the Institute are consistent with those applied in the previous financial year other than the application of the new and revised MFRS and amendments to MFRSs as disclosed in Note 2.2 below.

2.2 Application of New and Revised MFRSs and Amendments to MFRSs

During the financial year, the Institute has applied the following new and revised MFRSs and amendments to MFRSs which are effective for accounting period beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and which are relevant to the Institute:

New and Revised MFRSs

MFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement
MFRS 119, Employee Benefits (Revised)

Amendments to MFRSs

MFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
– Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
MFRS 101, Presentation of Financial Statements
– Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
Amendments to MFRSs Classified as “Annual Improvements 2009 – 2011 Cycle”

Other than as summarised below, the initial application of the remaining new and revised MFRSs and amendments to MFRSs have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Institute.



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

2.2 Application of New and Revised MFRSs and Amendments to MFRSs (Cont'd)

(a) 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. MFRS 13 remedies the inconsistencies in the requirements for measuring fair value and disclosures about fair value measurements across the MFRSs.

The Institute has applied MFRS 13 prospectively from 1 January 2013. The Institute has also applied the transitional provision as provided in the Standard such that the disclosure requirements of MFRS 13 need not be applied in comparative information provided for periods before the initial application of the Standard. Accordingly, the Institute has not made any new disclosures required by MFRS 13 for the 2012 comparative period.

Other than the additional disclosure requirements, the application of MFRS 13 did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in the Institute's financial statements.

(b) 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 Amendments have been applied retrospectively, and hence the presentation of items of other comprehensive income has been modified to reflect the changes. Other than the changes in presentation, the application of the Amendments does not result in any impact on profit or loss, other comprehensive income and total comprehensive income of the Institute.

2.3 New and Revised MFRSs, Issues Committee ("IC") Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are Not Yet Effective and Have Not Been Early Adopted

The Institute has not early adopted the following new and revised MFRSs and IC Interpretation and amendments to MFRSs which have been issued but are not yet effective and which are relevant to the Institute:

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014

Amendments to MFRS 132 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
Amendments to MFRS 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets
Amendments to MFRS 139 – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting
IC Interpretation 21, Levies

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014

Amendments to MFRS 119, Defined Benefit Plans : Employee Contributions
Amendments to MFRSs Classified as "Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2010 – 2012 Cycle"
Amendments to MFRSs Classified as "Annual Improvements to MFRSs 2011 – 2013 Cycle"

Effective for a date yet to be confirmed

MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued in November 2009)
MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued in October 2010)
Amendments to MFRS 7 and MFRS 9 – Mandatory Effective Date of MFRS 9 and Transition Disclosures
MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (Hedge Accounting and Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 7 and MFRS 139) (IFRS 9 as amended in November 2013)

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

2.3 New and Revised MFRSs, IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are Not Yet Effective and Have Not Been Early Adopted (Cont'd)

The Institute plans to apply the above MFRSs, IC Interpretation and amendments that are applicable once they become effective. The main features of these standards, interpretations and amendments are summarised below:

(a) Amendments to MFRS 132 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Amendments clarify the requirements relating to the offset of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, the Amendments clarify the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off' and 'simultaneous realisation and settlement'.

(b) Amendments to MFRS 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

The Amendments require the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets, if that amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal. The Amendments also require the disclosure of additional information about that fair value measurement. In addition, if the recoverable amount of impaired assets based on fair value less costs of disposal was measured using a present value technique, the Amendments also require the disclosure of the discount rate that have been used in the current and previous measurements.

(c) IC Interpretation 21, Levies

IC Interpretation 21 is an interpretation of MFRS 137, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets on the accounting for levies imposed by governments. MFRS 137 sets out the criteria for the recognition of a liability, one of which is the requirement for the entity to have a present obligation as a result of a past event which is known as an obligating event. The Interpretation clarifies that the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity described in the relevant legislation that triggers the payment of the levy.

(d) Amendments to MFRS 119, Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions

The Amendments clarify the requirements that relate to how contributions from employees or third parties that are linked to service should be attributed to periods of service.

If the amount of the contributions is independent of the number of years of service, an entity is permitted to recognise such contributions as a reduction of the service cost in the period in which the related service is rendered.

If the amount of contributions from employees or third parties is dependent on the number of years of service, an entity shall attribute those contributions to periods of service using the same attribution method required by MFRS 119 for the gross benefit i.e. either based on the plan's contribution formula or on a straight-line basis.

(e) MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued in November 2009 and IFRS 9 issued in October 2010)

MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued in November 2009) introduced new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued in October 2010) was issued to include the requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities. MFRS 9 is intended to replace MFRS 139 in its entirety.

Under MFRS 9, all recognised financial assets are required to be subsequently measured at either amortised cost or at 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 continues to apply.



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

2.3 New and Revised MFRSs, IC Interpretation and Amendments to MFRSs That Are Not Yet Effective and Have Not Been Early Adopted (Cont'd)

(f) MFRS 9, Financial Instruments (Hedge Accounting and Amendments to MFRS 9, MFRS 7 and MFRS 139) (IFRS 9 as amended in November 2013)

The Amendments incorporate a new hedge accounting model that aligns the hedge accounting more closely with an entity's risk management activities. The new hedge accounting model has also expanded the scope of eligibility of hedged items and hedging instruments respectively.

The Amendments to MFRS 9 has also removed the mandatory effective date on 1 January 2015 to a new date which will be set once the IFRS 9 project is closer to completion.

The initial application of the new and revised MFRSs, IC Interpretation and amendments is not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Institute.

2.4 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

2.5 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (other than inventory of study manuals) 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.

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.

2.6 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.

2.7 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 life 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.

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

2.9 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 2.15(c).

2.10 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.

(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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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 currency 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 rate at the date when the fair value was determined.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

2.12 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances (Cont'd)

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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
1 Australian Dollar	N/A	3.18

2.13 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 the 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. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.14 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.

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.

2.15 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

2.15 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

(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.

(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.



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

2.15 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

(d) Available-for-sale financial assets (Cont'd)

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.

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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

2.15 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

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 being 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.

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.

2.16 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.



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

2.16 Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

(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 incurred 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.

(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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

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.

(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.



4. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Security system RM	Computers RM	Total RM
2013					
Costs					
At beginning of year	89,063	93,086	3,663	178,159	363,971
Additions	4,199	950	–	7,240	12,389
Write-offs	(900)	–	–	(11,899)	(12,799)
At end of year	92,362	94,036	3,663	173,500	363,561
Accumulated depreciation					
At beginning of year	80,096	83,371	3,150	151,519	318,136
Charge for the year	4,295	2,063	63	18,691	25,112
Write-offs	(900)	–	–	(11,899)	(12,799)
At end of year	83,491	85,434	3,213	158,311	330,449
Net book value as at 31 December 2013	8,871	8,602	450	15,189	33,112
	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

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

5. INTANGIBLE ASSET – COMPUTER SOFTWARE

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Costs		
Balance at 1 January	421,749	179,932
Additions during the year	–	241,817
Adjustment for discount from vendor	(9,204)	–
Balance at 31 December	412,545	421,749
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January	140,583	–
Amortisation for the financial year	140,583	140,583
Adjustment for discount from vendor	(6,136)	–
Net amortisation charged to profit or loss	134,447	140,583
Balance at 31 December	275,030	140,583
Net carrying amount	137,515	281,166

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 (2012: 3 years).

6. DEVELOPMENT COSTS OF STUDY MANUALS

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Costs		
Balance at 1 January	757,524	746,524
Addition	3,000	11,000
Balance at 31 December	760,524	757,524
Accumulated amortisation and impairment loss		
Balance at 1 January:		
Accumulated amortisation	749,224	738,224
Accumulated impairment loss	8,300	8,300
	757,524	746,524
Amortisation for the year	3,000	11,000
Impairment loss during the year	–	–
Balance at 31 December:		
Accumulated amortisation	752,224	749,224
Accumulated impairment loss	8,300	8,300
	760,524	757,524
Net carrying amount	–	–

The development costs incurred during the year include an amount of RM3,000 (2012: RM3,000) paid to a Council Member, Dr Veerinderjeet Singh, for updating of the MICPA study manual.



7. RECEIVABLES, PREPAYMENTS AND DEPOSITS

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Receivable from Budget Commentary 2014/2013	100,162	97,000
Receivable from NACRA competition	29,396	44,254
Subscriptions receivable	172,132	251,057
Amount due from MACPA Educational Trust Fund	5,397	–
Other receivables	202,892	223,095
	509,979	615,406
Other prepayments	17,487	9,365
Deposits	21,144	21,144
	548,610	645,915
Less: Allowance for impairment loss on subscriptions	(20,756)	(75,675)
	527,854	570,240

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 consider 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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Individually impaired		
Receivables carrying amount before impairment	509,979	615,406
Less: Allowance for impairment loss on subscriptions	(20,756)	(75,675)
	489,223	539,731

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

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

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Balance at 1 January	75,675	104,448
Additional impairment loss	18,581	74,950
Recoveries	(54,605)	(75,492)
Write-offs	(18,895)	(28,231)
Balance at 31 December	20,756	75,675

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Neither past due nor impaired	318,352	340,122
0 to 30 days past due	20,398	31,628
31 to 60 days past due	30,920	1,214
61 to 90 days past due	3,596	21,593
More than 90 days past due	136,713	220,849
	509,979	615,406
Allowance for impairment loss	(20,756)	(75,675)
	489,223	539,731

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.



8. FIXED DEPOSITS

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	3,215,054	2,522,596

The weighted average effective interest rate of the fixed deposits as at the end of the reporting period is 3.05% (2012: 3.03%) per annum.

The fixed deposits have an average maturity period of 2.9 months (2012: 2.4 months).

9. DEFERRED INCOME

Deferred income represents government grant granted by Malaysian Investment Development Authority for upgrading and modernisation of the Institute's information technology systems. The movements during the financial year are as follows:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Grant		
Balance at 1 January	421,749	225,000
Addition	–	196,749
Adjustment for non-claimable amount	(15,471)	–
Balance at 31 December	406,278	421,749
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance at 1 January	(140,583)	–
Amortisation of grant income for the financial year	(140,583)	(140,583)
Adjustment for non-claimable amount	10,314	–
Net grant income recognised to profit or loss	(130,269)	(140,583)
Balance at 31 December	(270,852)	(140,583)
Net carrying amount	135,426	281,166

The government grant 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.

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

10. PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Due to students societies	233,172	223,422
Other payables	550,901	630,748
Amount owing to MACPA Educational Trust Fund	–	9,732
Accruals	614,405	586,474
	1,398,478	1,450,376

11. INCOME AND EXPENSES FROM OTHER ACTIVITIES

2013	Income RM	Expenses RM	Surplus/ (Deficit) RM
Continuing professional development	420,770	284,617	136,153
Annual dinner	69,300	79,135	(9,835)
MICPA excellence awards	13,100	35,349	(22,249)
Journal and publications	31,539	8,744	22,795
Informal gatherings	12,510	7,116	5,394
MICPA study manuals	5,625	3,000	2,625
Commemorative lecture and luncheon	58,500	55,081	3,419
Accountancy week	36,915	33,867	3,048
	648,259	506,909	141,350
Joint activities with other bodies:			
Business forum	54,165	–	54,165
NACRA competition	15,142	–	15,142
Budget Commentary 2014	101,962	–	101,962
	171,269	–	171,269
	819,528	506,909	312,619



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

2012	Income RM	Expenses RM	Surplus/ (Deficit) RM
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

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 RM3,000 (2012: RM11,000).

12. OTHER INCOME

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Affinity rebate – direct access	7,993	8,208
Contributions for the publication of study manuals	–	30,000
Fines received from disciplinary proceedings	250	3,800
Amortisation of grant income (Note 9)	130,269	140,583
Interest on fixed deposits	101,375	82,188
Waiver of advances for study manuals	–	10,000
Others	2,535	3,100
	242,422	277,879

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

13. OPERATING EXPENSES

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Advertisement expenses	5,387	–
AGM and Council meeting expenses	7,206	6,698
Amortisation of intangible asset – computer software	134,447	140,583
Reversal of impairment loss of receivables	(36,024)	(542)
Uncollectible receivables written off	32,588	52,996
Auditors' remuneration	18,000	15,000
Bank charges	34,983	29,430
Depreciation of plant and equipment	25,112	34,881
Direct examination expenses	399,224	442,447
Electricity and water	29,191	27,998
General expenses	12,728	11,213
Insurance	19,890	10,964
Inventories written off	1,401	2,544
Journal and technical pronouncements	174,255	154,323
Legal and professional fees	3,230	4,696
Plant and equipment written off	–	1,564
Maintenance	23,561	32,068
Medical expenses	7,615	8,706
Office rental	120,000	120,000
Periodicals and library stock	9,080	9,138
Postage and telephone	83,220	97,408
Printing and stationery	50,137	76,414
Promotional expenses for new MICPA programme	156,911	162,032
Professional development expenses	215,377	123,721
Publication of students' course materials	–	1,700
Realised gain on foreign exchange	(4,327)	(1,934)
Staff costs		
– Employees Provident Fund and SOCSO	246,616	218,310
– Salaries and bonus	1,683,643	1,508,700
Staff recreation fund	24,966	1,700
Staff training	2,450	6,363
Subscriptions to international accountancy bodies	38,912	35,020
Travelling expenses	73,508	79,481
Technical fees	386,337	284,754
	3,979,624	3,698,376



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.

	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Income tax	–	–

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:

	2013	2012
	%	%
Applicable tax rate	24.05	23.93
Tax effects in respect of:		
Non taxable income	(39.75)	(39.96)
Non allowable expenses	6.44	7.14
Deferred tax income not recognised	9.26	8.89
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 RM1,709,092 (2012: RM1,493,709) and RM76,427 (2012: RM68,960) respectively which are available for set-off against future taxable surplus.

15. DEFERRED TAXATION

Deferred tax, determined after appropriate offsetting is as follows:

	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Deferred tax liabilities	3,644	5,552
Deferred tax assets	(3,644)	(5,552)
Net deferred tax	–	–

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (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
2013			
Deferred tax liabilities:			
Excess of capital allowances over depreciation	5,552	(1,908)	3,644
Deferred tax assets:			
Unutilised capital allowances	(5,552)	1,908	(3,644)
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)

(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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Unabsorbed tax losses	1,709,092	1,493,709
Unutilised capital allowances	61,277	45,761
	1,770,369	1,539,470

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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Fixed deposits	3,215,054	2,522,596
Cash and bank balances	192,651	217,687
	3,407,705	2,740,283



17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Other than as disclosed in Note 6, 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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Payments on behalf of MACPA Educational Trust Fund	–	14
Administrative expenses charged to MACPA Educational Trust Fund	56,529	48,653
Rental charged by MACPA Educational Trust Fund	120,000	120,000

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Included under other receivables	5,397	–
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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Members' annual fees	18,075	17,625
Practising certificate fees	12,100	13,200
	30,175	30,825

(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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Short-term employees benefits	409,200	354,000
Post-employment benefits		
– contribution to Employees Provident Fund	61,380	53,100
	470,580	407,100

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

(c) Key management personnel compensation (Cont'd)

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Included in payables and accruals	92,400	66,000

18. 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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Financial Assets		
<i>Loans and receivables:</i>		
Receivables and deposits	510,367	560,875
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	3,215,054	2,522,596
Cash and bank balances	192,651	217,687
Total loans and receivables	3,918,072	3,301,158
Financial Liabilities		
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised costs:</i>		
Payables	784,073	863,902
Accruals	614,405	586,474
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised costs	1,398,478	1,450,376



18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management

The Institute's overall financial risk management objective seeks 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, liquidity, interest rate and currency risks. 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 RM172,132 (2012: RM251,057) which have been outstanding for more than 30 days and bank balance and fixed deposits of RM3,407,705 (2012: RM2,740,283) 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 amounts 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 funds 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	
	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Due to students societies	233,172	223,422
Other payables	550,901	630,748
Amount owing to MACPA Educational Trust Fund	–	9,732
Accruals	614,405	586,474

Notes To The Financial Statements

At 31 December 2013 (Cont'd)

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONT'D)

(b) Financial Risk Management (Cont'd)

(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. The Institute anticipates that any changes in the interest rates of fixed deposits would not significantly impact the financial results 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 the Australian Dollar ("AUD"). The Institute does not have any currency exposure as at the end of the reporting period.

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.

(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.

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The objectives of the Institute in managing capital are:

- to safeguard the Institute's ability to continue as a going concern and 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)
(Company Incorporated in Malaysia Limited by Guarantee)

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 2013, 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 78 to 108.

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 2013 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 (Cont'd)

(Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia)
(Company Incorporated in Malaysia Limited by Guarantee)

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

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

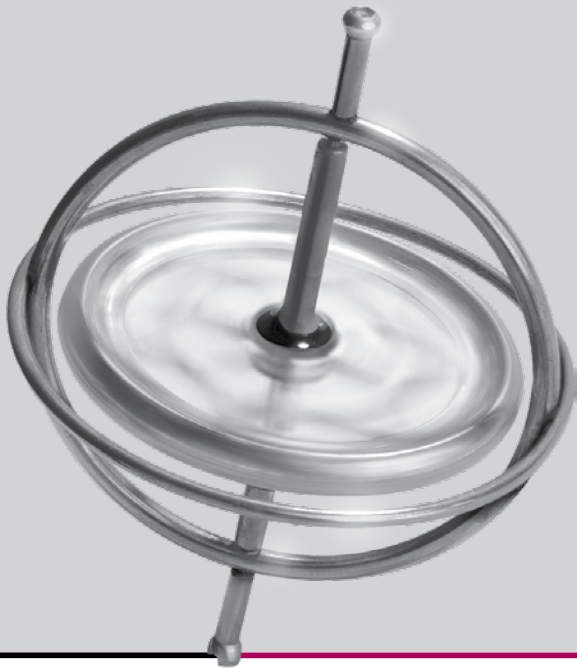
996/03/16(J/PH)
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur
Date: May 17, 2014

NG ENG KIAT

1064/03/15(J/PH)
Chartered Accountant





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Laporan Majlis

Bagi Tahun Berakhir 31 Disember 2013

Majlis dengan sukacitanya membentangkan laporan mereka dan penyata kewangan Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (Institut) yang telah diaudit bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 31 Disember 2013.

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	599,634

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 11 Mei 2013 ialah:

Dato' Ab Halim bin Mohyiddin
Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Dato' Abdul Rauf bin Rashid
Ahmad Fuaad bin Mohd Kenali
Beh Tok Koay
Datin HjH Fadzilah bte Saad
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Goh Lee Hwa
Khaw Hock Hoe (Dilantik pada 22 Mac 2014)
Lee Tuck Heng
Lim Thiam Kee
Loh Lay Choon
Mohamed Raslan bin Abdul Rahman (Meletak jawatan pada 11 Januari 2014)
Dato' Mohammad Faiz bin Mohammad Azmi
Ng Gan Hooi
Ng Kim Tuck
Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan
Ong Chee Wai
Poon Yew Hoe
Pushpanathan a/l S.A. Kanagarayar
Sukanta K Dutt



MAJLIS (SAMBUNGAN)

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:

Abdul Halim bin Md Lassim
Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Lim Thiam Kee
Ng Kim Tuck
Poon Yew Hoe
Tan Bun Poo
Tan Theng Hooi
Teo Swee Chua
Venkatramanan Viswanathan

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

Dr Nurmazilah binti Mahzan

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 2013 (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 dihapuskira 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, urusaniaga atau kejadian penting dan luarbiasa; dan
 - (iii) tiada timbul sebarang butiran, urusaniaga 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

Ooi Chee Kun dan Ng Eng Kiat akan bersara sebagai juruaudit Institut pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan akan datang dan selaras dengan polisi firma berkaitan dengan giliran telah mengilat-ngilatkan bahawa mereka tidak ingin dilantik semula. Majlis telah menerima pencalonan daripada Khoo Pek Ling dan Leong Kok Tong yang mana mereka telah bersetuju untuk perlantikan sebagai juruaudit Institut pada Mesyuarat Agung Tahunan akan datang.

Bagi pihak Majlis,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

Presiden

DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID

Naib Presiden

Laporan ini dibuat menurut resolusi Majlis yang telah diluluskan pada 17 Mei 2014.

Tarikh: 17 Mei 2014

Penyata oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis

(Menurut Seksyen 169(15) Akta Syarikat, 1965)

Kami, **PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR** dan **DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID**, 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 2013 dan keputusannya bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut; dan
- (ii) aliran tunai Institut bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2013.

Bagi pihak Ahli-ahli Majlis,

PUSHPANATHAN A/L S.A. KANAGARAYAR

Presiden

DATO' ABDUL RAUF BIN RASHID

Naib Presiden

Kuala Lumpur

Tarikh: 17 Mei 2014



Akuan Berkanun

(Menurut Seksyen 169(16) Akta Syarikat, 1965)

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 17 Mei 2014)

Di hadapan saya,

YAP LEE CHIN
Pesuruhanjaya Sumpah

Kuala Lumpur

Penyata Kedudukan Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013

	Nota	2013 RM	2012 RM
ASET			
Aset Bukan Semasa			
Loji dan peralatan	4	33,112	45,835
Aset tak ketara – perisian komputer	5	137,515	281,166
Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar	6	–	–
		170,627	327,001
Aset Semasa			
Buku panduan belajar, pada kos		2,482	4,941
Penghutang, prabayaran dan deposit	7	527,854	570,240
Simpanan tetap	8	3,215,054	2,522,596
Wang tunai dan baki di bank		192,651	217,687
		3,938,041	3,315,464
Jumlah Aset		4,108,668	3,642,465
DANA DAN LIABILITI			
Dana Terkumpul			
Baki pada 1 Januari		1,620,021	1,054,885
Lebihan kendalian bersih bagi tahun kewangan		599,634	565,136
		2,219,655	1,620,021
Liabiliti Bukan Semasa			
Pendapatan tertunda	9	135,426	281,166
Liabiliti Semasa			
Yuran pendahuluan		355,109	290,902
Pemutang dan akruan	10	1,398,478	1,450,376
		1,753,587	1,741,278
Jumlah Liabiliti		1,889,013	2,022,444
Jumlah Dana dan Liabiliti		4,108,668	3,642,465

Nota-nota pada muka surat 122 hingga 148 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.



Penyata Pendapatan Komprehensif

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2013

	Nota	2013 RM	2012 RM
PENDAPATAN			
Yuran tahunan ahli		1,629,932	1,587,836
Yuran peperiksaan		1,762,400	1,508,700
Yuran sijil pengamalan		223,520	223,300
Yuran pengecualian pelajar		160,350	148,850
Yuran tahunan pelajar		136,290	115,165
Yuran kemasukan ahli		30,650	28,500
Yuran pendaftaran dan pemindahan pelajar		64,460	53,620
Yuran ahli sementara		16,615	20,140
		4,024,217	3,686,111
Pendapatan daripada Aktiviti-Aktiviti Lain	11	819,528	817,578
Pendapatan Lain	12	242,422	277,879
Jumlah Pendapatan		5,086,167	4,781,568
Belanja Kendalian	13	(3,979,624)	(3,698,376)
Belanja Aktiviti-Aktiviti Lain	11	(506,909)	(518,056)
		599,634	565,136
Cukai	14	-	-
Lebihan Kendalian Bersih/ Jumlah Pendapatan Komprehensif bagi Tahun Kewangan		599,634	565,136

Nota-nota pada muka surat 122 hingga 148 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Penyata Perubahan Ekuiti Ahli-Ahli

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2013

	Dana Terkumpul	
	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Baki pada 1 Januari 2012/1 Januari 2011	1,054,885	581,918
Lebihan kendalian bersih/Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	565,136	472,967
Baki pada 31 Disember 2012/31 Disember 2011	1,620,021	1,054,885
Lebihan kendalian bersih/Jumlah pendapatan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	599,634	565,136
Baki pada 31 Disember 2013/31 Disember 2012	2,219,655	1,620,021

Nota-nota pada muka surat 122 hingga 148 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.



Penyata Aliran Tunai

Bagi Tahun Kewangan Berakhir 31 Disember 2013

	Nota	2013 RM	2012 RM
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI KENDALIAN			
<i>Penerimaan tunai</i>			
Yuran		2,497,250	2,271,854
Yuran peperiksaan		1,852,000	1,467,900
Jurnal dan penerbitan		133,577	141,120
Seminar		551,338	572,004
Bengkel peperiksaan		–	9,605
Lain-lain		48,747	56,517
<i>Bayaran tunai</i>			
Belanja kendalian		(4,381,476)	(3,916,557)
Bayaran bagi pihak Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA		–	(14)
Bayaran sewa pejabat kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA		(120,000)	(120,000)
Tunai bersih terjana daripada aktiviti kendalian		581,436	482,429
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN			
Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar		(3,000)	(8,000)
Pembelian loji dan peralatan	4	(12,389)	(33,598)
Pembelian aset tak ketara – perisian komputer		–	(73,817)
Faedah diterima daripada simpanan tetap		101,375	82,188
Tunai bersih daripada/(diguna dalam) aktiviti pelaburan		85,986	(33,227)
Tambahan Bersih dalam Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai		667,422	449,202
Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai pada Awal Tahun Kewangan		2,740,283	2,291,081
Tunai dan Kesetaraan Tunai pada Akhir Tahun Kewangan	16	3,407,705	2,740,283

Nota-nota pada muka surat 122 hingga 148 merupakan sebahagian penting penyata kewangan ini.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013

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 19 (2012: 22).

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

Penyata kewangan telah diluluskan dan dibenarkan untuk diterbitkan menurut satu resolusi Majlis pada 17 Mei 2014.

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

Polisi perakaunan yang diguna pakai oleh Institut adalah konsisten dengan polisi yang telah diguna pakai dalam tahun kewangan sebelumnya selain daripada penggunaan pakai MFRS baru dan disemak semula dan pindaan kepada MFRSs seperti yang didedahkan dalam Nota 2.2 di bawah.

2.2 Penggunaan Pakai MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs

Sepanjang tahun kewangan, Institut telah mengguna pakai MFRSs baru dan disemak semula dan pindaan kepada MFRSs berikut yang dikuatkuasakan untuk tempoh perakaunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2013 dan relevan kepada Institut:

MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula

MFRS 13, Pengukuran Nilai Saksama
MFRS 119, Manfaat Kakitangan (Disemak semula)

Pindaan kepada MFRSs

MFRS 7, Instrumen kewangan: Pendedahan
– Pendedahan – Imbangan Aset Kewangan dengan Liabiliti Kewangan
MFRS 101, Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan
– Pembentangan Butiran bagi Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain
Pindaan kepada MFRSs diklasifikasi sebagai "Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2009 – 2011"

Selain daripada yang diringkaskan seperti berikut, penggunaan pakai permulaan MFRSs baru and disemak semula dan pindaan kepada MFRSs yang lain tidak mempunyai kesan ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Institut.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.2 Penggunaan Pakai MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs (Sambungan)

(a) 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.

Institut telah mengguna pakai MFRS 13 dari 1 Januari 2013 secara prospektif. Institut juga mengguna pakai peruntukan peralihan sepertimana yang dinyatakan dalam piawaian iaitu keperluan pendedahan MFRS 13 tidak perlu diguna pakai dalam maklumat perbandingan yang disediakan untuk tempoh sebelum penggunaan pakai piawaian permulaan. Dengan ini, Institut belum membuat sebarang pendedahan baru yang dikehendaki oleh MFRS 13 untuk tempoh perbandingan 2012.

Selain daripada keperluan pendedahan tambahan, penggunaan pakai MFRS 13 tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan ketara ke atas jumlah yang diiktirafkan dalam penyata kewangan Institut.

(b) Pindaan kepada MFRS 101, Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan - Pembentangan Butiran bagi Pendapatan Komprehensif Lain

Perubahan utama akibat daripada pindaan adalah keperluan Institut untuk membentangkan 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.

Pindaan telah diguna pakai secara retrospektif, dan dengan ini pembentangan butiran bagi pendapatan komprehensif lain telah diubahsuai untuk menggambarkan perubahan tersebut. Selain daripada perubahan dalam pembentangan, penggunaan pakai pindaan tersebut tidak mempunyai sebarang kesan ke atas untung atau rugi, pendapatan komprehensif lain dan jumlah pendapatan komprehensif Institut.

2.3 MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula, Tafsiran Jawatankuasa Interpretasi (IC) dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs yang belum Dikuatkuasakan dan Belum Diterima Pakai Awal

Institut belum menerima pakai awal MFRSs baru dan disemak semula dan Tafsiran IC dan pindaan kepada MFRSs berikut yang telah diterbitkan tetapi belum efektif dan relevan kepada Institut:

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2014

Pindaan kepada MFRS 132 – Imbangan Aset Kewangan dengan Liabiliti Kewangan
Pindaan kepada MFRS 136 – Pendedahan nilai perolehan semula untuk Aset Bukan Kewangan
Pindaan kepada MFRS 139 – Novasi Derivatif dan Kesenambungan Perakaunan Lindung Nilai
Tafsiran IC 21, Levi

Efektif untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Julai 2014

Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, Pelan Manfaat Tetap : Caruman Kakitangan
Pindaan kepada MFRSs diklasifikasikan sebagai “Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada MFRSs Kitaran 2010 – 2012”
Pindaan kepada MFRSs diklasifikasikan sebagai “Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada MFRSs Kitaran 2011 – 2013”

Efektif untuk suatu tarikh yang belum disahkan

MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 yang diterbitkan pada November 2009)
MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 yang diterbitkan pada Oktober 2010)
Pindaan kepada MFRS 7 dan MFRS 9 – Tarikh berkuatkuasa wajib MFRS 9 dan Pendedahan Peralihan
MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (Perakaunan Lindung Nilai dan Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 7 dan MFRS 139)
(IFRS 9 seperti yang dipinda pada November 2013)

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.3 MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula, Tafsiran Jawatankuasa Interpretasi (IC) dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs yang belum Dikuatkuasakan dan Belum Diterima Pakai Awal (Sambungan)

Institut bercadang untuk mengguna pakai MFRSs, Tafsiran IC dan pindaan tersebut di atas yang boleh diguna pakai sebaik sahaja mereka dikuatkuasakan. Ciri-ciri utama piawaian, tafsiran dan pindaan tersebut adalah diringkaskan seperti berikut:

(a) Pindaan kepada MFRS 132 – Imbangan Aset Kewangan dengan Liabiliti Kewangan

Pindaan menjelaskan keperluan berkenaan imbangan aset kewangan dengan liabiliti kewangan. Terutamanya, pindaan tersebut menjelaskan makna ‘mempunyai hak yang boleh dikuatkuasakan dari imbangan pada masa ini’ dan ‘realisasi dan penyelesaian serentak’.

(b) Pindaan kepada MFRS 136 – Pendedahan Nilai Perolehan Semula untuk Aset Bukan Kewangan

Pindaan tersebut memerlukan pendedahan maklumat mengenai nilai perolehan semula aset rosot nilai, sekiranya nilai itu adalah berasaskan nilai saksama tolak kos hapuskira. Pindaan tersebut juga memerlukan pendedahan maklumat tambahan mengenai pengukuran nilai saksama. Di samping itu, sekiranya nilai perolehan semula aset rosot nilai berasaskan nilai saksama tolak kos hapuskira yang diukur dengan menggunakan teknik nilai kini, pindaan tersebut juga memerlukan pendedahan kadar diskaun yang telah digunakan dalam pengukuran semasa dan sebelumnya.

(c) Tafsiran IC 21, Levi

Tafsiran IC 21 adalah suatu tafsiran MFRS 137, Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luar Jangka dan Aset Luar Jangka ke atas perakaunan untuk levi yang dikenakan oleh Kerajaan. MFRS 137 menetapkan kriteria untuk pengiktirafan suatu liabiliti, salah satu daripadanya adalah keperluan untuk entiti mempunyai obligasi semasa akibat daripada peristiwa yang lalu yang dikenali sebagai suatu peristiwa obligasi. Tafsiran tersebut menjelaskan peristiwa obligasi yang menimbulkan suatu liabiliti untuk membayar levi merupakan aktiviti yang diterangkan dalam perundangan relevan yang mencetuskan bayaran levi.

(d) Pindaan kepada MFRS 119, Pelan Manfaat Tetap : Caruman Kakitangan

Pindaan tersebut menjelaskan keperluan yang berkaitan dengan bagaimana caruman daripada kakitangan atau pihak ketiga yang berhubung dengan perkhidmatan patut dikaitkan dengan tempoh perkhidmatan.

Sekiranya jumlah caruman adalah bebas daripada bilangan tahun perkhidmatan, suatu entiti adalah dibenarkan untuk mengiktiraf caruman sebegini sebagai suatu pengurangan kos perkhidmatan dalam tempoh yang mana perkhidmatan berkaitan diberikan.

Sekiranya jumlah caruman daripada kakitangan-kakitangan atau pihak ketiga adalah terikat pada bilangan tahun perkhidmatan, suatu entiti akan mengaitkan caruman itu dengan tempoh perkhidmatan dengan menggunakan kaedah pengagihan yang sama yang dikehendaki oleh MFRS 119 untuk manfaat kasar iaitu sama ada berasaskan formula caruman pelan atau mengikut asas garis lurus.

(e) MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 diterbitkan pada November 2009 dan IFRS 9 diterbitkan pada Oktober 2010)

MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 diterbitkan pada November 2009) memperkenalkan keperluan baru untuk klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset kewangan. MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 diterbitkan pada Oktober 2010) diterbitkan supaya memasukkan keperluan untuk klasifikasi dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan. MFRS 9 bertujuan untuk menggantikan MFRS 139 secara keseluruhannya.

Di bawah MFRS 9, semua aset kewangan yang diiktirafkan adalah dikehendaki diukur kemudiannya sama ada pada kos dilunaskan atau pada nilai saksama berasaskan kedua-dua model perniagaan entiti untuk menyelenggara aset kewangan dan kontraktual sifat aliran tunai aset kewangan. Keperluan-keperluan tersebut menambahbaik dan meringkaskan pendekatan untuk klasifikasi dan pengukuran aset kewangan memandangkan beberapa kategori aset kewangan dalam MFRS 139 telah diganti. Kebanyakan keperluan dalam MFRS 139 untuk klasifikasi dan pengukuran liabiliti kewangan dibawa ke hadapan tanpa perubahan kepada MFRS 9. Panduan dalam MFRS 139 mengenai rosot nilai aset kewangan terus diguna pakai.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.3 MFRSs Baru dan Disemak Semula, Tafsiran Jawatankuasa Interpretasi (IC) dan Pindaan kepada MFRSs yang belum Dikuatkuasakan dan Belum Diterima Pakai Awal (Sambungan)

(f) MFRS 9, Instrumen Kewangan (Perakaunan Lindung Nilai dan Pindaan kepada MFRS 9, MFRS 7 dan MFRS 139) (IFRS 9 seperti yang dipinda pada November 2013)

Pindaan-pindaan tersebut mengandungi suatu model baru perakaunan lindung nilai yang menjajarkan perakaunan lindung nilai lebih dekat dengan aktiviti pengurusan risiko suatu entiti. Model baru perakaunan lindung nilai juga memperluaskan skop kelayakan butiran lindung nilai dan instrumen yang dilindung nilai.

Pindaan kepada MFRS 9 juga menyingkirkan tarikh berkuatkuasa wajib pada 1 Januari 2015 kepada satu tarikh baru yang akan ditetapkan sebaik sahaja projek IFRS 9 hampir kepada penyelesaian.

Penggunaan pakai permulaan MFRSs baru dan disemak semula, Tafsiran IC dan pindaan tidak dijangka mempunyai sebarang kesan ketara ke atas penyata kewangan Institut.

2.4 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 menghapuskira kos loji dan peralatan kepada nilai sisanya ke atas hayat berguna yang dijangkakan. Kadar tahunan asas yang digunakan adalah seperti berikut:

Perabot danengkapan	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 jangkakan 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.5 Rosot Nilai Aset Bukan Kewangan

Nilai buku aset bukan kewangan (selain daripada inventori buku panduan belajar) disemak semula untuk rosot nilai pada akhir setiap tempoh pelaporan untuk menentukan sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk rosot nilai. Sekiranya 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.

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.

2.6 Buku Panduan Belajar

Kos pembangunan buku panduan belajar MICPA yang sebahagian besarnya terdiri daripada bayaran kepada penulis dan penyemak semula dipermodalkan 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.

2.7 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 dijangkakan, melebihi 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.

2.8 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. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.9 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 2.15(c).

2.10 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.

(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.

2.11 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.

2.12 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.12 Urusniaga Matawang Asing dan Baki (Sambungan)

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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
1 Dolar Australia	N/A	3.18

2.13 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. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.14 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.

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.

2.15 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 urusniaga 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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.15 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

(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 sebagai 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, dividen 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.

(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.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.15 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

(d) Aset kewangan sedia untuk dijual (Sambungan)

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 yang tertentu adalah ditetapkan oleh peraturan atau konvensyen dalam pasaran yang berkaitan. 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.

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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.15 Aset Kewangan (Sambungan)

Rosot nilai aset kewangan (Sambungan)

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 penyataan 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.

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.

2.16 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.



2. RINGKASAN DASAR-DASAR PERAKAUNAN PENTING (SAMBUNGAN)

2.16 Liabiliti Kewangan (Sambungan)

(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.

(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.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

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

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.

(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 urusan 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 didedahkan 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.



4. LOJI DAN PERALATAN

	Peralatan pejabat RM	Perabot dan lengkapan RM	Sistem kawalan RM	Komputer RM	Jumlah RM
2013					
Kos					
Pada awal tahun	89,063	93,086	3,663	178,159	363,971
Tambahan	4,199	950	–	7,240	12,389
Dihapuskira	(900)	–	–	(11,899)	(12,799)
Pada akhir tahun	92,362	94,036	3,663	173,500	363,561
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Pada awal tahun	80,096	83,371	3,150	151,519	318,136
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	4,295	2,063	63	18,691	25,112
Dihapuskira	(900)	–	–	(11,899)	(12,799)
Pada akhir tahun	83,491	85,434	3,213	158,311	330,449
Nilai buku bersih pada 31 Disember 2013	8,871	8,602	450	15,189	33,112
	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 31 Disember 2012	8,967	9,715	513	26,640	45,835

* Penyelarasan untuk aset dihapuskira dalam tahun sebelumnya

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

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5. ASET TAK KETARA – PERISIAN KOMPUTER

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Kos		
Baki pada 1 Januari	421,749	179,932
Tambahan dalam tahun semasa	–	241,817
Penyelarasan untuk diskaun daripada penjual	(9,204)	–
Baki pada 31 Disember	412,545	421,749
Pelunasan terkumpul		
Baki pada 1 Januari	140,583	–
Pelunasan dalam tahun semasa	140,583	140,583
Penyelarasan untuk diskaun daripada penjual	(6,136)	–
Pelunasan bersih dicaj kepada untung atau rugi	134,447	140,583
Baki pada 31 Disember	275,030	140,583
Nilai buku bersih	137,515	281,166

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 mengikut asas garis lurus dalam suatu tempoh 3 tahun (2012: 3 tahun).

6. KOS PEMBANGUNAN BUKU PANDUAN BELAJAR

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Kos		
Baki pada 1 Januari	757,524	746,524
Tambahan	3,000	11,000
Baki pada 31 Disember	760,524	757,524
Pelunasan dan kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul		
Baki pada 1 Januari:		
Pelunasan terkumpul	749,224	738,224
Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul	8,300	8,300
	757,524	746,524
Pelunasan dalam tahun semasa	3,000	11,000
Kerugian rosot nilai pada tahun semasa	–	–
Baki pada 31 Disember:		
Pelunasan terkumpul	752,224	749,224
Kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul	8,300	8,300
	760,524	757,524
Nilai buku bersih	–	–

Kos pembangunan berlaku dalam tahun semasa termasuk jumlah sebanyak RM3,000 (2012: RM3,000) yang dibayar kepada seorang Ahli Majlis, Dr Veerinderjeet Singh, untuk mengemaskini buku panduan belajar MICPA.



7. PENGHUTANG, PRABAYARAN DAN DEPOSIT

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Hutang dari Ulasan Belanjawan 2014/2013	100,162	97,000
Hutang dari pertandingan NACRA	29,396	44,254
Yuran belum diterima	172,132	251,057
Hutang daripada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	5,397	–
Pelbagai penghutang	202,892	223,095
	509,979	615,406
Prabayaran lain	17,487	9,365
Deposit	21,144	21,144
	548,610	645,915
Tolak: Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai pada yuran	(20,756)	(75,675)
	527,854	570,240

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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Rosot nilai secara individu		
Nilai buku penghutang sebelum rosot nilai	509,979	615,406
Tolak: Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai pada yuran	(20,756)	(75,675)
	489,223	539,731

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7. PENGHUTANG, PRABAYARAN DAN DEPOSIT (SAMBUNGAN)

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Baki pada 1 Januari	75,675	104,448
Kerugian rosot nilai tambahan	18,581	74,950
Diperolehi semula	(54,605)	(75,492)
Dihapuskirakan	(18,895)	(28,231)
Baki pada 31 Disember	20,756	75,675

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Belum melepasi tempoh matang atau rosot nilai	318,352	340,122
0 hingga 30 hari melepasi tempoh matang	20,398	31,628
31 hingga 60 hari melepasi tempoh matang	30,920	1,214
61 hingga 90 hari melepasi tempoh matang	3,596	21,593
Melebihi 90 hari tempoh matang	136,713	220,849
	509,979	615,406
Peruntukan untuk kerugian rosot nilai	(20,756)	(75,675)
	489,223	539,731

Penghutang yang belum melepasi tempoh bayaran atau dirosot nilai

Penghutang yang belum melepasi 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 melepasi tempoh bayaran tetapi tidak dirosot nilai

Penghutang yang melepasi 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.



8. SIMPANAN TETAP

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Simpanan tetap dengan sebuah bank berlesen	3,215,054	2,522,596

Kadar faedah efektif purata berwajaran untuk simpanan tetap pada akhir tempoh pelaporan adalah 3.05% (2012: 3.03%) setahun.

Tempoh matang purata simpanan tetap tersebut adalah 2.9 bulan (2012: 2.4 bulan).

9. PENDAPATAN TERTUNDA

Pendapatan tertunda mewakili geran Kerajaan yang diberikan oleh Lembaga Kemajuan Perindustrian Malaysia (MIDA) untuk peningkatan dan memodenisasikan sistem teknologi maklumat Institut. Perubahan sepanjang tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Geran		
Baki pada 1 Januari	421,749	225,000
Tambahan	–	196,749
Penyelarasan untuk nilai tidak boleh dituntut	(15,471)	–
Baki pada 31 Disember	406,278	421,749
Pelunasan terkumpul		
Baki pada 1 Januari	(140,583)	–
Pelunasan pendapatan geran bagi tahun kewangan	(140,583)	(140,583)
Penyelarasan untuk nilai tidak boleh dituntut	10,314	–
Pendapatan geran bersih diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi	(130,269)	(140,583)
Baki pada 31 Disember	(270,852)	(140,583)
Nilai buku bersih	135,426	281,166

Geran Kerajaan diiktiraf sebagai pendapatan berasaskan dasar sistematik dan rasional ke atas hayat berguna aset boleh susut nilai yang diperolehi dengan menggunakan geran tersebut.

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

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10. PEMIUTANG DAN AKRUAN

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	233,172	223,422
Pemiutang lain	550,901	630,748
Hutang kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	–	9,732
Akruan	614,405	586,474
	1,398,478	1,450,376

11. PENDAPATAN DAN BELANJA AKTIVITI LAIN

2013	Pendapatan RM	Belanja RM	Lebihan/ (Defisit) RM
Pembangunan profesional berterusan	420,770	284,617	136,153
Majlis jamuan tahunan	69,300	79,135	(9,835)
Anugerah kecemerlangan MICPA	13,100	35,349	(22,249)
Jurnal dan penerbitan	31,539	8,744	22,795
Perhimpunan ahli-ahli tidak formal	12,510	7,116	5,394
Buku panduan belajar MICPA	5,625	3,000	2,625
Syarahan kenangan dan jamuan	58,500	55,081	3,419
Minggu perakaunan	36,915	33,867	3,048
	648,259	506,909	141,350
Aktiviti yang dikelolakan bersama pertubuhan lain:			
Forum Perniagaan	54,165	–	54,165
Pertandingan NACRA	15,142	–	15,142
Ulasan Belanjawan 2014	101,962	–	101,962
	171,269	–	171,269
	819,528	506,909	312,619



11. PENDAPATAN DAN BELANJA AKTIVITI LAIN (SAMBUNGAN)

2012	Pendapatan RM	Belanja RM	Lebihan/ (Defisit) RM
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)
Syarahen 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

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 RM3,000 (2012: RM11,000).

12. PENDAPATAN LAIN

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Rebat afiniti – Direct Access	7,993	8,208
Sumbangan untuk terbitan buku panduan belajar	–	30,000
Denda diterima daripada prosiding disiplin	250	3,800
Pelunasan pendapatan geran (Nota 9)	130,269	140,583
Faedah simpanan tetap	101,375	82,188
Penepian pendahuluan untuk buku panduan belajar	–	10,000
Lain-lain	2,535	3,100
	242,422	277,879

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

13. BELANJA KENDALIAN

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Belanja pengiklanan	5,387	–
Belanja mesyuarat agung tahunan dan mesyuarat Majlis	7,206	6,698
Pelunasan aset tidak ketara – perisian komputer	134,447	140,583
Penyataan semula kerugian rosot nilai penghutang	(36,024)	(542)
Penghapuskiraan penghutang tidak dapat diperolehi semula	32,588	52,996
Ganjaran juruaudit	18,000	15,000
Bayaran bank	34,983	29,430
Susut nilai loji dan peralatan	25,112	34,881
Belanja langsung peperiksaan	399,224	442,447
Elektrik dan air	29,191	27,998
Belanja am	12,728	11,213
Insurans	19,890	10,964
Inventori dihapuskirakan	1,401	2,544
Jurnal dan pernyataan teknikal	174,255	154,323
Bayaran perundangan dan profesional	3,230	4,696
Penghapuskiraan loji dan peralatan	–	1,564
Penyelenggaraan	23,561	32,068
Belanja perubatan	7,615	8,706
Sewa pejabat	120,000	120,000
Majalah dan stok perpustakaan	9,080	9,138
Pos dan telefon	83,220	97,408
Percetakan dan alatulis	50,137	76,414
Belanja promosi program baru MICPA	156,911	162,032
Belanja pembangunan profesional	215,377	123,721
Penerbitan bahan kursus pelajar	–	1,700
Perolehan pertukaran asing yang direalisasikan	(4,327)	(1,934)
Kos kakitangan		
– Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja dan SOCSO	246,616	218,310
– Gaji dan bonus	1,683,643	1,508,700
Dana rekreasi pekerja	24,966	1,700
Latihan staff	2,450	6,363
Yuran kepada badan perakaunan antarabangsa	38,912	35,020
Belanja perjalanan	73,508	79,481
Bayaran teknikal	386,337	284,754
	3,979,624	3,698,376



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.

	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Pendapatan cukai	–	–

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:

	2013	2012
	%	%
Kadar cukai dikenakan	24.05	23.93
Kesan cukai berkaitan dengan:		
Pendapatan tidak dikenakan cukai	(39.75)	(39.96)
Belanja tidak dibenarkan	6.44	7.14
Pendapatan cukai tertunda tidak diiktirafkan	9.26	8.89
Kadar cukai efektif	–	–

- (c) Tertakluk kepada persetujuan dengan Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri, Institut mempunyai kerugian cukai belum diserap dan elaun modal belum diserap masing-masing sebanyak RM1,709,092 (2012: RM1,493,709) dan RM76,427 (2012: RM68,960) 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:

	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	3,644	5,552
Aset cukai tertunda	(3,644)	(5,552)
Cukai tertunda bersih	–	–

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

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
2013			
Liabiliti cukai tertunda:			
Lebihan peruntukan modal ke atas susut nilai	5,552	(1,908)	3,644
Aset cukai tertunda:			
Elaun modal belum diserap	(5,552)	1,908	(3,644)
2012			
Liabiliti cukai tertunda:			
Lebihan peruntukan 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)

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Kerugian cukai belum diserap	1,709,092	1,493,709
Elaun modal belum diserap	61,277	45,761
	1,770,369	1,539,470

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 KESETERAAN 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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Simpanan tetap	3,215,054	2,522,596
Tunai dan baki di bank	192,651	217,687
	3,407,705	2,740,283



17. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN

Selain daripada yang didedahkan pada Nota 6, 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 and diurus oleh Pemegang-pemegang Amanah yang dilantik oleh Institut. Urusniaga dengan Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA dalam tahun kewangan adalah seperti berikut:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Bayaran bagi pihak Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	–	14
Belanja pentadbiran dicaj kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	56,529	48,653
Caj sewa oleh Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	120,000	120,000

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

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Termasuk di bawah penghutang lain	5,397	–
Termasuk di bawah pemiutang lain	–	9,732

Amaun penghutang/pemiutang tidak diperolehi, tanpa faedah dan dibayar balik apabila dituntut dan penyelesaian dijangka dalam tunai.

(b) Yuran dibayar oleh Ahli-ahli Majlis

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Yuran tahunan ahli	18,075	17,625
Yuran sijil pengamalan	12,100	13,200
	30,175	30,825

(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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Faedah pekerja jangka pendek	409,200	354,000
Faedah selepas pengajian		
– sumbangan kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	61,380	53,100
	470,580	407,100

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

17. URUSNIAGA PIHAK BERKAITAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(c) Pampasan kakitangan pengurusan utama (Sambungan)

Baki belum dijelaskan pada akhir tahun berkaitan dengan pampasan kena dibayar kepada kakitangan pengurusan utama adalah seperti berikut:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Termasuk dalam pemiutang dan akruan	92,400	66,000

18. 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:

	2013 RM	2012 RM
Aset Kewangan		
<i>Pinjaman dan penghutang:</i>		
Penghutang dan deposit	510,367	560,875
Simpanan tetap dengan bank berlesen	3,215,054	2,522,596
Wang tunai dan baki di bank	192,651	217,687
Jumlah pinjaman dan penghutang	3,918,072	3,301,158
Liabiliti Kewangan		
<i>Liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan:</i>		
Pemiutang	784,073	863,902
Akruan	614,405	586,474
Jumlah liabiliti kewangan dinilai pada kos dilunaskan	1,398,478	1,450,376



18. 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 berurusan adalah ahli-ahli, institusi perbankan berlesen dan organisasi profesional. Adalah menjadi dasar Institusi untuk memantau kedudukan kewangan pihak-pihak berurusan secara berterusan untuk memastikan bahawa pendedahan Institusi terhadap risiko kredit adalah minimum.

Pada tarikh pelaporan, Institut mempunyai yuran yang belum diterima sebanyak RM172,132 (2012: RM251,057) yang telah berhutang melebihi 30 hari dan baki di bank dan simpanan tetap sebanyak RM3,407,705 (2012: RM2,740,283) 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	
	2013	2012
	RM	RM
Hutang kepada persatuan pelajar	233,172	223,422
Pemiutang lain	550,901	630,748
Hutang kepada Tabung Amanah Pendidikan MACPA	–	9,732
Akruan	614,405	586,474

Nota Kepada Penyata Kewangan

Pada 31 Disember 2013 (Sambungan)

18. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Pengurusan Risiko Kewangan (Sambungan)

(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. Institut menjangka bahawa sebarang perubahan kadar faedah simpanan tetap tidak akan memberi kesan yang ketara kepada keputusan kewangan Institut.

Risiko matawang

Risiko matawang adalah berkaitan dengan urusan 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). Institut tidak mempunyai sebarang pendedahan matawang pada akhir tempoh pelaporan.

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.

(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.

19. 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 lebihan 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)

(Syarikat Berhad dengan Jaminan yang Ditubuhkan di Malaysia)

LAPORAN MENGENAI PENYATA KEWANGAN

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan INSTITUT AKAUNTAN AWAM BERTAULIAH MALAYSIA yang merangkumi penyata kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2013, 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 mukasurat 118 hingga 148.

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 keperluan 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 memperolehi keyakinan yang munasabah sama ada atau tidak penyata kewangan tersebut bebas daripada salahnyata yang ketara.

Sesuatu 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 2013 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 (Sambungan)

(Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia)

(Syarikat Berhad dengan Jaminan yang Ditubuhkan di Malaysia)

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

Laporan ini disediakan hanya untuk ahli-ahli Institut, sebagai satu badan, selaras dengan 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

996/03/16(J/PH)

Akauntan Bertauliah

Kuala Lumpur

Tarikh: 17 Mei 2014

NG ENG KIAT

1064/03/15(J/PH)

Akauntan Bertauliah





The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants
(Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia) (3246-U)

No 15, Jalan Medan Tuanku, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
Tel : 03-2698 9622 | Fax : 03-2698 9403

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 **Roof Garden Executive Lounge, RG Floor, Sime Darby Convention Centre, Jalan Bukit Kiara** on **June 21, 2014** at **10:00 a.m.** and at any adjournment thereof.

Signature _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2014

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.



