

FRF FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION
YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

MASB MALAYSIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD
LEMBAGA PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN MALAYSIA



2018

ANNUAL REPORT
LAPORAN TAHUNAN



OUR MISSION

To develop and promote high quality accounting and financial reporting standards that are consistent with international best practise for the benefit of users, preparers, auditors and the public.

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The contents of our annual report are divided into English and Bahasa Malaysia sections.





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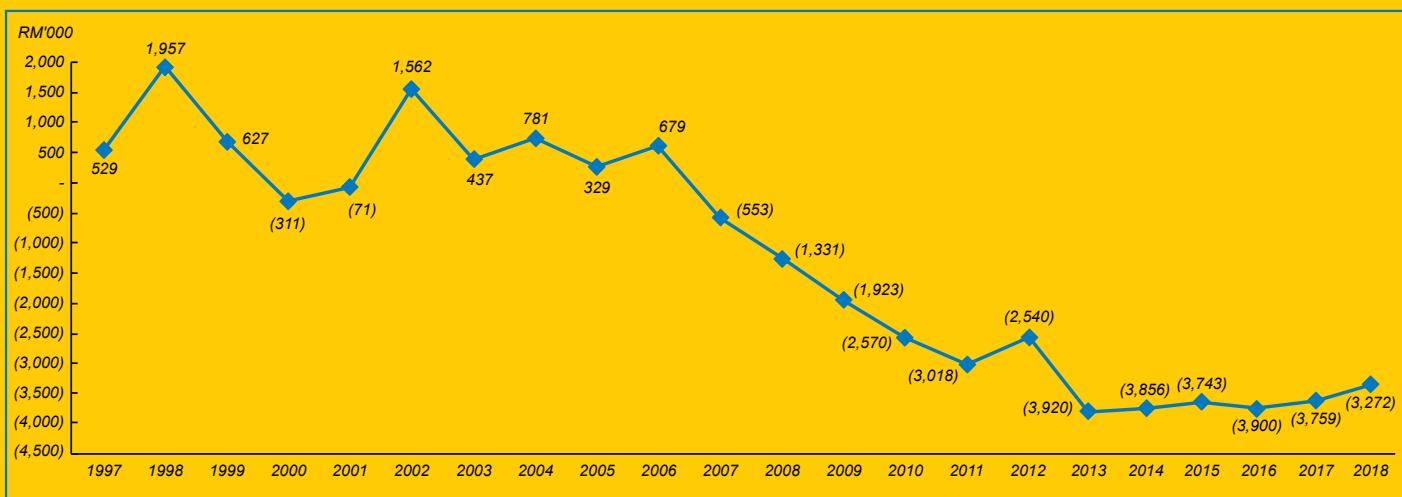
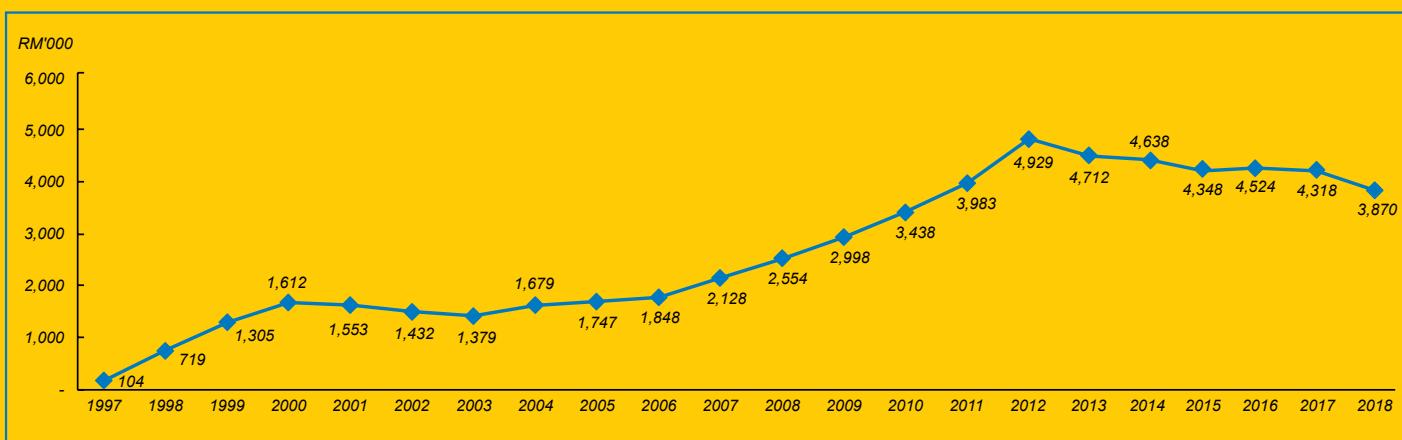
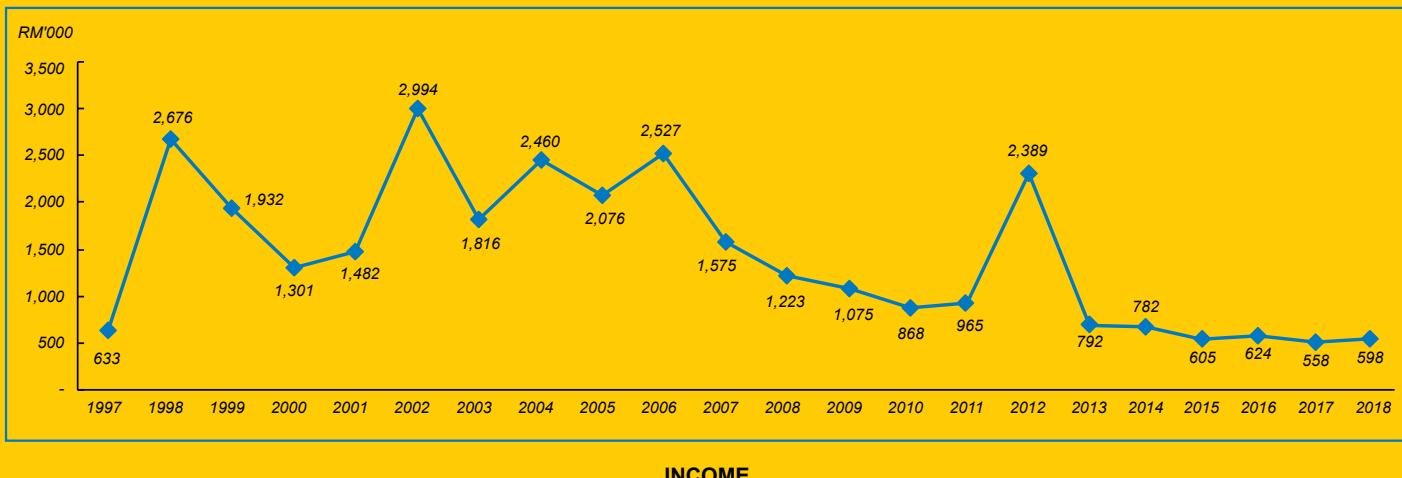
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAOIFI	Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions
AASB	Australian Accounting Standards Board
ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
AICB	Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers
AOSSG	Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group
AOSSG CAC	AOSSG Chair's Advisory Committee
APAC	Asia-Pacific
ASAF	Accounting Standards Advisory Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN CPA	ASEAN Chartered Professional Accountant
BCUCC	Business Combinations under Common Control
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
CA	Chartered Accountant
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CPA Australia	Certified Practising Accountant Australia
DP	Discussion Paper
ED	Exposure Draft
EEG	Emerging Economies Group
EFRAG	European Financial Reporting Advisory Group
EU	European Union
EXCO	Executive Committee
EY	Ernst & Young
FICE	Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity
FRC	Financial Reporting Council
FRF/Foundation	Financial Reporting Foundation
FRSIC	Financial Reporting Standards Implementation Committee
IAS	International Accounting Standards
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
IFASS	International Forum of Accounting Standards Setter
IFCG	Islamic Finance Consultative Group
IFRIC	IFRS Interpretations Committee
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IFRSF	IFRS Foundation
LHDNM	Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia
MASB	Malaysian Accounting Standards Board
MFRS	Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards
MIA	Malaysian Institute of Accountants
MICPA	Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants
MPERS	Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard
NSSs	National accounting standard-setters
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
SC	Securities Commission Malaysia
SOP	Statement of Principle
SPPI	Solely payments of principal and interest
TR	Technical Release
WG	Working Group
WSS	World Standard Setters

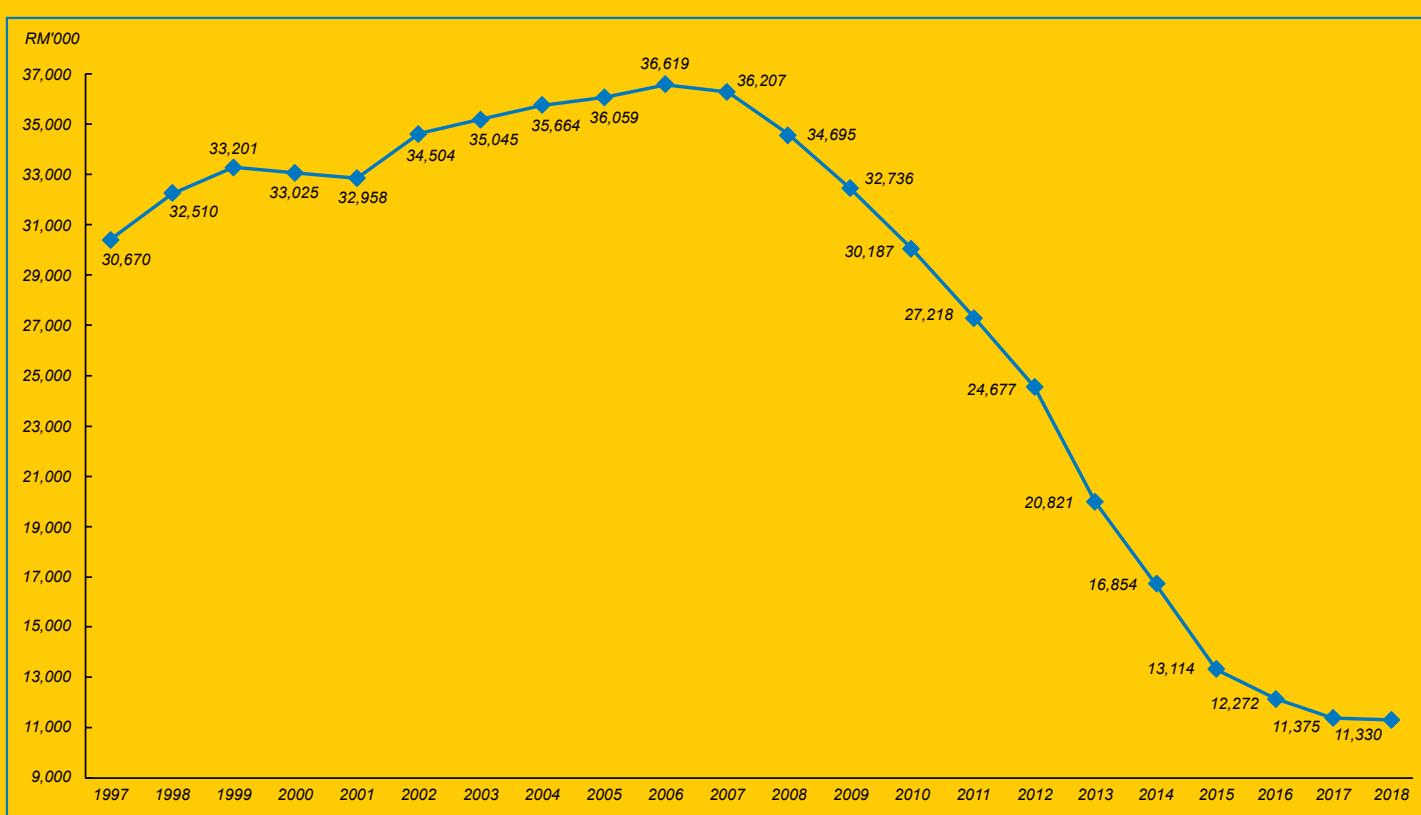
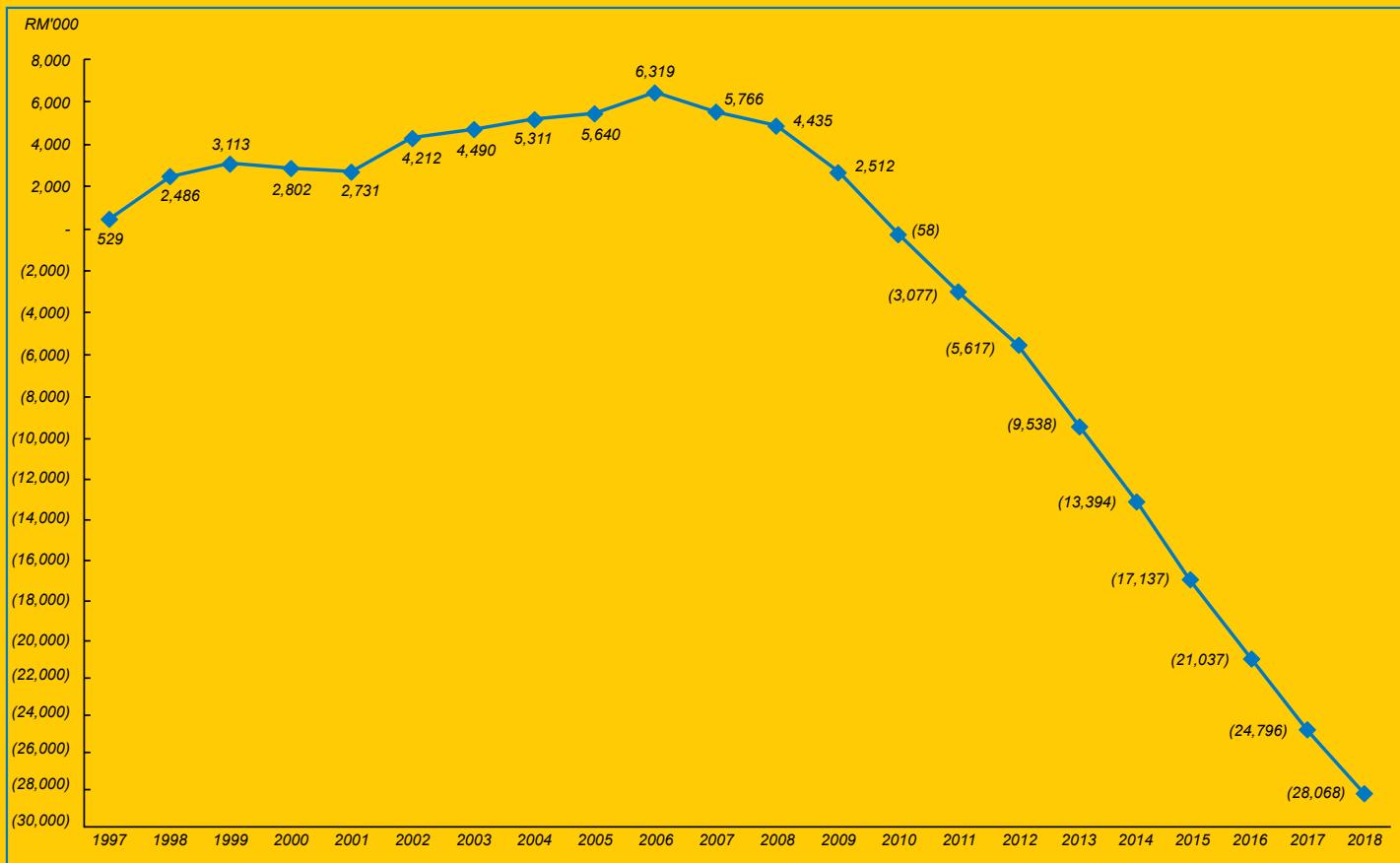
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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM 1997 TO 2018



FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FROM 1997 TO 2018





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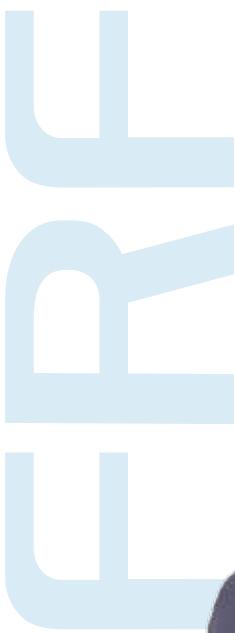




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Chairman's Statement
Financial Reporting Foundation





TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Chairman

Financial Reporting Foundation

It gives me great pleasure to present the annual report and audited financial statements of the Financial Reporting Foundation for the financial year ended 31 December 2018.

Key highlights of the year under review

The functions of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), our standard-setting body, are guided by its principal objectives, namely, to develop high quality accounting standards for financial reporting that benefit users, preparers, auditors, and the public. It is the duty of the Foundation, as provided under the Financial Reporting Act 1997, to oversee the functions carried out by the MASB.

The year 2018 was uneventful as far as issuances were concerned; major standards were already finalised and are now at the various implementation stages. Continuing with our stakeholder engagement initiative, the MASB organised a Workshop on IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* which were attended by more than 270 participants. The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) members and several notable preparers from the corporate sector were the panel speakers for this Workshop. This was held alongside a session on Insurance Contracts with regulators.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

We also maintained our presence at various regional and international meetings and forums, as represented by MASB Chairman, Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman, and Executive Director, Ms. Tan Bee Leng. It is worth noting that the Foundation and MASB hosted the Emerging Economies Group (EEG) fifteenth bi-annual plenary meeting in Kuala Lumpur in May. Attendees included IASB members and delegates from the G20 countries, including Malaysia.

It is also my pleasure to report that Kuala Lumpur had been chosen as the venue for the Trustees of the IFRS Foundation meeting which was held on 29 to 31 January 2019. We are deeply honoured that Kuala Lumpur was chosen as their meeting venue, which was their first ever meeting held in Malaysia since its establishment 19 years ago. The Trustees meeting also provided an excellent platform that has strengthened the IFRS Foundation's engagement with our senior stakeholders. The new Chair of the IFRS Foundation Trustees, Mr. Erkki Liikanen, together with the IASB Chairman, Mr. Hans Hoogervost, during their visit to Kuala Lumpur, paid courtesy visits on the Minister of Finance, Yang Berhormat Tuan Lim Guan Eng, the new Chairman of Securities Commission Malaysia, Datuk Syed Zaid Albar and the then CEO of Bursa Malaysia, Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan. Mr. Hoogervorst also paid courtesy visit on Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, Datuk Nor Shamsiah Mohd Yunus.

In conjunction with the Trustees meeting, the Foundation together with the MASB hosted a welcome dinner for the IFRS Foundation Trustees. Along with the Trustees, also present at the welcome dinner were the former and current Foundation and MASB members, several CEOs of listed companies, and the memorable night was also attended by our guest of honour, the Minister of Finance, who delivered his keynote speech.

Finance

The Foundation reported a deficit of RM3.27 million for the financial year ended 2018 compared to a deficit of RM3.76 million for the previous year. Interest income decreased by 2.08% from RM480,000 in 2017 to RM470,000 in 2018 due to lower deposit placement with financial institutions.

During the year under review, total expenditure decreased by 10.4% from RM4.32 million in 2017 to RM3.87 million. This was mainly due to decrease in office rental expenses and personnel expenses.

With regards to our funding replenishment plan, the Foundation is currently reviewing a few options, one of which may involve amending the Financial Reporting Act. As at to date, the plans are still being deliberated with key stakeholders and we are hopeful that the new funding replenishment plan will be finalised soon.

Way forward

Our standard-setting body, MASB, has now included implementation support in its work programme. Such move closely emulates the IASB which has also included implementation support in its work programme through the work of IFRS Interpretations Committee, Transition Resource Group and SME Implementation Group. MASB is now the sole authority that supports the implementation of MASB Standards, including the issuance of implementation materials to support the application of the MASB Approved Accounting Standards, which is consistent with its powers, duties, and functions as provided under the Financial Reporting Act 1997.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the Foundation, I would like to thank the management team for their dedication and hard work in ensuring that all our objectives are achieved. My appreciation also extends to the Ministry of Finance, members of the Foundation and the MASB, Bank Negara Malaysia, Securities Commission Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia, industry players, the accounting profession, and users of financial statements who share in our vision to develop high quality accounting standards.



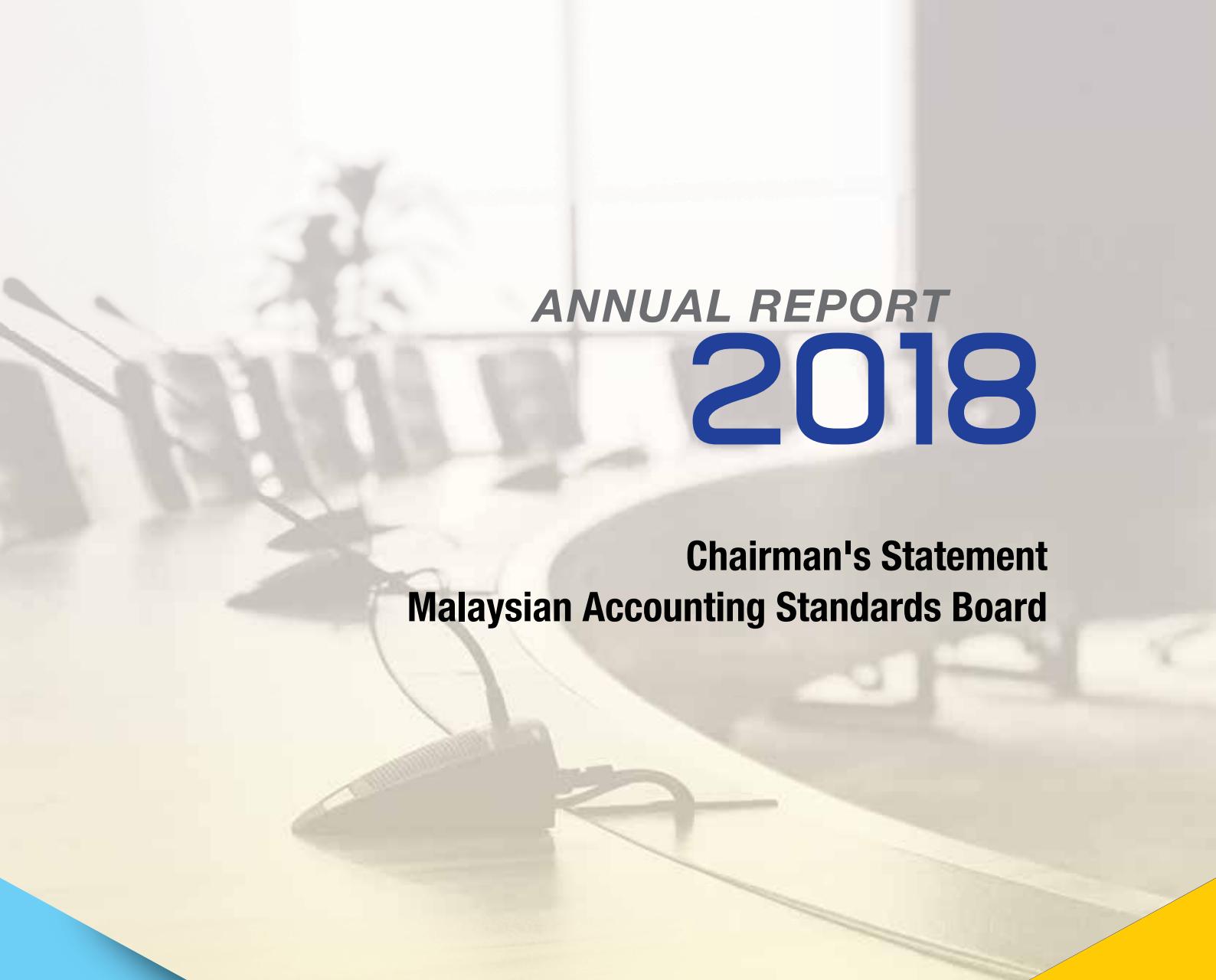
Tan Sri Azlan Zainol
Chairman
Financial Reporting Foundation

14 March 2019



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Chairman's Statement
Malaysian Accounting Standards Board





**ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN
ABDUL RAHMAN**

Chairman

Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

The year under review marked another significant milestone for the MASB as all the transitioning entities are finally applying the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS).

In retrospect, it has been a rather long journey for the transitioning entities. In November 2011, the MASB announced that the MFRS Framework was to be applied by all Entities Other Than Private Entities for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2012, except for entities within the scope of MFRS 141 *Agriculture* and/or IC Interpretation 15 *Agreements for Construction of Real Estate*, including their parents, significant investors and joint venturers (herein referred to as transitioning entities, TEs).

The TEs were initially allowed to defer adoption of the new MFRS Framework until 1 January 2013.

Meanwhile, the MASB had consistently used the effective date of MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* as the basis for setting the effective date for the TEs to apply the MFRSs.

Since the first announcement in November 2011, the Board has allowed the deferment of the transition period until 31 December 2017 to avoid the possibility of repetitive substantial restatement in the financial statements in the event of revisions to the new Revenue Standard, MFRS 15 or potential amendments to MFRS 141.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

It, therefore, gives me great pleasure to announce that all non-private entities in Malaysia are now complying with a single set of high quality, globally accepted accounting standards for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, i.e. the MFRS Framework.

I am also pleased to report the following activities during the year.

2018 highlights

We have finalised yet another major pronouncement - the revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (Conceptual Framework)*. This document comprises a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting and is built on the previous version of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2011.

The changes to the chapters on the objective of financial reporting and qualitative characteristics of useful financial information were limited, but with improved wording to give more prominence to the importance of providing information needed to assess management's stewardship of the entity's economic resources.

In addition to the Conceptual Framework, we have also issued several limited amendments to the standards and these pronouncements made up a total of twenty-eight (28) documents that were issued during the year. These pronouncements comprised ten (10) final and eighteen (18) draft technical pronouncements.

Throughout 2018, the MASB representatives including myself travelled to several countries and met with other national standard-setters to participate in various meetings and forums. It is important for us to establish good working relationships with other standard-setters to discuss issues and share experiences on the adoption of IFRS.

We went to Hong Kong for the AOSSG CAC meeting with the IFRS Foundation, Mumbai for the IFASS meeting, the United Kingdom for the World Standard Setters meeting, and Singapore for the 10th AOSSG meeting. These meetings provided platforms to the participants to share updates on IFRS applications and implementation issues in various jurisdictions.

The month of May was eventful for the MASB as we hosted the IASB EEG 15th meeting and co-hosted the inaugural Regional Workshop on IFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*, jointly with the IFRS Foundation. We are cognisant of the fact that the IFRS 17 implementation would be challenging, hence the Workshop was organised with the objective of providing insights into the first truly international IFRS Standard and its implementation challenges.

Delivered by a panel of distinguished presenters who shared their vast industry experiences and knowledge, the Workshop successfully achieved its objectives. With that, we intend to bring in more experts in the future to engage with our stakeholders.

Prior to the Workshop, we welcomed members of the IASB EEG to Kuala Lumpur for its 15th meeting and presented a few topics. These were analysis of applications of IFRS for SMEs Standard in the AOSSG member jurisdictions, the MASB journey in the adoption of IFRS for SMEs Standard, and the IFRS 9 implementation pertaining to the Malaysian experience and accounting for 'involuntary' public infrastructure costs in a project development. These events were part of the MASB's initiative to promote the use of and seek views on the application of financial reporting standards.

Over the past years, we had educational sessions with university students and lecturers, and 2018 was no exception. We believe that the educational sessions had given the students relevant exposure to the accounting framework in Malaysia as well as enlightened them on the MASB's roles and achievements. In addition, there were four (4) technical articles produced, of which two (2) were published by the MASB and two (2) were published by The Edge and CPA Australia with contributions from the Secretariat.

The MASB also worked hard in promoting and supporting research in the area of financial reporting for Islamic finance. In March 2018, our team attended the 4th Meeting of the IASB Islamic Finance Consultative Group in Dubai. In that meeting, we presented a paper that considered how the requirements in the recently issued IFRS Standards – specifically IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* and IFRS 16 *Leases* – might apply to three examples of Islamic finance arrangements that are common in Malaysia, which are *Al-Ijarah Thumma al-Bai*, *Tawarruq*, and *Musyarakah Mutanaqisah* and *Ijarah*.

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

We are steadfast in our mission to develop and promote high quality accounting and financial reporting standards that are consistent with international best practice for the benefit of users, preparers, auditors and the public in Malaysia. The MASB's work now includes application and implementation of MFRSs that involve looking into issues where there are existing and potential divergent practices, as well as ensuring consistent application of MFRSs.

The MASB's work programme and involvement in the implementation of MFRSs mirror that of the IASB and its interpretative body, the IFRS Interpretations Committee, which works with the IASB in supporting the application of IFRS Standards.

In this regard, I would like to put on record my appreciation to the Financial Reporting Standards Implementation Committee of the MIA for the effort in supporting the implementation of MFRSs prior to this. Moving forward, the MASB will be the sole authority to support implementation of MFRSs.

In January 2019, the MASB board members and advisors had the opportunity to meet with IFRS Interpretations Committee Chair and IASB Vice-Chair, Ms. Sue Lloyd, in Kuala Lumpur. The sharing session with Ms. Lloyd provided some insights into the IFRIC processes and how these could be adopted by the new MFRS Application and Implementation Committee (MAIC). We also organised a special session with Mr. Henry Rees, IASB Director of Implementation and Adoption Activities, together with Malaysian property developers and some MASB board members which discussed issues concerning the November 2018 IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision on over time

transfer of constructed goods (IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs*). The IASB representatives were in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the IFRS Foundation Trustees Meeting that was held on 29-31 January 2019.

For 2019, we will work on supporting the implementation and application of new Standards, particularly MFRS 16 *Leases* and MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts*. We are prepared to assist users and preparers on the upcoming implementation and application of these major Standards.

Thank you

I would like to convey my appreciation to the members of the Foundation and MASB as well as our dedicated staff for their hard work throughout 2018. I would also like to formally acknowledge and thank all our stakeholders - particularly the Ministry of Finance, regulators, professional bodies, academia, professional firms, members of our working groups, and the commercial sectors - for their continuous support. I look forward to another successful year.



Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman
Chairman
Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

14 March 2019



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Financial Reporting Foundation

PROFILE OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION

The Financial Reporting Foundation (FRF) was established as an independent body under the Financial Reporting Act 1997 (Act). The FRF and the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) are part of the financial reporting framework in Malaysia. This framework comprises an independent standard-setting structure with representation from relevant parties in the standard-setting process, including preparers, users, regulators, academia and the accountancy profession.

The FRF is largely responsible for the establishment of a sound and effective infrastructure for the financial reporting framework and acts as a sounding board for the adoption of the MASB accounting standards, technical pronouncements and its annual work programme. As a trustee body, the FRF is also responsible for the oversight of the MASB's performance, financial and funding arrangements. However, it has no direct responsibility with regard to standard setting. This responsibility rests solely with the MASB.

The functions and powers of the FRF, as provided under the Act, include the following:

- (a) to oversee the carrying out of the functions of the MASB; and
- (b) to perform any other function as the Minister of Finance may prescribe by order published in the *Gazette*.

Without limiting the generality of the functions stated above, the FRF shall be responsible:

- (a) to provide its views to the MASB on any matter which the MASB seeks to undertake or implement with respect to the development and issuance of accounting standards and other technical pronouncements;
- (b) to review the performance of the MASB; and
- (c) for all financing arrangements for the operations of the MASB, including approving the budget of the MASB.

The FRF comprises twelve (12) members who are appointed by the Minister of Finance. Eight (8) of the members are ex-officio, and comprise:

- the Secretary General of the Treasury or his representative;
- the Governor of the Central Bank or his representative;
- the Chairman of the Securities Commission Malaysia or his representative;
- the Chairman of the Audit Oversight Board or his representative;
- the Registrar of Companies or his representative;
- the Chief Executive of Bursa Malaysia Berhad or his representative;
- the President of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants or his representative who shall be a council member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants; and
- the Chairman of the MASB.

The remaining four (4) members shall possess knowledge and experience in matters of financial accounting and in one or more of the following fields:

- accountancy;
- law;
- business; or
- finance.

MEMBERS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION

The members of the FRF since the last report are:

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol

Chairman

Puan Mahfuzah binti Baharin

(Appointed on 1 May 2018)

Deputy Undersecretary, Tax Division
Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Encik Hazim Jamaluddin

(Retired on 30 April 2018)

Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Finance
Malaysia

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan

Assistant Governor, Bank Negara Malaysia

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar

(Appointed on 15 November 2018)

Executive Chairman, Securities Commission
Malaysia

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh

(Retired on 31 October 2018)

Chairman, Securities Commission Malaysia

Dato' Gumuri b Hussain

Non-Executive Chairman, Audit Oversight Board

Dato' Zahrah Abd Wahab Fenner

Chief Executive Officer,

Companies Commission of Malaysia

Datuk Muhammad Umar Swift

(Appointed on 11 February 2019)

Chief Executive Officer, Bursa Malaysia Berhad

Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan

(Retired on 11 February 2019)

Chief Executive Officer, Bursa Malaysia Berhad

Encik Salihin Abang

President, Malaysian Institute of Accountants

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

Chairman, Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

Dato' Gan Ah Tee

Managing Partner, BDO Malaysia

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali

Senior Partner, Azmi & Associates

Puan Anne Rodrigues

(Appointed on 1 September 2018)

Independent Non-Executive Director,
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad

Dato' Abdul Rahman Ahmad

(Retired on 31 August 2018)

President and Group Chief Executive,
Permodalan Nasional Berhad

MEMBERS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION COMMITTEES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol - Chairman

Puan Mahfuzah binti Baharin
(Appointed on 1 May 2018)

Encik Hazim Jamaluddin
(Retired on 30 April 2018)

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar
(Appointed on 15 November 2018)

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh
(Retired on 31 October 2018)

Datuk Muhamad Umar Swift
(Appointed on 11 February 2019)

Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan
(Retired on 11 February 2019)

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

Puan Anne Rodrigues
(Appointed on 1 September 2018)

Dato' Abdul Rahman Ahmad
(Retired on 31 August 2018)

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar - Chairman
(Appointed on 15 November 2018)

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh
(Retired on 31 October 2018)

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

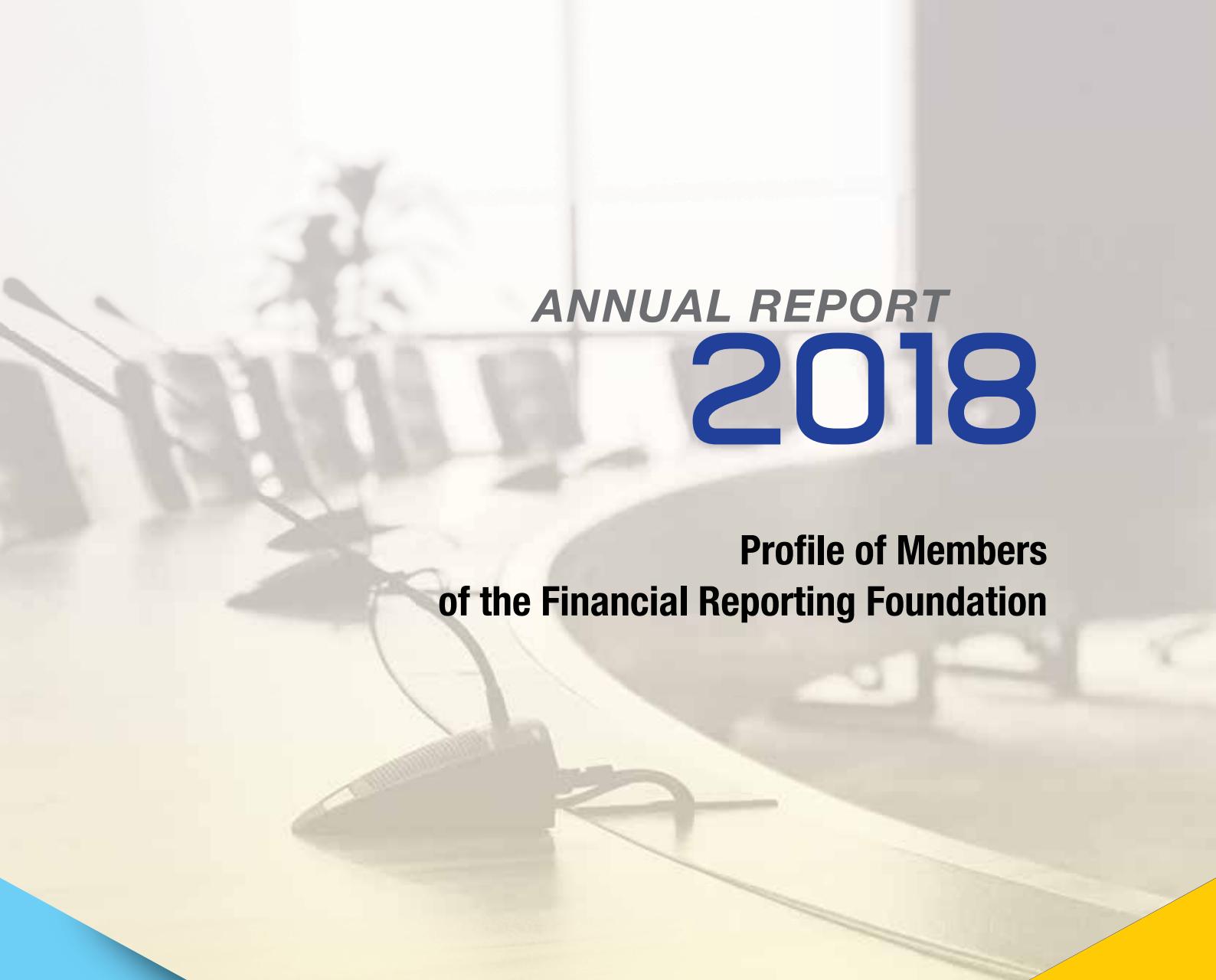
AUDIT COMMITTEE

Encik Salihin Abang - Chairman

Dato' Gumuri b Hussain

Dato' Gan Ah Tee

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali



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**Profile of Members
of the Financial Reporting Foundation**



PROFILE OF MEMBERS



TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Chairman

Financial Reporting Foundation

Tan Sri Azlan is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), a Fellow Chartered Banker of the Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers (AICB), a Member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA) and a Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA).

Tan Sri Azlan was previously the Chief Executive Officer of the Employees Provident Fund Board until his retirement in April 2013. Tan Sri Azlan has more than 30 years of experience in the financial sector, having served as the Managing Director of AmBank Berhad and prior to that, as the Managing Director of AmFinance Berhad.

Tan Sri Azlan's other directorships in public companies include RHB Bank Berhad (Chairman), RHB Investment Bank Berhad (Chairman), Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad (Chairman), Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, Eco World International Berhad (Chairman), Grand-Flo Berhad (Chairman), RHB Capital Berhad (In Member's Voluntary Liquidation) and Rashid Hussain Berhad (In Member's Voluntary Liquidation). Tan Sri Azlan is also the Chairman/Trustee of Yayasan Astro Kasih and a Trustee of OSK Foundation.



PUAN MAHFUZAH BINTI BAHARIN

Deputy Undersecretary, Tax Division

Ministry of Finance Malaysia

Puan Mahfuzah binti Baharin started her career with the Tax Division of the Ministry of Finance Malaysia since 2000. She has a degree in MBA (International Business) from Universiti Putra Malaysia and first degree in Accounting (Hons.) from International Islamic University of Malaysia. Currently, she is the Deputy Undersecretary of Tax Division who is responsible on formulating and reviewing the tax incentives policy as well as evaluating the application of tax exemptions given to industries and services under various tax legislation.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



ENCIK DONALD JOSHUA JAGANATHAN

*Assistant Governor
Bank Negara Malaysia*

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan is the Assistant Governor responsible for Bank Negara Malaysia's regulatory policy with direct oversight over departments responsible for financial surveillance, prudential policy, consumer protection and market conduct as well as money services business regulation. Apart from being a member of BNM's Management Committee, he serves as member of the Financial Stability Committee and the Risk Management Committee.

Encik Donald graduated with a Bachelor of Accounting (Hons) degree from the University of Malaya and is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He holds a MBA degree from the Cranfield School of Management, United Kingdom and is an alumnus of the Advanced Management Program, Harvard Business School.

He is a Fellow Chartered Banker (FCB) and a Council Member of the Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers, the Chairman of its Education Committee and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Asian Banking School (ABS). Encik Donald is also the country representative on the EMEAP Working Group in Banking Supervision and the Basel Consultative Group. He also held previous positions as the Board Chairman of Payments Network Malaysia Sdn Bhd (PayNet) and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Malaysian Insurance Institute.



DATUK SYED ZAID ALBAR

*Executive Chairman
Securities Commission Malaysia*

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar is the Executive Chairman of the Securities Commission Malaysia (SC). Prior to his appointment as the SC Chairman on 1 November 2018, he was the Managing Partner of Albar & Partners.

Datuk Syed Zaid has a degree in law from the United Kingdom. He is a Barrister at Law of the Lincoln's Inn, UK and an Advocate and Solicitor of the High Court of Malaya. He has over 38 years' experience in legal practice predominantly in the fields of corporate law, capital market, conventional banking and Islamic finance.

He has been recognised for his contribution and achievements in the legal practice through numerous domestic and international awards.

With his experience in finance and law, Datuk Syed Zaid has served on the Islamic Law Review Committee of Bank Negara Malaysia and the Appeals Committee of Bursa Malaysia Berhad. He has also served on the boards of several public-listed companies in Malaysia.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



DATO' GUMURI B HUSSAIN

*Non-Executive Chairman
Audit Oversight Board*

Dato' Gumuri, aged 72, is the Non-Executive Chairman of Audit Oversight Board. He was a Board Member of Securities Commission from 2006 to 2016 and Non-Executive Director of Audit Oversight Board from 2012 to 2016.

Among other appointments held by Dato' Gumuri during his 45 years of experience in audit, accounting and corporate sectors were as a Senior Partner and Deputy Chairman of Governance Board of PricewaterhouseCoopers Malaysia, Chairman of SME Bank, Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer of Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad, Non-Executive Chairman of Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Berhad, Rangkaian Hotel Seri Malaysia Berhad, Non-Executive Director of Media Prima Berhad, Malaysian Airline System Berhad, Sabah Bank Berhad and Metrod Berhad.

Dato' Gumuri is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW), as well as a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA).



DATO' ZAHRAH ABD WAHAB FENNER

*Chief Executive Officer
Companies Commission of Malaysia*

Dato' Zahrah is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM). Dato' Zahrah is experienced in financial and auditing matters and was previously an Advisor Accountant with the Royal Malaysian Customs and Excise Department and Principal Accountant with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Dato' Zahrah is a Board Member of the Certification of Certified Integrity Officers and XBRL International (XII) and is also a member of the Financial Reporting Foundation (FRF), Board Member of the Labuan Financial Services Authority (Labuan FSA), the Inland Revenue Board (IRB) and the Audit Oversight Board (AOB). In 2018, Dato' Zahrah was re-elected as an Executive Committee member of the Corporate Registers Forum (CRF) (a position she has held since 2016). Dato' Zahrah is also an Adjunct Professor, Department of Marketing and Entrepreneur Development (MAED), College of Business Management & Accounting, Universiti Tenaga Nasional. Dato' Zahrah, who graduated with a Bachelor of Accounting (Hons.) degree from the National University of Malaysia, is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and is a Chartered Accountant (CA).



DATUK MUHAMAD UMAR SWIFT

*Chief Executive Officer
Bursa Malaysia Berhad*

Datuk Umar, aged 54, is currently the Chief Executive Officer of Bursa Malaysia Berhad. He is also the director of all subsidiary companies within Bursa Malaysia Group, and serves as a Chairman of Bursa Malaysia Derivatives and Clearing.

Prior to helming the Exchange, he was the Chief Executive Officer/Group Managing Director of MAA Group Berhad. In August 2008, he was also appointed the CEO of Malaysian Assurance Alliance Berhad (now known as Zurich Insurance Malaysia Berhad).

Datuk Umar commenced his career in finance with Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants in January 1986. Following that, he joined the banking industry in November 1992 as Manager, Corporate Finance for Bank of Singapore (Australia) Limited.

He then went on to hold numerous positions within the industry before joining Gas Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. in January 1996 as General Manager, Corporate Finance. A year later, he was promoted to Chief Executive Officer of Gas Malaysia in 1997. Umar left Gas Malaysia in January 2002, to become Practice Leader for the Utilities Business of Deloitte Consulting in Malaysia.

In April 2004, he joined Maybank as Executive Vice President-Head, Enterprise Financial Services Group. All in all, he has more than 25 years' experience in the areas of banking and financial services.

He graduated with a Bachelor of Economics from Monash University, Clayton, Australia in December 1985, and is an Associate of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand, a member of CPA Australia, a Chartered Tax Adviser of the Tax Institute of Australia, and a Fellow of the Financial Services Institute of Australasia (FINSIA) in Australia. He is also a Chartered Accountant with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, and a Registered Financial Planner.

Datuk Umar is married to Professor Dato' Dr. Adeeba Kamarulzaman, and they have two sons. In his spare time, he enjoys reading, riding his bicycle and listening to music.



ENCIK SALIHIN ABANG

President

Malaysian Institute of Accountants

Encik Salihin Abang was elected as MIA President on 24 August 2017. He was elected as MIA Council member on 19 September 2015. In his capacity as the President, Encik Salihin actively chairs various committees of MIA and serves as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Malaysian Accountancy Research and Education Foundation (MAREF) and the Financial Reporting Foundation.

Professionally, Salihin is a Chartered Accountant and an entrepreneur who founded SALIHIN and its group of independent advisory firms. He steers SALIHIN as the Managing Partner. His professional qualifications include Chartered Accountant (Malaysia) [C.A.(M)], ASEAN Chartered Professional Accountant (ASEAN CPA), Fellow member of the Association of International Accountants (FAIA, UK), Fellow member of Chartered Tax Institute of Malaysia (FCTIM), a member of the Financial Planning Association of Malaysia (FPAM), Malaysian Association of Tax Accountants (MATA) and most recently an honorary member of the Institute of Cooperative and Management Auditors (ICMA).

In the corporate world, Encik Salihin contributes his expertise and experience in the governance and management of both public listed and non-listed companies as well as government and Sarawak State statutory bodies. These roles involve Board and committee membership responsibilities in Audit, Risk, Investment and Corporate Strategy.

In bridging the gap between theory and practice of accountancy, Encik Salihin led the establishment of Teaching Accountancy Firm (TAF) in five local universities: UMT, UiTM, UniKL, UPM and UIAM (in the pipeline). It brings to light the concepts of 2u2i and 3u1i introduced by the Minister, the government and the universities. The first in the world TAF became part of the former Minister of Higher Education's initiative on how industry and university can work together for the betterment of accounting students and achieve nation building. The TAF was eventually recognised by the Ministry of Higher Education as one of the best and most innovative curriculum designs and study programmes (Anugerah Pemikiran & Reka Bentuk Semula Pendidikan Tinggi Malaysia 2017) and the Best Academia-Industry Collaboration Award 2017. Encik Salihin also contributes to the academia as an adjunct professor and an industry advisor to some universities for their undergraduate and postgraduate programs.

In recognition of his leadership and significant national and international contributions to both industry and academia, especially in the areas of audit and assurance, accounting, taxation and business advisory, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) conferred Honorary Doctorate Degree in Management to him during its 16th Convocation Ceremony on 11 November 2018. He obtained his Master of Science in Accounting and Bachelor of Accounting from International Islamic University Malaysia in 2008 and 1997 respectively. He also enrolled and participated in Harvard Business School Alumni Club of Malaysia's Senior Management Development Program (SMDP) in 2011.



ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Chairman

Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

Encik Raslan, a graduate of University of Melbourne with a Bachelor of Commerce, is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, former Vice President and Council Member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA), former Council Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and has chaired its disciplinary and investigation committees, and Associate Member, Malaysian Institute of Cooperative and Management Auditors (ICMA). Encik Raslan was also an EXCO member and Treasurer of TI-Malaysia. He was a partner in KPMG from 1994 to 2018, carrying out audit and advisory work. Encik Raslan was also the Managing Partner in KPMG from 2010 to 2013.



DATO' GAN AH TEE

Managing Partner

BDO Malaysia

Dato' Gan Ah Tee is the Managing Partner of BDO in Malaysia and Regional Senior Partner of BDO ASEAN. Prior to these appointments, he was the Managing Director of the Financial Advisory Services Department at KPMG. A member of MIA, MICPA, ICAEW and CTIM, he has over 35 years' experience in auditing, corporate finance, restructuring and other advisory services.

Under Dato' Gan's oversight, his audit and other colleagues have been guided to play active roles in technical working groups of MASB, professional bodies like MICPA and MIA as well as in the BDO Global.

Dato' Gan serves as a Council Member of MIA and both Council Member and Executive Committee member of MICPA. He is also the Chairman of their respective Insolvency Practice Committees. In addition to being the Council Member of ICAEW in the UK and a Past President of the Insolvency Practitioners Association of Malaysia, he is also a member of the Worshipful Company of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. Dato' Gan was conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Nottingham.

On the academic side, Dato' Gan is a member of the Advisory Council to the Faculty of Business and Accountancy, University Malaya as well as an Industrial Advisory Board member for the professional accountancy programmes at Sunway College. He regularly shares his knowledge through talks and seminars organised by statutory and professional bodies and various financial institutions both locally and regionally.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



DATO' AZMI MOHD ALI

*Senior Partner
Azmi & Associates*

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali (58) is the Senior Partner of Azmi & Associates, a full service corporate and commercial law firm with more than 75 lawyers, based in Kuala Lumpur. The firm under his leadership is recognised as one of the largest law firms in Malaysia.

He holds LL.B (Hons.) from the University of Malaya (1984) and LLM in US & Global Business Law from the Suffolk University, Boston, USA (2011). He has also attended a program on Enterprise Innovation at Cambridge University Business School.

He is an experienced corporate lawyer, and is one of the leading corporate lawyers in Malaysia with expertise in the areas of mergers and acquisitions, joint ventures, cross-border transactions, project finance, privatisation, energy, oil and gas and foreign investments. He spent 6 ½ years as an in-house counsel of PETRONAS, mostly in upstream division, in his early years of career.

His accomplishments as a corporate lawyer are well noted and have earned him numerous awards, accolades and recognitions from reputed international legal publications, including Legal 500, IFLR (International Financial Law Review) and the prestigious ILO (International Law Office) 2016 Clients Choice Award for Malaysia in M&A (Mergers and Acquisitions).

Presently, he is a Director of three listed companies including S P Setia Berhad, and is also a director of Institute of Corporate Directors, Malaysia. He had previously served as a Director of Sime Darby Berhad, CCM Biotech Duopharma Berhad and Perbadanan Nasional Berhad.

He is a Director of TerraLex, the second largest global legal network of 155 law firms with 19,000 lawyers within its member firms spanning across 100 jurisdictions worldwide.

On the academic front, he had served as a Director of Universiti Malaysia Kelantan and as an Adjunct Professor of Law at the International Islamic University of Malaysia. At present, he is an Adjunct Professor at the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia's Law Faculty.

He has been serving as a Member of Financial Reporting Foundation since 2013.



PUAN ANNE RODRIGUES

*Independent Non-Executive Director
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad*

Puan Anne Rodrigues is a member of Malaysian Institute of Accountants and a Fellow of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants (ACCA). She also holds a Masters in Business Administration (Distinction) from the University of Bath MIM and a Bachelor of Economics (Class 1 Honours) degree from University of Malaya. She has completed training programmes in “Project Appraisal and Risk Management for Bankers” by Harvard Institute for International Development and Institute of Banks Malaysia and training programmes in Japanese Securities Business by Nomura Securities Co. Ltd Japan.

Puan Anne Rodrigues was the Group Chief Financial Officer of Felda Global Ventures Holdings (FGV) till her official retirement in December 2010. Subsequent to that, she continued as Finance Advisor in FGV and also was posted to Boston as Chief Financial Officer of TRT Holdings Boston USA. She retired in December 2012. She has more than 30 years' experience in the financial sector, having been previously appointed as the Corporate Treasurer and subsequently Finance Director of Malaysia International Shipping Corporation and previous to that as Finance Manager, Boustead Travel Sdn Bhd.

Puan Anne Rodrigues is currently an Independent Non-Executive Director of the Board of Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad and is a member of the Audit Committee of the Board.



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Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

PROFILE OF THE MALAYSIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

The Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) was established under the Financial Reporting Act 1997 (Act) as the standard-setting body of the FRF, whose functions shall be the determination and issuance of accounting standards for the preparation of financial statements which are required to be prepared or lodged under any law administered by the Securities Commission Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia or the Registrar of Companies.

Without limiting the generality of the functions as stated above, the MASB shall be responsible:

- (a) to issue new accounting standards as approved accounting standards;
- (b) to review, revise or adopt as approved accounting standards, existing accounting standards;
- (c) to amend, substitute, suspend, defer, withdraw or revoke any approved accounting standards in whole or in part;
- (d) to issue, approve, review, revise, amend, substitute, suspend, defer, withdraw or revoke any issues bulletin in whole or in part;
- (e) to issue, approve, review, revise, amend, substitute, suspend, defer, withdraw or revoke any statement of principles, any technical and other releases and any other document relating to financial reporting by whatever name called in whole or in part;
- (f) to sponsor or undertake development of possible accounting standards;
- (g) to collaborate with other national and international accounting standard-setters and monitor the development of other national and international accounting standards;
- (h) to participate in and contribute to the development of a single set of accounting standards for international use;
- (i) to conduct such public consultation as may be necessary in order to determine the contents of accounting concepts, principles and standards;
- (j) to develop a conceptual framework for the purpose of evaluating proposed accounting standards;
- (k) to make such changes to the form and content of proposed accounting standards as it considers necessary;
- (l) to monitor the operation of approved accounting standards to assess their continued relevance and their effectiveness; and
- (m) to perform such other functions as the Minister of Finance may prescribe by order published in the Gazette.

The members comprise leading corporate figures in the accounting profession, business and finance. The eight (8)-member Board is appointed by the Minister of Finance, and comprises:

- the Chairman of the MASB;
- the Accountant General; and
- six (6) other members who possess knowledge and experience in matters of financial accounting and reporting, and in one or more of the fields of accountancy, law, business and finance.

In addition, three (3) advisors are appointed by the Minister of Finance, with one each drawn from:

- the Securities Commission Malaysia;
- the Central Bank of Malaysia; and
- the Registrar of Companies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MALAYSIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

The MASB's mission is to develop and promote high quality accounting and financial reporting standards that are consistent with international best practice for the benefit of users, preparers, auditors and the public in Malaysia. In a wider context, the MASB seeks to participate in and contribute to the development of a single set of financial reporting standards for international use.

In the pursuit of its mission, the MASB is guided by a clear set of policy objectives:

- (a) to develop high quality accounting standards for financial reporting that benefit users, preparers, auditors and the public;
- (b) to participate in and contribute to the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) standard-setting process in the development of a single set of high quality globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use;
- (c) to collaborate with other national standard-setters for the development of globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use;
- (d) to promote the use and seek views on the application of accounting and financial reporting standards by way of engagement and dissemination of information to users, preparers, auditors and the public;
- (e) to promote and support research in the area of financial reporting, in particular, for emerging and Islamic markets; and
- (f) to monitor the application of the MASB approved accounting standards.

MEMBERS AND ADVISORS OF THE MALAYSIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

The members and advisors of the MASB since the last report are:

Members

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

Chairman

Datuk Saat bin Esa

Accountant General of Malaysia, Accountant General's Department of Malaysia

Dato' Mohamed Rafique Merican bin Mohd Wahiduddin Merican

Group Chief Executive Officer, Islamic Banking, Maybank

Chief Executive Officer, Maybank Islamic Berhad

Datuk Tong Poh Keow

Executive Director & Group Chief Financial Officer, Sime Darby Property Berhad

Encik New Kheng Chee

(Appointed on 1 May 2018)

Chief Financial Officer, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad

Encik Chan Kam Chiew

(Retired on 30 April 2018)

Partner, KPMG Malaysia

Encik Ahmad Shahrul Hj. Mohamed

(Appointed on 1 May 2018)

Partner, Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR)

Encik Thaya Sangara Pillai

(Retired on 30 April 2018)

Encik Chan Hooi Lam

Partner, Head of Financial Services Assurance & Country Leader for Financial Accounting Advisory Services (FAAS), Ernst & Young Malaysia

Prof. Dr. Maliah Sulaiman

Professor of Accounting, International Islamic University Malaysia

Advisors

Encik Eugene Wong Weng Soon

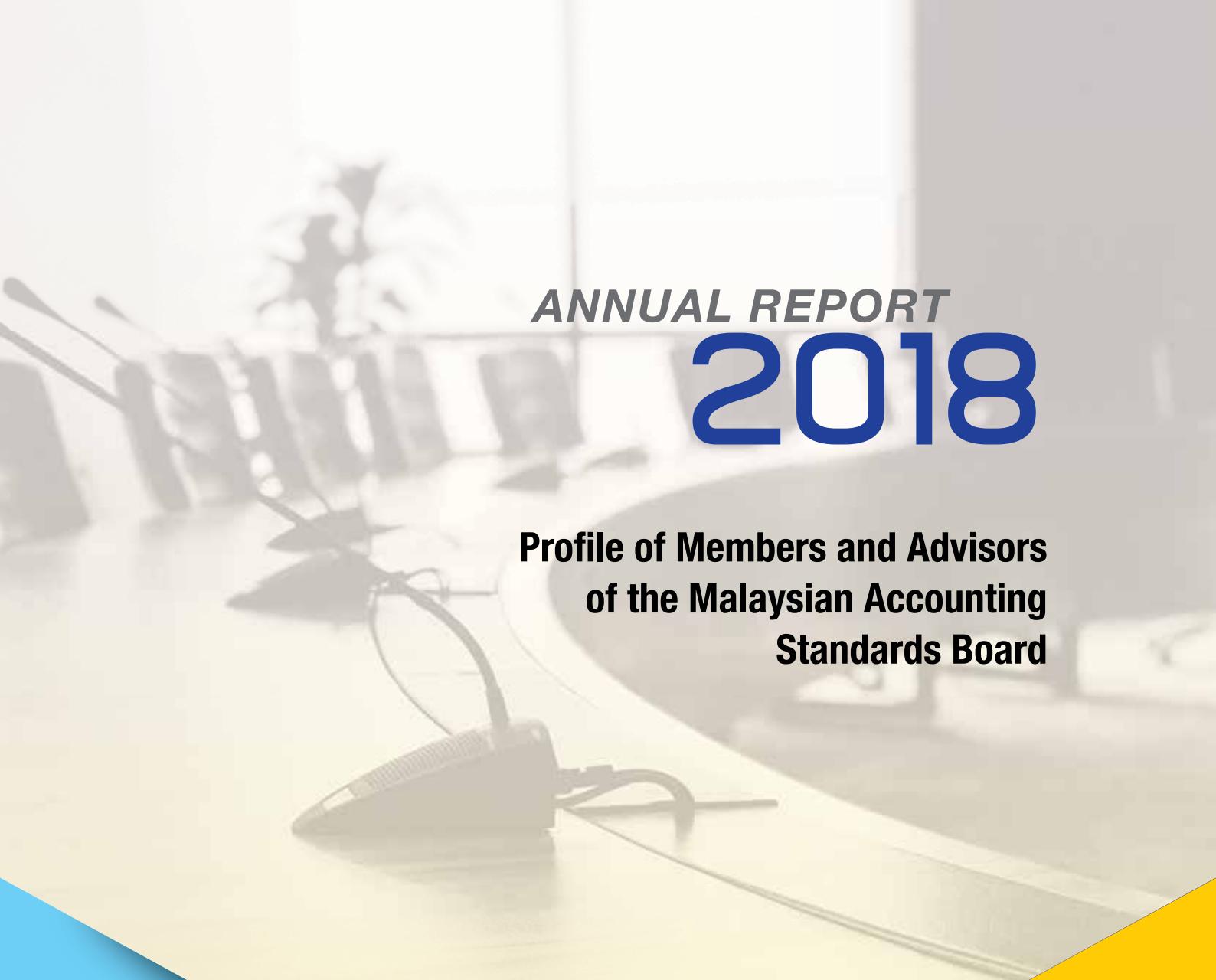
Securities Commission Malaysia

Puan Jessica Chew Cheng Lian

Bank Negara Malaysia

Encik Yap Weng Seong

Companies Commission of Malaysia



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**Profile of Members and Advisors
of the Malaysian Accounting
Standards Board**



PROFILE OF MEMBERS



ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Chairman

Malaysian Accounting Standards Board

Encik Raslan, a graduate of University of Melbourne with a Bachelor of Commerce, is a Fellow Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia, former Vice President and Council Member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA), former Council Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and has chaired its disciplinary and investigation committees, and Associate Member, Malaysian Institute of Cooperative and Management Auditors (ICMA). Encik Raslan was also an EXCO member and Treasurer of TI-Malaysia. He was a partner in KPMG from 1994 to 2018, carrying out audit and advisory work. Encik Raslan was also the Managing Partner in KPMG from 2010 to 2013.



DATUK SAAT BIN ESA

Accountant General of Malaysia

Accountant General's Department of Malaysia

Datuk Saat bin Esa was appointed as Accountant General of Malaysia on 16 October 2017. He holds directorships in Water Asset Management Company, Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia, Retirement Fund Incorporated, and the Public Sector Home Financing Board.

He began his career as an accountant in the government sector in 1983. He has extensive experience in serving various ministries and government agencies including Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Education, Bintulu Port Authority, Fisheries Development Authority of Malaysia (LKIM) and Selangor State's Treasury.

Datuk Saat bin Esa holds a Bachelor with Honours Degree in Accounting. He also has Master of Business Administration from Universiti Putra Malaysia and Aix-Marseille University, France, respectively. He is a Chartered Accountant (CA) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA).



DATO' MOHAMED RAFIQUE MERICAN BIN MOHD WAHIDUDDIN MERICAN

*Group Chief Executive Officer, Islamic Banking, Maybank
Chief Executive Officer, Maybank Islamic Berhad*

Dato' Mohamed Rafique Merican is currently the Group Chief Executive Officer, Islamic Banking, Maybank and Chief Executive Officer of Maybank Islamic Berhad, effective from 1 July 2016.

As the Group Chief Executive Officer, Islamic Banking, Maybank and Chief Executive Officer, Maybank Islamic Berhad, Dato' Rafique plays a leading role in managing and overseeing the overall Islamic banking franchise of Maybank Group and ensures that it operates on a parallel platform, leveraging on the Group's resources. At present, his responsibilities include formulating business strategy for the Group's Islamic Banking business including Maybank Islamic's products development and delivery, marketing support, risk and Shariah-compliance management as well as spearheading the expansion of Group Islamic Banking within ASEAN and globally.

Dato' Rafique was previously the Group Chief Financial Officer of Maybank Group from June 2012 till June 2016.

Dato' Rafique has more than 25 years of experience in the corporate sector, including 5 years as Chief Financial Officer of Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) and Malakoff Berhad. Prior to joining TNB in 2009, he served at Radicare (M) Sdn Bhd, the facilities management concessionaire for hospitals as its Chief Operating Officer initially and subsequently as its Chief Executive Officer. He also held corporate finance and advisory roles at Amanah Capital Group and Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Berhad in the early part of his career.

Dato' Rafique is a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), United Kingdom; Chartered Accountant with the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA) and Alumni of the Advanced Management Programme at Harvard Business School.

Currently, Dato' Rafique also serves as President Commissioner of PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia, Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of ETIQA Family Takaful Berhad, Executive Director of ETIQA General Takaful Berhad, Non-Independent Non-Executive Director of Maybank Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd, Council Member of the Association of Islamic Bank Institutions Malaysia (AIBIM), Member of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Banking and Finance Institute Malaysia (IBFIM), Member of the Executive Committee of the Asian Institute of Finance (AIF), Member of the Asian Institute of Finance-IBFIM Board of Trustees and Council Member of the CNBC Global CFO Council.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



DATUK TONG POH KEOW

*Executive Director & Group Chief Financial Officer
Sime Darby Property Berhad*

Datuk Tong, 63, is presently the Executive Director and Group Chief Financial Officer of Sime Darby Property Berhad. She was previously the Group Chief Financial Officer of Sime Darby Berhad (SDB), a position she held for 9 years from June 2008 until November 2017, following the pure play listing of Sime Darby Property Berhad. SDB is a Malaysia-based diversified multinational involved in key growth sectors, namely plantation, property, motors, industrial equipment, energy and utilities and healthcare.

Datuk Tong also spent 24 years with Kumpulan Guthrie Berhad (KGB) in various senior finance positions including as Chief Finance Officer prior to the merger of SDB, KGB and Golden Hope Plantations Berhad in 2007. After the merger, she served as the Chief Financial Officer of the Plantation Division of SDB before her appointment as SDB's Group Chief Financial Officer in June 2008.

Datuk Tong is a Fellow of the Chartered Association of Certified Accountants and a Chartered Accountant of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). She was also a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators, United Kingdom until her resignation in 2017.

She has been a member of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board since 2013.



ENCIK NEW KHENG CHEE

*Chief Financial Officer
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*

Encik New Kheng Chee joined the Prudential group in 2008 and has served various roles within the group, including Regional Financial Controller of Prudential Corporation Asia/Prudential Services Asia Sdn Bhd and Director of Finance of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. He is the current Chief Financial Officer of Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. Prior to this, he worked for Ernst & Young Malaysia, specialising in audit and assurance engagement for life and general insurance businesses.

Encik New holds a degree in Economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science, and is a member of The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW). He was a participant in ICAEW's Financial Talent Executive Network (F-TEN) Asia in 2014.

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



ENCIK AHMAD SHAHRUL HJ. MOHAMED

Partner

Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR)

Ahmad Shahrul is the partner in charge of Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR)'s audit & assurance services department. He is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia (ICAA) and Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA).

A graduate in Accounting from Universiti Utara Malaysia in 1994, he started his career with Messrs. Azman, Wong, Salleh & Co. and later, Messrs. KPMG as a Certified Public Accountant and Chartered Accountant.

Over the years, Encik Shahrul's extensive audit experience includes involvement with clients from various industries such as banking and financial institutions, insurance, stock broking, transportation and logistics, plantation, property development, trading and manufacturing. He was also involved in various corporate exercises including business advisory, share valuation, proposed initial public offering exercises, restructuring, due diligence and other investigative audit assignments as well as profit forecasts and projections.

In addition, he is an active trainer. In 1999, he lectured at the Kuliyyah of Economics and Management Sciences of the International Islamic University of Malaysia. He has conducted several short courses for public and corporate clients such as Telekom Malaysia Bhd on various accounting and financial subject matters.

Encik Shahrul is presently a member of MIA's Auditing and Assurance Standards Board (AASB) since its inception in 2010. Encik Shahrul is also a board member of Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) and Director of Perbadanan Perumahan Rakyat 1Malaysia (PR1MA).

PROFILE OF MEMBERS



ENCIK CHAN HOOI LAM

*Partner, Head of Financial Services Assurance &
Country Leader for Financial Accounting Advisory Services (FAAS)
Ernst & Young Malaysia*

Encik Chan Hooi Lam has over 24 years of experience in providing assurance and advisory services, particularly in the financial services industry. He is the Head of Financial Services Assurance and the Country Leader for Financial Accounting Advisory Services (FAAS) of Ernst & Young Malaysia. His experience includes audits and specialised advisory work for large banking groups, investment banks, mortgage corporations, brokers, asset management companies, the integrated exchange and the deposits insurance corporation. Encik Chan has advised clients on appropriate accounting treatment of various exercises including those involving issuances of financial instruments, structured financing, securitisation, economic hedging and hedge accounting, individual and collective impairment assessments, mergers and acquisitions, share-based payments, regulatory capital instruments, synthetic instruments and embedded derivatives, under conventional and Islamic principles, in Malaysia and overseas. He has also advised and assisted various clients on Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) conversion and implementation, including MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and MFRS 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* (the Malaysian equivalents of IFRS 7 and IAS 39), and the IAS 39 replacement standard i.e. IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*.

A frequent speaker at seminars, conferences and training programmes, Encik Chan has been the project manager for Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) Working Groups on financial instruments, an adjudicator for National Annual Corporate Report Awards (NACRA) and an examiner for professional qualification examination.



PROF. DR. MALIAH SULAIMAN

*Professor of Accounting
International Islamic University Malaysia*

Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, a Fellow of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (UK), is a Professor of Accounting at the Department of Accounting, Kulliyyah of Economics and Management Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM). She holds a PhD in Accounting from the University of Otago, New Zealand. Her research interests are in Islamic Accounting, Managerial Accounting as well as Environmental Accounting. On Islamic Accounting, she has written three books entitled *Islamic Corporate Reporting: Between the Desirable and the Desired*, *Accounting for Islamic Banks* and *Principles of Islamic Accounting*. She sits on various editorial committees both locally and abroad. At the international level, she sits on the ISO TC 207 working group on Material Flow Cost Accounting (MFCA). She is an executive council member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). At MIA, she chairs the Islamic Finance Committee as well as the MIA Qualifying Exams Committee. She was also the Dean of the Kulliyyah of Economics and Management Sciences, IIUM.

PROFILE OF ADVISORS



ENCIK EUGENE WONG WENG SOON
Securities Commission Malaysia

Encik Eugene Wong is the Managing Director of Corporate Finance & Investments, Securities Commission Malaysia (SC) and is responsible for matters relating to Corporate Finance & Investments covering IPOs, Private Debt Issuances, Collective Investment Schemes and Take-overs. He also oversees the SC's ASEAN related initiatives as well as accounting matters.

Encik Wong currently serves as an Advisor to the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board and is a Board Member of the Audit Oversight Board. Encik Wong was previously a Council Member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants and previously Chairman of its Ethics Standards Board.

Encik Wong has worked for a merchant bank, a stockbroking firm and in the audit and corporate finance division of international accounting firms.

Encik Wong is a member of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants, Fellow of Chartered Accountants Australia and New Zealand and Fellow of CPA Australia.

Encik Wong has an Advance Diploma in Corporate Finance from the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) and holds a B. Comm. from the University of Melbourne.



PUAN JESSICA CHEW CHENG LIAN
Bank Negara Malaysia

Puan Jessica Chew is currently a Deputy Governor at Bank Negara Malaysia. She has over 25 years of experience in financial sector supervision and regulation at the Bank. She is currently responsible for financial stability which covers the regulation and supervision of banks, insurance companies, payment systems and money services.

Puan Jessica represents the Bank as an advisor member of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board and Chair of the Board of the Finance Accreditation Agency.

Puan Jessica holds a Chartered Banker qualification from the Chartered Banker Institute (Scotland), a Fellow Chartered Banker of Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers (AICB) and is an associate member of CPA Australia. She graduated from the University of Melbourne, Australia with a Bachelor of Commerce Degree majoring in accounting and finance.

PROFILE OF ADVISORS



ENCIK YAP WENG SEONG

Companies Commission of Malaysia

Encik Yap Weng Seong is a Fellow Member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants, United Kingdom and a member of Malaysian Institute of Accountants. He also holds the "Certification in Training" certificate awarded by Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Berhad and Certificate IV in Training and Assessment awarded by Management Consultancy International Pty Ltd, Australia.

Encik Yap started his career at an international professional firm specialising in audit, accounting and business advisory services. Thereafter, he joined the Royal Malaysian Customs in the Licensing and Enforcement Sections before returning to the private sector as a Financial Controller where he gained valuable knowledge and skills in the areas of administration, finance and accounting. He subsequently joined the Inland Revenue Board of Malaysia (LHDNM) to further his career.

During his career with the LHDNM, he had wide exposure and knowledge in personal and corporate tax, tax audit, withholding tax and compliance tax at the Corporate Tax and Withholding Tax Sections. He was also appointed by LHDNM to conduct civil proceedings in Malaysian courts pursuant to the Income Tax Act 1967.

Encik Yap has more than 30 years of working experience in a wide range of industries and is presently the Head of Regulatory Review and Development Section in the Regulatory Development and Services Division of Companies Commission of Malaysia (SSM).



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Management





PUAN TAN BEE LENG

Puan Tan Bee Leng is the Executive Director of FRF/MASB. She joined FRF/MASB in 1999, bringing with her a wealth of experience in public accounting, commerce and industry. She started her career at Messrs. Ernst & Whinney (EW) in 1988 before joining Messrs. Peter Chong & Co years later.

During her tenure in EW and Peter Chong & Co, she was involved in special assignments such as floatation exercise of companies, special audit, due diligence review and statutory audit. The client base included, among others, companies in various sectors such as manufacturing, plantation, property development, retailing, food and beverage, shipping agencies and investment holding.

She left the professional practice in mid-nineties to join commerce and industry, and had held various senior management positions in public listed companies and their subsidiaries, mainly responsible for corporate affairs, accounts, tax and funding requirements of the group.

Bee Leng serves as a member in the IASB Emerging Economies Group (EEG) since its inception. The EEG, set up in 2011, focuses on issues around the application and implementation of IFRS Standards in emerging economies. In addition, Bee Leng was appointed as a member of the IASB SME Implementation Group (SMEIG), effective 1 July 2016 for a three-year term. SMEIG has two main responsibilities, namely to consider implementation questions on the IFRS for SMEs and recommendations to the IASB on the need to amend the IFRS for SMEs Standard.

Bee Leng also sits in the ACCA - Global Forum for Corporate Reporting since its inception, one of the 10 global forums launched by ACCA in 2011 to bring together experts from the public and private sectors, public practice and academia around the world. Prior to her appointment to the Forum, in 2008 she was involved in the examinations on corporate reporting paper, a position she served until 2011.

She is a member of the MIA, MICPA, ASEAN Chartered Professional Accountants (ASEAN CPA) and the Chartered Tax Institute of Malaysia. In addition, she is a fellow member of the Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA) United Kingdom as well as a certified member of the Financial Planning Association of Malaysia.



PUAN CHRISTINE LAU

Puan Christine Lau joined FRF/MASB in April 2010 as a Project Director, Financial Instruments. Puan Lau began her career in Price Waterhouse where she spent 8 years involved in audits of various industries including financial institutions, manufacturing and trading companies. In addition to client work, Puan Lau was also involved in training and development for the audit practice, focusing on banking as well as audit methods and processes.

Puan Lau left the practice to join J.P. Morgan Chase Bank in 1995. During her tenure with the Bank, Puan Lau assumed various responsibilities including that of country operating officer, chief financial officer and executive director.

Puan Lau holds a Bachelor of Accounting (Hons.) from University of Malaya and is a member of the MIA and the MICPA.



PUAN STEPHANIE LIP

Puan Stephanie Lip is the Associate Director assisting the Executive Director in developing conventional accounting standards. Prior to joining FRF/MASB in 2006, she was with Messrs Ernst & Young (EY) and was involved in audits of a wide range of industries including manufacturing, property development, entertainment, plantation and services.

She is a member of the MICPA and the MIA.

MANAGEMENT



ENCIK FOO YOKE PIN

Encik Foo Yoke Pin is the Project Director in charge of implementation issues of the Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards.

He was the Executive Director of The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants (MICPA) for 12 years and was responsible for the overall operations of the Institute. He was a member of the Government Accounting Standard Advisory Committee of the Accountant General Office of Malaysia, a member of the Advisory Board for School of Business of Curtin University, Miri Campus, an Adjunct Fellow at the School of Business of Universiti Utara Malaysia and a member of the Examination Committee of MIA.

He started his career by pursuing his articleship with KPMG, and was last attached with a public-listed company in Singapore as Regional Financial Controller for the Asia Pacific region. He has more than 15 years of working experience in the area of finance and accounting.

Encik Foo is a member of the MICPA and the Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA). He holds a Master of Business Administration degree from University Putra Malaysia (UPM).

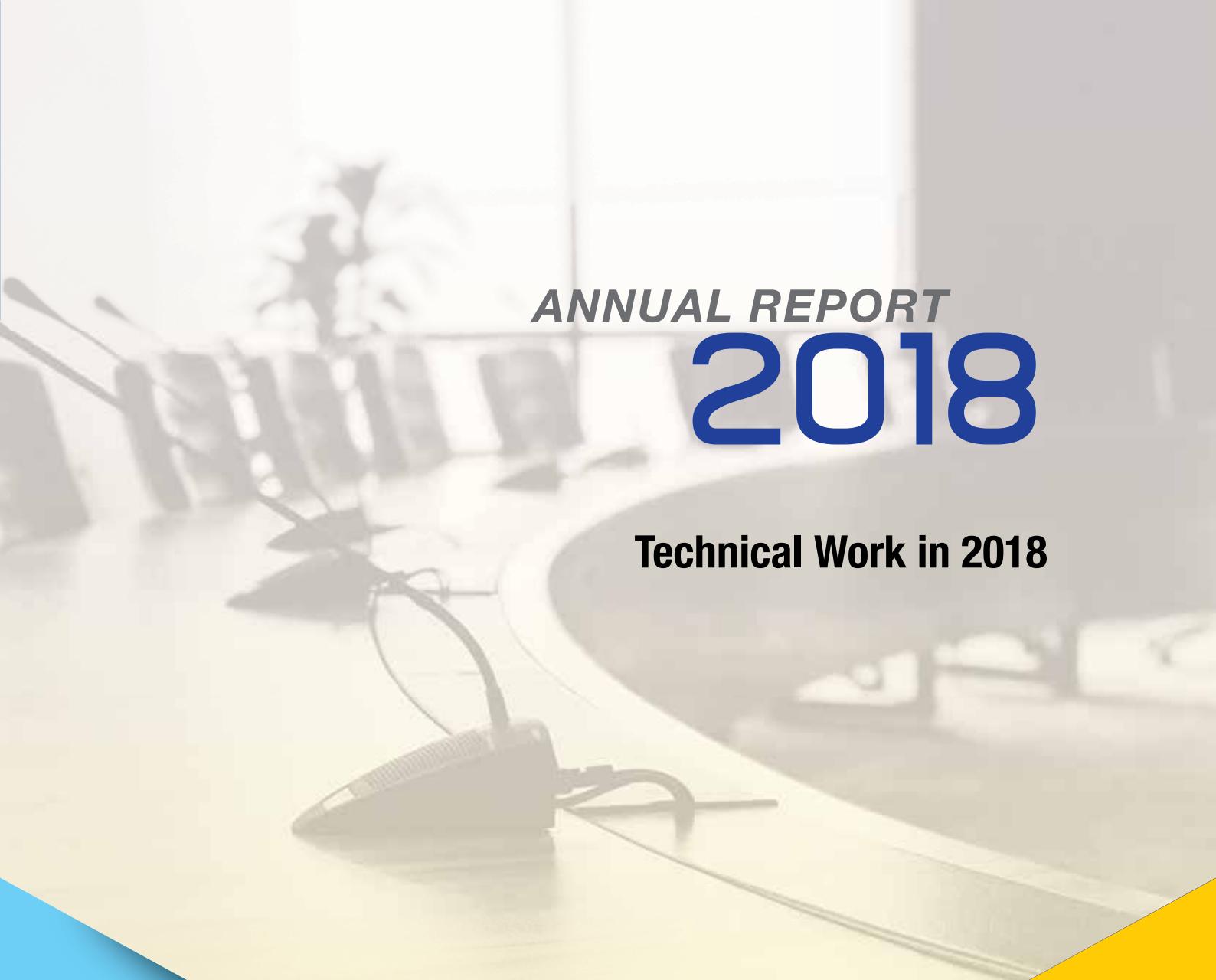


PUAN NADIAH ISMAIL

Puan Nadiah is the Senior Manager responsible for the project on financial reporting from an Islamic perspective. Prior to joining FRF/MASB in 2013, she has worked with KPMG and was involved in audits of both local and multinational companies in industries such as entertainment, property development, retail and services. Nadiah holds a Bachelor of Accountancy from University of Malaya and is a member of the ACCA and the MIA.

TECHNICAL TEAM

Name	Designation
Lai Lee Ting	Technical Manager
Idawaty Mohd Hasan	Technical Manager
Maisarah Haji Mustapa	Senior Technical Executive



ANNUAL REPORT

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Technical Work in 2018



TECHNICAL WORK IN 2018

Being the national standard-setter, MASB continues steadfastly to develop high quality accounting standards for financial reporting that benefit users, preparers, auditors and the public. It issued a total of twenty-eight (28) documents, comprising ten (10) final pronouncements and eighteen (18) draft pronouncements, during the year.

The ten (10) final pronouncements comprised five (5) documents issued under the MFRS Framework, one (1) Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and four (4) IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decisions.

The eighteen (18) draft pronouncements comprised two (2) IASB Exposure Drafts, one (1) Discussion Paper and fifteen (15) IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions.

Furthermore, the MASB provided comments on thirteen (13) draft pronouncements comprising three (3) IASB Exposure Drafts, one (1) IFRS Foundation Exposure Draft and nine (9) IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions.

New and revised Technical Pronouncements

The six (6) technical pronouncements issued during the year are identical to those issued by the IASB and the details are:

MFRSs

No.	Title	Issued	Effective from
1	<i>Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle</i>	15 January 2018	1 January 2019
2	<i>Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to MFRS 119 Employee Benefits)</i>	15 March 2018	1 January 2019
3	<i>Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards</i>	30 April 2018	1 January 2020
4	<i>Definition of a Business (Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations)</i>	14 December 2018	1 January 2020
5	<i>Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and MFRS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)</i>	14 December 2018	1 January 2020

Other pronouncement

No.	Title	Issued	Effective from
1	<i>Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised)</i>	30 April 2018	1 January 2020

IFRIC Agenda Decisions

The IFRIC works with the IASB in supporting the application of IFRS Standards. All of the IFRIC projects begin as a question regarding an IFRS Standard. If the IFRIC does not plan to add an item to its work programme, it publishes a Tentative Agenda Decision to explain why it did not recommend standard-setting and requests comments on the matter.

After considering those comments, the IFRIC will either confirm its decision and issue an Agenda Decision, add the issue to its work programme or refer the matter to the IASB. Agenda Decisions do not have the authority of IFRS Standards and therefore, they are not mandatory requirements. Nonetheless, Agenda Decisions should be seen as helpful, informative and persuasive as they often include information to help entities applying IFRS Standards by explaining how the applicable principles and requirements in IFRS Standards apply to the question submitted.

In March 2018, the IASB issued IASB ED/2018/1 *Accounting Policy Changes* (Proposed amendments to IAS 8). This Exposure Draft proposes to lower the impracticability threshold regarding retrospective application of voluntary changes in accounting policies that result from Agenda Decisions published by the IFRIC.

In light of the Exposure Draft proposals, the MASB decided to seek comments on IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions for the purpose of formulating responses to the IFRIC.

The four (4) IFRIC Agenda Decisions published during the year are:

No.	Title	Date
1	<i>Borrowing Costs on Land (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)</i>	September 2018
2	<i>Classification of a Particular Type of Dual Currency Bond (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)</i>	September 2018
3	<i>Determination of the Exchange Rate when there is a Long-term Lack of Exchangeability (IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)</i>	September 2018
4	<i>Expenditures on a Qualifying Asset (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)</i>	September 2018

SUMMARIES OF FINAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle is identical to *Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle* as issued by the IASB.

The Annual Improvements process provides a mechanism for dealing efficiently with a collection of minor amendments to MFRS Standards.

Amendments made as part of this process either clarify the wording in a MFRS Standard or correct relatively minor oversights or conflicts between existing requirements of MFRS Standards. The amendments made during the 2015-2017 cycle are:

- (a) *Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation* (Amendments to MFRS 3 and MFRS 11)

The amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combinations* clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it remeasures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not remeasure previously held interests in that business.

- (b) *Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity* (Amendments to MFRS 112)

The amendments to MFRS 112 *Income Taxes* clarify that an entity recognises the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss because income tax consequences of dividends are linked more directly to past transactions than to distributions to owners, except if the tax arises from a transaction which is a business combination or is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

- (c) *Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalisation* (Amendments to MFRS 123)

The amendments to MFRS 123 *Borrowing Costs* clarify that when a qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, an entity treats any outstanding borrowing made specifically to obtain that qualifying asset as part of general borrowings.

All the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to MFRS 119 Employee Benefits) is identical to *Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19 Employee Benefits)* as issued by the IASB.

The amendments require an entity to use updated actuarial assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the annual reporting period after the plan amendment, curtailment or settlement when the entity remeasures its net defined benefit liability (asset). Using updated assumptions provide more useful information to users of financial statements and enhance the understandability of financial statements. Before the amendments, MFRS 119 did not require an entity to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the period when changes to a defined benefit pension plan occur.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier application is permitted.

SUMMARIES OF FINAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards is identical to *Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards* as issued by the IASB.

During the year, the MASB issued a revised version of its *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* that underpins MFRS Standards. Consequently, the MASB issued amendments to fourteen (14) MFRS Standards. The amendments update the references and quotations in these fourteen (14) Standards so as to clarify the version of the *Conceptual Framework* they refer to.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020.

Definition of a Business (Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations) is identical to *Definition of a Business (Amendments to IFRS 3 Business Combinations)* as issued by the IASB.

The amendments clarify the definition of a business with the objective of assisting entities to determine whether a transaction should be accounted for as a business combination or as an asset acquisition. The distinction is important because an acquirer does not recognise goodwill in an asset acquisition.

The amendments, among others, clarify that to be considered a business, an acquired set of activities and assets must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The amendments also add an optional concentration test that permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business.

Companies are required to apply the amended definition of a business to transactions for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and MFRS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors) is identical to *Definition of Material (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)* as issued by the IASB.

The amendments refine the definition by including 'obscuring information' in the definition of material to respond to concerns that the effect of including immaterial information should not reduce the understandability of a company's financial statements. The prior definition focuses only on information that cannot be omitted (material information) and does not also consider the effect of including immaterial information.

Other refinements to the definition include incorporating some existing wording in MFRS 101 and the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting*. Consequently, the amendments align the definition of material across MFRS Standards and other publications.

Companies are required to apply the amendments prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020. Earlier application is permitted.

SUMMARIES OF FINAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised)

The revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* was issued by MASB in April 2018. This revised *Conceptual Framework* is word-for-word the revised *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* as issued by the IASB in March 2018.

This revised *Conceptual Framework* comprises a comprehensive set of concepts for financial reporting. It is built on the previous version of the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* issued in 2011. The changes to the chapters on the objective of financial reporting and qualitative characteristics of useful financial information are limited, but with improved wording to give more prominence to the importance of providing information needed to assess management's stewardship of the entity's economic resources.

Other improvements of the revised *Conceptual Framework* include a new chapter on measurement, guidance on reporting financial performance, improved definitions and guidance (in particular the definition of a liability) and clarifications in important areas, such as the role of prudence and measurement uncertainty in financial reporting.

The *Conceptual Framework* is not a Standard and it does not override any Standard or any requirement in a Standard. Its main uses are to assist the MASB in developing Standards, to assist preparers in developing accounting policies when no Standard applies to a particular transaction or other event (or when a Standard allows a choice of accounting policy) and to assist all parties in understanding and interpreting Standards.

DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS

The eighteen (18) consultative documents issued for public comment in 2018 comprised two (2) IASB Exposure Drafts, one (1) Discussion Paper and fifteen (15) IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions.

No.	Title	Issued	Comment due date to MASB
1	IASB Exposure Draft ED/2018/1 <i>Accounting Policy Changes</i> (Proposed amendments to IAS 8)	11 April 2018	18 June 2018
2	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Borrowing Costs on Land</i> (IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>)	10 July 2018	6 August 2018
3	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Expenditures on a Qualifying Asset</i> (IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>)	10 July 2018	6 August 2018
4	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Determination of the Exchange Rate when there is a Long-term Lack of Exchangeability</i> (IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>)	10 July 2018	6 August 2018
5	IASB Discussion Paper DP/2018/1 <i>Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity</i>	16 July 2018	16 November 2018
6	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Assessment of Promised Goods or Services</i> (IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
7	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Liabilities in relation to a Joint Operator's Interest in a Joint Operation</i> (IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
8	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Partial Disposal</i> (IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
9	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Step Acquisition</i> (IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
10	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Deposits relating to Taxes other than Income Tax</i> (IAS 37 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
11	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Application of the Highly Probable Requirement in a Cash Flow Hedge Relationship</i> (IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>)	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
12	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Credit Enhancement in the Measurement of Expected Credit Losses</i> (IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
13	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Curing of a Credit-impaired Financial Asset</i> (IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
14	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Physical Settlement of Contracts to Buy or Sell a Non-financial Item</i> (IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
15	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Sale of Output by a Joint Operator</i> (IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
16	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Over Time Transfer of Constructed Good</i> (IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
17	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision— <i>Customer's Right to Access the Supplier's Software Hosted on the Cloud</i> (IAS 38 <i>Intangible Assets</i>)	18 December 2018	18 January 2019
18	IASB Exposure Draft ED/2018/2 <i>Onerous Contracts –Cost of Fulfilling a Contract</i> (Proposed amendments to IAS 37)	21 December 2018	15 March 2019

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

IASB Exposure Draft ED/2018/1 Accounting Policy Changes (Proposed amendments to IAS 8)

The IASB proposes to lower the impracticability threshold regarding retrospective application of voluntary changes in accounting policies that resulted from agenda decisions published by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). The proposed threshold would include consideration of the expected benefits to users of financial statements of applying the new accounting policy retrospectively and the cost to the entity of determining the effect of retrospective application.

The IASB expects these amendments to facilitate the application of voluntary changes in accounting policy that is a result of an Agenda Decision published by the IFRIC.

IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions

During the year, the MASB provided comments on the following Tentative Agenda Decisions:

(i) *Borrowing Costs on Land (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)*

The request to IFRIC asked whether an entity ceases capitalising borrowing costs incurred in respect of expenditures on its land (land expenditures) once it starts constructing the building or whether it continues to capitalise borrowing costs incurred in respect of land expenditures while it constructs the building. The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine when to cease capitalising borrowing costs on land expenditures, i.e. an entity considers the intended use of the land, and applying paragraph 24 of IAS 23, an entity considers whether the land is capable of being used for its intended purpose while construction continues on the building.

(ii) *Expenditures on a Qualifying Asset (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)*

The request to IFRIC asked whether an entity includes expenditures on a qualifying asset incurred before obtaining general borrowings in determining the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. The IFRIC concluded that paragraphs 14 and 17 of IAS 23 provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation in the fact pattern described in the request.

(iii) *Determination of the Exchange Rate when there is a Long-term Lack of Exchangeability (IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)*

The IFRIC considered the determination of the exchange rate an entity uses to translate into its presentation currency the results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is subject to a long-term lack of exchangeability with other currencies resulting in the foreign operation being unable to access foreign currencies. The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to assess whether it uses the official exchange rate to translate into its presentation currency the results and financial position of a foreign operation.

(iv) *Assessment of Promised Goods or Services (IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers)*

The IFRIC received a request about the recognition of revenue by a stock exchange that provides a listing service to a customer. Specifically, the request asked whether the stock exchange promises to transfer an admission service that is distinct from the listing service. In the fact pattern described in the request, the stock exchange charges the customer a non-refundable upfront fee on initial listing as well as an ongoing listing fee. The upfront fee relates to activities the stock exchange undertakes at or near contract inception. Based on the fact pattern described in the request and the requirements of paragraph 22 of IFRS 15, the IFRIC concluded that the stock exchange does not promise to transfer any good or service to the customer other than the service of being listed on the exchange. The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS 15 provide an adequate basis for an entity to assess the promised goods and services in a contract with a customer.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

(v) *Liabilities in relation to a Joint Operator's Interest in a Joint Operation (IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements)*

The IFRIC received a request about the recognition of liabilities by a joint operator (hereafter, lead operator) in relation to its interest in a joint operation. In the fact pattern described by the request, the joint operation is not structured through a separate vehicle. The lead operator, being one of the joint operators, as the sole signatory, enters into a lease contract with a third-party lessor for an item of property, plant and equipment that will be operated jointly as part of the joint operation's activities. The lead operator signed the lease contract and has the right to recover a share of the lease costs from the other joint operators in accordance with the contractual arrangement to the joint operation.

With reference to paragraph 20(b) of IFRS 11, the IFRIC observed that the liabilities a joint operator recognises include those for which it has primary responsibility. The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in existing IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for the lead operator to identify and recognise its liabilities in relation to its interest in a joint operation.

(vi) *Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Partial Disposal (IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements)*

The IFRIC received a request about how an entity applies the requirements in IAS 27 when it subsequently disposes a part of its investment and loses control of the investee. After the disposal, the entity has neither joint control of, nor significant influence over, the investee. The IFRIC concluded that:

- (a) the retained interest is eligible for the presentation election in paragraph 4.1.4 of IFRS 9, and the entity would make this presentation election when it first applies IFRS 9 to the retained interest (i.e. at the date of losing control of the investee). That election permits the holder of particular investments in equity instruments to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income (OCI).
- (b) the entity recognises any difference between the cost of the retained interest and its fair value in profit or loss. This is the case regardless of whether the entity presents subsequent changes in the fair value of the retained interest in profit or loss or OCI.

The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to account for a partial disposal transaction in its separate financial statements.

(vii) *Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Step Acquisition (IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements)*

The IFRIC received a request about how an entity applies the requirements in IAS 27 when it subsequently acquires an additional interest in another entity (investee), which results in the entity obtaining control of the investee, i.e. the investee becomes a subsidiary of the entity and how the entity accounts for any difference between the fair value of the initial interest at the date of obtaining control of the subsidiary and its original consideration when applying the accumulated cost approach. The IFRIC concluded that a reasonable reading of requirements in IFRS Standards could result in the entity determining the cost of its investment in the subsidiary as the sum of:

- (a) the fair value of the initial interest at the date of obtaining control of the subsidiary, plus any consideration paid for the additional interest (fair value as deemed cost approach), or
- (b) the consideration paid for the initial interest (original consideration), plus any consideration paid for the additional interest (accumulated cost approach). By applying paragraph 88 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, the entity recognises the difference between the fair value of the initial interest at the date of obtaining control of the subsidiary and its original consideration as income or expense in profit or loss.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

Nonetheless, the IFRIC expressed their preference for the fair value as deemed cost approach because in their view the accumulated cost approach would not provide useful information to users of financial statements. The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to account for a step acquisition in its separate financial statements.

- (viii) *Deposits relating to Taxes other than Income Tax (IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets)*

The IFRIC received a request about how to account for deposits of taxes that are outside the scope of IAS 12 *Income Taxes* (i.e. deposits of taxes other than income tax). In the fact pattern described in the request, an entity and a tax authority dispute whether the entity is required to pay the tax. The tax is not an income tax, so it is not within the scope of IAS 12. Any liability or contingent liability to pay the tax is instead within the scope of IAS 37. Taking into account all available evidence, the preparer of the entity's financial statements judges it probable that the entity will not be required to pay the tax – it is more likely than not that the dispute will be resolved in the entity's favour. Applying IAS 37, the entity discloses a contingent liability and does not recognise a liability. To avoid possible penalties, the entity has deposited the disputed amount with the tax authority. Upon resolution of the dispute, the tax authority will either refund the tax deposit to the entity (if the dispute is resolved in the entity's favour) or use the deposit to settle the entity's liability (if the dispute is resolved in the tax authority's favour).

The IFRIC concluded that the right arising from the tax deposit meets the definition of an asset in IFRS literature – i.e. the tax deposit gives the entity a right to obtain future economic benefits, either by receiving a cash refund or by using the payment to settle the tax liability. The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in IFRS Standards and concepts in the *Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting* provide an adequate basis for an entity to account for deposits relating to taxes other than income tax.

- (ix) *Application of the Highly Probable Requirement in a Cash Flow Hedge Relationship (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement)*

The IFRIC received a request about the requirement in IFRS 9 and IAS 39 that a forecast transaction must be 'highly probable' to qualify as a hedged item in a cash flow hedge relationship. The request asked how an entity applies that requirement when the notional amount of the derivative designated as a hedging instrument ('load following swap') varies depending on the outcome of the hedged item (forecast energy sales). In addition, the request asked whether, when assessing or measuring hedge effectiveness, the hedged item must be fixed (in volume terms) at the inception of the hedging relationship, and whether the answers to these questions depend on whether the entity applies IAS 39 or IFRS 9.

The IFRIC noted that the highly probable requirement in IFRS 9 is not new; IAS 39 includes the same requirement. Although the IASB decided not to carry forward any of the hedge accounting related Implementation Guidance that accompanied IAS 39, paragraph BC6.95 of IFRS 9 explains that not carrying forward the Implementation Guidance did not mean that the IASB had rejected that guidance.

The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in IAS 39 and IFRS 9 provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine whether a forecast transaction is highly probable.

- (x) *Credit Enhancement in the Measurement of Expected Credit Losses (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)*

The IFRIC received a request about the effect of a credit enhancement on the measurement of expected credit losses when applying the impairment requirements in IFRS 9. The request asked whether the cash flows expected from a financial guarantee contract or any other credit enhancement can be included in the measurement of expected credit losses if the credit enhancement is required to be recognised separately in applying IFRS Standards.

The IFRIC noted that IFRS 9 paragraph B5.5.55 states that the cash flows expected from a credit enhancement are included in the measurement of expected credit losses if the credit enhancement is both: (a) part of the contractual terms; and (b) not recognised separately by the entity.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

The IFRIC concluded that, if a credit enhancement is required to be recognised separately by IFRS Standards, an entity cannot include the cash flows expected from it in the measurement of expected credit losses.

The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in existing IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine whether to include the cash flows expected from a credit enhancement in the measurement of expected credit losses in the fact pattern described in the request.

(xi) *Curing of a Credit-impaired Financial Asset (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)*

The IFRIC received a request about how an entity presents amounts recognised in the statement of profit or loss when a credit-impaired financial asset is subsequently cured (i.e. paid in full or no longer credit-impaired).

The IFRIC noted that IFRS 9 paragraph 5.5.8 requires an entity to recognise in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with the Standard.

The IFRIC observed that, applying paragraph 5.5.8 of IFRS 9, an entity recognises in profit or loss as a reversal of expected credit losses the adjustment required to bring the loss allowance to the amount that is required to be recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 (zero if the asset is paid in full). The amount of this adjustment includes the effect of unwinding of the discount on the loss allowance during the period that the financial asset was credit-impaired. Accordingly, in the statement of profit or loss, an entity is required to present the difference described in the request as a reversal of impairment losses following the curing of a credit-impaired financial asset.

The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in existing IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to recognise and present the reversal of expected credit losses following the curing of a credit-impaired financial asset in the fact pattern described in the request.

(xii) *Physical Settlement of Contracts to Buy or Sell a Non-financial Item (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)*

The IFRIC received a request about how an entity applies IFRS 9 to particular contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item in the future at a fixed price. The request describes two fact patterns in which an entity accounts for such contracts as derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL) but nonetheless physically settles the contracts by either delivering or taking delivery of the underlying non-financial item.

IFRS 9 must be applied to contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if those contracts were financial instruments, with one exception. That exception applies to contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements ('own use scope exception' in paragraph 2.4 of IFRS 9).

In the fact patterns described in the request, the entity concludes that the contracts are within the scope of IFRS 9 because they do not meet the own use scope exception. Consequently, the entity accounts for the contracts as derivatives measured at FVPL. The entity does not designate the contracts as part of a hedging relationship for accounting purposes.

At the settlement date, the entity physically settles the contracts by either delivering or taking delivery of the non-financial item. In accounting for that settlement, the request explains that the entity records the cash paid (in the case of the purchase contract) or received (in the case of the sale contract) and derecognises the derivative.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

The request asked whether, in accounting for physical settlement of these contracts, the entity is permitted or required to make an additional journal entry that would:

- (a) reverse the accumulated gain or loss previously recognised in profit or loss on the derivative (even though the fair value of the derivative is unchanged); and
- (b) recognise a corresponding adjustment to either revenue (in the case of the sale contract) or inventory (in the case of the purchase contract).

The IFRIC observed that, in the fact pattern described in the request, the contracts are settled by the receipt (or delivery) of a non-financial item in exchange for both cash and the settlement of the derivative asset or liability. The IFRIC also observed that the accounting for contracts that do not meet the own use scope exception in IFRS 9 (and are accounted for as a derivative) is different from the accounting for contracts that meet that exception (and are not accounted for as a derivative). Similarly, the accounting for contracts designated in a hedging relationship for accounting purposes is different from the accounting for contracts that are not designated in such relationships. Those differences in accounting reflect differences in the respective requirements. IFRS 9 neither permits nor requires an entity to reassess or change its accounting for a derivative contract solely because that contract is ultimately physically settled.

Accordingly, the additional journal entry described in the request would effectively negate the requirement in IFRS 9 to account for the contract as a derivative because it would reverse the accumulated fair value gain or loss on the derivative without any basis to do so. The additional journal entry would also result in the recognition of income or expenses that do not exist.

Consequently, the IFRIC concluded that IFRS 9 neither permits nor requires an entity to make the additional journal entry described in the request. It concluded that the principles and requirements in IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to conclude on whether it is permitted or required to make the additional journal entry described in the request.

(xiii) *Sale of Output by a Joint Operator (IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements)*

The IFRIC received a request about how a joint operator accounts for output arising from a joint operation (as defined in IFRS 11) when the output it receives in a reporting period is different from the output to which it is entitled. That difference will be settled through future deliveries of output arising from the joint operation – it cannot be settled in cash. Applying IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the joint operator recognises revenue as a principal for the transfer of all the output to its customers.

The request asked whether, in the fact pattern described, the joint operator recognises revenue to depict the transfer of output to its customers in the reporting period or, instead, to depict its entitlement to a fixed proportion of the output produced from the joint operation's activities in that period.

The IFRIC concluded that, in the fact pattern described in the request, the joint operator recognises revenue that depicts only the transfer of output to its customers in each reporting period, i.e. revenue recognised applying IFRS 15. This means, for example, the joint operator does not recognise revenue for the output to which it is entitled but has not received from the joint operation and sold.

The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in existing IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for a joint operator to determine its revenue from the sale of its share of output arising from a joint operation as described in the request.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

(xiv) Over Time Transfer of Constructed Good (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)

The IFRIC received a request about the capitalisation of borrowing costs in relation to the construction of a residential multi-unit real estate development (building). In the fact pattern described in the request:

- (a) a real estate developer (entity) constructs the building and sells the individual units in the building to customers.
- (b) the entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of constructing the building and incurs borrowing costs in connection with that borrowing.
- (c) before construction begins, the entity signs contracts with customers for the sale of some of the units in the building (sold units).
- (d) the entity intends to enter into contracts with customers for the remaining part-constructed units (unsold units) as soon as it finds suitable customers.
- (e) the terms of, and relevant facts and circumstances relating to, the entity's contracts with customers (for both the sold and unsold units) are such that, applying paragraph 35(c) of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, the entity transfers control of each unit over time and, therefore, recognises revenue over time. The consideration promised by the customer in the contract is in the form of cash or another financial asset.

The request asked whether the entity has a qualifying asset as defined in IAS 23 and, therefore, capitalises any directly attributable borrowing costs.

The IFRIC concluded that, in the fact pattern described in the request, the entity does not capitalise borrowing costs. The IFRIC observed that:

- (a) any receivable that the entity recognises is not a qualifying asset. Paragraph 7 of IAS 23 specifies that financial assets are not qualifying assets.
- (b) any contract asset that the entity recognises is not a qualifying asset. The contract asset (as defined in Appendix A to IFRS 15) would represent the entity's right to consideration that is conditioned on something other than the passage of time in exchange for transferring control of a unit. The intended use of the contract asset – to collect cash or another financial asset – is not a use for which it necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready.
- (c) any inventory (work-in-progress) for unsold units under construction that the entity recognises is not a qualifying asset. In the fact pattern described in the request, this asset is ready for its intended sale in its current condition – i.e. the entity intends to sell the part-constructed units as soon as it finds suitable customers and, on signing a contract with a customer, will transfer control of any work-in-progress relating to that unit to the customer.

The IFRIC concluded that the principles and requirements in IAS 23 provide an adequate basis for an entity to determine whether to capitalise borrowing costs in the fact pattern described in the request.

(xv) Customer's Right to Access the Supplier's Software Hosted on the Cloud (IAS 38 Intangible Assets)

The IFRIC received a request about how a customer accounts for 'Software as a Service' cloud computing arrangements. In these arrangements, the customer contracts to pay a fee in exchange for a right to access the supplier's application software for a specified term. The supplier's software runs on cloud infrastructure managed and controlled by the supplier. The customer accesses the software on an as-needed basis over the internet or via a dedicated line.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

The IFRIC noted that a customer receives a software asset if either (a) the contract contains a software lease, or (b) the customer otherwise obtains control of software, at the contract commencement date. The IFRIC observed that:

- (a) if the contact contains a software lease, a software lease is a licensing agreement within the scope of IAS 38 because paragraph 6 of IAS 38 states that rights held by a lessee under licensing agreements are within the scope of this Standard and are excluded from the scope of IFRS 16 Leases.
- (b) a customer controls the right-of-use if it has the power to obtain the future economic benefits flowing from the right-of-use and to restrict others' access to those benefits (paragraph 13 of IAS 38). If the customer has the right to use software, it recognises that right-of-use as an intangible asset, subject to the recognition criteria in paragraph 21 of IAS 38. Paragraph 24 of IAS 38 requires intangible assets to be measured initially at cost.

The IFRIC observed that if a contract conveys to the customer only the right to receive access to the supplier's application software over the contract term, the customer does not receive a software intangible asset. A right to receive future access to the supplier's software running on the supplier's cloud infrastructure does not give the customer any decision-making rights about how and for what purpose the software is used – the supplier would have those rights by, for example, deciding how and when to update or reconfigure the software, or deciding on which hardware (or infrastructure) the software will run. Accordingly, a contract that conveys to the customer only the right to receive access to the supplier's application software in the future is a service contract.

The IFRIC concluded that the requirements in existing IFRS Standards provide an adequate basis for an entity to account for fees paid or payable to access the supplier's application software in Software as a Service arrangements.

IASB Exposure Draft ED/2018/2 Onerous Contracts – Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Proposed amendments to IAS 37)

The IASB proposes to amend IAS 37 *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* to specify which costs an entity should include when assessing whether a contract will be loss-making.

An entity determines that a contract will be loss-making – and describes it as onerous – if the costs the entity expects to incur to fulfil the contract are higher than the economic benefits it expects to receive from it.

The IASB Exposure Draft specifies that the costs of fulfilling a contract include both incremental costs, such as the costs of materials, and an allocation of other costs directly related to the contract, such as the depreciation charge for equipment the company uses to fulfil contracts.

The amendments will provide greater clarity to companies and help ensure the Standard is applied consistently. The changes are most relevant for companies in the manufacturing, construction and services sectors, and may result in some companies recognising costs earlier than previously.

The Interpretations Committee (formerly known as Issues Committee) was given the responsibility of deliberating on the above draft pronouncements. The members are:

Chairperson	:	Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman
Project Manager	:	Tan Bee Leng
Members	:	Cheong Thoong Farn (Deloitte) Chong Kin Leong (Genting Berhad) Chua Siam Keong (Sime Darby Property Berhad)
		Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan (Malaysia Professional Accountancy Centre) [Retired on 30 September 2018]

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

Dr Fatima Abdul Hamid (International Islamic University Malaysia)
Ho Say Keng (YTL Corporation Berhad)
Jalalullail Othman (Shook Lin & Bok)
Kevin Lim Chong Yeow (RAM Holdings Berhad) [Appointed on 1 October 2018]
Ng Kim Tuck (The Malaysian Institute of Certified Public Accountants)
Siew Kar Wai (PricewaterhouseCoopers)
Tang Seng Choon (BDO)
Thong Foo Vung (KPMG)
Yap Seng Chong (Ernst & Young)
Observers : Bank Negara Malaysia
(representatives from) Bursa Malaysia Berhad
Malaysian Institute of Accountants
Securities Commission Malaysia
Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

IASB Discussion Paper DP/2018/1 *Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity*

The IASB is seeking feedback on the topics explored in the Discussion Paper particularly on how companies issuing financial instruments should classify them in their financial statements. The objective of this Discussion Paper is to improve the information companies provide in their financial statements about financial instruments they have issued by:

- investigating challenges with the classification of financial instruments applying IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation*; and
- considering how to address those challenges through clearer principles for classification and enhanced requirements for presentation and disclosure.

At present, IAS 32 sets out how the issuer should classify financial instruments as financial liabilities or equity instruments. It establishes principles for distinguishing financial liabilities from equity instruments. The requirements in IAS 32 have been applied well and their application has provided useful information to users. However, continuing financial innovation means that issuers find it challenging to use IAS 32 to classify some complex financial instruments that combine features of both liabilities and equity. Also, the reasons for particular classification outcomes when applying IAS 32 are not always clearly explained.

In responding to the challenges, the IASB proposes to limit unnecessary changes to classification outcomes of IAS 32 that are already well understood and considered to provide useful information. The IASB has sought to establish principles that would classify financial instruments by reference to the presence or absence of particular features. To establish those principles, the IASB's preferred approach would classify a financial instrument as a financial liability if the instrument contains:

- an unavoidable contractual obligation to transfer cash or another financial assets at a specified time other than at liquidation (the 'timing' feature); and/or
- an unavoidable contractual obligation for an amount independent of the entity's available economic resources (the 'amount' feature).

Financial instruments would be classified as equity instruments if they do not contain either of these two features.

The IASB's preferred approach aims to provide clear classification requirements that can be applied consistently between issuers and that will result in consistent classification outcomes for different financial instruments with similar economic effects.

SUMMARIES OF DRAFT TECHNICAL PRONOUNCEMENTS ISSUED IN 2018

WG 60 *Financial Instruments*, the Working Group that was given the responsibility of deliberating the above draft pronouncement, comprised:

Chairperson	:	Chan Hooi Lam
Project Manager	:	Christine Lau
Members/Invitees (representatives from)	:	Amlnvestment Bank Berhad AmMerchant Bank Berhad HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad Permodalan Nasional Berhad Public Bank Berhad RAM Rating Services Berhad Telekom Malaysia Berhad Tenaga Nasional Berhad
		Deloitte
		KPMG
		PricewaterhouseCoopers
		Association of Islamic Banking Institutions Malaysia
		Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers
		Federation of Public Listed Companies Berhad
		Life Insurance Association of Malaysia
		Malaysian Association of Asset Managers
		Malaysian Institute of Accountants
		Malaysian Investment Banking Association
		The Association of Banks in Malaysia
		Bank Negara Malaysia
		Bursa Malaysia Berhad
		Securities Commission Malaysia
		Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

SUMMARY OF OTHER CONSULTATIVE DOCUMENT

The IFRS Foundation during the year issued the following consultative document which the MASB also provided comments.

IFRS Foundation Exposure Draft: Amending the Terms of Appointment for the IFRS Foundation Trustee Chair and Vice-Chairs

The Trustees of the IFRS Foundation had issued narrow-scope amendments to the IFRS Foundation Constitution to increase the maximum tenure of the Trustees' Chair and Vice-Chair. The proposals would:

- (a) increase the maximum tenure of the Trustee Chair and Vice-Chairs from six to nine years (three three-year terms, including any previous period that they may have served as Trustees).
- (b) allow the option to appoint a Chair from either internally within the Trustees or externally.
- (c) clarify the Vice-Chairs will be appointed from among the Trustees.
- (d) clarify Trustee reappointments shall be limited to a three-year term and renewable only once, after a lapse of six years.

The amendments to the IFRS Foundation Constitution were issued on 29 November 2018. The amended Constitution is effective from 1 December 2018.

REVIEW OF DRAFT PRONOUNCEMENTS

At the international level, the MASB has always actively participated in the IASB due process.

During the year, the MASB reviewed and provided comment on thirteen (13) draft pronouncements comprising three (3) IASB Exposure Drafts, one (1) IFRS Foundation Exposure Draft, and nine (9) IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decisions.

No.	Draft Pronouncements	Title
1	IASB ED/2017/5	<i>Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates</i> (Proposed amendments to IAS 8)
2	IASB ED/2017/6	<i>Definition of Material</i> (Proposed amendments to IAS 1 and IAS 8)
3	IFRS Foundation Exposure Draft	Amending the Terms of Appointment for the IFRS Foundation Trustee Chair and Vice-Chairs
4	IASB ED/2018/1	<i>Accounting Policy Changes</i> (Proposed amendments to IAS 8)
5	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Borrowing Costs on Land</i> (IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>)
6	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Expenditures on a Qualifying Asset</i> (IAS 23 <i>Borrowing Costs</i>)
7	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Determination of the Exchange Rate when there is a Long-term Lack of Exchangeability</i> (IAS 21 <i>The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates</i>)
8	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Liabilities in relation to a Joint Operator's Interest in a Joint Operation</i> (IFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>)
9	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Partial Disposal</i> (IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>)
10	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Investments in a Subsidiary Accounted for at Cost: Step Acquisition</i> (IAS 27 <i>Separate Financial Statements</i>)
11	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Deposits relating to Taxes other than Income Tax</i> (IAS 37 <i>Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets</i>)
12	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Application of the Highly Probable Requirement in a Cash Flow Hedge Relationship</i> (IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and IAS 39 <i>Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement</i>)
13	IFRIC Tentative Agenda Decision	<i>Assessment of Promised Goods or Services</i> (IFRS 15 <i>Revenue from Contracts with Customers</i>)

AGENDA FOR YEAR 2019

Standard Setting and Maintenance

The work plan for 2019 would follow closely that of the IASB work plan because MFRSs have been converged with IFRSs since 1 January 2012.

The IASB work plan as at 14 March 2019 is as follows:

Final Pronouncements

Project	Expected date
Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)	April 2019
Accounting Policy Changes (Amendments to IAS 8)	-
Availability of a Refund (Amendments to IFRIC 14)	-
Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1)	-
Onerous Contracts—Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37)	Q2 2019
Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use (Amendments to IAS 16)	-

Exposure Drafts / Discussion Papers / Request for Information

Project	Expected date
Amendments to IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>	Q2 2019
Business Combinations under Common Control	H1 2020
Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity	March 2019
Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)	Q2 2019
Disclosure Initiative—Accounting Policies	-
Disclosure Initiative—Targeted Standards-level Review of Disclosures	-
Dynamic Risk Management	H2 2019
Fees in the '10 per cent' test for Derecognition (Amendments to IFRS 9)	Q2 2019
Goodwill and Impairment	H2 2019
Interbank Offered Rate Reform and the Effects on Financial Reporting	Q2 2019
Lease Incentives (Amendment to Illustrative Example 13 accompanying IFRS 16)	Q2 2019
Management Commentary	H1 2020
Primary Financial Statements	H2 2019
Rate-regulated Activities	H2 2019
Subsidiary as a First-time Adopter (Amendments to IFRS 1)	Q2 2019
Taxation in Fair Value Measurements (Amendments to IAS 41)	Q2 2019
Updating a Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3)	Q2 2019
Due Process Handbook Review	Q2 2019
2019 Comprehensive Review of the IFRS for SMEs Standard	H2 2019

Project Summary / Feedback Statements

Project	Expected date
Disclosure Initiative—Principles of Disclosure	March 2019

AGENDA FOR YEAR 2019

Review Research

Project	Expected date
Extractive Activities	-
Pension Benefits that Depend on Asset Returns	H2 2019
Provisions	H2 2019

Note: Q2 – Second quarter
H1 – First half year
H2 – Second half

Local Implementation Projects

In January 2019, the MASB has set up the MFRS Application and Implementation Committee to support the application and implementation of MFRS. Such move closely emulates the IASB which has also included support the implementation in its work programme, namely through the work of the IFRS Interpretations Committee, Transition Resource Group and SME Implementation Group. MASB is now the sole authority to support the implementation of MASB Standards, including the issuance of implementation materials to support the application of the MASB approved accounting standards, consistent with its powers, duties and functions as provided under the Financial Reporting Act 1997.

Research Activities

MASB research activities will focus on, among others, application of MFRS Standards to Islamic financial transactions. For 2019, the MASB expects to review the application of MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* to takaful and the Secretariat will work closely with the industry and relevant stakeholders to support the application of MFRS 17 during the implementation phase.

The issuance of strategy papers on value-based intermediation (VBI) by Bank Negara Malaysia is expected to change the business models of Islamic banks, including drivers of profitability and risks. Therefore, the adoption of VBI by Islamic banks may affect their financial reporting and the Secretariat will keep tab on this area vis-a-vis application of MFRS Standards to Islamic financial transactions.

On the regional front, MASB continues to lead the AOSSG Islamic Finance Working Group (WG) and the Secretariat will accordingly plan its work to support the application of IFRS Standards to Islamic financial transactions among WG member-jurisdictions. Internationally, the Secretariat will continue to partner and support the IASB Islamic Finance Consultative Group in its discourse about Islamic financial reporting issues.

MASB APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS FOR ENTITIES OTHER THAN PRIVATE ENTITIES ISSUED AS AT 14 MARCH 2019

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS)

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards		Effective Date
MFRS 1	First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards	1 January 2012
MFRS 2	Share-based Payment	1 January 2012
MFRS 3	Business Combinations	1 January 2012
	Definition of a Business (Amendments to MFRS 3)	1 January 2020
MFRS 4	Insurance Contracts [will be superseded by MFRS 17]	1 January 2012
MFRS 5	Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	1 January 2012
MFRS 6	Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	1 January 2012
MFRS 7	Financial Instruments: Disclosures	1 January 2012
MFRS 8	Operating Segments	1 January 2012
MFRS 9	Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 as issued by IASB in July 2014)	1 January 2018
MFRS 10	Consolidated Financial Statements	1 January 2013
	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128)	Deferred
MFRS 11	Joint Arrangements	1 January 2013
MFRS 12	Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities	1 January 2013
MFRS 13	Fair Value Measurement	1 January 2013
MFRS 14	Regulatory Deferral Accounts	1 January 2016
MFRS 15	Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1 January 2018
MFRS 16	Leases	1 January 2019
MFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	1 January 2021
MFRS 101	Presentation of Financial Statements	1 January 2012
	Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 101)	1 January 2020
MFRS 102	Inventories	1 January 2012
MFRS 107	Statement of Cash Flows	1 January 2012
MFRS 108	Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	1 January 2012
	Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 108)	1 January 2020
MFRS 110	Events after the Reporting Period	1 January 2012
MFRS 112	Income Taxes	1 January 2012
MFRS 116	Property, Plant and Equipment	1 January 2012
MFRS 117	Leases [will be superseded by MFRS 16]	1 January 2012
MFRS 119	Employee Benefits	1 January 2012
MFRS 120	Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	1 January 2012
MFRS 121	The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	1 January 2012
MFRS 123	Borrowing Costs	1 January 2012
MFRS 124	Related Party Disclosures	1 January 2012
MFRS 126	Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	1 January 2012
MFRS 127	Separate Financial Statements	1 January 2013
MFRS 128	Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	1 January 2013
	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture (Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128)	Deferred

MASB APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS FOR ENTITIES OTHER THAN PRIVATE ENTITIES ISSUED AS AT 14 MARCH 2019

Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards		Effective Date
MFRS 129	Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	1 January 2012
MFRS 132	Financial Instruments: Presentation	1 January 2012
MFRS 133	Earnings per Share	1 January 2012
MFRS 134	Interim Financial Reporting	1 January 2012
MFRS 136	Impairment of Assets	1 January 2012
MFRS 137	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	1 January 2012
MFRS 138	Intangible Assets	1 January 2012
MFRS 139	Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	1 January 2012
MFRS 140	Investment Property	1 January 2012
MFRS 141	Agriculture	1 January 2012

Note:

The numbering of the MFRS corresponds with the equivalent IFRS. MFRS prefix with '1xx' corresponds with the equivalent IAS.

IC Interpretations

IC Interpretations		Effective Date
IC Interpretation 1	Changes in Existing Decommissioning, Restoration and Similar Liabilities	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 2	Members' Shares in Co-operative Entities and Similar Instruments	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 4	Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease [will be superseded by MFRS 16]	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 5	Rights to Interests arising from Decommissioning, Restoration and Environmental Rehabilitation Funds	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 6	Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market – Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 7	Applying the Restatement Approach under MFRS 129 <i>Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies</i>	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 10	Interim Financial Reporting and Impairment	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 12	Service Concession Arrangements	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 14	MFRS 119 – The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 16	Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 17	Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 19	Extinguishing Financial Liabilities with Equity Instruments	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 20	Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine	1 January 2013
IC Interpretation 21	Levies	1 January 2014
IC Interpretation 22	Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1 January 2018
IC Interpretation 23	Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments	1 January 2019
IC Interpretation 107	Introduction of the Euro	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 110	Government Assistance – No Specific Relation to Operating Activities	1 January 2012

MASB APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS FOR ENTITIES OTHER THAN PRIVATE ENTITIES ISSUED AS AT 14 MARCH 2019

IC Interpretations	Effective Date
IC Interpretation 115 Operating Leases – Incentives [will be superseded by MFRS 16]	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 125 Income Taxes – Changes in the Tax Status of an Entity or its Shareholders	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 127 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease [will be superseded by MFRS 16]	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 129 Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures	1 January 2012
IC Interpretation 132 Intangible Assets – Web Site Costs	1 January 2012

Note:

The numbering of the IC Interpretation corresponds with the equivalent interpretation issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee. IC Interpretation prefix with '1xx' corresponds with the equivalent interpretation issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

MASB APPROVED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

MASB Approved Accounting Standards for Private Entities issued as at 14 March 2019

Private entities shall comply with either:

- Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) in their entirety; or
- Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (MFRS) in their entirety.

A private entity is a private company as defined in section 2 of the Companies Act 2016 that:

- is not itself required to prepare or lodge any financial statements under any law administered by the Securities Commission Malaysia 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 Malaysia or Bank Negara Malaysia.

Notwithstanding the above, a private company that is itself, or is a subsidiary or associate of, or jointly controlled by, an entity that is a management company as defined in section 2 of the Interest Schemes Act 2016 is not a private entity.

The meaning of 'subsidiary', 'associate' and 'jointly controlled' are as respectively defined and explained in MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures* and MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*.

An entity may only be treated as a private entity in relation to such annual periods or interim periods throughout which it is a private entity.

Other Pronouncements

Other Pronouncements issued to date:

- Preface to MASB Approved Accounting Standards
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (2011)
- Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (2018)
- MFRS Practice Statement 1 *Management Commentary*
- MFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements*
- TR 3 Guidance on Disclosures of Transition to IFRSs

Islamic Technical Pronouncements

- SOP *i-1* Financial Reporting from an Islamic Perspective
- TR *i-1* Accounting for Zakat on Business
- Feedback Statement: MASB Discussion Papers on Takaful, Sukuk and Shariah Compliant Profit-Sharing Contracts
- Research Paper: Waqf
- Report on the Review of Shariah Policy Documents



ANNUAL REPORT
2018

**Events in 2018
Engaging the Stakeholders**



EVENTS IN 2018



RA™ Malaysian Institute of Accountants & Malaysian Financial Regulators



EVENTS IN 2018



EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
International Meetings	
IASB Consultative Group on Islamic Finance (IFCG) 27 March 2018 <i>- Dubai, UAE</i>	<p>In 2011, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) conducted a consultation on topics to be included in its technical agenda. As a consequence, in 2013, it established a Consultative Group on Islamic Finance, IFCG. The Group was formerly known as the Shariah-Compliant Instruments and Transactions Consultative Group. IFCG is currently chaired by Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi and co-chaired by Mr. Martin Edelmann, IASB board member.</p> <p>IFCG's objective is to assist the IASB with matters relating to Islamic finance, focusing on challenges that might arise in the application of IFRS Standards to Islamic finance transactions. Both the inaugural and second meetings were held in Kuala Lumpur in July 2013 and September 2014 respectively.</p> <p>The 4th IFCG Meeting in Dubai was hosted by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) and was attended by delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia as well as representative from AAOIFI. Other observing organisations were Gulf Co-operation Council Accounting and Auditing Organisation (GCCAAO) and the major accounting firms, namely, EY, KPMG, and PwC.</p> <p>Besides the chair and co-chair, also in attendance was Mr. Henry Rees, IASB Technical Director. MASB was represented by its board member, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, and MASB senior staff, Mr. Angus Thomson and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>The following subject matters were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Islamic finance arrangements involving linked transactions (presented by MASB staff); ● IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>; ● Accounting treatment of Islamic products that require payment of full profit on prepayment; ● Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Transactions in Pakistan; ● Updated AOSSG report <i>Reporting Islamic Financial Transactions under IFRS Standards</i> (presented by MASB staff); and ● Accounting for Islamic-based transactions – Indonesian experiences.

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
International Meetings	
International Forum of Accounting Standard Setters (IFASS) Meetings 12 & 13 April 2018 <i>- Mumbai, India</i>	<p>The International Forum of Accounting Standard Setters (IFASS) is an informal network of national accounting standard setters (NSSs) from around the world and other organisations that have close involvement in financial reporting issues. IFASS is currently chaired by Ms. Liesel Knorr, former President of the Accounting Standards Committee of Germany.</p> <p>IFASS is a platform for NSSs and interested stakeholders to discuss matters of common interest, including developments in IFRS Standards. IASB participates in these meetings on equal footing with NSSs. In addition, IASB uses IFASS to conduct outreach, especially for queries lodged with the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), to gather information on the practical relevance, prevalence, and current practice of potential agenda item requests.</p> <p>The IFASS meeting in Mumbai was hosted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and was attended by 63 participants, including NSSs from 25 jurisdictions as well as representatives from the IASB and the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). MASB was represented by its Chairman, Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>The following subject matters were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IFRIC strategy; ● Facilitating the adoption of new IFRS Standards - Approaches and experiences on IFRS 15, IFRS 16 and IFRS 17; ● Proposals on the Goodwill and Impairment project; ● Equity Instruments: Impairment & Recycling; ● Business Combinations under Common Control (BCUCC); ● The Financial Reporting Council (FRC)'s review of IASB's tentative decisions on Primary Financial Statements and FRC research project on Intangibles; and ● Optional session held was on IFRS Taxonomy.
2 & 3 October 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>The IFASS meeting in London was hosted by the IASB and was attended by national standard-setters from 30 jurisdictions as well as representatives from Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the IASB and its staff, the International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), and the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA). The meeting was chaired by Ms. Liesel Knorr. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
International Meetings	
2 & 3 October 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>The subject matters discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCUCC: Hong Kong's and Italy's experience with the predecessor method; ● Hybrid Pension Plans; ● IFRS 3 - Accounting for Stamp Duty & Other Costs relating to Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE); ● Fitness check on the EU framework for public reporting by companies: Views and Insights; ● New IFRS Standards: Improvements and outcomes ● Extractive industries: The 2010 IASB Discussion Paper (DP) and the way forward; ● IASB Discussion Paper on <i>Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity</i> (FICE); ● Management Commentary: The FRC's Approach; and ● Towards a framework for reporting performance measure.
IASB Emerging Economies Group (EEG) 14 - 16 May 2018 <i>- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>	<p>The IASB Emerging Economies Group (EEG) was set up at the direction of the IFRS Foundation Trustees, with the aim of enhancing participation of emerging economies in the development of IFRS Standards. The current membership of the EEG comprises the emerging economies member countries of the G20 and Malaysia. The EEG focuses on issues around the application and implementation of IFRS Standards in emerging economies. In addition, the group may also consider if, and how, the IASB could provide educational guidance at the right level for interested parties in emerging economies and what the best delivery system for this would be.</p> <p>The 15th meeting of the EEG was hosted by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board, MASB, and was attended by delegates from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng, and MASB board member Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p> <p>The meeting was chaired by Mr. Amaro Gomes, an IASB board member. Also present at the meeting were Mr. Darrel Scott, IASB board member, and senior staff, Ms. Michelle Sansom.</p>

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
International Meetings	
IASB Emerging Economies Group (EEG) 14 - 16 May 2018 <i>- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>	<p>The Day-1 topic discussed was IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i>. Other topics discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commodity loans and related transactions; ● Digital currency – A case for standard setting activity; ● Accounting for micro entities; ● Accounting for private-entities; ● Accounting for subsidiary entities; ● Accounting for 'involuntary' public infrastructure cost; ● Consolidation of not-for-profit entities; and ● Presentation of current/non-current assets. <p>The Group also discussed implementation of IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> in Emerging Economies. Encik Chan Hooi Lam shared the initial feedback on the implementation of IFRS 9 in Malaysia.</p> <p>Puan Tan Bee Leng presented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● MASB's journey on the development of the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard, MPERS; ● Analysis of Application of IFRS for SMEs Standard in the AOSSG member jurisdictions; ● Report of AOSSG Survey on the IFRS for SMEs Standard; and ● Accounting for 'involuntary' public infrastructure costs in a project development.
29 - 31 October 2018 <i>- Seoul, South Korea</i>	<p>The Korean Accounting Standards Board (KASB) hosted the 16th meeting and was attended by delegates from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.</p> <p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FICE; ● Goodwill and Impairment;

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
International Meetings	
29 - 31 October 2018 - Seoul, South Korea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Accounting for Microentities – Accounting for Non Public Interest Entities; ● IFRS for SMEs – forthcoming review; ● Implementation of IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>; ● Extractive Activities – Introduction; and ● Update and discussion on current IASB projects, with special focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better Communication (including the Disclosure Initiative); and - BCUCC. <p>MASB was represented by Puan Tan Bee Leng and Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p>
World Standards-Setters (WSS) Meeting 1 & 2 October 2018 - London, United Kingdom	<p>The IASB has been hosting the WSS Meeting annually for all national accounting standard-setters. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Delegates of the WSS were briefed on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● IASB technical programme update; ● The revised Conceptual Framework (2018); and ● Management Commentary Practice Statement. <p>The IASB also held the following breakout sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCUCC; ● Better Communication – focus on Primary Financial Statements & Disclosures; ● FICE – Discussion Paper; ● Goodwill and Impairment; and ● IFRS Interpretations Committee update and implementation of new Standards strategy.

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group (AOSSG) Meetings	
AOSSG Chair's Advisory Committee (CAC) Meetings 31 January 2018 <i>- Hong Kong</i>	<p>MASB participated in AOSSG CAC Meetings which were held periodically to provide assistance to the AOSSG Chair and Vice-Chair in performing their functions, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● planning and coordinating the activities of AOSSG in order to maintain operational continuity of AOSSG activities; ● exchanging information about the activities of AOSSG Working Groups; ● consolidating views among AOSSG on particular topics; and ● exchanging views about AOSSG's communication strategy. <p>Membership of the AOSSG CAC comprises China (chair), India (vice-chair), Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore.</p> <p>The AOSSG CAC held the following meetings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) AOSSG CAC meeting; and (b) AOSSG CAC meeting with the IFRS Foundation Trustees (IFRSF). <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>The AOSSG CAC discussed issues to be raised with the IFRSF, the AOSSG representative at IASB Accounting Standards Advisory Forum (ASAF), and the AOSSG Mentoring Programme.</p> <p>At the meeting with IFRSF, AOSSG CAC expressed its interest to continue working with IFRSF in pursuing the common goal of a global set of accounting standards. The AOSSG CAC also requested the IFRSF to consider providing more resources to the Asia and Oceania region.</p>
30 September 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AOSSG representative at the IASB ASAF; ● AOSSG membership; ● Meeting with the IFRSF in 2019; and ● Preparation of AOSSG 10th Annual Meeting. <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group (AOSSG) Meetings	
20 November 2018 <i>- Singapore</i>	<p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● AOSSG representative at the IASB ASAF; ● AOSSG membership; ● Meeting with the IFRSF in Kuala Lumpur; and ● Proposal to launch a Working Group for study on accounting policies and accounting estimates. <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
AOSSG Interim Meetings	<p>AOSSG held its interim meetings prior to the main meetings, namely the WSS and AOSSG annual meetings. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>
30 September 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FICE; ● Insurance Contracts; ● AOSSG representative at the IASB ASAF; and ● Preparation of AOSSG 10th Annual Meeting.
20 November 2018 <i>- Singapore</i>	<p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Revenue; ● BCUCC; and ● FICE.

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Asian-Oceanian Standard-Setters Group (AOSSG) Meetings	
10th Annual AOSSG Meeting 21 & 22 November 2018 <i>- Singapore</i>	<p>The 10th Annual AOSSG Meeting was hosted by the Accounting Standards Council of Singapore. The meeting was attended by 20 AOSSG member standard-setters as well as representatives of the IASB and IFRSF. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>The IASB representatives provided an update on the IASB 2017-2018 activities and achievements and active projects as well as the <i>IFRS for SMEs</i> Standard. Topics which are being undertaken by the IASB were discussed, including IFRS 17, Financial Instruments, Primary Financial Statements, Disclosure Initiative, and others.</p> <p>The following technical topics were presented by the respective AOSSG working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Presentation and Disclosure; ● FICE; ● BCUCC; ● Accounting Issues involved in Bullion (Gold) Lending and Borrowing; ● Virtual Currencies; ● Performance Reporting and the Digital Era; ● Insurance Contracts; and ● Survey on the Application of IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i> on <i>Ijarah</i> (presented by MASB staff). <p>The meeting also provided a platform for members to share the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experience about the transition to IFRS in Singapore and Saudi Arabia; ● Updates of IFRS application in Thailand; and ● Implementation issues (presented by Sri Lanka and Singapore).

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Outreach Activities	
Special Session on new IFRS Standard, IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> 16 May 2018 <i>- Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur</i>	<p>MASB organised a special half-day session on IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> for Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). It was attended by about 70 BNM officers. The session was presented by IASB board member, Mr. Darrel Scott.</p> <p>The objective of the session was for BNM to not only have a better understanding of MFRS 17, which is word-for-word IFRS 17, but also to understand the spirit of the Standard, and have an opportunity to raise questions and to hear directly from the IASB representative.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Encik Chan Hooi Lam. Also in attendance was Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>
IFRS Regional Workshop on IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> 17 May 2018 <i>- Sheraton Imperial Kuala Lumpur Hotel</i>	<p>MASB and the IFRS Foundation jointly hosted the 'IFRS® Regional Workshop on IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>' at the Sheraton Imperial Kuala Lumpur Hotel.</p> <p>This inaugural one-day regional Workshop brought together a panel of distinguished presenters, namely, IASB board member Mr. Darrel Scott, Mr. Jeong Hyeok Park of Samsung Life Insurance who is also a member of IASB Insurance Transition Resource Group, MASB Working Group (Insurance) Chairman Encik Ken Pushpanathan, Mr. Paul Davis of Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE, and Mr. Martyn van Wensveen of EY Malaysia. Puan Jessica Chew, Deputy Governor of Bank Negara Malaysia, delivered a keynote speech at the Workshop.</p> <p>The Workshop discussed issues and experiences in preparing for the application of IFRS 17, key lessons learned from the first IFRS 17 gap analysis and impact assessment projects in Malaysia & ASEAN/APAC as well as current issues discussed by the IASB Transition Resource Group on IFRS 17.</p> <p>The Workshop was a sold-out event and attended by 278 participants comprising practitioners, preparers and regulators from 17 countries - Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Russia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam.</p> <p>MASB was represented by its Chairman, Encik Mohamed Raslan, and Board members Encik Chan Hooi Lam, Encik New Kheng Chee, and Encik Ahmad Shahrul Mohamed. Also in attendance at the Workshop were Puan Tan Bee Leng and other MASB senior staff.</p>

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Outreach Activities	
Discussion on the application of 'solely payment of principal and interest' (SPPI) to Islamic financial transactions 23 July 2018 - AIBIM Office, Kuala Lumpur	<p>The Association of Islamic Banking Institutions Malaysia (AIBIM) invited MASB to its Shariah Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting to brief on SPPI from the perspective of Islamic financial reporting.</p> <p>The meeting discussed that SPPI is a defined term in MFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and is used to determine if a financial asset should be carried at amortised cost or fair value. Therefore, an Islamic instrument that passes the SPPI test would be carried at amortised cost and that does not necessarily mean that such instrument contains 'interest' from the Shariah viewpoint.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi, Chairman of the MASB Standing Committee on Islamic Financial Reporting, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
Luncheon Dialogue on MFRS 16 Leases and Islamic Financial Reporting with CFOs of Islamic Banks 11 October 2018 - Conference Hall 1, Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur	<p>MASB organised a Luncheon Dialogue with CFOs of Islamic banks to discuss MFRS 16 <i>Leases</i> and Islamic financial reporting.</p> <p>In view of its mandatory effective date on 1 January 2019, the Dialogue's objective was to understand the challenges in implementing MFRS 16, especially to Islamic financial transactions such as <i>Ijarah</i>.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Dialogue provided an opportunity for MASB to share findings on the review of BNM Shariah Policy Documents on <i>Ijarah</i> from the financial reporting perspective.</p> <p>Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi delivered the opening speech. Encik Zharif Agil (PwC), Member of the Standing Committee, presented an overview of MFRS 16 and its potential implications to Islamic financial transactions.</p> <p>29 participants from 17 Islamic banks, locally and abroad, attended the Dialogue. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, and Encik Chan Hooi Lam. Also in attendance were members of the Standing Committee on Islamic Financial Reporting, Puan Tan Bee Leng, Puan Christine Lau, and other MASB staff.</p>

EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Outreach Activities	
Session on Accounting and Islamic Finance with Audit Committee Chair of Islamic Financial Institutions 22 October 2018 - Hotel Stripes, Kuala Lumpur	<p>MASB organised a Session on Accounting and Islamic Finance with Audit Committee Chair of Islamic Financial Institutions to provide a platform for discourse on the application of MFRSs to Islamic financial transactions in Malaysia.</p> <p>Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi delivered the opening speech and briefed on the application of MFRSs to Islamic financial transactions. Dato' Muhammed Rafique Merican, Chairman of the Working Group on the <i>Review of Shariah Policy Documents from a Financial Reporting Perspective</i>, provided a high level overview of the Working Group and its approach in reviewing the Shariah Policy Documents.</p> <p>Findings of the Review were then presented by Working Group Leaders, namely Encik Muhammad Syarizal Rahim (EY), Puan Sherene Yahya (EY) and Encik Zharif Agil (PwC).</p> <p>The Session was attended by participants from seven Islamic banks and three takaful operators. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, Puan Faziyatun Mohamed Yahya, and Encik Abdul Majid Salleh. Also in attendance were members of the Standing Committee on Islamic Financial Reporting, Puan Tan Bee Leng, Puan Christine Lau, and other MASB staff.</p>
Visits by Foreign Delegates	
22 January 2018 - MASB Office, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Mr. Abdulkader Husrie of the Association of Syrian Certified Accountants paid a visit to MASB to discuss the AOSSG's work on Islamic Finance, of which MASB is the leader of the working group.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
29 January 2018 - MASB Office, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Ms. Kala Kandiah, Technical Director, and Ms. Justine Keenan, Project Manager of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), visited MASB to understand the current accounting issues in Malaysia and to share some of the current accounting issues impacting Australia. The meeting also explored areas that the AASB and MASB could work together.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Stephanie Lip.</p>

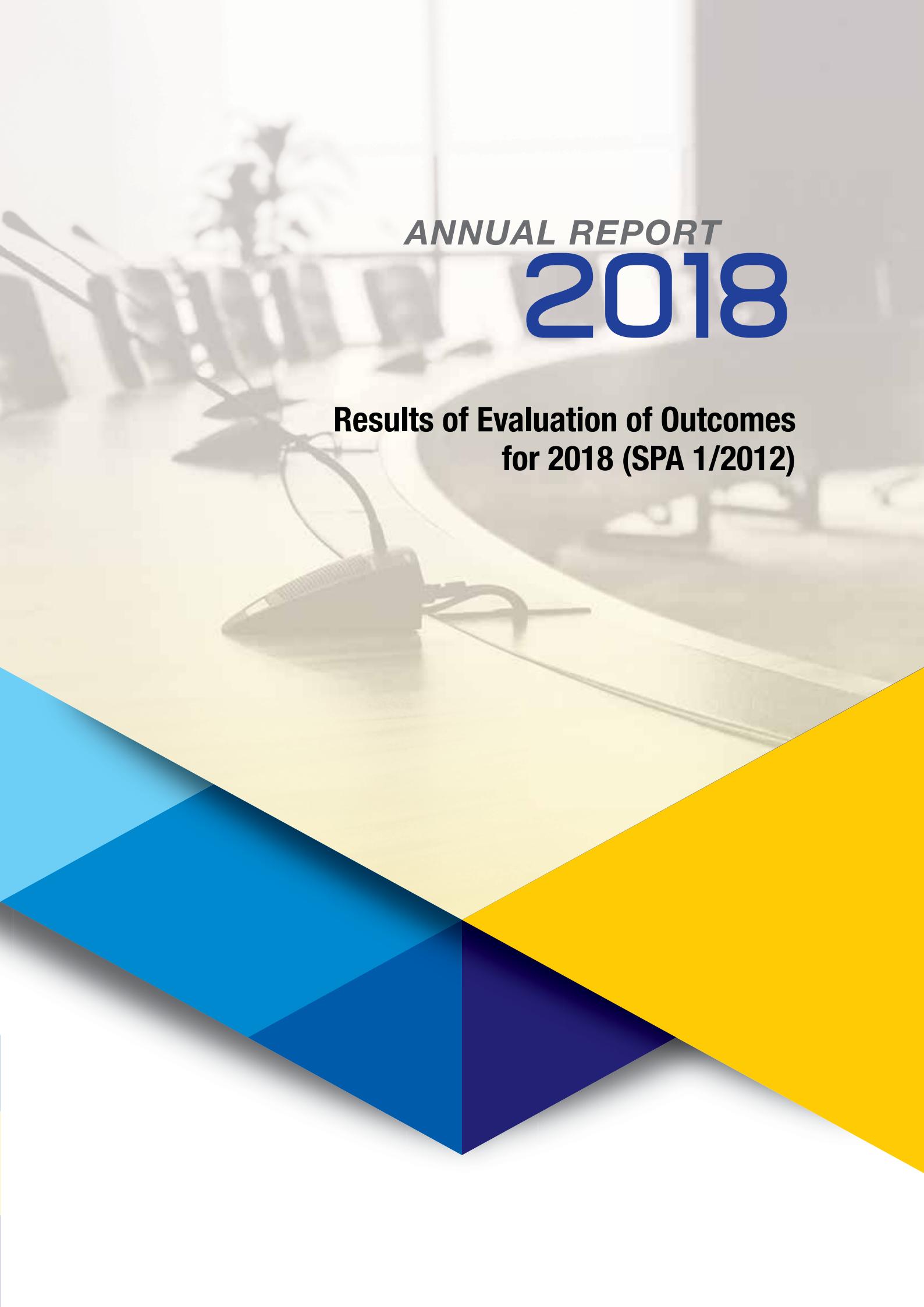
EVENTS IN 2018

Events	Description
Sessions with Academia / Students	
22 October 2018 - MASB Office, Kuala Lumpur	<p>During the year, MASB had two (2) sessions to brief the students of two (2) local universities on MASB's roles and responsibilities as the national accounting standard-setter as well as on financial reporting frameworks in Malaysia.</p> <p>In total, 58 students attended the briefing sessions, as detailed below:</p> <p><i>UiTM Melaka</i></p> <p>The briefing was conducted by MASB Technical Manager, Puan Lai Lee Ting. It was attended by 28 students, accompanied by their lecturer.</p>
19 December 2018 - MASB Office, Kuala Lumpur	<p><i>Universiti Selangor</i></p> <p>The briefing was conducted by MASB Technical Executive, Puan Maisarah Mustapa. It was attended by 30 students, accompanied by their lecturer.</p>



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ANNUAL REPORT
2018

**Results of Evaluation of Outcomes
for 2018 (SPA 1/2012)**





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RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED	DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE																																																																												
(1) To develop high quality accounting standards for financial reporting that benefit users, preparers, auditors and the public.	<p><u>1. List of technical pronouncements issued by the MASB in 2018</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">MFRS Framework</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Issue Date</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Effective Date</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Amendments to existing MFRSs</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td><i>Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015–2017 Cycle</i></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(1) <i>Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation</i> (Amendments to MFRS 3 <i>Business Combinations</i>)</td><td>15 January 2018</td><td>1 January 2019</td></tr> <tr> <td>(2) <i>Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation</i> (Amendments to MFRS 11 <i>Joint Arrangements</i>)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(3) <i>Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity</i> (Amendments to MFRS 112 <i>Income Taxes</i>)</td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>(4) <i>Borrowing Costs Eligible 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RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED			DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR		ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
(1) To develop high quality accounting standards for financial reporting that benefit users, preparers, auditors and the public (continued).	MFRS Framework		Issue Date	Effective Date			All IFRS Standards issued by IASB and Agenda Decisions issued by IFRIC were adopted after due process in a timely manner.
	Amendments to existing MFRSs						
	<i>Definition of a Business (Amendments to MFRS 3 Business Combinations)</i>	14 December 2018	1 January 2020				
	<i>Definition of Material (Amendments to MFRS 101 Presentation of Financial Statements and MFRS 108 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)</i>	14 December 2018	1 January 2020				
	Other Technical Pronouncement		Issue Date	Effective Date			
	<i>Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting (revised)</i>	30 April 2018	1 January 2020				
	IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) Agenda Decisions			Date			
	<i>Borrowing Costs on Land (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)</i>			October 2018			
	<i>Classification of a Particular Type of Dual Currency Bond (IFRS 9 Financial Instruments)</i>			October 2018			
	<i>Determination of the Exchange Rate when there is a Long-term Lack of Exchangeability (IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates)</i>			October 2018			
	<i>Expenditures on a Qualifying Asset (IAS 23 Borrowing Costs)</i>			October 2018			
KPI achievement (%)							
All IFRS Standards issued by IASB and Agenda Decisions issued by IFRIC were adopted after due process in a timely manner.				100%			

RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED	DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE																																																																											
(2) To participate in and contribute to the IASB's standard-setting process in the development of a single set of high quality globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use.	<p><u>1. 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RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED			DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
(3) To collaborate with other national standard-setters for the development of globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use (continued).	<p>Date</p> <p>12 & 13 April 2018</p>	<p>Event</p> <p>International Forum of Accounting Standard Setters (IFASS) Meeting, Mumbai, India</p>	<p>Brief Description</p> <p>The International Forum of Accounting Standard Setters (IFASS) is an informal network of national accounting standard setters (NSSs) from around the world and other organisations that have close involvement in financial reporting issues. IFASS is currently chaired by Ms. Liesel Knorr, former President of the Accounting Standards Committee of Germany.</p> <p>IFASS is a platform for NSSs and interested stakeholders to discuss matters of common interest, including developments in IFRS Standards. IASB participates in these meetings on equal footing with NSSs. In addition, IASB uses IFASS to conduct outreach, especially for queries lodged with the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), to gather information on the practical relevance, prevalence, and current practice of potential agenda item requests.</p> <p>The IFASS meeting in Mumbai was hosted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and was attended by 63 participants, including NSSs from 25 jurisdictions as well as representatives from the IASB and the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). MASB was represented by its Chairman, Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>The following subject matters were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IFRIC strategy; • Facilitating the adoption of new IFRS Standards – Approaches and experiences on IFRS 15, IFRS 16 and IFRS 17; • Proposals on the Goodwill and Impairment project; • Equity Instruments: Impairment & Recycling; • Business Combinations under Common Control (BCUCC); • The Financial Reporting Council (FRC)'s review of IASB's tentative decisions on Primary Financial Statements and FRC research project on Intangibles; and • Optional session held was on IFRS Taxonomy. 	<p>Ensuring Malaysia's voice be heard and to influence issues relevant to Malaysia.</p>	<p>Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences.</p>	<p>Achieved high level of collaboration and enhanced international visibility.</p>

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	2 & 3 October 2018	IFASS Meeting, London, United Kingdom	<p>The IFASS meeting in London was hosted by the IASB and was attended by national standard-setters from 30 jurisdictions as well as representatives from Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the IASB and its staff, the International Arab Society of Certified Accountants (IASCA), the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSASB), and the Pan African Federation of Accountants (PAFA). The meeting was chaired by Ms. Liesel Knorr. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>The subject matters discussed included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCUCC: Hong Kong's and Italy's experience with the predecessor method; • Hybrid Pension Plans; • IFRS 3 – Accounting for Stamp Duty & Other Costs relating to Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE); • Fitness check on the EU framework for public reporting by companies: Views and Insights; • New IFRS Standards: Improvements and outcomes; • Extractive industries: The 2010 IASB Discussion Paper and the way forward; • IASB Discussion Paper on <i>Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Equity</i> (FICE); • Management Commentary: The FRC's Approach; and • Towards a framework for reporting performance measure. 			

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	29-31 October 2018	EEG 16 th Meeting, Seoul, South Korea	<p>The Korean Accounting Standards Board (KASB) hosted the 16th meeting and was attended by delegates from Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Russia, South Africa, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey.</p> <p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FICE; • Goodwill and Impairment; • Accounting for Microentities – Accounting for Non Public Interest Entities; • IFRS for SMEs – forthcoming review; • Implementation of IFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i>; • Extractive Activities – Introduction; and • Update and discussion on current IASB projects, with special focus on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better Communication (including the Disclosure Initiative); and - BCUCC. <p>MASB was represented by Puan Tan Bee Leng and Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p>			
	1 & 2 October 2018	World Standards-Setters (WSS) Meeting, London, United Kingdom	<p>The IASB has been hosting the WSS Meeting annually for all national accounting standard-setters. MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Delegates of the WSS were briefed on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IASB technical programme update; • The revised Conceptual Framework (2018); and • Management Commentary Practice Statement. <p>The IASB also held the following breakout sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCUCC; • Better Communication - focus on Primary Financial Statements & Disclosures; • FICE–Discussion Paper; • Goodwill and Impairment; and • IFRIC update and implementation of new Standards strategy. 			

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(3) To collaborate with other national standard-setters for the development of globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use (continued).	<p>Date</p> <p>21 & 22 November 2018</p> <p>Event</p> <p>10th Annual AOSSG Meeting, Singapore</p> <p>Brief Description</p> <p>The 10th Annual AOSSG Meeting was hosted by the Accounting Standards Council of Singapore. The meeting was attended by 20 AOSSG member standard-setters as well as representatives of the IASB and IFRS Foundation (IFRSF). MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>The IASB representatives provided an update on the IASB 2017-2018 activities and achievements and active projects as well as the <i>IFRS for SMEs</i> Standard. Topics which are being undertaken by the IASB were discussed, including IFRS 17, Financial Instruments, Primary Financial Statements, Disclosure Initiative, and others.</p> <p>The following technical topics were presented by the respective AOSSG working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation and Disclosure; • FICE; • BCUCC; • Accounting Issues involved in Bullion (Gold) Lending and Borrowing; • Virtual Currencies; • Performance Reporting and the Digital Era; • Insurance Contracts; and • Survey on the Application of IFRS 16 <i>Leases</i> on <i>Ijarah</i> (presented by the MASB staff). <p>The meeting also provided a platform for members to share the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience on the transition to IFRS in Singapore and Saudi Arabia; • Updates of IFRS application in Thailand; and • Implementation issues (presented by Sri Lanka and Singapore). 			<p>Ensuring Malaysia's voice be heard and to influence issues relevant to Malaysia.</p>	<p>Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences.</p>	<p>Achieved high level of collaboration and enhanced international visibility.</p>

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(3) To collaborate with other national standard-setters for the development of globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use (continued).	<p><u>AOSSG Chair's Advisory Committee (CAC) Meetings</u></p> <p>MASB participated in AOSSG CAC Meetings which were held periodically to provide assistance to the AOSSG Chair and Vice-Chair in performing their functions, which included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning and coordinating the activities of AOSSG in order to maintain operational continuity of AOSSG activities; • exchanging information about the activities of AOSSG Working Groups; • consolidating views among AOSSG on particular topics; and • exchanging views about AOSSG's communication strategy. <p>Membership of the AOSSG CAC meeting comprises China (chair), India (vice-chair), Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Singapore.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d9e1f2;"> <th>Date</th> <th>Venue</th> <th>Brief Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>31 January 2018</td> <td>Hong Kong</td> <td> <p>The AOSSG CAC held the following meetings:</p> <p>(a) AOSSG CAC meeting; and</p> <p>(b) AOSSG CAC meeting with the IFRS Foundation Trustees (IFRSF).</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>The AOSSG CAC discussed issues to be raised with the IFRSF, the AOSSG representative at IASB Accounting Standards Advisory Forum (ASAF), and the AOSSG Mentoring Programme.</p> <p>At the meeting with IFRSF, AOSSG CAC expressed its interest to continue working with IFRSF in pursuing the common goal of a global set of accounting standards. The AOSSG CAC also requested the IFRSF to consider providing more resources to the Asia and Oceania region.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 September 2018</td> <td>London, United Kingdom</td> <td> <p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOSSG representative at the IASB ASAF; • AOSSG membership; • Meeting with the IFRSF in 2019; and • Preparation of 2018 Annual AOSSG Meeting. <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Date	Venue	Brief Description	31 January 2018	Hong Kong	<p>The AOSSG CAC held the following meetings:</p> <p>(a) AOSSG CAC meeting; and</p> <p>(b) AOSSG CAC meeting with the IFRS Foundation Trustees (IFRSF).</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>The AOSSG CAC discussed issues to be raised with the IFRSF, the AOSSG representative at IASB Accounting Standards Advisory Forum (ASAF), and the AOSSG Mentoring Programme.</p> <p>At the meeting with IFRSF, AOSSG CAC expressed its interest to continue working with IFRSF in pursuing the common goal of a global set of accounting standards. The AOSSG CAC also requested the IFRSF to consider providing more resources to the Asia and Oceania region.</p>	30 September 2018	London, United Kingdom	<p>The meeting discussed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AOSSG representative at the IASB ASAF; • AOSSG membership; • Meeting with the IFRSF in 2019; and • Preparation of 2018 Annual AOSSG Meeting. <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan and Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>	Ensuring Malaysia's voice be heard and to influence issues relevant to Malaysia.	Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences.	Achieved high level of collaboration and enhanced international visibility.
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(3) To collaborate with other national standard-setters for the development of globally accepted financial reporting standards for international use (continued).	<u>Visits by Foreign Guests</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Event</th> <th>Brief Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22 January 2018</td> <td>Visit by the Association of Syrian Certified Accountants</td> <td> <p>Mr. Abdulkader Husrieh of the Association of Syrian Certified Accountants paid a visit to MASB to discuss the AOSSG's work on Islamic Finance, of which MASB is the leader of the working group.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>29 January 2018</td> <td>Visit by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)</td> <td> <p>Ms. Kala Kandiah, Technical Director, and Ms. Justine Keenan, Project Manager of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), visited MASB to understand the current accounting issues in Malaysia and to share some of the current accounting issues impacting Australia. The meeting also explored areas that the AASB and MASB could work together.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Stephanie Lip.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Date	Event	Brief Description	22 January 2018	Visit by the Association of Syrian Certified Accountants	<p>Mr. Abdulkader Husrieh of the Association of Syrian Certified Accountants paid a visit to MASB to discuss the AOSSG's work on Islamic Finance, of which MASB is the leader of the working group.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>	29 January 2018	Visit by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB)	<p>Ms. Kala Kandiah, Technical Director, and Ms. Justine Keenan, Project Manager of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB), visited MASB to understand the current accounting issues in Malaysia and to share some of the current accounting issues impacting Australia. The meeting also explored areas that the AASB and MASB could work together.</p> <p>MASB was represented by Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Stephanie Lip.</p>	Ensuring Malaysia's voice be heard and to influence issues relevant to Malaysia.	Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences.	Achieved high level of collaboration and enhanced international visibility.
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KPI achievement (%)	
High level of collaboration and international visibility have been enhanced and achieved.	100%

RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

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(4) To promote the use and seek views on the application of accounting and financial reporting standards by way of engagement and dissemination of information to users, preparers, auditors and the public.	<p><u>1. The MASB participated in the following events held by either the MASB or other organisations during 2018:</u></p> <p><u>MASB Outreach</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; text-align: left;">Date</th><th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; text-align: left;">Event</th><th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white; text-align: left;">Brief Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">16 May 2018</td><td style="vertical-align: top;"> Special Session on new IFRS Standard, <i>IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</i> <i>- Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur</i> </td><td> <p>MASB organised a special half-day session on IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i> for Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). It was attended by about 70 BNM officers. 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	23 July 2018	Discussion on the application of 'solely payment of principal and interest' (SPPI) to Islamic financial transactions - AIBIM Office, Kuala Lumpur	The Association of Islamic Banking Institutions Malaysia (AIBIM) invited MASB to its Shariah Advisory Committee (SAC) meeting to brief on about SPPI from the perspective of Islamic financial reporting. The meeting discussed that SPPI is a defined term in MFRS 9 <i>Financial Instruments</i> and is used to determine if a financial asset should be carried at amortised cost or fair value. Therefore, an Islamic instrument that passes the SPPI test would be carried at amortised cost and that does not necessarily mean that such instrument contains 'interest' from the Shariah viewpoint. MASB was represented by Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi, Chairman of the MASB Standing Committee on Islamic Financial Reporting, Puan Tan Bee Leng and Puan Nadiah Ismail.			

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<u>Sessions with Academia</u> <p>During the year, MASB had conducted two (2) sessions to brief the students of two local universities on MASB's roles and responsibilities as the national accounting standard-setter as well as on financial reporting frameworks in Malaysia.</p> <p>In total, 58 students attended the briefing sessions, as detailed below:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Date</th><th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Event</th><th style="background-color: #0070C0; color: white;">Brief Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22 October 2018</td><td>UiTM Melaka</td><td>The briefing was conducted by Puan Lai Lee Ting, Technical Manager of MASB. It was attended by 28 students and their lecturer.</td></tr> <tr> <td>19 December 2018</td><td>Universiti Selangor</td><td>The briefing was conducted by MASB Technical Executive, Puan Maisarah Mustapa. It was attended by 30 students, accompanied by their lecturer.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>							Date	Event	Brief Description	22 October 2018	UiTM Melaka	The briefing was conducted by Puan Lai Lee Ting, Technical Manager of MASB. It was attended by 28 students and their lecturer.	19 December 2018	Universiti Selangor	The briefing was conducted by MASB Technical Executive, Puan Maisarah Mustapa. It was attended by 30 students, accompanied by their lecturer.					
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(4) To promote the use and seek views on the application of accounting and financial reporting standards by way of engagement and dissemination of information to users, preparers, auditors and the public (continued).	<p><u>Technical Articles</u></p> <p>During the year, two (2) articles were published by MASB and two (2) articles were published by others with contribution from the MASB Secretariat. Details of the articles are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Title</th> <th>Published by</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Breathing space for the accounting fraternity</td> <td>The Edge (with contribution from MASB Secretariat)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Emerging Economies and IFRS</td> <td>CPA Australia In The Black Magazine (with contribution from MASB Secretariat)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ten things insurance company directors should know about MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts</td> <td>MASB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A Commentary on the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting</td> <td>MASB</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><u>Meetings with Other Stakeholders</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Date</th> <th>Event</th> <th>Brief Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15 November 2018</td> <td>MPERS Task Force – Annual Meeting</td> <td>The 6th MPERS Task Force Meeting was held at the MASB office. The meeting was chaired by Encik Mohamed Raslan and presented by Puan Tan Bee Leng.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Title	Published by	Breathing space for the accounting fraternity	The Edge (with contribution from MASB Secretariat)	Emerging Economies and IFRS	CPA Australia In The Black Magazine (with contribution from MASB Secretariat)	Ten things insurance company directors should know about MFRS 17 Insurance Contracts	MASB	A Commentary on the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting	MASB	Date	Event	Brief Description	15 November 2018	MPERS Task Force – Annual Meeting	The 6 th MPERS Task Force Meeting was held at the MASB office. The meeting was chaired by Encik Mohamed Raslan and presented by Puan Tan Bee Leng.	High level of stakeholder engagement.	Engage regularly with different categories of stakeholders.	Achieved high level of engagement with stakeholders.
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KPI achievement (%)	
Achieved high level of engagement with stakeholders:	
Held five (5) public forums [Target: 4]	100%
Held two (2) sessions with academia [Target: 6]	33.33%
Published four (4) technical articles [Target: 4]	100%
Annual Meeting for MPERS Task Force	100%
Overall KPI (%)	83.33%

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED	DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
(5) To promote and support research in the area of financial reporting, in particular for the emerging and Islamic markets.	<p>a) MASB, as the lead country for AOSSG WG on Financial Reporting relating to Islamic, has developed a Survey Questionnaire on IFRS 16 and <i>Ijarah</i> and sought feedback from the Islamic Finance AOSSG WG members. The results of the Survey were presented at the AOSSG Annual Meeting in November 2018 and the discussion thereon will be reported to the IASB Consultative Group on Islamic Finance in April 2019.</p> <p>b) To participate in IASB Consultative Group: Islamic Finance, IFCG (formerly known as Shariah-compliant Instruments & Transactions), so as to put across the Malaysian views.</p> <p>The IFCG 4th Meeting in Dubai was hosted by the Dubai Financial Services Authority (DFSA) and attended by delegates from Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia as well as representatives from AAOIFI. Other observing organisations were Gulf Co-operation Council Accounting and Auditing Organisation (GCCAAO) and the major accounting firms, namely EY, KPMG, and PwC.</p> <p>Besides the chair, Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi, and co-chair, Mr. Martin Edelmann, also in attendance was Mr. Henry Rees, IASB Technical Director. MASB was represented by its board member, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, and MASB senior staff, Mr. Angus Thomson and Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>The following subject matters were discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islamic finance arrangements involving linked transactions (presented by MASB); • IFRS 17 <i>Insurance Contracts</i>; • Accounting treatment of Islamic products that require payment of full profit on prepayment; • Accounting Standards for Islamic Financial Transactions in Pakistan; • Updated AOSSG report <i>Reporting Islamic Financial Transactions under IFRS Standards</i> (presented by MASB); and • Accounting for Islamic-based transactions – Indonesian experiences. <p>c) Others</p> <p>(i) Review of BNM's Shariah Policy Documents</p> <p>During the year 2017, MASB staff undertook a joint-project with the MIA staff, with inputs from the Working Groups of the MASB Standing Committee on Islamic Financial Reporting, to review the following BNM's Shariah Policy Documents from the financial reporting perspective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mudarabah (b) Musyarakah (c) Murabahah (d) Tawarruq (e) Ijarah 	Achieving international visibility in niche area.	Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences in the area of Islamic finance.	International visibility in niche area achieved.

RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

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(5) To promote and support research in the area of financial reporting, in particular for the emerging and Islamic markets (continued).	<p>(f) Istisna'</p> <p>(g) Qard</p> <p>(h) Kafalah</p> <p>(i) Wakalah</p> <p>(j) Hibah</p> <p>(k) Wadiah</p> <p>(l) Wa`d</p> <p>A Report of the outcome of the review entitled, '<i>Report - A review of BNM's Shariah Policy Documents from a Financial Reporting Perspective</i>' was issued on 30 August 2018.</p> <p><u>(ii) Outreaches with local constituents</u></p> <p>On 11 October 2018, the MASB organised a <i>Luncheon Dialogue on MFRS 16 and Islamic Finance Reporting with CFOs of Islamic Banks</i>. The Dialogue's main objective was to understand from the preparers if there were any challenges in applying MFRS 16 Leases specifically to Islamic financial transactions such as <i>Ijarah</i>, in view that the Standard is effective on 1 January 2019.</p> <p>On 22 October 2018, MASB organised <i>Session on Accounting and Islamic Finance with Audit Committee Chair of Islamic Banks</i>. The main objective of this Session was to provide a platform for discourse on the application of MFRSs to Islamic financial transactions in Malaysia.</p> <p>Details of the above can be found in the 'MASB Outreach' section.</p>	Achieving international visibility in niche area.	Presentation / participation in international / regional meetings, forums or conferences in the area of Islamic finance.	International visibility in niche area achieved.

KPI achievement (%)	
International visibility in niche area achieved	
MASB as the Lead Country of AOSSG WG on Islamic Finance Working Group	100%
Participation in IASB Consultative Group on Islamic Finance	100%
Others – Review of BNM's Shariah Policy Documents & outreaches with local constituents	100%
Overall KPI (%)	100%

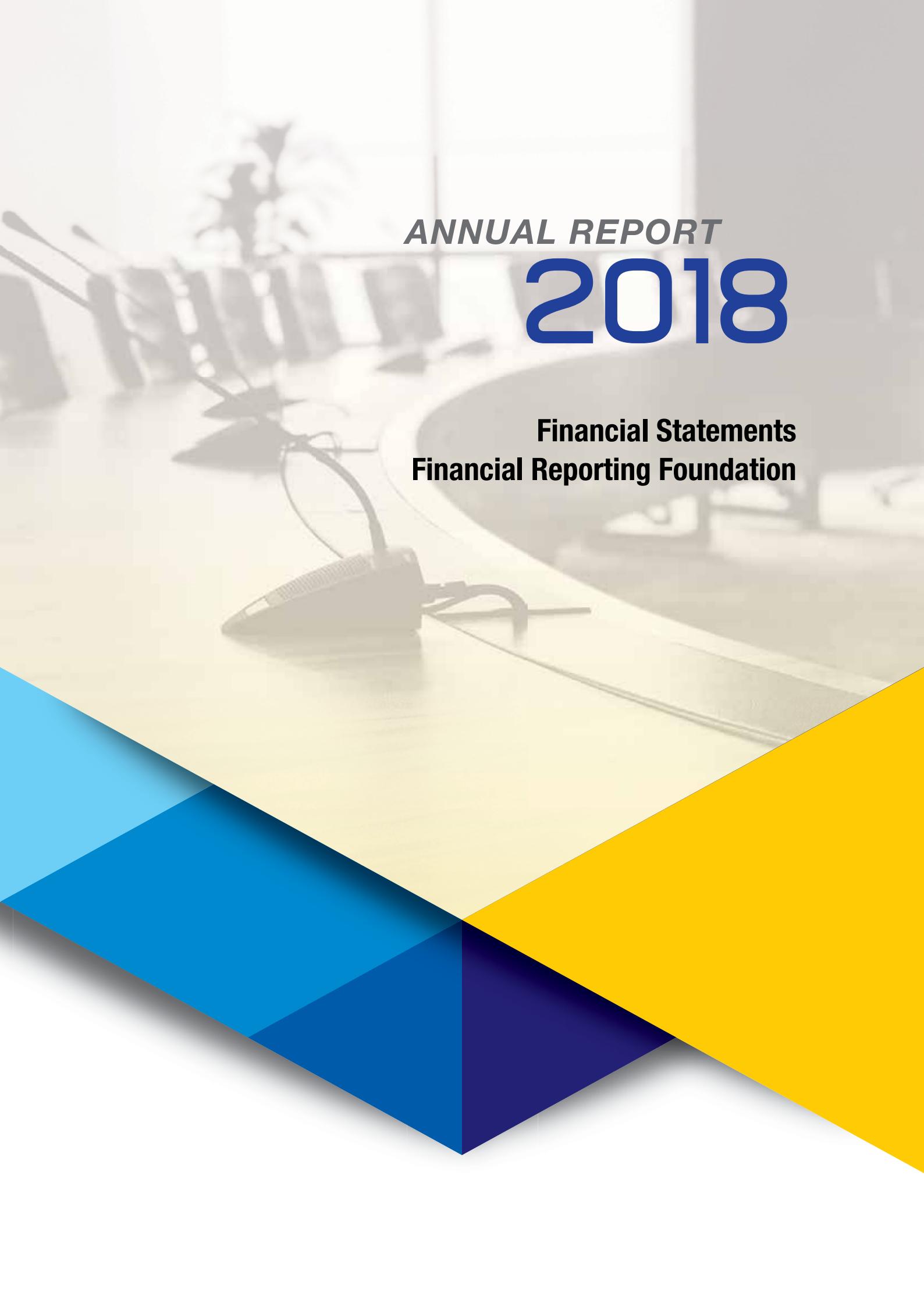
RESULTS OF EVALUATION OF OUTCOMES FOR 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJECTIVES	OUTPUT PRODUCED	DESIRED OUTCOME	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE						
(6) To monitor the application of the MASB approved accounting standards.	<p>In 2018, MASB worked with the MIA FRSIC in resolving the accounting issues on:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 20%;">Issue</th><th>Action taken</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Determination of the fair value of agriculture produce (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)</td><td>FRSIC secretariat had engaged 3 plantation companies (together with their auditors) to understand the model that they use to derive the fair value of oil palm fruits. The findings were deliberated at its August 2018 meeting.</td></tr> <tr> <td>b. Treatment of involuntary common infrastructure costs in property development (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)</td><td>FRSIC Secretariat had prepared a revised draft consensus and presented at FRSIC outreach with the industry / preparers in September 2018.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note * In 2019, the MASB has set up the MFRS Application and Implementation Committee (MAIC) to look into issues where there are existing and potential divergent practices as well as to facilitate consistent application and implementation of the MFRS. Henceforth, the MIA FRSIC will no longer be issuing any further FRSIC consensus.</p> <p>For item (b) above, the MASB staff on 30 January 2019 issued Q&A on accounting for public infrastructure costs and affordable housing losses associated with property development.</p>	Issue	Action taken	a. Determination of the fair value of agriculture produce (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)	FRSIC secretariat had engaged 3 plantation companies (together with their auditors) to understand the model that they use to derive the fair value of oil palm fruits. The findings were deliberated at its August 2018 meeting.	b. Treatment of involuntary common infrastructure costs in property development (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)	FRSIC Secretariat had prepared a revised draft consensus and presented at FRSIC outreach with the industry / preparers in September 2018.	Resolving market uncertainty on accounting issues by working with other agencies tasked with the implementation of MASB approved accounting standards.	Issuance of draft or final FRSIC Consensus.	Work is still ongoing to resolve certain accounting issues currently undertaken by the MIA FRSIC (please see Note *).
Issue	Action taken									
a. Determination of the fair value of agriculture produce (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)	FRSIC secretariat had engaged 3 plantation companies (together with their auditors) to understand the model that they use to derive the fair value of oil palm fruits. The findings were deliberated at its August 2018 meeting.									
b. Treatment of involuntary common infrastructure costs in property development (<i>continuation from 2017</i>)	FRSIC Secretariat had prepared a revised draft consensus and presented at FRSIC outreach with the industry / preparers in September 2018.									
KPI achievement (%)										
Resolved market uncertainty on accounting issues by working with other agencies tasked with the implementation of MASB approved accounting standards.										
a. <i>FRSIC deliberated its Secretariat's findings at its August Meeting.</i>		25%								
b. <i>FRSIC reached-out its revised draft consensus with the industry / preparers in September 2018.</i>		25%								
Overall KPI (%)		25%								
TOTAL OVERALL KPI %		94.58%								



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ANNUAL REPORT

2018

Financial Statements
Financial Reporting Foundation

FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION
 (Established under the Financial Reporting Act 1997)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Note	2018 RM	2017 RM
<u>Non-current asset</u>			
Tangible assets	4	373,290	391,896
<u>Current assets</u>			
Inventories	5	34,952	23,914
Trade receivables		8,325	5,387
Other receivables, deposits and prepayments	6	95,185	90,880
Deposits with financial institutions	7	10,245,346	10,620,315
Cash and bank balances		572,627	242,991
		<u>10,956,435</u>	<u>10,983,487</u>
Total assets		<u><u>11,329,725</u></u>	<u><u>11,375,383</u></u>
<u>Equity</u>			
Capital grants	8	39,000,000	36,000,000
Accumulated deficit		<u>(28,068,566)</u>	<u>(24,796,194)</u>
		<u>10,931,434</u>	<u>11,203,806</u>
<u>Current liabilities</u>			
Other payables and accruals	9	328,291	102,666
<u>Non-current liability</u>			
Provision	9	70,000	68,911
Total equity and liabilities		<u><u>11,329,725</u></u>	<u><u>11,375,383</u></u>

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018**

	Note	2018 RM	2017 RM
Revenue	10	33,089	36,849
Other income	11	565,223	521,516
Standard-setting and related activities expenses		(3,275,002)	(3,717,044)
Publication and related services expenses		(137,852)	(134,518)
Other expenses		<u>(457,830)</u>	<u>(466,298)</u>
Deficit before tax	12	(3,272,372)	(3,759,495)
Taxation	13	-	-
Deficit for the year/Total comprehensive expense for the year		<u>(3,272,372)</u>	<u>(3,759,495)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	Capital grants RM	Accumulated deficit RM	Total RM
At 1 January 2017	33,000,000	(21,036,699)	11,963,301
Capital grant	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Deficit and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(3,759,495)	(3,759,495)
At 31 December 2017/1 January 2018	36,000,000	(24,796,194)	11,203,806
Capital grant	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Deficit and total comprehensive expense for the financial year	-	(3,272,372)	(3,272,372)
At 31 December 2018	<u>39,000,000</u>	<u>(28,068,566)</u>	<u>10,931,434</u>

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
 FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018

	2018 RM	2017 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for		
- audit fee	(26,000)	(26,000)
- administrative expenses	(362,910)	(589,987)
- members' honorarium	(11,700)	(38,600)
- personnel expenses	(2,456,699)	(2,799,851)
- rental and maintenance of premises	(198,328)	(419,669)
- working groups' expenses	-	(10,690)
- printing of technical pronouncements	(55,915)	(12,146)
- general printing and stationery	(60,714)	(64,650)
- IFRS Foundation's shared costs (Note 12)	(377,886)	(422,115)
Sundry deposits	1,000	76,142
Receipts from sale of technical pronouncements	30,151	36,741
Other income and receipts	73,912	40,166
Net cash outflows from operating activities	(3,445,089)	(4,230,659)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Finance income from fixed deposits	473,598	461,366
(Placement)/Withdrawal of deposits with financial institutions	(105,265)	553,341
Purchase of tangible assets	(91,563)	(402,849)
Proceeds from disposal of tangible assets	21,415	1,675
Net cash inflow from investing activities	298,185	613,533
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts – capital grant	3,000,000	3,000,000
Net cash inflow from financing activities	3,000,000	3,000,000
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(146,904)	(617,126)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BROUGHT FORWARD	882,628	1,499,754
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD (Note A)	735,724	882,628

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2018 (CONTINUED)

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<u>Note to statement of cash flows</u>		
A. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year comprises:		
Deposits with financial institutions (Note 7)	163,097	639,637
Cash and bank balances	<u>572,627</u>	<u>242,991</u>
	<u>735,724</u>	<u>882,628</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The functions and powers of the Financial Reporting Foundation (“FRF” or “Foundation”) as provided under the Financial Reporting Act 1997 (FRA) are:

- (a) to oversee the carrying out of the functions of the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (“MASB” or “Board”) under the FRA; and
- (b) to perform any other function as the Minister of Finance may prescribe by order published in the Gazette.

Under the FRA, a body by the name of MASB was established as the standard-setting of the Foundation, whose functions shall be the determination and issuance of accounting standards for the preparation of financial statements, which are required to be prepared or lodged under any law administered by the Securities Commission Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia or the Registrar of Companies.

Without limiting the generality of functions of the Foundation stated above, the Foundation shall be responsible:

- (a) to provide its view to the Board on any matter which the Board seeks to undertake or implement in relation to the Board’s function under the FRA;
- (b) to review the performance of the Board; and
- (c) for all financing arrangements for the operations of the Board, including approving the budget of the Board.

The Foundation shall not direct the Board to undertake or omit to undertake any particular project or activity or otherwise affect the exercise of the Board’s power or the performance of the Board’s function under the FRA.

To facilitate the abovementioned functions of the Foundation, the Foundation has been working closely with the Ministry of Finance Malaysia (MOF) and relevant stakeholders for an alternative funding replenishment plan.

The principal place of business is situated at:

Unit 13A-1, Menara MBMR
No. 1, Jalan Syed Putra
58000 Kuala Lumpur

The financial statements are prepared in Ringgit Malaysia, which is the functional currency and presentation currency.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Foundation have been prepared under the historical cost convention (unless otherwise stated in the financial statements) in accordance with applicable approved Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued by the MASB, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Financial Reporting Act 1997 in Malaysia.

The Foundation incurred a deficit of RM3,272,372 during the financial year ended 31 December 2018, and the equity as at the financial year end has been on a declining trend since the previous financial years, thereby indicating the capital grant received by the Foundation (as disclosed in Note 8) was insufficient to fund its' working capital requirement. Significant doubt on the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern would arise in the event the financial resources of the Foundation is no longer adequate, or in the absence of continuous financial support and long term sustainable financial resources to fund the Foundation's working capital requirement.

The Foundation is of the opinion that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis as the Foundation still have sufficient financial resources to fund its working capital requirement for at least 12 months after the end of the financial year ended 31 December 2018, and, the MOF has via a letter dated 22 February 2019, agreed to provide financial assistance for the Foundation to finance its continuous operation. The MOF also indicated in the letter that the said letter should not be used as a form of guarantee towards the Foundation's financial obligation, nor can it be taken as a binding contract or representation between the Foundation and any lenders or any other parties.

(b) Tangible assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. All tangible assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to write-off the cost of the assets over their estimated useful lives.

Subsequent costs are recognised in the asset's carrying amount when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance of the tangible assets are recognised in the profit or loss as incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(b) Tangible assets (continued)

The residual values, useful lives and depreciation method are reassessed at each financial year end. The principal annual rates of depreciation used for the Foundation's tangible assets are as follows:

Furniture and fittings	20%
Computers	33.33%
Motor vehicle	20%
Office equipment	20%

Gains or losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amounts and are included in the profit or loss.

(c) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined on the weighted average basis and comprises the original cost of purchase plus cost of bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Net realisable value is determined on an item-by-item basis or on group of similar items basis.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are recognised in the financial statements when, and only when, the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value plus transaction costs if the financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. For instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) Derecognition of financial instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Foundation first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirety as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Derecognition of financial instruments (continued)

A financial asset, whether as a single item or as a part, is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the Foundation transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows of the financial asset, including circumstances when the Foundation acts only as a collecting agent of the transferee, and retains no significant risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or has no continuing involvement in the financial asset transferred.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

(iii) Financial assets

After initial recognition, financial assets are categorised as financial asset at amortised cost (“AC”). A financial asset is measured at AC when: (a) it is held within the Foundation’s business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

The financial assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Note 2(e).

(iv) Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(v) Recognition of gains and losses

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, interest income and interest expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(e) Impairment of financial assets

The Foundation applies the expected credit loss model of MFRS 9 to recognise impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Except for trade receivables, a 12-month expected credit loss (ECL) is recognised in profit or loss on the date of origination or purchase of the financial assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Foundation assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition or at the end of the prior period. Other than for financial assets which are considered to be of low risk grade, a lifetime ECL is recognised if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is based on quantitative and qualitative information that include financial evaluation of the creditworthiness of the debtors or issuers of the instruments, ageing of receivables, defaults and past due amounts, past experiences with the debtors, current conditions and reasonable forecast of future economic conditions. For operational simplifications: (a) a 12-month expected credit loss is maintained for financial assets which investment grades that are considered as low credit risk, irrespective of whether credit risk has increased significantly or not; and (b) credit risk is considered to have increased significantly if payments are more than 30 days past due if no other borrower-specific information is available without undue cost or effort.

The ECL is measured using an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, discounted for the time value of money and applying reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecast of future economic conditions.

For trade receivables, the Foundation has availed the exception to the 12-month ECL requirement to recognise only lifetime expected credit losses. The lifetime ECL is determined at the end of each reporting period using a provision matrix.

(f) Grants

Capital grants

Capital grants are grants that are awarded unconditionally to the Foundation and such grants are presented as a separate equity component in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(g) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Foundation has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, 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.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

(h) Operating leases – office space

The Foundation's lease of office space is classified and accounted for as an operating lease, as a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor. Lease payments for office space are recognised as an expense over the non-cancellable term of the lease.

(i) Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue represents the sale of technical pronouncements and is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

The Foundation measures revenue from a sale of goods at the fair value of the consideration received or receivables, which is usually the invoice price, net of a trade discounts and volume rebates given to the customer.

(j) Other income

Other income is recognised in the financial statements of the Foundation on an accrual basis.

(k) Presentation of expenses

For the purposes of organising the financial information, the Foundation has categorised the expenses into two categories. Standard-setting and related activities include all activities associated with standard-setting and support functions required to achieve the Foundation's objectives. Publications and related services include the print version of MASB final and draft technical pronouncements and royalty fee.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(l) Taxation

Taxation on the profit or loss for the financial year comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the financial year and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is provided for, using the liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the financial year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, except when it arises from a transaction which is recognised directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax is also charged or credited directly in equity.

(m) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank balances and deposits which have a short maturity (three months or less) that are readily convertible to cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(n) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Foundation assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when an annual impairment assessment for an asset is required, the Foundation makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Recoverable amounts are estimated for individual assets.

An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss has been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

(o) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as expenses in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Foundation. Short term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences, and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Defined contribution plans

As required by law, employers and employees in Malaysia make contributions to the Employees Provident Fund (EPF). Such contributions are recognised as an expense.

(p) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

(i) Critical judgements made in applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

(ii) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that may have cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS

3.1 MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations adopted

For the preparation of the financial statements, the following accounting standards, amendments and interpretation of the MFRS framework issued by the MASB are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2018:

- MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (2014)*
- MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*
- Amendments to MFRS 15 – *Clarifications to MFRS 15*
- Amendments to MFRS 2 *Share-based Payment – Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

3.1 MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations adopted (continued)

- Amendments to MFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards (Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (Annual Improvements 2014-2016 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 140 *Investment Property – Transfers of Investment Property*
- IC Interpretation 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*

The adoption of the above-mentioned accounting standards, amendments and interpretation have no significant impact on the financial statements of the Foundation.

The accounting standards that have major changes during the year are disclosed below:

a) MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The core principle of MFRS 15 is that an entity shall recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. An entity recognises revenue in accordance with the core principle by applying the following steps:

- (i) identifying the contract with a customer;
- (ii) identifying the performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) determining the transaction price;
- (iv) allocating the transaction price to the separate performance obligations in the contract; and
- (v) recognising revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

For a contract with a customer that has multiple elements, MFRS 15 requires that the contract shall be identified into separate performance obligations if they are individually distinct. The transaction price (i.e. the consideration receivable) in the contract shall be allocated to the performance obligations on the relative standalone selling price method. If the consideration receivable is variable, a probability weighted estimated or the most likely outcome is applied in the measurement of revenue, depending on which is the more appropriate basis under the particular circumstances. Revenue for a performance obligation is recognised in profit or loss when, or as, the entity transfers control of an asset (i.e. the good or service), to the customer. MFRS 15 also includes new disclosures that would result in an entity providing users of financial statements about the nature, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

3.1 MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations adopted (continued)

a) MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (continued)

The amendments to MFRS 15 are to clarify certain aspects of MFRS 15 to make them easier for reporting entities to apply the requirements of the new Revenue Standard. In assessing whether an entity's promises to transfer goods or services to the customer are separately identifiable, the objective is to determine whether the nature of the promise, within the context of the contract, is to transfer each of those goods or services individually or, instead, to transfer a combined item or items to which the promised goods or services are inputs.

The adoption of the new MFRS has no effect on the Foundation's financial position or results.

b) MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (2014)

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Foundation classifies its financial assets at amortised cost.

The classification is based on the Foundation's business model objective for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if: (a) it is held within the Foundation's business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

MFRS 9 also introduces a new impairment methodology for financial assets, lease receivables and contract assets subject to impairment requirements and a new hedged accounting model. It uses a single forward-looking expected credit loss model that requires a 12-month expected credit loss be provided on initial recognition of a financial instrument, and if, and only if, there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk after initial recognition, a lifetime expected credit loss shall be recognised.

The date of initial application of MFRS 9 is 1 January 2018. The effects of the adoption are discussed below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

3.1 MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations adopted (continued)

b) MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (2014)* (continued)

Reconciliation of carrying amount:

	Amount under MFRS 139 RM	Effect of transition RM	Amount under MFRS 9 RM
31 December 2017			
Loans and receivables reclassified as financial assets at amortised cost			
Trade receivables	5,387	-	5,387
Other receivables and deposits	54,176	-	54,176
Fixed deposits with financial institutions	10,620,315	-	10,620,315
Cash and bank balances	242,991	-	242,991
Total	10,922,869	-	10,922,869

Classification basis and reasons

MFRS 9 replaces the provisions of MFRS 139 that relate to the recognition, classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, derecognition of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting.

The adoption of MFRS 9 from 1 January 2018 has not resulted in changes to the amounts recognised in the financial statements. The Foundation continues measuring its financial assets at amortised cost because the Foundation's business model for the financial assets is to hold the financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

There is no change in the measurement category of the Foundation's financial liabilities because the requirements in MFRS 9 are substantially similar to those in MFRS 139.

3.2 New/Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not yet effective

The following are accounting standard, amendments and interpretation of the MFRS framework that have been issued by the MASB but have not been adopted by the Foundation:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

3.2 New/Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not yet effective (continued)

MFRS, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretation effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019

- MFRS 16 *Leases*
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments (2014) – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation*
- Amendments to MFRS 128 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures – Long-term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures*
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combinations – Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements – Previously Held Interest in a Joint Operation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 112 *Income Taxes – Income Tax Consequences of Payments on Financial Instruments Classified as Equity (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 123 *Borrowing Costs – Borrowing Costs Eligible for Capitalisation (Annual Improvements 2015-2017 Cycle)*
- Amendments to MFRS 119 *Employee Benefits – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement*
- IC Interpretation 23 *Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments*

Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2020

- Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in MFRS Standards
- Amendments to MFRS 3 *Business Combination – Definition of a Business*
- Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements* and MFRS 108 *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – Definition of Material*

Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed

- Amendments to MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The Foundation anticipates that the above-mentioned accounting standard, amendments and interpretation will be adopted when they become effective.

The Foundation has assessed, where practicable, the potential impact of all the accounting standard, amendments and interpretation that will be effective in future period, as below:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

3. ADOPTION OF MFRSs, AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs AND INTERPRETATIONS (CONTINUED)

3.2 New/Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not yet effective (continued)

MFRS 16 Leases

MFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for a lessee and eliminates the distinction between finance lease and operating lease. Lessee is now required to recognise assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Upon adoption of MFRS 16, the Foundation is required to account for major part of its operating leases in the statement of financial position by recognising the ‘right-of-use’ assets and the lease liability, thus increasing the assets and liabilities of the Foundation.

Based on the initial assessment performed, the non-cancellable operating lease commitment of RM310,856 as at 31 December 2018 (Note 15) will meet the definition of a lease under MFRS 16. Based on an estimated incremental borrowing rate of 6.92% per annum, a right-of-use asset of RM715,454 and a lease liability of RM753,224, approximately, may potentially be recognised upon the first adoption of MFRS 16 on 1 January 2019.

3.3 New/Revised MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Interpretations not adopted

MFRS 17 *Insurance Contracts* and Amendments to MFRS 4 *Insurance Contracts – Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts* are not expected to be applicable to the Foundation.

FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION
 (Established under the Financial Reporting Act 1997)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

4. TANGIBLE ASSETS

	Furniture and fittings	Computers	Motor vehicle	Office equipment	Total
<u>2018</u>					
Cost	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
At 1.1.2018	630,031	148,715	61,570	253,640	1,093,956
Additions	1,089	17,772	66,202	6,500	91,563
Disposals	-	(22,382)	(61,570)	-	(83,952)
At 31.12.2018	<u>631,120</u>	<u>144,105</u>	<u>66,202</u>	<u>260,140</u>	<u>1,101,567</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1.1.2018	289,584	114,030	61,569	236,877	702,060
Charge for the financial year	73,143	21,055	11,662	4,301	110,161
Disposals	-	(22,375)	(61,569)	-	(83,944)
At 31.12.2018	<u>362,727</u>	<u>112,710</u>	<u>11,662</u>	<u>241,178</u>	<u>728,277</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31.12.2018	<u>268,393</u>	<u>31,395</u>	<u>54,540</u>	<u>18,962</u>	<u>373,290</u>
<u>2017</u>					
Cost					
At 1.1.2017	750,810	171,958	61,570	258,078	1,242,416
Additions	364,679	24,775	-	13,395	402,849
Disposals	(30,990)	-	-	-	(30,990)
Written off	(454,468)	(48,018)	-	(17,833)	(520,319)
At 31.12.2017	<u>630,031</u>	<u>148,715</u>	<u>61,570</u>	<u>253,640</u>	<u>1,093,956</u>
Accumulated depreciation					
At 1.1.2017	750,643	146,169	52,333	246,087	1,195,232
Charge for the financial year	24,278	15,858	9,236	7,942	57,314
Disposals	(30,985)	-	-	-	(30,985)
Written off	(454,352)	(47,997)	-	(17,152)	(519,501)
At 31.12.2017	<u>289,584</u>	<u>114,030</u>	<u>61,569</u>	<u>236,877</u>	<u>702,060</u>
Carrying amount					
At 31.12.2017	<u>340,447</u>	<u>34,685</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>16,763</u>	<u>391,896</u>

Included in furniture and fittings is a provision for decommissioning costs amounted to RM70,000 (2017: RM68,911).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

5. INVENTORIES

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Technical pronouncements published by the MASB		
At Cost	80,117	51,800
Less: Allowance for inventory obsolescence	(45,165)	(27,886)
	<u>34,952</u>	<u>23,914</u>

The technical pronouncements refer to the MASB approved accounting standards and other technical pronouncements published and made available for sale by the Foundation.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Other receivables	1,415	128
Deposits	53,048	54,048
Prepayments	40,722	36,704
	<u>95,185</u>	<u>90,880</u>

7. DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<i>Fixed rate instruments</i>		
Deposits with licensed banks		
- with maturity less than 3 months	163,097	639,637
- with maturity more than 3 months	10,082,249	9,980,678
	<u>10,245,346</u>	<u>10,620,315</u>

The interest rates for the fixed deposits at the reporting date range from 3.10% to 4.38% (2017: 3.25% to 3.95%) per annum. The weighted average effective rate at the reporting date is 4.08% (2017: 3.89%) per annum.

Fixed deposits of the Foundation have maturity periods ranging from 23 days to 1 year (2017: 1 month to 1 year). Finance income receivable at the reporting date is RM234,464 (2017: RM238,158).

Included in the above are fixed deposits with tenure less than 3 months amounting to RM163,097 (2017: RM639,637) which are classified as cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

8. CAPITAL GRANTS

The capital grants of RM39 million (2017: RM36 million) have been provided by:

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Government of Malaysia	19,000,000	16,000,000
Securities Commission Malaysia	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bursa Malaysia Berhad	10,000,000	10,000,000
	39,000,000	36,000,000

The initial capital grants of RM30 million, which were not repayable, were received over two tranches in 1997 and 1998. In the current year, the Foundation has received capital grant of RM3 million from the Government of Malaysia.

9. LIABILITIES

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Current:		
Other payables	65,415	23,326
Accruals	262,876	79,340
	328,291	102,666

Non-current:

Provision for decommissioning costs of office renovations*	70,000	68,911
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Provision movement:

	RM	RM
At 1 January	68,911	130,000
Provision used during the year	-	(103,827)
Provision reversed during the year	-	(26,173)
Provision made during the year	1,089	68,911
At 31 December	70,000	68,911

* Decommissioning costs of office renovations are in respect of the premises leased by the Foundation. The costs, which were capitalised, are recognised based on the terms of the applicable rental agreements and the estimation based on dismantling, removal and restoration costs that would be incurred when the premises are returned to the lessor on termination of the rental agreements.

The lease of office space will expire on 31 August 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

10. REVENUE

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Revenue from contracts with customers:		
- Sales of technical pronouncements	<u>33,089</u>	<u>36,849</u>

11. OTHER INCOME

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Finance income from fixed deposits	469,904	480,498
Gain from disposal of tangible assets, net of tangible assets written off	21,407	852
Others	<u>73,912</u>	<u>40,166</u>
	<u><u>565,223</u></u>	<u><u>521,516</u></u>

12. DEFICIT BEFORE TAX

Deficit before tax is stated after charging/(crediting):-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Auditor's remuneration	28,000	26,000
Cost of goods sold	27,598	20,494
Depreciation of tangible assets	110,161	57,314
Staff costs (Note 16)	2,456,699	2,799,851
Allowance for inventory obsolescence	17,931	21,905
Reversal of allowance for inventory obsolescence	(653)	(322)
IFRS Foundation's shared costs*	377,886	422,115
Rental of equipment	27,000	27,000
Rental and maintenance of premises	198,328	419,669
Royalty fee	<u>110,254</u>	<u>111,864</u>

* The IFRS Foundation is an independent, international organisation working in the public interest with the principal objectives to develop a single set of high quality and globally accepted financial reporting standards through its standard-setting body, the IASB (International Accounting Standards Board), to promote the use and rigorous application of those standards, and to bring about their adoption through the convergence of national accounting standards and IFRSs.

The IFRS Foundation's shared costs represent the Financial Reporting Foundation's proportionate cost for accounting standard-setting, education, content services, XBRL and stakeholder outreach.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

13. TAXATION

No provision for taxation is made as the Foundation is in a tax loss position.

A reconciliation of income tax expense on the financial results with the applicable statutory income tax rate is as follows:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Deficit for the financial year	<u>(3,272,372)</u>	<u>(3,759,495)</u>
Income tax at scale rate	(883,540)	(1,015,064)
Tax effects in respect of:-		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	31,234	13,077
Deferred tax assets not recognised	808,736	992,566
Origination and reversal of temporary difference	<u>43,570</u>	<u>9,421</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

The Minister of Finance Malaysia had granted the Foundation an exemption from the withholding tax for royalty payments to the IFRS Foundation for 10 years, with effect from 2009 to 2018 under section 127(3A) of the Income Tax Act 1967.

On 29 December 2017, the Minister of Finance Malaysia had granted the Foundation an exemption from the withholding tax for royalty payments to the IFRS Foundation for 10 years, with effect from 2019 to 2028 under section 127(3A) of the Income Tax Act 1967.

14. DEFERRED TAXATION

(a) The amount determined after appropriate offsetting, are as follows:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Deferred tax liabilities	122,511	93,308
Deferred tax assets	<u>(122,511)</u>	<u>(93,308)</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

14. DEFERRED TAXATION (CONTINUED)

- (b) The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as at the end of the financial year comprise tax effects of:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Deferred tax liabilities		
Income receivable from deposits with financial institutions	63,305	64,303
Capital allowances in excess of depreciation	59,206	29,005
	<u>122,511</u>	<u>93,308</u>
Deferred tax assets		
Unutilised tax losses	(122,511)	(93,308)
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

- (c) The balance of deductible temporary differences not recognised as deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Unutilised tax losses	(34,633,573)	(31,890,528)
Other deductible temporary differences	(1,890,211)	(1,637,937)
	<u>(36,523,784)</u>	<u>(33,528,465)</u>

- (d) No deferred tax assets have been recognised in the statement of financial position due to uncertainty in the availability of future taxable profits against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised.
- (e) With effect from year of assessment (YA) 2019, unutilised tax losses can only be carried forward for a maximum period of 7 consecutive YAs to be utilised against income from any business source. Unutilised tax losses from YA 2018 can be utilised for another 7 YAs and will be disregarded in YA 2026.

15. NON-CANCELLABLE OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

Lease commitments for office space with the present renewable lease term expiring on 31 August 2020 are as follows.

	2018 RM	2017 RM
<u>Office space</u>		
Within one year	186,514	197,704
More than one year	124,342	329,507
	<u>310,856</u>	<u>527,211</u>

The renewal option commences from 1 September 2020 and expires on 31 August 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

16. STAFF COSTS

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Salaries, allowances and overtime	2,116,939	2,405,917
EPF contributions	313,906	350,743
SOCOSO contributions	9,709	10,484
Other benefits	16,145	32,707
	2,456,699	2,799,851

17. COMPENSATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Key management personnel's remuneration:		
Salaries and other emoluments	1,033,060	1,023,066
Bonus	72,690	223,500
EPF contributions	176,048	195,246
	1,281,798	1,441,812
Honorarium to Foundation members	1,200	-
Honorarium to MASB members	10,500	2,000
	11,700	2,000
	1,293,498	1,443,812

Key management personnel are determined as persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling activities of the Foundation and MASB, either directly or indirectly and include members of the Foundation and MASB.

Key management personnel include FRF members, MASB members, the Executive Director, the Associate Director, the Assistant Foundation Secretary and their equivalent.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Foundation's financial risk management objectives and policies are to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Foundation's operations whilst managing its risks, including market price risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity and cash flow risk. Investments are managed and monitored regularly to ensure preservation of the fund.

(i) Market price risk

The Foundation's exposure to market price risk is minimal as there is no investment in equity instruments where the fair value or future cash flows would fluctuate due to changes in market price.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

(a) Financial risk management objectives and policies (continued)

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Foundation if the financial institutions fail to meet their contractual obligations.

Credit risk arises principally from deposits with financial institutions (Note 7) and cash and bank balances. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amounts of the deposits with financial institutions and cash and bank balances of RM10,817,973 (2017: RM10,863,306).

At the reporting date, bank balances and deposits are held with five licensed banks regulated by Bank Negara Malaysia.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Foundation's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate.

The Foundation is exposed to minimum interest rate risk because the deposits with financial institutions are carried at fixed rates and measured at amortised cost.

(iv) Liquidity and cash flow risk

Liquidity and cash flow risk is the potential inaccessibility to money of the invested funds as and when required.

The Foundation's exposure to liquidity and cash flow risks are mitigated by its policy of investing in liquid investment instruments. The Foundation maintains sufficient level of cash and cash equivalents to finance its operations and to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in cash flows.

(b) Capital management

The Foundation manages the capital grants through appropriate investments in fixed deposits to minimise the risk of loss of capital.

(c) Fair values of financial instruments

The Foundation has determined that the carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Foundation approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2018

19. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On 24 January 2019, the Foundation received the fourth grant of RM1 million from the Government of Malaysia.

20. AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE

The financial statements of the Foundation for the financial year ended 31 December 2018 were approved and authorised for issue by the Members of the Foundation on 14 March 2019.

STATEMENT BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION

We, **TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL** and **MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN**, being two of the Members of the **FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION**, hereby state that, in the opinion of the Members of the Foundation, the financial statements set out on pages 107 to 133 have been drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Financial Reporting Act 1997 in Malaysia, Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards and International Financial Reporting Standards so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2018 and of its financial performance and the cash flows for the financial year ended on that date.

On behalf of the Members of the Financial Reporting Foundation,



TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Chairman



MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Member

Kuala Lumpur

14 March 2019

**DECLARATION BY THE OFFICER PRIMARILY
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
OF THE FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION**

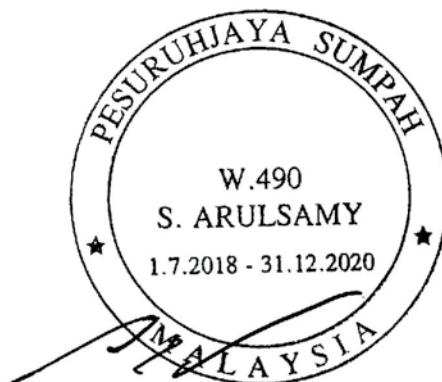
I, **TAN BEE LENG**, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of the **FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 107 to 133 are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1960.



TAN BEE LENG
MIA number: 10990

Subscribed and solemnly declared
by the abovenamed at Kuala Lumpur
in the Federal Territory on 14 March 2019

Before me



16 - Tingkat Bawah Jalan Pudu,
55100 Kuala Lumpur.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Financial Reporting Foundation, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 107 to 133.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Financial Reporting Act 1997 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

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

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

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

Responsibilities of the Members for the Financial Statements

The Members of the Foundation are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Foundation that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the provisions of the Financial Reporting Act 1997 in Malaysia. The Members are also responsible for such internal control as the Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Foundation that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Foundation, the Members are responsible for assessing the Foundation's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Members either intend to liquidate the Foundation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF FINANCIAL REPORTING FOUNDATION (CONTINUED)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (continued)

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

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

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the Members of the Foundation, as a body, in accordance with Financial Reporting Act 1997 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

RSM Malaysia

RSM Malaysia
AF: 0768
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur



MISI KAMI

Untuk membangun dan menggalakkan piawaian perakaunan dan pelaporan kewangan yang berkualiti tinggi dan konsisten dengan amalan terbaik antarabangsa untuk manfaat pengguna, penyedia laporan kewangan, juruaudit dan pihak awam.

KANDUNGAN

Kandungan laporan tahunan ini terbahagi kepada seksyen Bahasa Inggeris dan Bahasa Malaysia.





Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong





LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

The background image is a soft-focus photograph of a professional setting. In the foreground, there's a white conference table with a black microphone stand holding a blue and silver microphone. Behind the table, several rows of dark-colored office chairs are arranged facing towards the right side of the frame. In the upper right corner, a large, grey satellite dish antenna is mounted on a building. The overall atmosphere is one of a formal annual report presentation.

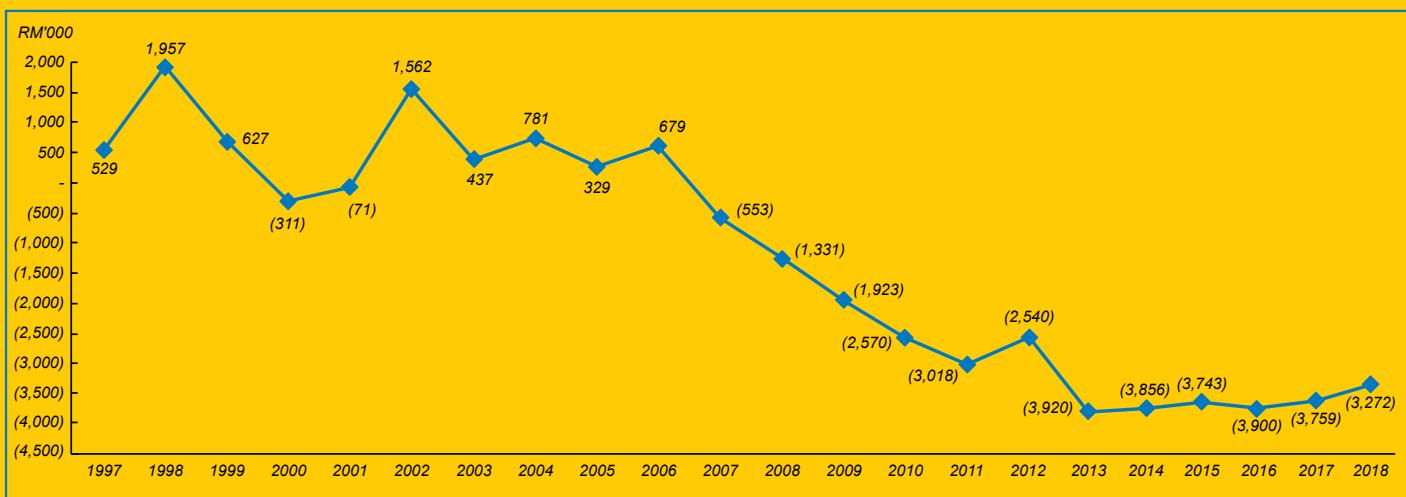
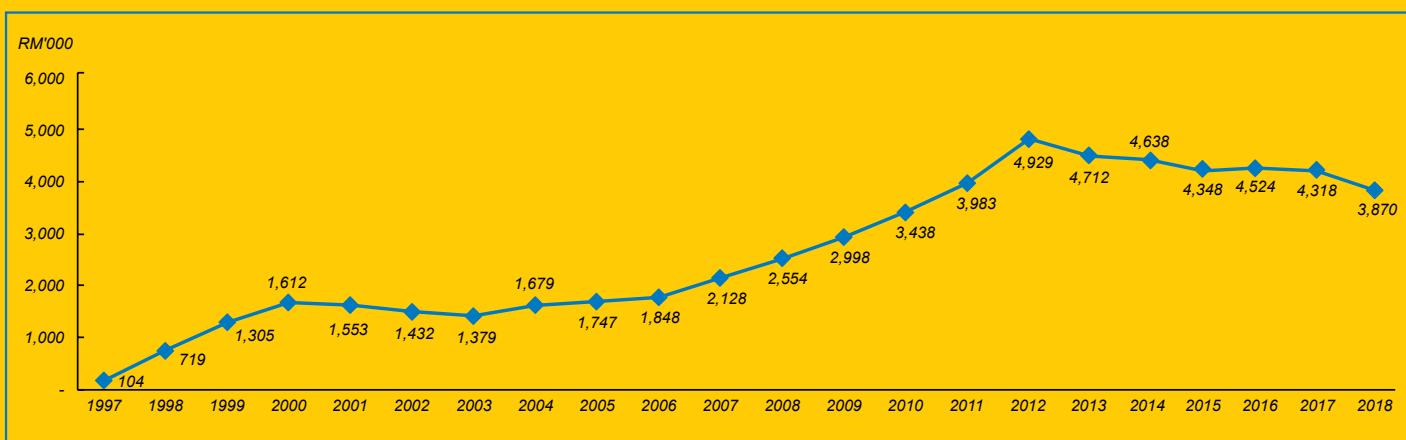
AKRONIM DAN SINGKATAN

AAOIFI	Organisasi Perakaunan dan Pengauditan bagi Institusi Kewangan Islam
AASB	Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Australia
ACCA	Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun
AICB	Institut Pengurus Bank Berkanun Asia
AOSSG	Kumpulan Penetap Piawaian Asia-Oceania
AOSSG CAC	Jawatankuasa Penasihat Pengerusi AOSSG
APAC	Asia Pasifik
ASAF	Forum Penasihat Piawaian Perakaunan
ASEAN	Persatuan Negara-negara Asia Tenggara
ASEAN CPA	Akauntan Profesional Berkanun ASEAN
BCUCC	Kombinasi Perniagaan di bawah kawalan sepunya
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
CA	Akauntan Berkanun
CFO	Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
CPA Australia	Akauntan Pengamal Bertauliah Australia
DP	Kertas Perbincangan
ED	Draf Pendedahan
EEG	Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik
EFRAG	Kumpulan Penasihat Laporan Kewangan Eropah
EU	Kesatuan Eropah
EXCO	Jawatankuasa Eksekutif
EY	Ernst & Young
FICE	Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti
FRC	Majlis Pelaporan Kewangan
FRF/Yayasan	Yayasan Laporan Kewangan
FRSIC	Jawatankuasa Pelaksanaan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan
IAS	Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa
IASB	Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa
ICAEW	Institut Akauntan Berkanun England dan Wales
IFASS	Forum Penetap Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa
IFCG	Kumpulan Perunding Kewangan Islam
IFRIC	Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS
IFRS	Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa
IFRSF	Yayasan IFRS
LHDNM	Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia
MASB	Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia
MFRS	Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia
MIA	Institut Akauntan Malaysia
MICPA	Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia
MPERS	Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia
NSSs	Penetap piawaian perakaunan nasional
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers
SC	Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia
SOP	Pernyataan Prinsip
SPPI	Pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah sepenuhnya
TR	Keluaran Teknikal
WG	Kumpulan Kerja
WSS	Penetap Piawaian Sedunia

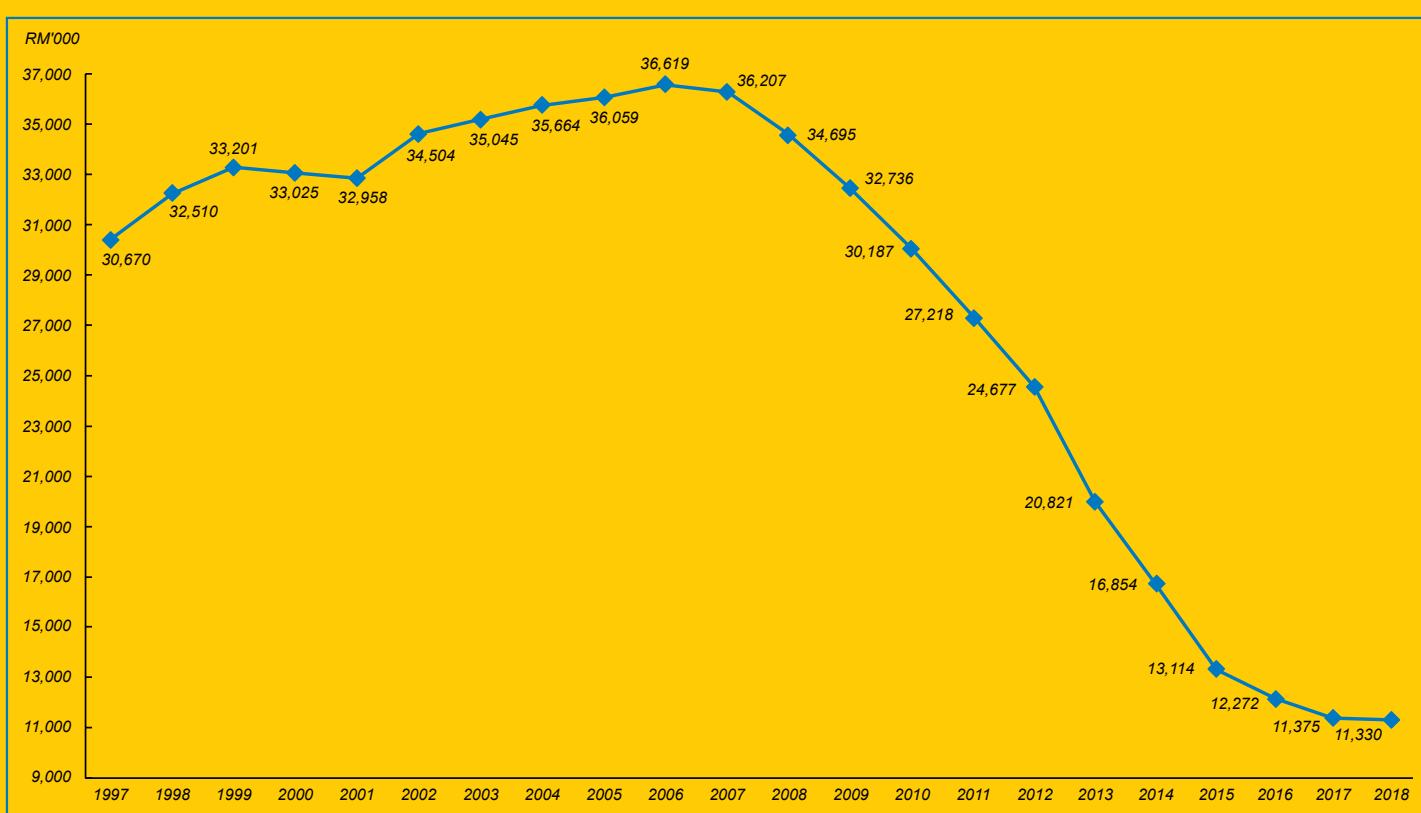
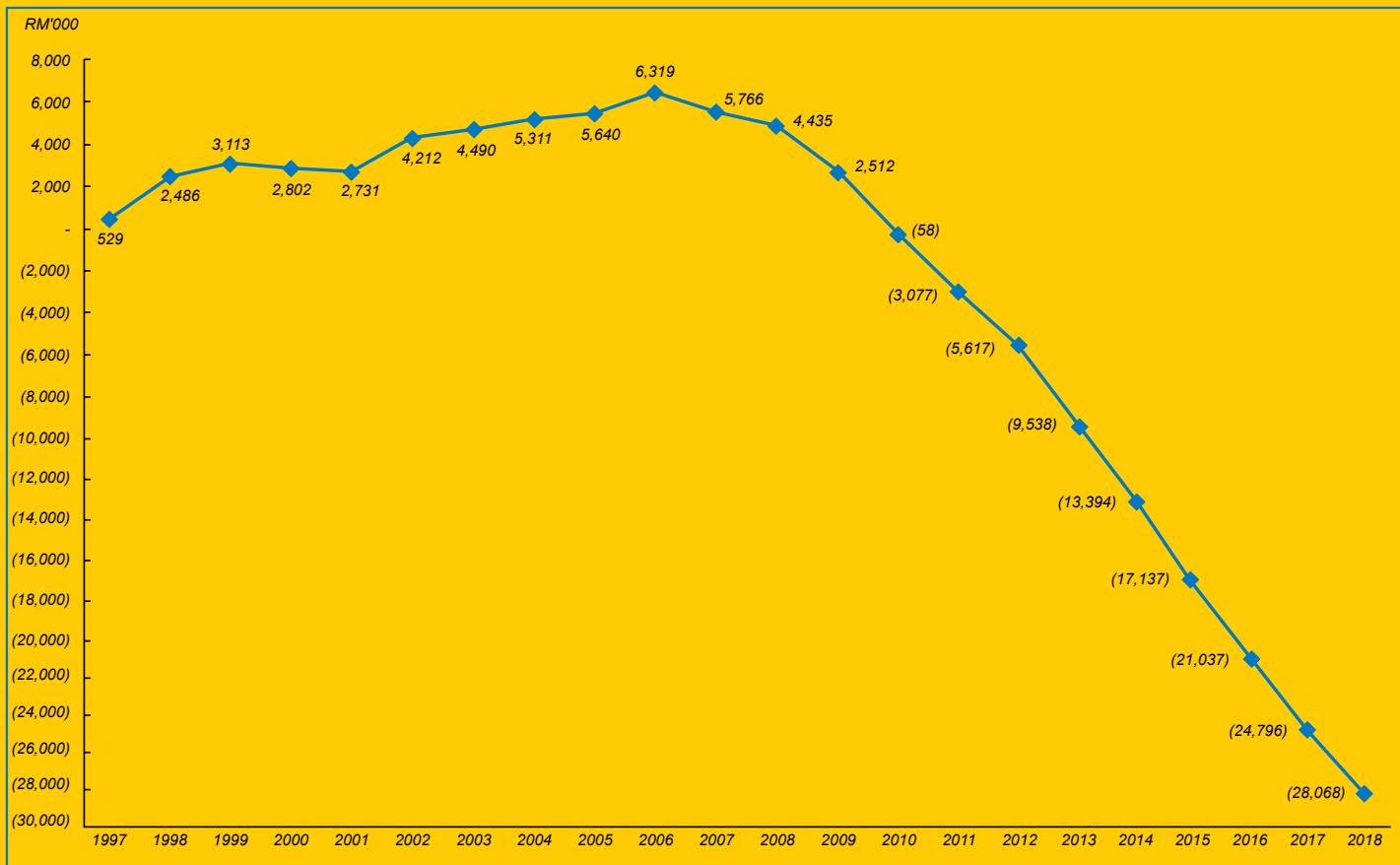
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PETUNJUK KEWANGAN DARI 1997 HINGGA 2018



PETUNJUK KEWANGAN DARI 1997 HINGGA 2018



JUMLAH ASET



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LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Penyata Pengurus
Yayasan Laporan Kewangan**

U
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TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Pengerusi

Yayasan Laporan Kewangan

Saya sangat berbesar hati untuk membentangkan laporan tahunan dan penyata kewangan Yayasan Laporan Kewangan yang diaudit bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018.

Sorotan penting sepanjang tahun

Fungsi Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB), badan penetap piawaian kami, adalah berpandukan objektif utama iaitu, untuk membangunkan piawaian perakaunan yang berkualiti tinggi bagi pelaporan kewangan yang memberi manfaat kepada pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit, dan orang awam. Adalah menjadi tugas Yayasan, seperti yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997, untuk menyelia fungsi yang dijalankan oleh MASB.

Tahun 2018 merupakan tahun yang agak mendatar daripada aspek terbitan baharu; piawaian utama telah dimuktamadkan dan kami kini berada di pelbagai fasa pelaksanaan. Meneruskan lagi inisiatif kami dalam penglibatan dengan pihak berkepentingan, MASB telah menganjurkan Bengkel IFRS 17 *Kontrak Insurans* yang telah dihadiri oleh lebih 270 peserta. Ahli Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) dan beberapa penyedia yang terkenal daripada sektor korporat telah menjadi ahli panel untuk Bengkel ini. Acara ini telah dijalankan seiring dengan sesi tentang Kontrak Insurans bersama pengawal selia.

PENYATA PENGERUSI

Kami juga mengekalkan kehadiran kami di pelbagai mesyuarat dan forum serantau dan antarabangsa yang diwakili oleh Pengerusi MASB, Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman, dan Pengarah Eksekutif, Puan Tan Bee Leng. Adalah penting untuk dimaklumkan bahawa Yayasan dan MASB telah menjadi tuan rumah untuk Mesyuarat Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik (EEG) di Kuala Lumpur pada bulan Mei. Peserta mesyuarat terdiri daripada ahli IASB dan perwakilan dari negara G20, termasuk Malaysia.

Saya juga amat berbesar hati untuk melaporkan bahawa Kuala Lumpur telah terpilih sebagai lokasi mesyuarat Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS yang telah berlangsung pada 29 hingga 31 Januari 2019. Ianya merupakan satu penghormatan apabila Kuala Lumpur dipilih sebagai lokasi mesyuarat kerana ini adalah mesyuarat yang julung kali diadakan di Malaysia sejak penubuhan Yayasan IFRS 19 tahun lalu. Mesyuarat Pemegang Amanah ini juga telah menjadi platform yang sangat baik dalam mengukuhkan lagi hubungan Yayasan IFRS dengan pihak berkepentingan kanan kami. Pengerusi Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS yang baharu, Encik Erkki Liikanen, bersama-sama dengan Pengerusi IASB, Encik Hans Hoogervorst, semasa lawatan mereka ke Kuala Lumpur telah membuat kunjungan hormat ke atas Menteri Kewangan, Yang Berhormat Tuan Lim Guan Eng, Pengerusi Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia yang baharu, Datuk Syed Zaid Albar dan CEO Bursa Malaysia sebelum ini, Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan. Encik Hoogervorst juga telah membuat kunjungan hormat ke atas Gabenor Bank Negara Malaysia, Datuk Nor Shamsiah Mohd Yunus.

Bersempena dengan mesyuarat bersama Pemegang Amanah, Yayasan bersama-sama dengan MASB telah menganjurkan majlis makan malam untuk menyambut kehadiran para Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS. Di samping Pemegang Amanah, turut hadir ke majlis makan malam tersebut adalah ahli Yayasan dan MASB yang terdahulu dan terkini, beberapa CEO syarikat tersenarai awam, dan malam yang bermakna itu juga turut dihadiri oleh tetamu kehormat kami, Menteri Kewangan yang telah menyampaikan ucaptama beliau.

Kewangan

Yayasan melaporkan defisit sebanyak RM3.27 juta bagi tahun kewangan berakhir 2018 berbanding defisit sebanyak RM3.76 juta untuk tahun sebelumnya. Pendapatan faedah berkurangan sebanyak 2.08% daripada RM480,000 pada tahun 2017 kepada RM470,000 pada tahun 2018 berikutan penurunan dalam penempatan deposit di institusi kewangan.

Sepanjang tahun laporan, jumlah perbelanjaan berkurangan sebanyak 10.4% daripada RM4.32 juta pada tahun 2017 kepada RM3.87 juta. Ini adalah kerana pengurangan belanja sewa pejabat dan belanja kakitangan.

Berhubung dengan pelan pendanaan kami, Yayasan sedang meneliti beberapa pilihan, salah satunya mungkin melibatkan pemindaan Akta Yayasan Laporan. Sehingga kini, pelan tersebut masih dibincangkan dengan pihak berkepentingan dan kami berharap agar pelan pendanaan kami yang baharu akan dapat dimuktamadkan secepat mungkin.

Maju ke hadapan

Badan penetap piawaian kami, MASB, kini telah menyertakan sokongan pelaksanaan ke dalam program kerjanya. Langkah ini mengikut jejak IASB yang turut memasukkan sokongan pelaksanaan ke dalam program kerjanya iaitu melalui tugasan Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS, Kumpulan Sumber Peralihan dan Kumpulan Pelaksanaan SME. MASB kini merupakan badan berkuasa tunggal yang menyokong aplikasi Piawaian Perakaunan Diluluskan MASB, selaras dengan kuasa, tugas dan fungsinya yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997.

Penghargaan

Bagi pihak Yayasan, saya ingin merakamkan ucapan terima kasih yang tidak terhingga kepada pasukan pengurusan di atas dedikasi dan kerja keras dalam memastikan semua objektif kami tercapai. Saya juga ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada Kementerian Kewangan, ahli Yayasan dan MASB, Bank Negara Malaysia, Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia, Bursa Malaysia, Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia, pemain industri, profesion perakaunan, dan pengguna penyata kewangan yang berkongsi visi kami untuk membangunkan piawaian perakaunan yang berkualiti tinggi.



Tan Sri Azlan Zainol
Pengerusi
Yayasan Laporan Kewangan

14 Mac 2019



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LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Penyata Pengurus
Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia**





ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN

ABDUL RAHMAN

Pengerusi

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia

Tahun ini menandakan satu lagi peristiwa penting bagi MASB kerana semua entiti peralihan akhirnya mengaplikasi Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS).

Apabila dilihat kembali, ia merupakan perjalanan yang jauh bagi entiti peralihan. Pada November 2011, MASB telah mengumumkan bahawa Rangka Kerja MFRS hendaklah diaplikasi oleh semua Entiti Selain Daripada Entiti Persendirian untuk tempoh pelaporan pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2012, kecuali entiti yang berada di bawah skop MFRS 141 *Pertanian* dan/atau Interpretasi IC 15 *Perjanjian untuk Pembinaan Harta Tanah*, termasuklah entiti induk, pelabur signifikan dan usaha sama (dirujuk di sini sebagai entiti peralihan, TE).

TE pada mulanya dibenarkan untuk menunda aplikasi Rangka Kerja MFRS yang baru sehingga 1 Januari 2013. Pada masa yang

sama, MASB telah menggunakan tarikh kuat kuasa MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* secara konsisten sebagai asas untuk menetapkan tarikh kuat kuasa bagi TE untuk mengaplikasi MFRS.

Sejak pengumuman yang pertama pada November 2011, Lembaga telah membenarkan penangguhan tempoh peralihan sehingga 31 Disember 2017 untuk mengelak sebarang kemungkinan penyataan semula yang signifikan berulang dalam penyata kewangan sekiranya terdapat semakan ke atas Piawaian Hasil yang baru, MFRS 15 atau pindaan terhadap MFRS 141.

PENYATA PENGERUSI

Oleh itu, saya amat gembira untuk mengumumkan bahawa semua entiti bukan persendirian di Malaysia kini mematuhi set tunggal yang berkualiti tinggi, piawaian perakaunan yang diterima global untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2018, iaitu Rangka Kerja MFRS.

Saya juga berbesar hati untuk melaporkan aktiviti yang berlangsung sepanjang tahun ini.

Sorotan penting 2018

Kami telah memuktamadkan satu lagi pernyataan utama - *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan (Rangka Kerja Konseptual)* yang disemak. Dokumen ini mengandungi satu set konsep yang komprehensif untuk pelaporan kewangan dan ia dibangunkan berdasarkan versi sebelumnya iaitu *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan* yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2011.

Perubahan kepada bab berkenaan objektif pelaporan kewangan dan ciri-ciri kualitatif maklumat kewangan berguna adalah terhad, namun begitu terdapat penambahbaikan terhadap susunan kata untuk memberi keutamaan tentang kepentingan menyediakan maklumat yang diperlukan untuk menaksir pengawasan sumber ekonomi entiti oleh pihak pengurusan.

Selain daripada Rangka Kerja Konseptual, kami juga telah menerbitkan beberapa pindaan terhad kepada piawaian dan sejumlah dua puluh lapan (28) dokumen telah diterbitkan sepanjang tahun. Dokumen ini merangkumi sepuluh (10) pernyataan muktamad dan lapan belas (18) draf pernyataan teknikal.

Sepanjang tahun 2018, wakil MASB termasuklah saya sendiri telah berkunjung ke beberapa negara dan berjumpa dengan penetap piawaian yang lain bagi menghadiri pelbagai mesyuarat dan forum. Adalah penting bagi kami untuk menjalin hubungan kerja yang baik dengan penetap piawaian yang lain untuk berbincang isu dan berkongsi pengalaman berkenaan penerimaan pakai IFRS.

Kami telah berkunjung ke Hong Kong bagi menyertai mesyuarat AOSSG CAC bersama Yayasan IFRS, ke Mumbai untuk mesyuarat IFASS, ke United Kingdom untuk mesyuarat Penetap Piawaian Dunia dan ke Singapura untuk mesyuarat AOSSG yang ke-10. Mesyuarat ini menjadi platform kepada semua yang hadir untuk berkongsi dan mengemas kini isu berkenaan penggunaan IFRS dan cabaran pelaksanaannya.

Bulan Mei merupakan bulan yang penuh peristiwa bagi MASB kerana kami menjadi tuan rumah bagi mesyuarat EEG IASB yang ke-15 dan menjadi pengajur bersama Yayasan IFRS untuk Bengkel Serantau IFRS 17 *Kontrak Insurans* buat julung kalinya. Kami amat menyedari bahawa pelaksanaan IFRS 17 adalah mencabar, maka Bengkel tersebut dianjurkan dengan objektif untuk memberikan penjelasan mengenai Piawaian IFRS antarabangsa yang pertama dan cabaran pelaksanaannya.

Disampaikan oleh barisan panel pembentang yang terkenal yang telah berkongsi pengetahuan dan pengalaman mereka yang luas, Bengkel ini telah berjaya mencapai objektifnya. Dengan itu, kami berhasrat untuk membawa lebih ramai pakar pada masa hadapan untuk terlibat dengan pihak berkepentingan.

Sebelum Bengkel ini diadakan, kami telah meraikan kedatangan ahli EEG IASB ke Kuala Lumpur untuk mesyuaratnya yang ke-15 dan membentangkan beberapa topik. Topik tersebut adalah analisis tentang aplikasi Piawaian IFRS untuk SME di kalangan ahli AOSSG, perjalanan MASB dalam mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS untuk SME, pengalaman Malaysia berkaitan pelaksanaan IFRS 9 dan perakaunan untuk kos infrastruktur awam ‘paksaan’ dalam pembangunan projek. Acara ini adalah sebahagian daripada inisiatif MASB untuk mempromosi penggunaan dan mencari pandangan berkenaan aplikasi piawaian pelaporan kewangan.

Sejak beberapa tahun yang lalu, kami telah mengadakan sesi pendidikan dengan pelajar universiti dan pensyarah, dan tahun 2018 tidak terkecuali. Kami percaya bahawa sesi pendidikan sebegini telah memberikan pendedahan yang sepatutnya kepada pelajar tentang rangka kerja perakaunan di Malaysia dan memberi pencerahan tentang peranan dan pencapaian MASB. Di samping itu, sejumlah empat (4) artikel teknikal telah diterbitkan, di mana dua (2) diterbitkan oleh The Edge dan CPA Australia dengan input disumbangkan oleh Sekretariat MASB.

MASB juga telah bekerja keras dalam mempromosi dan menyokong penyelidikan mengenai pelaporan kewangan untuk kewangan Islam. Pada bulan Mac 2018, pasukan kami telah menghadiri Mesyuarat ke-4 Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam IASB di Dubai. Dalam Mesyuarat tersebut, kami telah membentangkan kertas yang mempertimbangkan keperluan Piawaian IFRS yang baru diterbitkan – terutamanya IFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan*, IFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan*

PENYATA PENGERUSI

Pelanggan dan IFRS 16 Pajakan – yang mungkin boleh diaplikasi kepada tiga contoh transaksi kewangan Islam yang lazim di Malaysia, iaitu, *Al-Ijarah Thumma al-Bai*, *Tawarruq*, dan *Musyarakah Mutanaqisah* dan *Ijarah*.

Kami masih kekal teguh dengan misi untuk membangun dan mempromosikan piawaian pelaporan kewangan dan perakaunan yang berkualiti tinggi yang selari dengan amalan terbaik antarabangsa yang bermanfaat kepada pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit dan orang awam di Malaysia. Kerja MASB kini meliputi aplikasi dan pelaksanaan MFRS termasuklah melihat kepada isu di mana terdapat perbezaan amalan semasa dan yang berpotensi, serta memastikan aplikasi MFRS yang konsisten.

Program kerja MASB dan penglibatan dalam pelaksanaan MFRS adalah serupa dengan IASB dan badan interpretasinya, Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS, yang bekerjasama dengan IASB dalam menyokong aplikasi Piawaian IFRS.

Dalam hal ini, saya ingin merakamkan penghargaan kepada Jawatankuasa Pelaksanaan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan MIA atas usaha mereka dalam menyokong pelaksanaan MFRS sebelum ini. Bergerak ke hadapan, MASB akan menjadi badan berkuasa tunggal yang menyokong pelaksanaan MFRS.

Pada Januari 2019, ahli lembaga dan penasihat MASB berpeluang untuk bertemu dengan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS yang juga Naib Pengerusi IASB, Cik Sue Lloyd, di Kuala Lumpur. Sesi perkongsian dengan Cik Sue Lloyd telah memberikan pemahaman tentang proses IFRIC dan bagaimana ia dapat diterapkan kepada Jawatankuasa Aplikasi dan Pelaksanaan MFRS (MAIC) yang baharu. Kami juga telah mengadakan satu sesi khas dengan Encik Henry Rees, Pengarah Aktiviti Pelaksanaan dan Penerimaan

Pakai IASB, bersama-sama dengan pemaju harta tanah Malaysia dan beberapa ahli lembaga MASB untuk berbincang tentang isu berkaitan Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC yang diterbitkan pada November 2018 tentang pindahan dari masa ke masa barang yang dibina (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman). Wakil IASB berada di Kuala Lumpur bersempena dengan Mesyuarat Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS yang telah berlangsung pada 29-31 Januari 2019.

Untuk tahun 2019, kami juga akan menyokong pelaksanaan dan aplikasi Piawaian baharu, khususnya MFRS 16 *Pajakan* dan MFRS 17 *Kontrak Insurans*. Kami bersedia untuk membantu pengguna dan penyedia dalam pelaksanaan dan aplikasi Piawaian utama ini.

Penghargaan

Saya ingin menyampaikan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada ahli Yayasan dan MASB serta staf yang berdedikasi atas kerja keras mereka sepanjang tahun 2018. Saya juga ingin menyatakan penghargaan secara rasmi dan berterima kasih kepada pihak berkepentingan - khususnya Kementerian Kewangan, pengawal selia, badan profesional, ahli akademik, firma profesional, ahli kumpulan kerja, dan juga sektor komersil - atas sokongan berterusan mereka. Saya mengharapkan untuk satu lagi tahun yang berjaya.

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman
Pengerusi
Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia

14 Mac 2019



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

Yayasan Laporan Kewangan

PROFIL YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Yayasan Laporan Kewangan (FRF) telah ditubuhkan sebagai sebuah badan bebas di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 (Akta). FRF dan Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) merupakan sebahagian daripada rangka kerja pelaporan kewangan di Malaysia. Rangka kerja tersebut mengandungi satu struktur penetapan piawaian bebas dengan perwakilan daripada pihak yang berkaitan dengan proses penetapan piawaian, termasuk penyedia, pengguna, pengawal selia, ahli akademik dan profesion perakaunan.

FRF bertanggungjawab sepenuhnya dalam penubuhan infrastruktur yang baik dan berkesan untuk rangka kerja pelaporan kewangan dan bertindak sebagai saluran rujukan bagi penggunaan pakai piawaian perakaunan MASB, pernyataan teknikal dan program kerja tahunannya. Selaku pemegang amanah, FRF juga bertanggungjawab terhadap pengawasan prestasi MASB dan urusan kewangan dan pembiayaannya. Walau bagaimanapun, ianya tidak bertanggungjawab secara langsung terhadap penetapan piawaian. Tanggungjawab ini dipikul sepenuhnya oleh MASB.

Fungsi dan kuasa FRF, seperti yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta, termasuk yang berikut:

- (a) untuk menyelia penjalanan fungsi oleh MASB; dan
- (b) untuk melaksanakan apa-apa fungsi lain yang ditetapkan oleh Menteri Kewangan melalui perintah yang disiarkan dalam *Warta*.

Tanpa mengehadkan keluasan fungsi FRF seperti yang dinyatakan di atas, FRF hendaklah bertanggungjawab:

- (a) memberikan pandangannya kepada MASB tentang apa-apa perkara yang hendak diusahakan atau dilaksanakan oleh MASB berhubung dengan fungsi MASB di bawah Akta;
- (b) mengkaji semula prestasi MASB; dan
- (c) bagi segala perkiraan pembiayaan bagi operasi MASB, termasuk meluluskan belanjawan MASB.

FRF terdiri daripada dua belas (12) ahli yang dilantik oleh Menteri Kewangan. Lapan (8) daripadanya merupakan ex-officio seperti berikut:

- Ketua Setiausaha Perbendaharaan atau wakilnya;
- Gabenor Bank Negara atau wakilnya;
- Pengerusi Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia atau wakilnya;
- Pengerusi Lembaga Pemantauan Audit atau wakilnya;
- Pendaftar Syarikat atau wakilnya;
- Ketua Eksekutif Bursa Malaysia Berhad atau wakilnya;
- Presiden Institut Akauntan Malaysia atau wakilnya yang hendaklah merupakan seorang anggota majlis bagi Institut Akauntan Malaysia; dan
- Pengerusi MASB.

Baki empat (4) ahli haruslah yang mempunyai ilmu dan pengalaman dalam bidang perakaunan kewangan dan dalam satu atau lebih bidang berikut:

- perakaunan;
- undang-undang;
- perniagaan; atau
- kewangan.

AHLI YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Ahli FRF sejak laporan terakhir adalah seperti berikut:

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol
Pengerusi

Puan Mahfuzah binti Baharin
(*Dilantik pada 1 Mei 2018*)
Timbalan Setiausaha, Bahagian Cukai
Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia

Encik Hazim Jamaluddin
(*Bersara pada 30 April 2018*)
Timbalan Setiausaha, Kementerian Kewangan
Malaysia

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan
Penolong Gabenor, Bank Negara Malaysia

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar
(*Dilantik pada 15 November 2018*)
Pengerusi, Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh
(*Bersara pada 31 Oktober 2018*)
Pengerusi, Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia

Dato' Gumuri b Hussain
Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif, Lembaga
Pemantauan Audit

Dato' Zahrah Abd Wahab Fenner
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Suruhanjaya Syarikat
Malaysia

Datuk Muhammad Umar Swift
(*Dilantik pada 11 Februari 2019*)
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Bursa Malaysia Berhad

Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan
(*Bersara pada 11 Februari 2019*)
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Bursa Malaysia Berhad

Encik Salihin Abang
Presiden, Institut Akauntan Malaysia

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman
Pengerusi, Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan
Malaysia

Dato' Gan Ah Tee
Rakan Kongsi Urusan, BDO Malaysia

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali
Rakan Kongsi Kanan, Azmi & Associates

Puan Anne Rodrigues
(*Dilantik pada 1 September 2018*)
Pengarah Bebas Bukan Eksekutif, Kuala Lumpur
Kepong Berhad

Dato' Abdul Rahman Ahmad
(*Bersara pada 31 Ogos 2018*)
Presiden dan Ketua Eksekutif Kumpulan,
Permodalan Nasional Berhad

AHLI JAWATANKUASA YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

JAWATANKUASA EKSEKUTIF

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol - *Pengerusi*

Puan Mahfuzah binti Baharin
(Dilantik pada 1 Mei 2018)

Encik Hazim Jamaluddin
(Bersara pada 30 April 2018)

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar
(Dilantik pada 15 November 2018)

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh
(Bersara pada 31 Oktober 2018)

Datuk Muhamad Umar Swift
(Dilantik pada 11 Februari 2019)

Datuk Seri Tajuddin Atan
(Bersara pada 11 Februari 2019)

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

Puan Anne Rodrigues
(Dilantik pada 1 September 2018)

Dato' Abdul Rahman Ahmad
(Bersara pada 31 Ogos 2018)

JAWATANKUASA PENCALONAN

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar - *Pengerusi*
(Dilantik pada 15 November 2018)

Tan Sri Dato' Seri Ranjit Ajit Singh - *Pengerusi*
(Bersara pada 31 Oktober 2018)

Tan Sri Azlan Zainol

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

JAWATANKUASA AUDIT

Encik Salihin Abang - *Pengerusi*

Dato' Gumuri b Hussain

Dato' Gan Ah Tee

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Profil Ahli
Yayasan Laporan Kewangan**



PROFIL AHLI



TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Pengerusi
Yayasan Laporan Kewangan

Tan Sri Azlan ialah Fellow Institut Akauntan Berkanun England dan Wales (ICAEW), Fellow Pengurus Bank Berkanun Institut Pengurus Bank Berkanun Asia (AICB), Ahli Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA) dan Ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA).

Tan Sri Azlan sebelum ini merupakan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Lembaga Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja sehingga persaraan beliau pada April 2013. Tan Sri Azlan mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor kewangan, pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Urusan AmBank Berhad dan sebelum itu, sebagai Pengarah Urusan AmFinance Berhad.

Tan Sri Azlan turut menyandang jawatan pengarah dalam beberapa buah syarikat awam termasuk RHB Bank Berhad (Pengerusi), RHB Investment Bank Berhad (Pengerusi), Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad (Pengerusi), Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad, Eco World International Berhad (Pengerusi), Grand-Flo Berhad (Pengerusi), RHB Capital Berhad (Dalam Pembubaran Sukarela oleh Ahli) dan Rashid Hussain Berhad (Dalam Pembubaran Sukarela oleh Ahli). Tan Sri Azlan juga merupakan Pengerusi/Pemegang Amanah Yayasan Astro Kasih dan Pemegang Amanah Yayasan OSK.



PUAN MAHFUZAH BINTI BAHARIN

Timbalan Setiausaha, Bahagian Cukai
Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia

Puan Mahfuzah Binti Baharin memulakan kerjaya beliau bersama dengan Bahagian Cukai Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia sejak tahun 2000. Beliau memiliki ijazah dalam Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Perniagaan Antarabangsa) dari Universiti Putra Malaysia dan ijazah sarjana muda dalam Perakaunan (Kepujian) dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia. Terkini, beliau merupakan Timbalan Setiausaha, Bahagian Cukai yang bertanggungjawab dalam merumus dan menyemak dasar galakan cukai dan juga menilai permohonan pengecualian cukai yang diberikan kepada industri dan perkhidmatan di bawah pelbagai undang-undang cukai.

PROFIL AHLI



ENCIK DONALD JOSHUA JAGANATHAN

*Penolong Gabenor
Bank Negara Malaysia*

Encik Donald Joshua Jaganathan ialah Penolong Gabenor yang bertanggungjawab untuk dasar kawal selia Bank Negara Malaysia dengan pemantauan langsung ke atas jabatan yang bertanggungjawab untuk pengawasan kewangan, dasar pruden, perlindungan pengguna dan gelagat pasaran serta peraturan perniagaan perkhidmatan wang. Selain daripada menjadi ahli Jawatankuasa Pengurusan BNM, beliau berkhidmat sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Kestabilan Kewangan dan Jawatankuasa Pengurusan Risiko.

Encik Donald berkelulusan ijazah Sarjana Muda Perakaunan (Kepujian) dari Universiti Malaya dan merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau memiliki ijazah MBA dari Cranfield School of Management, United Kingdom dan merupakan alumni Program Pengurusan Lanjutan, Harvard Business School.

Beliau ialah Fellow Pengurus Bank Berkanun (FCB) dan Ahli Majlis Institut Pengurus Bank Berkanun Asia, Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Pendidikan bagi Institut tersebut dan turut merupakan ahli Lembaga Pengarah Sekolah Perbankan Asia (ABS). Encik Donald juga ialah wakil negara untuk Kumpulan Kerja EMEAP dalam Penyeliaan Perbankan dan Kumpulan Perunding Basel. Beliau turut pernah memegang jawatan sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Payments Network Malaysia Sdn Bhd (PayNet) dan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Institut Insurans Malaysia.



DATUK SYED ZAID ALBAR

*Pengerusi Eksekutif
Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia*

Datuk Syed Zaid Albar ialah Pengerusi Eksekutif Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia (SC). Sebelum pelantikan beliau sebagai Pengerusi SC pada 1 November 2018, beliau merupakan Rakan Kongsi Urusan Albar & Partners.

Datuk Syed Zaid berkelulusan ijazah dalam undang-undang dari United Kingdom (UK). Beliau merupakan Peguam di Lincoln's Inn, UK dan Peguam bela serta Peguam cara Mahkamah Tinggi Malaya. Beliau mempunyai lebih 38 tahun pengalaman dalam praktik perundangan terutamanya dalam bidang undang-undang korporat, pasaran modal, perbankan konvensional dan kewangan Islam.

Beliau turut diiktiraf di atas sumbangan dan pencapaian beliau dalam praktik perundangan menerusi anugerah berperingkat tempatan dan antarabangsa.

Dengan pengalaman beliau dalam bidang kewangan dan undang-undang, Datuk Syed Zaid pernah berkhidmat sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Semakan Undang-undang Islam Bank Negara Malaysia dan Jawatankuasa Rayuan Bursa Malaysia Berhad. Beliau turut pernah berkhidmat sebagai ahli lembaga bagi beberapa syarikat tersenarai awam di Malaysia.

PROFIL AHLI



DATO' GUMURI B HUSSAIN

*Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif
Lembaga Pemantauan Audit*

Dato' Gumuri, berusia 72 tahun, ialah Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif Lembaga Pemantauan Audit. Beliau merupakan Ahli Lembaga Suruhanjaya Sekuriti dari tahun 2006 hingga 2016 serta merupakan Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Lembaga Pemantauan Audit dari tahun 2012 hingga 2016.

Antara jawatan lain yang disandang oleh Dato' Gumuri sepanjang 45 tahun pengalaman beliau dalam bidang audit, perakaunan dan sektor korporat adalah sebagai Rakan Kongsi Kanan dan Timbalan Pengerusi Lembaga Tadbir Urus PricewaterhouseCoopers Malaysia, Pengerusi SME Bank, Pengarah Urusan dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Penerbangan Malaysia Berhad, Pengerusi Bukan Eksekutif Sistem Televisyen Malaysia Berhad dan Rangkaian Hotel Seri Malaysia Berhad, Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Media Prima Berhad, Malaysian Airline System Berhad, Sabah Bank Berhad dan Metrod Berhad.

Dato' Gumuri merupakan Fellow Institut Akauntan Berkanun England and Wales (ICAEW) dan juga ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA) dan Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA).



DATO' ZAHRAH ABD WAHAB FENNER

*Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia*

Dato' Zahrah ialah Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif (CEO) Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM). Dato' Zahrah berpengalaman dalam hal berkaitan kewangan dan audit serta terdahulunya merupakan Akauntan Penasihat di Jabatan Kastam dan Eksais Diraja Malaysia dan Akauntan Prinsipal di Kementerian Luar Negeri. Dato' Zahrah ialah Ahli Lembaga Pensijilan Pegawai Integriti Bertauliah dan XBRL International (XII) dan juga ahli Yayasan Laporan Kewangan (FRF), Ahli Lembaga bagi Lembaga Perkhidmatan Kewangan Labuan (Labuan FSA), Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri (LHDN) dan Lembaga Pemantauan Audit (AOB). Pada tahun 2018, Dato' Zahrah telah dilantik semula sebagai ahli Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Forum Pendaftar Korporat (CRF) (jawatan yang disandang sejak tahun 2016). Dato' Zahrah juga merupakan Profesor Adjung Jabatan Pembangunan Pemasaran dan Usahawan (MAED), Kolej Pengurusan Perniagaan dan Perakaunan, Universiti Tenaga Nasional. Dato' Zahrah, yang berkelulusan ijazah Sarjana Muda Perakaunan (Kepujian) dari Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA) dan Akauntan Berkanun (CA).



DATUK MUHAMAD UMAR SWIFT

*Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif
Bursa Malaysia Berhad*

Datuk Umar, berusia 54 tahun, merupakan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Bursa Malaysia Berhad. Beliau juga adalah pengarah bagi semua anak syarikat di bawah Kumpulan Bursa Malaysia, dan berkhidmat sebagai Penggerusi Bursa Malaysia Derivatives and Clearing.

Sebelum menerajui Bursa, beliau merupakan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif/Pengarah Urusan Kumpulan MAA Group Berhad. Pada bulan Ogos 2008, beliau telah dilantik sebagai CEO Malaysian Assurance Alliance Berhad (kini dikenali sebagai Zurich Insurance Malaysia Berhad).

Datuk Umar memulakan kerjayanya dalam bidang kewangan bersama Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants pada bulan Januari 1986. Selepas itu, beliau menyertai industri perbankan pada bulan November 1992 sebagai Pengurus, Kewangan Korporat bagi Bank of Singapore (Australia) Limited.

Beliau kemudiannya telah memegang beberapa jawatan dalam industri tersebut sebelum menyertai Gas Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. pada bulan Januari 1996 sebagai Pengurus Besar, Kewangan Korporat. Setahun kemudian, beliau telah dinaikkan pangkat sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Gas Malaysia pada tahun 1997. Umar meninggalkan Gas Malaysia pada bulan Januari 2002, untuk menjadi Ketua Praktik bagi Perniagaan Utiliti Deloitte Consulting di Malaysia.

Pada bulan April 2004, beliau menyertai Maybank sebagai Naib Presiden Eksekutif – Ketua, Perkhidmatan Kewangan Perusahaan Kumpulan. Secara keseluruhannya, beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 25 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor perbankan dan perkhidmatan kewangan.

Beliau memperoleh Sarjana Muda Ekonomi dari Monash University, Clayton, Australia pada bulan Disember 1985, dan merupakan Sekutu Akauntan Berkanun Australia dan New Zealand, ahli CPA Australia, Penasihat Cukai Berkanun Institut Cukai Australia, dan Fellow Institut Perkhidmatan Kewangan Australasia (FINSIA) di Australia. Beliau juga adalah Akauntan Berkanun Institut Akauntan Malaysia, dan Perancang Kewangan Berdaftar.

Datuk Umar telah berkahwin dengan Profesor Dato' Dr. Adeeba Kamarulzaman, dan mereka dikurniakan dua orang anak lelaki. Pada masa lapang, beliau gemar membaca, menunggang basikal dan mendengar muzik.

PROFIL AHLI



ENCIK SALIHIN ABANG

Presiden

Institut Akauntan Malaysia

Encik Salihin Abang telah dilantik sebagai Presiden MIA pada 24 Ogos 2017. Beliau telah dilantik sebagai ahli Majlis MIA pada 19 September 2015. Selaku Presiden, Encik Salihin aktif mempengerusikan pelbagai jawatankuasa MIA dan berkhidmat sebagai ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah Yayasan Penyelidikan dan Pendidikan Perakaunan Malaysia (MAREF) dan Yayasan Laporan Kewangan.

Secara profesional, Encik Salihin merupakan Akauntan Berkanun dan usahawan yang menubuhkan SALIHIN dan sekumpulan firma khidmat nasihat bebas kumpulan tersebut. Beliau menerajui SALIHIN sebagai Rakan Kongsi Urusan. Kelayakan profesional beliau termasuk Akauntan Berkanun (Malaysia) [C.A.(M)], Akauntan Profesional Berkanun ASEAN (ASEAN CPA), ahli Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Antarabangsa (FAIA, UK), ahli Fellow Institut Cukai Berkanun Malaysia (FCTIM), ahli Persatuan Perancangan Kewangan Malaysia (FPAM), Persatuan Akauntan Cukai Malaysia (MATA) dan terkini adalah ahli kehormat Institut Juruaudit Koperasi dan Pengurusan Malaysia (ICMA).

Dalam dunia korporat, Encik Salihin menyumbang kepakaran dan pengalaman beliau dalam tadbir urus dan pengurusan untuk syarikat tersenarai awam dan tidak tersenarai serta kerajaan dan badan berkanun Negeri Sarawak. Peranan ini merangkumi tanggungjawab sebagai ahli Lembaga dan jawatankuasa dalam Audit, Risiko, Pelaburan dan Strategi Korporat.

Dalam mengurangkan jurang antara teori dan praktik perakaunan, Encik Salihin telah membawa kepada penubuhan Firma Pengajaran Perakaunan (TAF) di lima buah universiti tempatan iaitu UMT, UiTM, UniKL, UPM dan UIAM (dalam pelaksanaan). Ianya mengetengahkan konsep 2u2i dan 3u1i yang diperkenalkan oleh menteri, kerajaan dan universiti. TAF yang pertama di dunia ini telah menjadi sebahagian daripada inisiatif Menteri Pengajian Tinggi yang terdahulu dalam menghubungkan industri dan universiti untuk berkerjasama demi kebaikan pelajar perakaunan dan mencapai pembangunan negara. TAF akhirnya telah diiktiraf oleh Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi sebagai salah satu daripada bentuk kurikulum dan program pembelajaran yang terbaik dan paling inovatif (Anugerah Pemikiran & Reka Bentuk Semula Pendidikan Tinggi Malaysia 2017) dan Anugerah Kerjasama Akademik-Industri Terbaik 2017. Encik Salihin turut menyumbang kepada bidang akademik sebagai seorang profesor adjung dan penasihat industri kepada beberapa universiti untuk program mahasiswa dan penuntut lepasan ijazah.

Sebagai pengiktirafan kepada kepimpinan dan sumbangan penting beliau di peringkat tempatan dan antarabangsa kepada industri dan akademik, terutamanya dalam bidang audit dan asurans, perakaunan, percuai dan khidmat nasihat perniagaan, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) telah menganugerahkan beliau Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Pengurusan di Majlis Konvokesyen ke-16 pada 11 November 2018. Beliau memperoleh Sarjana Sains dalam Perakaunan dan Sarjana Muda Perakaunan dari Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia pada tahun 2008 dan 1997. Beliau turut didaftarkan dan menyertai Malaysia's Senior Management Development Program (SMDP) Harvard Business School Alumni Club pada tahun 2011.



ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Pengerusi

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia

Encik Raslan, seorang graduan dari University of Melbourne dengan Sarjana Muda Perdagangan, merupakan Ahli Fellow Institut Akauntan Berkanun di Australia, bekas Naib Presiden dan Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA), bekas Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA) dan pernah mempengerusikan jawatankuasa disiplin dan penyiasatan Institut tersebut, serta Ahli Bersekutu Institut Juruaudit Koperasi dan Pengurusan Malaysia (ICMA). Encik Raslan juga pernah menjadi ahli EXCO dan Bendahari TI-Malaysia. Beliau merupakan rakan kongsi KPMG dari tahun 1994 hingga 2018 yang menjalankan kerja audit dan khidmat nasihat. Encik Raslan juga pernah menjadi Rakan Kongsi Urusan KPMG dari tahun 2010 hingga 2013.



DATO' GAN AH TEE

Rakan Kongsi Urusan
BDO Malaysia

Dato' Gan Ah Tee merupakan Rakan Kongsi Urusan BDO di Malaysia dan Rakan Kongsi Kanan Serantau BDO ASEAN. Sebelum pelantikan ini, beliau merupakan Pengarah Urusan Jabatan Khidmat Nasihat Kewangan di KPMG. Seorang ahli MIA, MICPA, ICAEW dan CTIM, beliau mempunyai lebih 35 tahun pengalaman dalam pgauditan, kewangan korporat, penstruktur semula dan lain-lain khidmat nasihat.

Di bawah pemantauan Dato' Gan, rakan sekerja audit dan yang lain telah dibimbing untuk memainkan peranan aktif dalam kumpulan kerja teknikal MASB, badan profesional lain seperti MICPA dan MIA serta dalam BDO Global.

Dato' Gan berkhidmat sebagai Ahli Majlis MIA, serta turut merupakan Ahli Majlis dan ahli Jawatankuasa Eksekutif MICPA. Beliau juga adalah Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Amalan Insolvensi bagi kedua-dua badan tersebut. Selain daripada menjadi Ahli Majlis ICAEW di UK dan Presiden Terdahulu Persatuan Pengamal Insolvensi Malaysia, beliau juga merupakan ahli '*Worshipful Company*' Akauntan Berkanun England dan Wales. Dato' Gan telah dianugerahkan dengan Ijazah Kehormat Doktor Undang-undang oleh University of Nottingham.

Dalam bidang akademik, Dato' Gan merupakan ahli Majlis Penasihat Fakulti Perniagaan dan Perakaunan, Universiti Malaya dan juga ahli Lembaga Penasihat Industri untuk program perakaunan profesional di Kolej Sunway. Beliau kerap berkongsi pengetahuannya melalui ceramah dan seminar yang dianjurkan oleh badan berkanun dan profesional serta pelbagai institusi kewangan tempatan dan serantau.



DATO' AZMI MOHD ALI

Rakan Kongsi Kanan
Azmi & Associates

Dato' Azmi Mohd Ali (58) merupakan Rakan Kongsi Kanan Azmi & Associates, sebuah firma guaman perkhidmatan penuh korporat dan komersil yang mempunyai lebih 75 orang peguam, berpengkalan di Kuala Lumpur. Firma tersebut, di bawah kepimpinan beliau dikenali sebagai salah satu firma guaman terbesar di Malaysia.

Beliau merupakan pemegang Sarjana Muda Undang-undang (Kepujian) daripada Universiti Malaya (1984) dan Sarjana Undang-undang dalam Undang-undang Perniagaan Amerika Syarikat dan Global daripada Suffolk University, Boston, Amerika Syarikat (2011). Beliau turut pernah menghadiri program mengenai Inovasi Perusahaan di Cambridge University Business School.

Beliau adalah seorang peguam korporat yang berpengalaman, dan juga merupakan salah seorang peguam korporat yang terkemuka di Malaysia dengan kepakaran dalam bidang penggabungan dan pengambilalihan, usaha sama, urus niaga rentas sempadan, kewangan projek, penswastaan, tenaga, minyak dan gas serta pelaburan asing. Beliau pernah berkhidmat selama enam tahun setengah sebagai peguam dalaman di PETRONAS, kebanyakannya dalam bahagian huluan, pada tahun-tahun awal karier beliau.

Pencapaian beliau sebagai peguam korporat adalah dikenali dan telah membolehkan beliau mendapat pelbagai anugerah, penghormatan dan pengiktirafan daripada penerbitan undang-undang antarabangsa yang bereputasi, termasuklah Legal 500, IFLR (Semakan Undang-undang Kewangan Antarabangsa) dan Anugerah Pilihan Klien ILO yang berprestij (Pejabat Undang-undang Antarabangsa) 2016 untuk Malaysia dalam M&A (Penggabungan dan Pengambilalihan).

Terkini, beliau adalah Pengarah kepada tiga syarikat tersenarai, termasuklah S P Setia Berhad, dan juga pengarah Institut Pengarah Korporat, Malaysia. Beliau terdahulunya pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Sime Darby Berhad, CCM Biotech Duopharma Berhad dan Perbadanan Nasional Berhad.

Beliau merupakan Pengarah TerraLex, sebuah rangkaian perundangan global yang kedua terbesar yang mempunyai 155 firma guaman dengan 19,000 peguam dalam firma ahlinya yang merangkumi 100 wilayah seluruh dunia.

Dalam bidang akademik, beliau telah berkhidmat sebagai Pengarah Universiti Malaysia Kelantan dan sebagai Profesor Adjung Undang-undang di Universiti Islam Antragangsa Malaysia. Kini, beliau adalah Profesor Adjung di Fakulti Undang-undang Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.

Beliau telah berkhidmat sebagai Ahli Yayasan Laporan Kewangan sejak tahun 2013.



PUAN ANNE RODRIGUES

*Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bebas
Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad*

Puan Anne Rodrigues merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia dan Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Berkanun Bertauliah (ACCA). Beliau juga memiliki Sarjana dalam Pentadbiran Perniagaan (Cemerlang) daripada University of Bath MIM dan ijazah Sarjana Muda Ekonomi (Kelas 1 Kepujian) daripada Universiti Malaya. Beliau telah menamatkan program latihan dalam “Penilaian Projek dan Pengurusan Risiko untuk Pengurus Bank” oleh Harvard Institute for International Development dan Institut Bank Malaysia serta program latihan dalam Perniagaan Sekuriti Jepun oleh Nomura Securities Co. Ltd Japan.

Puan Anne Rodrigues pernah menjadi Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan Felda Global Ventures Holdings (FGV) sehingga persaraan beliau secara rasmi pada Disember 2010. Selepas itu, beliau terus berkhidmat sebagai Penasihat Kewangan di FGV dan juga telah dihantar ke Boston sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan TRT Holdings Boston USA. Beliau bersara pada Disember 2012. Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor kewangan, pernah dilantik sebagai Bendahari Korporat dan kemudiannya sebagai Pengarah Kewangan Malaysia International Shipping Corporation dan terdahulunya sebagai Pengurus Kewangan, Boustead Travel Sdn Bhd.

Puan Anne Rodrigues kini adalah Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bebas bagi Lembaga Kuala Lumpur Kepong Berhad dan merupakan ahli Jawatankuasa Audit Lembaga tersebut.



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia

PROFIL LEMBAGA PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN MALAYSIA

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) telah ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 (Akta) sebagai badan penetapan piawaian FRF yang fungsinya adalah menentukan dan mengeluarkan piawaian perakaunan bagi penyediaan penyata kewangan yang dikehendaki untuk disediakan atau diserahkan di bawah mana-mana undang-undang yang ditadbir oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia atau Pendaftar Syarikat.

Tanpa mengehadkan keluasan fungsi MASB seperti yang disebut di atas, MASB hendaklah bertanggungjawab:

- (a) mengeluarkan piawaian perakaunan baharu sebagai piawaian perakaunan diluluskan;
- (b) mengkaji semula, menyemak, atau menerima pakai sebagai piawaian perakaunan diluluskan, piawaian perakaunan yang sedia ada;
- (c) meminda, menggantikan, menggantung, menunda, menarik balik atau membatalkan apa-apa piawaian perakaunan diluluskan keseluruhannya atau sebahagiannya;
- (d) mengeluarkan, meluluskan, mengkaji semula, menyemak, meminda, menggantikan, menggantung, menunda, menarik balik atau membatalkan apa-apa buletin isu keseluruhannya atau sebahagiannya;
- (e) mengeluarkan, meluluskan, mengkaji semula, menyemak, meminda, menggantikan, menggantung, menunda, menarik balik atau membatalkan apa-apa pernyataan tentang prinsip, apa-apa keluaran teknikal dan keluaran lain dan apa-apa dokumen lain yang berhubungan dengan laporan kewangan walau dikenali dengan apa nama jua pun keseluruhannya atau sebahagiannya;
- (f) menaja atau mengusahakan pembangunan piawaian perakaunan yang berkemungkinan;
- (g) bekerjasama dengan penggubal piawaian perakaunan kebangsaan dan antarabangsa lain dan mengawasi pembangunan piawaian perakaunan kebangsaan dan antarabangsa lain;
- (h) menyertai dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan suatu set tunggal piawaian perakaunan bagi kegunaan antarabangsa;
- (i) mengendalikan apa-apa perundingan awam yang perlu untuk menentukan kandungan konsep, prinsip dan piawaian perakaunan;
- (j) membangunkan suatu rangka kerja konsep bagi maksud menilai piawaian perakaunan yang dicadangkan;
- (k) membuat apa-apa perubahan kepada bentuk dan kandungan piawaian perakaunan yang dicadangkan sebagaimana yang dianggapnya perlu;
- (l) mengawasi pengendalian piawaian perakaunan diluluskan untuk menilai keberterusan kaitannya dan keberkesanannya; dan
- (m) melaksanakan apa-apa fungsi lain sebagaimana yang boleh ditetapkan oleh Menteri melalui perintah yang disiarkan dalam *Warta*.

Komposisi ahli MASB terdiri daripada tokoh korporat terkemuka dalam profesion perakaunan, perniagaan dan kewangan. Lapan (8) ahli Lembaga dilantik oleh Menteri Kewangan, dan terdiri daripada:

- Pengerusi MASB;
- Akauntan Negara; dan
- enam (6) ahli lain yang berpengetahuan dan berpengalaman dalam soal perakaunan kewangan dan pelaporan dan dalam satu atau lebih bidang perakaunan, undang-undang, perniagaan dan kewangan.

Di samping itu, tiga (3) penasihat dilantik oleh Menteri Kewangan, yang mana setiap satunya daripada:

- Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia;
- Bank Negara Malaysia; dan
- Pendaftar Syarikat.

OBJEKTIF LEMBAGA PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN MALAYSIA

Misi MASB adalah untuk membangun dan mempromosikan piawaian perakaunan dan pelaporan kewangan berkualiti tinggi yang selaras dengan amalan terbaik antarabangsa untuk manfaat pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit dan orang awam di Malaysia. Dalam konteks yang lebih luas, MASB berusaha untuk mengambil bahagian dalam dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan satu set piawaian pelaporan kewangan untuk kegunaan antarabangsa.

Dalam usaha misi itu, MASB dipandu oleh satu set objektif polisi yang jelas:

- (a) untuk menghasilkan piawaian perakaunan yang berkualiti tinggi, untuk pelaporan kewangan bagi manfaat pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit dan orang awam;
- (b) untuk mengambil bahagian dan memberi sumbangan kepada proses penetapan piawaian Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) dalam pembangunan satu set piawaian pelaporan kewangan berkualiti tinggi yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa;
- (c) untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa;
- (d) untuk menggalakkan penggunaan dan mendapatkan pandangan berkenaan aplikasi piawaian perakaunan dan pelaporan kewangan melalui penglibatan dan penyebaran maklumat kepada pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit dan orang awam;
- (e) untuk menggalakkan dan menyokong kajian dalam bidang pelaporan kewangan, khasnya bagi pasaran yang sedang meningkat naik dan pasaran Islam; dan
- (f) untuk memantau aplikasi piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB.

AHLI DAN PENASIHAT

LEMBAGA PIWAIAN PERAKUNAN MALAYSIA

Ahli dan Penasihat MASB sejak laporan terakhir adalah seperti berikut:

Ahli

Encik Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman

Pengerusi

Datuk Saat bin Esa

Akauntan Negara Malaysia, Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia

Dato' Mohamed Rafique Merican bin Mohd Wahiduddin Merican

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Kumpulan, Perbankan Islam, Maybank

Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Maybank Islamic Berhad

Datuk Tong Poh Keow

Pengarah Eksekutif & Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan, Sime Darby Property Berhad

Encik New Kheng Chee

(Dilantik pada 1 Mei 2018)

Ketua Pegawai Kewangan, Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad

Encik Chan Kam Chiew

(Bersara pada 30 April 2018)

Rakan Kongsi, KPMG Malaysia

Encik Ahmad Shahrul Hj. Mohamed

(Dilantik pada 1 Mei 2018)

Rakan Kongsi, Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR)

Encik Thaya Sangara Pillai

(Bersara pada 30 April 2018)

Encik Chan Hooi Lam

Rakan Kongsi, Ketua Asurans Perkhidmatan Kewangan & Ketua Negara untuk Perkhidmatan Penasihat Perakaunan Kewangan (FAAS), Ernst & Young Malaysia

Prof. Dr. Maliah Sulaiman

Profesor Perakaunan, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia

Penasihat

Encik Eugene Wong Weng Soon

Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia

Puan Jessica Chew Cheng Lian

Bank Negara Malaysia

Encik Yap Weng Seong

Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Profil Ahli dan Penasihat
Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia**



PROFIL AHLI



ENCIK MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Pengerusi

Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia

Encik Raslan, seorang graduan dari University of Melbourne dengan Sarjana Muda Perdagangan, merupakan Ahli Fellow Institut Akauntan Berkanun di Australia, bekas Naib Presiden dan Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA), bekas Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA) dan pernah mempengerusikan jawatankuasa disiplin dan penyiasatan Institut tersebut, serta Ahli Bersekutu Institut Juruaudit Koperasi dan Pengurusan Malaysia (ICMA). Encik Raslan juga pernah menjadi ahli EXCO dan Bendahari TI-Malaysia. Beliau merupakan rakan kongsi KPMG dari tahun 1994 hingga 2018 yang menjalankan kerja audit dan khidmat nasihat. Encik Raslan juga pernah menjadi Rakan Kongsi Urusan KPMG dari tahun 2010 hingga 2013.



DATUK SAAT BIN ESA

Akauntan Negara Malaysia

Jabatan Akauntan Negara Malaysia

Datuk Saat bin Esa telah dilantik sebagai Akauntan Negara Malaysia pada 16 Oktober 2017. Beliau merupakan ahli lembaga pengarah bagi Pengurusan Aset Air Berhad, Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia, Kumpulan Wang Persaraan (Diperbadankan), dan Lembaga Pembiayaan Perumahan Sektor Awam.

Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai akauntan di sektor kerajaan sejak tahun 1983. Beliau berpengalaman luas dalam perkhidmatan di pelbagai kementerian dan agensi kerajaan iaitu Kementerian Dalam Negeri, Kementerian Pendidikan, Lembaga Pelabuhan Bintulu, Lembaga Kemajuan Ikan Malaysia (LKIM) dan Perbadanan Negeri Selangor.

Datuk Saat bin Esa berkelulusan Ijazah Sarjana Muda dengan Kepujian dalam Perakaunan. Beliau juga memiliki Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Putra Malaysia dan Aix-Marseille University, France. Beliau adalah Akauntan Bertauliah, Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA).



DATO' MOHAMED RAFIQUE MERICAN BIN MOHD WAHIDUDDIN MERICAN

*Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Kumpulan, Perbankan Islam, Maybank
Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Maybank Islamic Berhad*

Dato' Mohamed Rafique Merican merupakan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Kumpulan, Perbankan Islam, Maybank dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Maybank Islamic Berhad, bermula dari 1 Julai 2016.

Sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif Kumpulan, Perbankan Islam, Maybank dan Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif, Maybank Islamic Berhad, Dato' Rafique memainkan peranan penting dalam mengurus dan memantau keseluruhan francis perbankan Islam Kumpulan Maybank dan memastikan yang ia beroperasi pada kadar yang selari, demi memanfaatkan sumber dalam Kumpulan. Pada ketika ini, tanggungjawab beliau antara lain ialah untuk mengenal pasti strategi perniagaan bagi Perbankan Islam Kumpulan termasuklah pembangunan dan penyampaian produk Maybank Islamic, sokongan pemasaran, pengurusan risiko dan pematuhan Shariah serta menerajui pengembangan perniagaan Perbankan Islam Kumpulan di peringkat ASEAN dan global.

Dato' Rafique terdahulunya telah dilantik sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan bagi Kumpulan Maybank mulai dari bulan Jun 2012 hingga bulan Jun 2016.

Dato' Rafique mempunyai lebih daripada 25 tahun pengalaman dalam sektor korporat, termasuklah lima tahun sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Tenaga Nasional Berhad (TNB) dan Malakoff Berhad. Sebelum menyertai TNB pada tahun 2009, beliau telah berkhidmat di Radicare (M) Sdn Bhd, sebuah syarikat konsesi pengurusan kemudahan untuk hospital sebagai Ketua Pegawai Operasi pada mulanya dan kemudiannya sebagai Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif. Beliau turut berperanan dalam sektor kewangan dan khidmat nasihat di Amanah Capital Group dan Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Berhad pada peringkat awal kerjayanya.

Dato' Rafique merupakan Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun (ACCA), United Kingdom; Akauntan Berkanun Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA) dan Alumni Program Pengurusan Lanjutan di Harvard Business School.

Terkini, Dato' Rafique berkhidmat sebagai Pesuruhjaya Presiden PT Bank Maybank Syariah Indonesia, Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas ETIQA Family Takaful Berhad, Pengarah Eksekutif ETIQA General Takaful Berhad, Pengarah Bukan Eksekutif Bukan Bebas Maybank Islamic Asset Management Sdn Bhd, Ahli Majlis Persatuan Institusi Perbankan Islam Malaysia (AIBIM), Ahli Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB), Pengurus Lembaga Pengarah Institut Kewangan dan Perbankan Islam Malaysia (IBFIM), Ahli Jawatankuasa Eksekutif Institut Kewangan Asia (AIF), Ahli Lembaga Pemegang Amanah AIF-IBFIM dan Ahli Majlis bagi Majlis CFO Global CNBC.

PROFIL AHLI



DATUK TONG POH KEOW

Pengarah Eksekutif & Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan Sime Darby Property Berhad

Datuk Tong, 63, ialah Pengarah Eksekutif dan Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan Sime Darby Property Berhad. Beliau terdahulunya merupakan Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan Sime Darby Berhad (SDB), jawatan yang disandang selama sembilan tahun mulai Jun 2008 hingga November 2017, berikutan penyenaraian secara berasingan Sime Darby Property Berhad. SDB merupakan sebuah syarikat multinasional berkepelbagaian di Malaysia yang terlibat dalam sektor pertumbuhan utama, iaitu perladangan, hartanah, permotoran, kelengkapan perindustrian, tenaga dan kemudahan serta penjagaan kesihatan.

Datuk Tong juga pernah berkhidmat selama 24 tahun bersama Kumpulan Guthrie Berhad (KGB) dalam pelbagai jawatan kanan kewangan termasuk sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan sebelum penggabungan SDB, KGB dan Golden Hope Plantations Berhad pada tahun 2007. Selepas penggabungan tersebut, beliau berkhidmat sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Bahagian Perladangan SDB sebelum perlantikan beliau sebagai Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Kumpulan SDB pada Jun 2008.

Datuk Tong ialah Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun dan Akauntan Berkanun Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA). Beliau juga merupakan Fellow Institut Setiausaha dan Pentadbir Berkanun, United Kingdom sehingga perletakan jawatan beliau pada tahun 2017.

Beliau merupakan ahli Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia sejak tahun 2013.



ENCIK NEW KHENG CHEE

*Ketua Pegawai Kewangan
Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad*

Encik New Kheng Chee menyertai kumpulan Prudential pada tahun 2008 dan pernah memegang pelbagai peranan dalam kumpulan, termasuklah Pengawal Kewangan Serantau Prudential Corporation Asia/Prudential Services Asia Sdn Bhd dan Pengarah Kewangan Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad. Beliau merupakan Ketua Pegawai Kewangan Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad yang terkini. Sebelum ini, beliau pernah bekerja untuk Ernst & Young Malaysia, khusus dalam penglibatan audit dan asurans untuk perniagaan insurans nyawa dan am.

Encik New memegang ijazah dalam Ekonomi dari London School of Economics and Political Science, dan merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Berkanun England and Wales (ICAEW). Beliau merupakan peserta dalam Rangkaian Eksekutif Bakat Kewangan (F-TEN) Asia ICAEW pada tahun 2014.



ENCIK AHMAD SHAHRUL HJ. MOHAMED

Rakan Kongsi

Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR)

Encik Ahmad Shahrul adalah rakan kongsi yang bertanggungjawab untuk jabatan perkhidmatan audit dan asurans Khairuddin Hasyudeen & Razi (KHR). Beliau merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA), Juruaudit Sistem Maklumat Bertauliah (CISA), Institut Akauntan Berkanun Australia (ICAA) dan Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA).

Seorang graduan dalam Perakaunan dari Universiti Utara Malaysia pada tahun 1994, beliau memulakan kerjaya dengan Tetuan Azman, Wong, Salleh & Co. dan kemudiannya, Tetuan KPMG sebagai Akauntan Awam Bertauliah dan Akauntan Berkanun.

Pengalaman audit beliau yang meluas termasuklah penglibatan dengan pelanggan daripada pelbagai industri seperti perbankan dan institusi kewangan, insurans, broker saham, pengangkutan dan logistik, perladangan, pembangunan harta tanah, perdagangan dan pembuatan. Beliau juga terlibat dalam pelbagai tugas korporat termasuklah khidmat nasihat perniagaan, penilaian saham, tugas pencadangan tawaran awam awal, penstrukturkan semula, kepatuhan wajar dan tugas audit siasatan serta ramalan dan pengunjuran keuntungan.

Selain itu, beliau juga merupakan pengajar yang aktif. Pada tahun 1999, beliau pernah bersyarah di Fakulti Ekonomi dan Sains Pengurusan di Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia. Beliau telah mengendalikan beberapa kursus jangka pendek untuk pelanggan awam dan korporat seperti Telekom Malaysia Bhd dalam pelbagai isu berkaitan perakaunan dan kewangan.

Encik Shahrul kini merupakan ahli Lembaga Piawaian Audit dan Asurans (AASB) MIA sejak penubuhannya pada tahun 2010. Encik Shahrul juga ialah ahli Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (MASB) dan Pengarah Perbadanan Perumahan Rakyat 1Malaysia (PR1MA).

PROFIL AHLI



ENCIK CHAN HOOI LAM

Rakan Kongsi, Ketua Asurans Perkhidmatan Kewangan & Ketua Negara untuk Perkhidmatan Penasihat Perakaunan Kewangan (FASS), Ernst & Young Malaysia

Encik Chan Hooi Lam mempunyai lebih 24 tahun pengalaman dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan asurans dan khidmat nasihat, terutamanya dalam industri perkhidmatan kewangan. Beliau ialah Ketua Asurans Perkhidmatan Kewangan dan Ketua Negara untuk Perkhidmatan Penasihat Perakaunan Kewangan (FASS), Ernst & Young Malaysia. Pengalaman beliau termasuk audit dan kerja khidmat nasihat khas untuk kumpulan perbankan yang besar, bank pelaburan, syarikat gadai janji, broker, syarikat pengurusan aset, tukaran bersepada dan syarikat insurans deposit. Encik Chan telah menasihati pelanggan tentang pengolahan perakaunan yang sesuai bagi pelbagai tugas termasuk yang melibatkan penerbitan instrumen kewangan, pembiayaan berstruktur, pensekuritian, lindungan nilai ekonomi dan perakaunan lindung nilai, penilaian rosot nilai individu dan kolektif, penggabungan dan pengambilalihan, bayaran berdasarkan saham, instrumen modal kawal selia, instrumen tiruan (sintetik) dan derivatif terbenam, di bawah prinsip konvensional dan Islam, di Malaysia dan di luar negara. Beliau juga turut menasihati dan membantu pelbagai pelanggan berkenaan peralihan dan pelaksanaan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) dan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa (IFRS), termasuk MFRS 7 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan* dan MFRS 139 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran* (Piawaian Malaysia yang setara dengan IFRS 7 dan IAS 39), dan piawaian penggantian IAS 39, iaitu IFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan*.

Seorang penceramah yang kerap telibat dalam seminar, persidangan dan program latihan, Encik Chan adalah pengurus projek Kumpulan Kerja MASB untuk instrumen kewangan, pengadil untuk Anugerah Pelaporan Korporat Tahunan Kebangsaan (NACRA) dan pemeriksa untuk peperiksaan kelayakan profesional.



PROF. DR. MALIAH SULAIMAN

Profesor Perakaunan
Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia

Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun (UK), merupakan Profesor Perakaunan di Jabatan Perakaunan, Fakulti Ekonomi dan Sains Pengurusan, Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (IIUM). Beliau mempunyai PhD dalam Perakaunan dari University of Otago, New Zealand. Bidang penyelidikan beliau ialah Perakaunan Islam, Perakaunan Pengurusan dan juga Perakaunan Persekutaran. Untuk Perakaunan Islam, beliau telah menulis tiga buah buku; *Islamic Corporate Reporting: Between the Desirable and the Desired, Accounting for Islamic Banks* dan *Principles of Islamic Accounting*. Beliau memegang jawatan dalam pelbagai jawatankuasa editorial di dalam dan di luar negara. Di peringkat antarabangsa, beliau menganggotai kumpulan kerja ISO TC 207 dalam Perakaunan Kos Aliran Bahan (MFCA). Beliau merupakan ahli majlis eksekutif Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA). Di MIA, beliau mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Kewangan Islam serta Jawatankuasa Peperiksaan Kelayakan MIA. Beliau juga pernah menjadi Dekan Fakulti Ekonomi dan Sains Pengurusan, IIUM.

PROFIL PENASIHAT



ENCIK EUGENE WONG WENG SOON

Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia

Encik Eugene Wong merupakan Pengarah Urusan Kewangan Korporat & Pelaburan, Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia (SC) dan bertanggungjawab untuk hal yang berkaitan dengan Kewangan Korporat dan Pelaburan yang meliputi Tawaran Awam Awal (IPO), Terbitan Hutang Persendirian, Skim Pelaburan Kolektif dan Pengambilalihan. Beliau turut menyelia inisiatif berkaitan ASEAN SC dan juga hal ehwal perakaunan.

Encik Wong kini berkhidmat sebagai Penasihat kepada Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia dan Ahli Lembaga bagi Lembaga Pemantauan Audit. Encik Wong terdahulunya merupakan Ahli Majlis Institut Akauntan Malaysia dan sebelumnya ialah Pengerusi Lembaga Piawaian Etika Institut tersebut.

Encik Wong pernah bekerja di sebuah bank perdagangan, syarikat broker saham serta di bahagian audit dan kewangan korporat di beberapa firma perakaunan antarabangsa.

Encik Wong merupakan ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia, Fellow Akauntan Berkanun Australia dan New Zealand dan Fellow CPA Australia.

Encik Wong memperoleh Diploma Lanjutan dalam Kewangan Korporat dari Institut Akauntan Berkanun England and Wales (ICAEW) dan memiliki Sarjana Muda Perdagangan dari University of Melbourne.



PUAN JESSICA CHEW CHENG LIAN

Bank Negara Malaysia

Puan Jessica Chew kini merupakan Timbalan Gabenor di Bank Negara Malaysia. Beliau mempunyai lebih 25 tahun pengalaman dalam penyeliaan dan pengawalan sektor kewangan bersama-sama dengan Bank tersebut. Beliau kini bertanggungjawab untuk kestabilan kewangan yang meliputi pengawalan dan penyeliaan bank, syarikat insurans, sistem pembayaran dan perkhidmatan wang.

Puan Jessica mewakili Bank sebagai ahli penasihat Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia dan Pengerusi Lembaga bagi Agensi Akreditasi Kewangan.

Puan Jessica mempunyai kelayakan Pengurus Bank Berkanun dari Chartered Banker Institute (Scotland), Fellow Pengurus Bank Berkanun Asian Institute of Chartered Bankers (AICB) dan merupakan ahli bersekutu CPA Australia. Beliau merupakan graduan dari University of Melbourne, Australia dengan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Perdagangan dengan pengkhususan dalam perakaunan dan kewangan.

PROFIL PENASIHAT



ENCIK YAP WENG SEONG *Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia*

Encik Yap Weng Seong ialah Ahli Fellow Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun, United Kingdom dan ahli Institut Akauntan Malaysia. Beliau juga memiliki sijil “Pensijilan Dalam Latihan” yang dianugerahkan oleh Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Berhad dan Sijil IV dalam Latihan dan Penilaian yang dianugerahkan oleh Management Consultancy International Pty Ltd, Australia.

Encik Yap memulakan kerjaya beliau di sebuah firma profesional antarabangsa yang mengkhususkan dalam audit, perakaunan dan khidmat nasihat perniagaan. Selepas itu, beliau menyertai Kastam Diraja Malaysia dalam Bahagian Perlesenan dan Penguatkuasaan sebelum kembali ke sektor swasta sebagai Pengawal Kewangan di mana beliau memperoleh pengetahuan dan kemahiran berharga dalam bidang pentadbiran, kewangan dan perakaunan. Beliau kemudiannya menyertai Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri Malaysia (LHDNM) untuk melanjutkan kerjayanya.

Ketika bertugas di LHDNM, beliau telah memperoleh pendedahan dan pengetahuan yang luas dalam cukai individu dan korporat, audit cukai, cukai pegangan dan pematuhan cukai di Seksyen Cukai Korporat dan Cukai Pegangan. Beliau turut dilantik oleh LHDNM untuk mengendalikan prosiding sivil di mahkamah Malaysia menurut Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967.

Encik Yap mempunyai lebih daripada 30 tahun pengalaman bekerja dalam pelbagai industri dan beliau kini merupakan Ketua Seksyen Semakan dan Pembangunan Perundungan di Bahagian Pembangunan dan Perkhidmatan Perundungan Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia (SSM).



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

Pengurusan





PUAN TAN BEE LENG

Puan Tan Bee Leng merupakan Pengarah Eksekutif FRF/MASB. Beliau menyertai FRF/MASB pada tahun 1999, membawa bersama beliau pengalaman luas dalam bidang perakaunan awam, perdagangan dan industri. Beliau memulakan kerjayanya dengan Tetuan Ernst & Whinney (EW) pada tahun 1988 sebelum menyertai Tetuan Peter Chong & Co beberapa tahun kemudian.

Sepanjang perkhidmatan beliau di EW dan Peter Chong & Co, beliau pernah terlibat dalam tugas khas seperti tugas pengapungan syarikat, audit khas, semakan kepatuhan wajar dan audit statutori. Klien beliau terdiri daripada syarikat dalam pelbagai sektor seperti pembuatan, perlادangan, pembangunan harta tanah, peruncitan, makanan dan minuman, agensi perkapalan dan pegangan pelaburan.

Beliau meninggalkan praktis profesional pada pertengahan tahun 90-an untuk menyertai perdagangan dan industri, dan pernah memegang pelbagai jawatan pengurusan kanan syarikat tersenarai awam dan anak syarikatnya, di mana beliau bertanggungjawab untuk hal ehwal korporat, akaun, cukai dan keperluan dana kumpulan.

Bee Leng berkhidmat sebagai ahli dalam Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik (EEG) IASB sejak penubuhannya. EEG, ditubuhkan pada tahun 2011, memfokuskan tentang isu berkaitan aplikasi dan pelaksanaan Piawaian IFRS di dalam ekonomi sedang meningkat naik. Selain itu, Bee Leng telah dilantik sebagai ahli Kumpulan Pelaksanaan SME (SMEIG) IASB, berkuat kuasa pada 1 Julai 2016 untuk tempoh tiga tahun. SMEIG mempunyai dua tanggungjawab utama, iaitu untuk mempertimbangkan soalan pelaksanaan tentang IFRS untuk SME dan cadangan kepada IASB tentang keperluan untuk meminda Piawaian IFRS untuk SME.

Bee Leng turut terlibat dalam ACCA – Forum Global untuk Pelaporan Korporat sejak penubuhannya, di mana ia merupakan salah satu daripada 10 forum global yang dilancarkan oleh ACCA pada tahun 2011 untuk mengumpulkan pakar daripada sektor awam dan swasta, pengamal awam dan ahli akademik seluruh dunia. Sebelum pelantikan beliau ke Forum tersebut, pada tahun 2008 beliau telah terlibat dalam peperiksaan kertas laporan korporat, jawatan yang disandang sehingga tahun 2011.

Beliau merupakan ahli MIA, MICPA, Akauntan Profesional Berkanun ASEAN (ASEAN CPA) dan Institut Cukai Berkanun Malaysia; ahli fellow Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun (ACCA) United Kingdom serta ahli bertauliah Persatuan Perancangan Kewangan Malaysia.



PUAN CHRISTINE LAU

Puan Christine Lau menyertai FRF/MASB pada April 2010 sebagai Pengarah Projek, Instrumen Kewangan. Puan Lau memulakan kerjaya beliau di Price Waterhouse di mana beliau menghabiskan lapan tahun terlibat dalam audit pelbagai industri termasuk institusi kewangan, pembuatan dan syarikat perdagangan. Selain tugasannya klien, Puan Lau juga terlibat dalam latihan dan perkembangan untuk praktis audit, memfokuskan dalam bidang perbankan serta metodologi dan proses audit.

Puan Lau meninggalkan praktis audit untuk menyertai J.P. Morgan Chase Bank pada tahun 1995. Semasa perkhidmatan beliau bersama Bank tersebut, Puan Lau memikul pelbagai tanggungjawab termasuk pegawai operasi negara, ketua pegawai kewangan dan pengarah eksekutif.

Puan Lau berkelulusan Sarjana Muda Perakaunan (Kepujian) daripada Universiti Malaya dan merupakan ahli MIA dan MICPA.



PUAN STEPHANIE LIP

Puan Stephanie Lip merupakan Pengarah Bersekutu yang membantu Pengarah Eksekutif dalam membangunkan piawaian perakaunan konvensional. Sebelum menyertai FRF/MASB pada tahun 2006, beliau telah berkhidmat dengan Tetuan Ernst & Young (EY) dan pernah terlibat dalam audit pelbagai industri termasuk pembuatan, pembangunan harta tanah, hiburan, perlادangan dan perkhidmatan.

Beliau merupakan ahli MICPA dan MIA.

PENGURUSAN



ENCIK FOO YOKE PIN

Encik Foo Yoke Pin adalah Pengarah Projek yang bertanggungjawab terhadap isu pelaksanaan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia.

Terdahulu, beliau merupakan Pengarah Eksekutif Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia (MICPA) selama 12 tahun dan bertanggungjawab ke atas keseluruhan operasi Institut tersebut. Beliau pernah menjadi ahli Jawatankuasa Penasihat Piawaian Perakaunan Kerajaan di Pejabat Akauntan Negara Malaysia, ahli Lembaga Penasihat kepada Sekolah Perniagaan Universiti Curtin, Kampus Miri, Fellow Adjung di Sekolah Perniagaan Universiti Utara Malaysia dan ahli Jawatankuasa Peperiksaan MIA.

Beliau memulakan kerjayanya sebagai pelatih dengan KPMG, dan kali terakhir adalah bersama dengan syarikat tersenarai awam di Singapura sebagai Pengawal Kewangan Serantau bagi rantau Asia Pasifik. Beliau mempunyai lebih daripada 15 tahun pengalaman bekerja dalam bidang kewangan dan perakaunan.

Encik Foo adalah ahli MICPA dan Institut Akauntan Malaysia (MIA). Beliau memiliki ijazah Sarjana Pentadbiran Perniagaan dari Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM).



PUAN NADIAH ISMAIL

Puan Nadiah ialah Pengurus Kanan yang bertanggungjawab untuk projek pelaporan kewangan daripada perspektif Islam. Sebelum menyertai FRF/MASB pada tahun 2013, beliau pernah bekerja dengan KPMG dan terlibat dalam audit syarikat tempatan dan multinasional dalam pelbagai industri termasuk hiburan, pembangunan hartanah, peruncitan dan perkhidmatan. Nadiah memiliki Sarjana Muda Perakaunan daripada Universiti Malaya dan merupakan ahli ACCA dan MIA.

PASUKAN TEKNIKAL

Nama	Jawatan
Lai Lee Ting	Pengurus Teknikal
Idawaty Mohd Hasan	Pengurus Teknikal
Maisarah Haji Mustapa	Eksekutif Kanan Teknikal



LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2018

Kerja Teknikal Sepanjang 2018



KERJA TEKNIKAL SEPANJANG 2018

Sebagai penetap piawaian nasional, MASB masih kekal teguh dalam membangunkan piawaian perakaunan yang berkualiti tinggi bagi pelaporan kewangan yang memberi manfaat kepada pengguna, penyedia, juruaudit dan orang awam. Sejumlah dua puluh lapan (28) dokumen, yang terdiri daripada sepuluh (10) pernyataan muktamad dan lapan belas (18) draf pernyataan, telah diterbitkan pada tahun ini.

Sepuluh (10) pernyataan muktamad ini merangkumi lima (5) dokumen yang diterbitkan di bawah Rangka Kerja MFRS, satu (1) Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan dan empat (4) Keputusan Agenda Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRIC (IFRIC).

Lapan belas (18) draf pernyataan merangkumi dua (2) Draf Pendedahan IASB, satu (1) Kertas Perbincangan dan lima belas (15) Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC.

Di samping itu, MASB telah memberikan komen terhadap tiga belas (13) draf pernyataan yang terdiri daripada tiga (3) Draf Pendedahan IASB, satu (1) Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS dan sembilan (9) Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC.

Pernyataan Teknikal baharu dan disemak

Enam (6) pernyataan yang diterbitkan pada tahun ini adalah sama seperti yang diterbitkan oleh IASB dan butirannya adalah seperti berikut:

MFRS

No.	Tajuk	Diterbitkan	Berkuat kuasa mulai
1	<i>Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS Kitaran 2015–2017</i>	15 Januari 2018	1 Januari 2019
2	<i>Pindaan, Pemotongan atau Penyelesaian Pelan (Pindaan kepada MFRS 119 Pelan Manfaat)</i>	15 Mac 2018	1 Januari 2019
3	<i>Pindaan kepada Rujukan kepada Rangka Kerja Konseptual dalam Piawaian MFRS</i>	30 April 2018	1 Januari 2020
4	<i>Definisi Perniagaan (Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 Kombinasi Perniagaan)</i>	14 Disember 2018	1 Januari 2020
5	<i>Definisi Material (Pindaan kepada MFRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan dan MFRS 108 Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan)</i>	14 Disember 2018	1 Januari 2020

Pernyataan lain

No.	Tajuk	Diterbitkan	Berkuat kuasa mulai
1	<i>Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan (disemak)</i>	30 April 2018	1 Januari 2020

Keputusan Agenda IFRIC

IFRIC bekerjasama dengan IASB dalam menyokong aplikasi Piawaian IFRS. Kesemua projek IFRIC bermula dengan soalan berkenaan Piawaian IFRS. Jika IFRIC tidak merancang untuk menambah sesuatu isu ke dalam program kerjanya, ia akan menerbitkan Keputusan Agenda Tentatif untuk menjelaskan mengapa ia tidak mengesyorkan penetapan piawaian dan meminta ulasan mengenai perkara tersebut.

Setelah mengambil kira kesemua pandangan, IFRIC akan sama ada mengesahkan keputusannya dan menerbitkan Keputusan Agenda, memasukkan isu tersebut ke dalam program kerja atau merujuk perkara tersebut kepada IASB. Keputusan Agenda tidak mempunyai kuasa Piawaian IFRS dan oleh itu, ia bukan keperluan mandatori. Namun begitu, Keputusan Agenda perlu dilihat sebagai sesuatu yang membantu, informatif dan persuasif kerana ia kerap menyertakan maklumat yang membantu entiti mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS dengan menjelaskan bagaimana prinsip dan keperluan Piawaian IFRS terpakai ke atas soalan yang dikemukakan.

Pada Mac 2018, IASB telah menerbitkan Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/1 *Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan* (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8). Draf Pendedahan ini mencadangkan untuk merendahkan ambang yang sukar dilaksanakan berkenaan aplikasi retrospektif perubahan sukarela dalam polisi perakaunan yang terhasil daripada Keputusan Agenda yang diterbitkan IFRIC.

Berikutan daripada cadangan Draf Pendedahan, MASB memutuskan untuk mendapatkan ulasan ke atas Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC dalam merumuskan pandangan kepada IFRIC.

Empat (4) Keputusan Agenda IFRIC telah diterbitkan pada tahun ini adalah:

No.	Tajuk	Tarikh
1	<i>Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>	September 2018
2	<i>Pengelasan Jenis Tertentu Bon Dwi Mata Wang (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)</i>	September 2018
3	<i>Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)</i>	September 2018
4	<i>Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>	September 2018

RINGKASAN KEPADA PERNYATAAN MUKTAMAD YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian MFRS Kitaran 2015–2017 adalah serupa dengan **Penambahbaikan Tahunan kepada Piawaian IFRS Kitaran 2015–2017** yang diterbitkan oleh IASB.

Proses Penambahbaikan Tahunan menyediakan satu mekanisme yang lebih efisien untuk menguruskan sekumpulan pindaan kecil kepada Piawaian MFRS.

Pindaan yang terhasil daripada proses ini adalah sama ada untuk menjelaskan susunan kata di dalam Piawaian MFRS atau memperbetul kesilapan kecil atau konflik antara keperluan sedia ada di dalam Piawaian MFRS. Pindaan yang dibuat pada kitaran 2015-2017 adalah:

- (a) *Kepentingan Sebelum Ini Dipegang dalam Kendalian Bersama* (Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 dan MFRS 11)

Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan* menjelaskan apabila entiti memperoleh kawalan sesebuah perniagaan yang merupakan kendalian bersama, ia mengukur semula kepentingan sebelum ini dalam perniagaan tersebut. Pindaan kepada MFRS 11 *Pengaturan Bersama* menjelaskan bahawa apabila entiti memperoleh kawalan bersama sesebuah perniagaan yang merupakan kendalian bersama, entiti tersebut tidak mengukur semula kepentingan dipegang sebelum ini dalam perniagaan tersebut.

- (b) *Kesan Cukai Pendapatan ke atas Pembayaran Instrumen Kewangan yang dikelaskan sebagai Ekuiti* (Pindaan kepada MFRS 112)

Pindaan kepada MFRS 112 *Cukai Pendapatan* menjelaskan bahawa entiti mengiktiraf kesan cukai pendapatan ke atas dividen dalam untung atau rugi kerana kesan cukai pendapatan ke atas dividen lebih berkait rapat dengan urus niaga terdahulu berbanding pengagihan kepada pemilik, melainkan jika cukai tersebut terhasil daripada urus niaga yang mana merupakan kombinasi perniagaan atau diiktiraf di dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain atau secara langsung di dalam ekuiti.

- (c) *Kos Pinjaman Layak untuk Permodalan* (Pindaan kepada MFRS 123)

Pindaan kepada MFRS 123 *Kos Pinjaman* menjelaskan bahawa apabila aset layak telah sedia untuk kegunaan sepatutnya atau dijual, entiti perlu mengolah sebarang pinjaman belum bayar yang dibuat khusus untuk memperoleh aset layak itu sebagai sebahagian daripada pinjaman am.

Kesemua pindaan di atas hendaklah diterima pakai untuk tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2019. Aplikasi awal adalah dibenarkan.

Pindaan, Pemotongan atau Penyelesaian Pelan (Pindaan kepada MFRS 119 Pelan Manfaat) adalah serupa dengan **Pindaan, Pemotongan atau Penyelesaian Pelan (Pindaan kepada IAS 19 Pelan Manfaat)** yang diterbitkan oleh IASB.

Pindaan memerlukan entiti menggunakan andaian aktuari yang dikemas kini untuk menentukan kos perkhidmatan semasa dan faedah bersih bagi baki tempoh tahunan pelaporan selepas pindaan, pemotongan atau penyelesaian pelan apabila entiti mengukur semula liabiliti manfaat ditentukan bersih (aset). Penggunaan andaian aktuari yang dikemas kini menyediakan maklumat yang lebih bermanfaat untuk kegunaan pengguna penyata kewangan dan meningkatkan kefahaman terhadap penyata kewangan. Sebelum pindaan ini, MFRS 119 tidak memerlukan entiti menggunakan andaian yang dikemas kini dalam menentukan kos perkhidmatan semasa dan faedah bersih untuk tempoh tersebut apabila perubahan terhadap pelan manfaat pencan ditentukan berlaku.

Pindaan tersebut berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2019. Aplikasi awal adalah dibenarkan.

RINGKASAN KEPADA PERNYATAAN MUKTAMAD YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

Pindaan kepada Rujukan kepada Rangka Kerja Konseptual dalam Piawaian MFRS adalah serupa dengan **Pindaan kepada Rujukan kepada Rangka Kerja Konseptual dalam Piawaian IFRS** yang diterbitkan oleh IASB.

Dalam tahun ini, MASB telah menerbitkan *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan* yang dikemaskini yang menyokong Piawaian MFRS. Sehubungan itu, MASB menerbitkan pindaan kepada empat belas (14) Piawaian MFRS. Pindaan tersebut mengemas kini rujukan dan petikan dalam empat belas (14) Piawaian dan juga menjelaskan versi *Rangka Kerja Konseptual* yang dirujuk oleh Piawaian tersebut.

Pindaan tersebut berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020.

Definisi Perniagaan (Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 Kombinasi Perniagaan) adalah serupa dengan **Definisi Perniagaan (Pindaan kepada IFRS 3 Kombinasi Perniagaan)** yang diterbitkan oleh IASB.

Pindaan menjelaskan definisi perniagaan dengan objektif untuk membantu entiti menentukan sama ada urus niaga perlu diperakaun sebagai kombinasi perniagaan atau perolehan aset. Pembezaan ini adalah penting kerana pemeroleh tidak mengiktiraf muhibah dalam perolehan aset.

Pindaan ini, antara lain, menjelaskan bahawa untuk dipertimbangkan sebagai perniagaan, set aktiviti dan aset yang diperoleh mestilah merangkumi, secara minimumnya, input dan sebahagian besar proses yang menyumbang secara signifikan kepada keupayaan untuk menghasilkan keluaran. Pindaan juga menambah satu ujian penumpuan pilihan yang membenarkan pentaksiran yang dipermudah untuk menentukan sama ada set aktiviti dan aset yang diperoleh adalah bukan perniagaan.

Syarikat hendaklah menerima pakai definisi perniagaan yang dipinda kepada urus niaga yang mana tarikh perolehannya adalah pada atau selepas permulaan tempoh pelaporan tahunan pertama bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020. Aplikasi awal adalah dibenarkan.

Definisi Material (Pindaan kepada MFRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan dan MFRS 108 Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan) adalah serupa dengan **Definisi Material (Pindaan kepada IAS 1 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan dan IAS 8 Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan)** seperti yang diterbitkan oleh IASB.

Pindaan memperhalus definisi dengan memasukkan ‘maklumat yang dilindungi’ ke dalam definisi material untuk memberi maklum balas terhadap kebimbangan bahawa kesan memasukkan maklumat tidak penting boleh mengurangkan kefahaman terhadap penyata kewangan syarikat. Definisi sebelum ini hanya fokus kepada maklumat yang tidak boleh diabaikan (maklumat penting) dan tidak mempertimbangkan kesan memasukkan maklumat yang tidak penting.

Penghalusan lain kepada definisi termasuklah merangkumkan susunan kata yang telah wujud di dalam MFRS 101 dan *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan*. Oleh itu, pindaan melaraskan definisi material merentasi Piawaian MFRS dan penerbitan lain.

Syarikat hendaklah menerima pakai pindaan secara prospektif untuk tempoh pelaporan kewangan pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020. Aplikasi awal adalah dibenarkan.

Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan (disemak)

Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan yang disemak telah diterbitkan oleh MASB pada April 2018. *Rangka Kerja Konseptual* yang disemak adalah serupa dengan *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan* yang disemak yang diterbitkan oleh IASB pada Mac 2018.

Rangka Kerja Konseptual yang disemak ini merangkumi konsep yang menyeluruh untuk pelaporan kewangan. Ia dirangka berdasarkan versi sebelumnya iaitu *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan* yang diterbitkan pada 2011. Perubahan kepada bab objektif pelaporan kewangan dan ciri-ciri kualitatif kebergunaan maklumat kewangan adalah terhad, namun dengan penambahbaikan terhadap susunan kata untuk memberi penekanan tentang kepentingan menyediakan maklumat yang diperlukan untuk menilai pengawasan pengurusan terhadap sumber ekonomi entiti.

Penambahbaikan lain dalam *Rangka Kerja Konseptual* yang disemak ini termasuklah satu tajuk baharu mengenai pengukuran, panduan tentang pelaporan prestasi kewangan, definisi dan panduan yang ditambahbaik (khususnya definisi liabiliti) dan penjelasan tentang beberapa bab penting, seperti peranan penghematan dan ketidakpastian pengukuran dalam pelaporan kewangan.

Rangka Kerja Konseptual bukanlah Piawaian dan ia tidak melangkaui mana-mana Piawaian atau keperluan di dalam Piawaian. Kegunaan utamanya adalah untuk membantu MASB dalam menghasilkan Piawaian, untuk membantu penyedia dalam membangunkan dasar perakaunan apabila tiada Piawaian yang boleh diaplifikasi untuk sesuatu urus niaga atau peristiwa (atau di mana Piawaian membenarkan pilihan dasar perakaunan) dan untuk membantu kesemua pihak memahami dan menginterpretasi Piawaian.

DRAF PERNYATAAN TEKNIKAL

Lapan belas (18) dokumen perundangan yang telah diterbitkan untuk komen awam pada tahun 2018 merangkumi dua (2) Draf Pendedahan IASB, satu (1) Kertas Perbincangan dan lima belas (15) Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC.

No.	Tajuk	Diterbitkan	Tarikh akhir komen kepada MASB
1	Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/1 <i>Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</i>	11 April 2018	18 Jun 2018
2	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>	10 Julai 2018	6 Ogos 2018
3	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>	10 Julai 2018	6 Ogos 2018
4	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila Terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)</i>	10 Julai 2018	6 Ogos 2018
5	Kertas Perbincangan IASB DP/2018/1 <i>Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti</i>	16 Julai 2018	16 November 2018
6	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pentaksiran Barang atau Perkhidmatan yang Dijanjikan (IFRS 15 Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
7	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Liabiliti berkenaan Kepentingan Pengendali Bersama dalam Kendalian Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
8	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Pelupusan Separa (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
9	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Perolehan Berperingkat (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
10	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Deposit Berkenaan Cukai selain Cukai Pendapatan (IAS 37 Peruntukan, Liabiliti Bersyarat dan Aset Bersyarat)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
11	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Aplikasi Keperluan Berkemungkinan Tinggi dalam Hubungan Lindung Nilai Aliran Tunai (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan dan IAS 39 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran)</i>	28 September 2018	2 November 2018
12	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pengukuhan Kredit dalam Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Dijangka (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
13	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pemulihan Aset Kewangan Kredit Terjejas (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
14	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Penyelesaian Kontrak Secara Fizikal untuk Membeli atau Menjual Item Bukan Kewangan (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
15	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Jualan Keluaran oleh Pengendali Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
16	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Pindahan dari Masa ke Masa Barang yang Dibina (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
17	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC– <i>Hak Pelanggan untuk Mengakses Perisian Pembekal yang Dihoskan di Awan (IAS 38 Aset Tak Ketara)</i>	18 Disember 2018	18 Januari 2019
18	Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/2 <i>Kontrak Membebankan–Kos Memenuhi Kontrak (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 37)</i>	21 Disember 2018	15 Mac 2019

RINGKASAN DRAF PERNYATAAN TEKNIKAL YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/1 Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Pindaan kepada IAS 8)

IASB mencadangkan untuk merendahkan ambang yang sukar dilaksanakan berkenaan aplikasi retrospektif perubahan sukarela dalam polisi perakaunan yang terhasil daripada keputusan agenda tentatif Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS (IFRIC). Ambang yang dicadangkan merangkumi pertimbangan terhadap manfaat dijangka kepada pengguna penyata kewangan yang menggunakan dasar perakaunan baharu secara retrospektif dan kos kepada entiti dalam menentukan kesan penggunaan aplikasi retrospektif.

IASB menjangkakan pindaan ini dapat memudahkan aplikasi perubahan dasar perakaunan secara sukarela yang terhasil daripada Keputusan Agenda IFRIC.

Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC

Sepanjang tahun ini, MASB telah memberikan komen terhadap Keputusan Agenda Tentatif berikut:

(i) *Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)*

Permohonan kepada IFRIC bertanyakan sama ada entiti berhenti daripada memodalkan kos pinjaman yang digunakan untuk perbelanjaan ke atas tanah (perbelanjaan tanah) sejurus ia memulakan pembinaan bangunan atau ia terus memodalkan kos pinjaman yang terhasil daripada perbelanjaan tanah semasa ia membina bangunan tersebut. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti menentukan sama ada perlu berhenti memodalkan kos pinjaman ke atas perbelanjaan tanah, iaitu entiti mempertimbangkan kegunaan sepatutnya tanah tersebut, dan mengaplikasi perenggan 24 IAS 23, entiti mempertimbangkan sama ada tanah layak digunakan untuk kegunaan sepatutnya semasa pembinaan bangunan diteruskan.

(ii) *Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)*

Permohonan kepada IFRIC bertanyakan sama ada entiti memasukkan perbelanjaan ke atas aset layak yang terhasil sebelum menentukan jumlah kos pinjaman yang layak dimodalkan. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa perenggan 14 dan 17 IAS 23 menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti menentukan jumlah perbelanjaan yang layak dimodalkan berdasarkan corak fakta yang diperinci di dalam permohonan.

(iii) *Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila Terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)*

IFRIC mempertimbangkan penentuan kadar tukaran yang digunakan entiti untuk menterjemah kepada mata wang pembentangan dan kedudukan kewangan kendalian asing di mana mata wang fungsional tertakluk kepada kekurangan pertukaran jangka panjang dengan mata wang lain yang menyebabkan kendalian asing tidak dapat mengakses mata wang asing. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti menaksir sama ada ia menggunakan kadar tukaran rasmi untuk menterjemah kepada mata wang pembentangan dan kedudukan kewangan kendalian asing.

(iv) *Pentaksiran Barang atau Perkhidmatan yang Dijanjikan (IFRS 15 Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai pengiktirafan hasil oleh bursa saham yang menyediakan servis penyenaraian kepada pelanggan. Secara spesifiknya, permohonan bertanyakan sama ada bursa saham berjanji untuk memindahkan servis kemasukan yang berlainan daripada servis penyenaraian. Melalui corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan, bursa saham mengenakan bayaran yuran pendahuluan tanpa pulangan balik kepada pelanggan dan juga yuran penyenaraian berterusan. Yuran pendahuluan adalah berkaitan aktiviti yang dijalankan oleh bursa saham pada atau berhampiran permulaan kontrak. Berdasarkan corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan dan keperluan pada perenggan 22 IFRS 15, IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan di dalam IFRS 15 menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti mentaksir barang atau perkhidmatan yang dijanjikan dalam kontrak kepada pelanggan.

RINGKASAN DRAF PERNYATAAN TEKNIKAL YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

(v) *Liabiliti berkenaan Pengendali Bersama dalam Kendalian Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai pengiktirafan liabiliti oleh pengendali bersama (selepas ini, pengendali utama) berkaitan kepentingan dalam kendalian bersama. Dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan, kendalian bersama tidak distruktur melalui pembawa berasingan. Pengendali utama, salah satu daripada pengendali bersama, sebagai penandatangan tunggal memasuki kontrak pajakan melalui pihak ketiga untuk item harta, loji dan peralatan yang akan dikendali bersama sebagai sebahagian daripada aktiviti kendalian bersama. Pengendali utama menandatangani kontrak pajakan dan mempunyai hak untuk mendapatkan semula sebahagian daripada kos pajakan daripada pengendali bersama yang lain selaras dengan pengaturan berkontrak untuk kendalian bersama.

Dengan merujuk kepada perenggan 20(b) IFRS 11, IFRIC memerhatikan bahawa liabiliti yang diiktiraf pengendali bersama termasuklah liabiliti yang mana ia mempunyai tanggungjawab utama. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan sedia ada di dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk pengendali utama mengenalpasti dan mengiktiraf liabiliti berkaitan kepentingannya dalam kendalian bersama.

(vi) *Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Pelupusan Separa (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana entiti mengaplikasi keperluan di dalam IAS 27 apabila ia kemudiannya melupus sebahagian daripada pelaburannya dan kehilangan kawalan ke atas penerima pelaburan. Selepas pelupusan, entiti tersebut tiada kawalan bersama, mahupun pengaruh penting, ke atas penerima pelaburan. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa:

- (a) kepentingan tertahan adalah layak untuk pemilihan pembentangan di dalam perenggan 4.1.4 IFRS 9, dan entiti perlu membuat pemilihan pembentangan apabila pertama kali mengaplikasi IFRS 9 kepada kepentingan tertahan (contohnya pada tarikh ia kehilangan kawalan ke atas penerima pelaburan). Pemilihan tersebut membenarkan pemegang sesuatu pelaburan di dalam instrumen ekuiti untuk membentangkan perubahan seterusnya dalam nilai saksama di dalam pendapatan komprehensif lain (OCI).
- (b) entiti mengiktiraf sebarang perbezaan antara kos kepentingan tertahan dan nilai saksamanya di dalam untung atau rugi. Ini adalah kesnya tidak kira sama ada entiti membentangkan perubahan berikutan dalam nilai saksama kepentingan tertahan di dalam untung atau rugi atau OCI.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti memperakaunkan urus niaga pelupusan separa di dalam penyata kewangan berasingan.

(vii) *Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Perolehan Berperingkat (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana entiti mengaplikasi keperluan di dalam IAS 27 apabila ia kemudiannya memperoleh kepentingan tambahan dalam entiti lain (penerima pelaburan), yang menjadikan entiti tersebut mempunyai kawalan ke atas penerima pelaburan, iaitu penerima pelaburan menjadi anak syarikat kepada entiti dan bagaimana entiti memperakaunkan perbezaan antara nilai saksama kepentingan asal pada tarikh ia memperoleh kawalan ke atas anak syarikat dengan ganjaran asal apabila ia mengaplikasi pendekatan kos terkumpul. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa kefahaman yang munasabah tentang keperluan Piawaian IFRS boleh menjadikan entiti menentukan kos pelaburan di dalam anak syarikat sebagai jumlah:

- (a) nilai saksama kepentingan awal pada tarikh ia memperoleh kawalan ke atas anak syarikat, ditambah dengan ganjaran yang dibayar untuk kepentingan tambahan (nilai saksama sebagai pendekatan kos anggapan), atau

- (b) ganjaran yang dibayar untuk kepentingan permulaan (ganjaran asal), ditambah dengan pertimbangan lain yang dibayar untuk kepentingan tambahan (pendekatan kos terkumpul). Dengan mengaplikasi perenggan 88 IAS 1 *Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan*, entiti mengiktiraf perbezaan antara nilai saksama kepentingan awal pada tarikh ia memperoleh kawalan ke atas anak syarikat dan ganjaran asal sebagai hasil atau belanja di dalam untung atau rugi.

Walau bagaimanapun, IFRIC menyatakan keutamaan mereka adalah nilai saksama sebagai pendekatan kos anggapan kerana pada pandangan mereka pendekatan kos terkumpul tidak dapat memberikan maklumat yang berguna kepada pengguna penyata kewangan. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti memperakaunkan perolehan berperingkat di dalam penyata kewangan berasingan.

- (viii) *Deposit Berkennaan Cukai selain Cukai Pendapatan* (IAS 37 *Peruntukan, Liabiliti Bersyarat dan Aset Bersyarat*)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana untuk memperakaunkan deposit cukai yang berada di luar skop IAS 12 *Cukai Pendapatan* (iaitu, deposit cukai selain cukai pendapatan). Di dalam corak fakta yang diperinci di dalam permohonan, entiti dan pihak berkuasa cukai mempertikaikan sama ada entiti perlu membayar cukai. Cukai tersebut bukanlah cukai pendapatan, maka ia tidak tertakluk di bawah skop IAS 12. Sebarang liabiliti atau liabiliti bersyarat untuk membayar cukai adalah tertakluk di bawah skop IAS 37. Mengambil kira semua bukti yang ada, penyedia penyata kewangan entiti tersebut berpendapat bahawa entiti berkemungkinan tidak perlu membayar cukai tersebut – berkemungkinan pertikaian dapat diselesaikan dengan berpihak kepada entiti. Dengan mengaplikasi IAS 37, entiti mendedahkan liabiliti bersyarat dan tidak mengiktiraf liabiliti. Untuk mengelakkan sebarang penalti, entiti telah mendepositkan sejumlah wang yang dipertikaikan kepada pihak berkuasa cukai. Apabila pertikaian itu dapat diselesaikan, pihak berkuasa cukai akan sama ada memulangkan kembali deposit cukai kepada entiti (jika keputusan pertikaian berpihak kepada entiti) atau menggunakan deposit untuk menyelesaikan liabiliti entiti (jika keputusan pertikaian berpihak kepada pihak berkuasa cukai).

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa hak yang timbul daripada deposit cukai menepati definisi aset seperti yang terkandung di dalam kesusasteraan IFRS – iaitu, deposit cukai memberikan entiti hak untuk memperoleh manfaat ekonomi masa depan, sama ada menerima tunai kembali atau digunakan untuk melangsankn liabiliti cukai. IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS dan konsep di dalam *Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan* menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti memperakaunkan deposit berkenaan cukai selain cukai pendapatan.

- (ix) *Aplikasi Keperluan Berkemungkinan Tinggi dalam Hubungan Lindung Aliran Tunai* (IFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan* dan IAS 39 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran*)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai keperluan di dalam IFRS 9 dan IAS 39 di mana urus niaga ramalan mestilah ‘berkebarangkalian tinggi’ untuk layak sebagai item lindung nilai di dalam hubungan lindung nilai aliran tunai. Permohonan menanyakan bagaimana entiti mengaplikasi keperluan apabila amaun nosisional yang ditanda sebagai instrumen dilindung nilai (‘swap diikuti isian’) berbeza bergantung kepada hasil item dilindung nilai (ramalan jualan tenaga). Di samping itu, permohonan menanyakan sama ada semasa mentaksir atau mengukur keberkesanan lindung nilai, item lindung nilai mesti ditetapkan (dalam aspek kuantiti) pada permulaan hubungan lindung nilai, dan sama ada jawapan kepada soalan ini bergantung kepada sama ada entiti mengaplikasi IAS 39 atau IFRS 9.

IFRIC menyedari bahawa keperluan berkemungkinan tinggi di dalam IFRS 9 bukanlah baharu; IAS 39 juga mempunyai keperluan yang sama. Walaupun IASB memutuskan untuk tidak meneruskan penyertaan sebarang Panduan Pelaksanaan berkaitan perakaunan lindung nilai yang mengiringi IAS 39, perenggan BC6.95 IFRS 9 menjelaskan walaupun Pelaksanaan tidak diteruskan, tidak bermakna bahawa IASB telah menolak panduan tersebut.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan di dalam IAS 39 dan IFRS 9 menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti menentukan sama ada urus niaga ramalan berkemungkinan tinggi.

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(x) Pengukuhan Kredit dalam Pengukuran Kerugian Kredit Dijangka (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai kesan peningkatan kredit ke atas pengukuran kerugian kredit dijangka apabila mengaplikasi keperluan rosot nilai dalam IFRS 9. Permohonan menanyakan sama ada aliran tunai dijangka daripada kontrak jaminan kewangan atau pengukuhan kredit yang lain boleh dimasukkan ke dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit dijangka jika pengukuhan kredit perlu diiktiraf secara berasingan apabila mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS.

IFRIC mengamati bahawa perenggan B5.5.55 IFRS 9 menyatakan aliran tunai dijangka daripada pengukuhan kredit termasuk dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit dijangka jika pengukuhan kredit kedua-duanya adalah: (a) sebahagian daripada terma kontrak; dan (b) tidak diiktiraf secara berasingan oleh entiti.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa, jika pengukuhan kredit perlu diiktiraf secara berasingan oleh Piawaian IFRS, entiti tidak boleh memasukkan aliran tunai dijangka daripada pengukuhan kredit tersebut ke dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit dijangka.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS sedia ada menyediakan asas yang mencukupi bagi entiti menentukan sama ada untuk memasukkan aliran tunai dijangka daripada pengukuhan kredit ke dalam pengukuran kerugian kredit dijangka di dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan.

(xi) Pemulihan Aset Kewangan Kredit Terjejas (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana entiti membentangkan amaun yang diiktiraf di dalam penyata untung atau rugi apabila aset kewangan kredit terjejas kemudiannya pulih (contohnya, dibayar penuh atau tidak lagi kredit terjejas).

IFRIC menyatakan bahawa perenggan 5.5.8 IFRS 9 memerlukan entiti mengiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi, sebagai untung atau rugi rosot nilai, amaun kerugian kredit yang dijangka (atau penarikbalikan) yang diperlukan untuk melaraselaun kerugian pada tarikh pelaporan kepada amaun yang perlu diiktiraf mengikut Piawaian.

IFRIC memerhatikan bahawa dengan mengaplikasi perenggan 5.5.8 IFRS 9, entiti mengiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi sebagai penarikbalikan kerugian kredit dijangka, pelarasen yang diperlukan untuk membawaelaun kerugian kepadaamaun yang diperlukan untuk diiktiraf selaras dengan IFRS 9 (sifar jika aset tersebut telah dibayar penuh). Amaun untuk pelarasen termasuklah kesan mengurai diskauelaun kerugian semasa tempoh di mana aset kewangan tersebut kredit terjejas. Oleh itu, dalam penyata untung atau rugi, entiti hendaklah membentangkan perbezaan yang diperinci dalam permohonan sebagai penarikbalikan kerugian rosot nilai berikutnya pemulihan aset kewangan kredit terjejas.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan di dalam Piawaian IFRS sedia ada menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti mengiktiraf dan membentangkan penarikbalikan kerugian kredit dijangka diikuti dengan pemulihan aset kewangan kredit terjejas di dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan.

(xii) Penyelesaian Kontrak Secara Fizikal untuk Membeli atau Menjual Item Bukan Kewangan (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana entiti mengaplikasi IFRS 9 kepada sesuatu kontrak untuk membeli atau menjual item bukan kewangan di masa depan pada harga tetap. Permohonan ini menjelaskan dua corak fakta di mana entiti memperakaunkan kontrak tersebut sebagai derivatif pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi (FVPL), namun begitu kontrak diselesaikan secara fizikal sama ada melalui penghantaran atau penerimaan item bukan kewangan sandaran.

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IFRS 9 mesti diaplikasi kepada kontrak belian atau jualan item bukan kewangan yang boleh diselesaikan bersih secara tunai atau instrumen kewangan lain, atau pertukaran instrumen kewangan, seolah-olah kontrak tersebut adalah instrumen kewangan, dengan satu pengecualian. Pengecualian tersebut diaplikasi kepada kontrak yang dimeterai dan terus dipegang untuk tujuan penerimaan atau penghantaran item bukan kewangan selaras dengan belian, jualan atau penggunaan keperluan entiti yang dijangka ('pengecualian skop penggunaan sendiri' dalam perenggan 2.4 IFRS 9).

Dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan, entiti merumuskan bahawa kontrak tersebut berada dalam skop IFRS 9 kerana ia tidak memenuhi pengecualian skop penggunaan sendiri. Oleh yang demikian, entiti memperakaunkan kontrak sebagai derivatif yang diukur pada FVPL. Entiti tidak menanda kontrak sebagai sebahagian daripada hubungan lindung nilai untuk tujuan perakaunan.

Pada tarikh penyelesaian, entiti menyelesaikan kontrak secara fizikal sama ada dengan menghantar atau menerima item bukan kewangan. Dalam memperakaunkan penyelesaian tersebut, permohonan menerangkan bahawa entiti merekod tunai yang dibayar (dalam kes kontrak belian) atau diterima (dalam kes kontrak jualan) dan derivatif dinyahiktirafkan.

Permohonan bertanyakan sama ada, dalam perakaunan untuk penyelesaian kontrak secara fizikal, entiti dibenarkan atau dikehendaki untuk membuat catatan jurnal tambahan yang akan:

- (a) membalik untung atau rugi terkumpul yang sebelum ini diukur dalam untung atau rugi ke atas derivatif (walaupun nilai semasa derivatif tidak berubah); dan
- (b) mengiktiraf pelarasan sepadan sama ada kepada hasil (dalam kes kontrak jualan) atau inventori (dalam kes kontrak belian).

IFRIC memerhatikan bahawa, dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan, kontrak tersebut diselesaikan oleh penerimaan (atau penghantaran) item bukan kewangan sebagai pertukaran tunai atau penyelesaian aset atau liabiliti derivatif. IFRIC juga memerhatikan bahawa perakaunan untuk kontrak yang tidak memenuhi pengecualian skop penggunaan sendiri dalam IFRS 9 (dan diperakaunkan sebagai derivatif) adalah berbeza dengan perakaunan untuk kontrak yang memenuhi pengecualian (dan tidak diperakaunkan sebagai derivatif). Begitu juga dengan perakaunan untuk kontrak bertanda dalam hubungan lindung nilai untuk tujuan perakaunan adalah berbeza daripada perakaunan untuk kontrak yang tidak bertanda dalam hubungan tersebut. Perbezaan dalam perakaunan tersebut menunjukkan keperluan masing-masing yang berbeza. IFRS 9 tidak membenarkan atau memerlukan entiti untuk menaksir semula atau mengubah perakaunan kepada kontrak derivatif semata-mata kerana kontrak tersebut akhirnya diselesaikan secara fizikal.

Oleh itu, catatan jurnal tambahan yang diterangkan dalam permohonan akan menyangkal keperluan dalam IFRS 9 untuk memperakaunkan kontrak tersebut sebagai derivatif kerana ia akan membalik nilai saksama untung atau rugi terkumpul tanpa sebarang asas untuk berbuat demikian. Catatan jurnal tambahan akan menyebabkan pengiktirafan hasil atau belanja yang tidak wujud.

Oleh yang demikian, IFRIC merumuskan bahawa IFRS 9 tidak membenarkan atau memerlukan entiti untuk memasukkan catatan jurnal tambahan seperti yang diperinci dalam permohonan. Ia merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan dalam Piawaian IFRS menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti merumuskan sama ada ia dibenarkan atau diperlukan untuk memasukkan catatan jurnal tambahan seperti yang diperinci dalam permohonan.

(xiii) Jualan Keluaran oleh Pengendali Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana pengendali bersama memperakaunkan keluaran yang terhasil daripada kendalian bersama (seperti yang diperinci dalam IFRS 11) apabila keluaran yang diterima pada tempoh pelaporan adalah berbeza dengan keluaran yang mana ia berhak. Perbezaan tersebut akan diselesaikan melalui penghantaran keluaran masa hadapan daripada kendalian bersama – ia tidak dapat diselesaikan menggunakan tunai. Dengan mengaplikasi IFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*, pengendali bersama mengiktiraf hasil sebagai prinsipal untuk memindahkan semua keluaran kepada pelanggannya.

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Permohonan bertanyakan sama ada, dalam corak fakta yang diperincikan, pengendali bersama mengiktiraf hasil untuk menggambarkan pemindahan keluaran kepada pelanggan dalam tempoh pelaporan atau, sebaliknya, untuk menggambarkan haknya kepada bahagian tetap untuk keluaran yang terhasil daripada aktiviti kendalian bersama dalam tempoh tersebut.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa dalam corak fakta yang diperincikan dalam permohonan, pengendali bersama mengiktiraf hasil yang menggambarkan pemindahan keluaran kepada pelanggannya dalam setiap tempoh pelaporan, iaitu hasil yang diiktiraf mengaplikasi IFRS 15. Ini bermaksud, sebagai contoh, pengendali bersama tidak mengiktiraf hasil untuk keluaran yang mana ia berhak tetapi belum diterima daripada kendalian bersama dan dijual.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan dalam Piawaian IFRS sedia ada menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk pengendali bersama menentukan hasil jualan perkongsian keluaran daripada kendalian bersama seperti yang diperincikan dalam permohonan.

(xiv) *Pindahan dari Masa ke Masa Barang yang Dibina (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai permodalan kos pinjaman yang berkaitan dengan pembinaan harta tanah kediaman berbilang unit (bangunan). Dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan:

- (a) pemaju harta tanah (entiti) membina bangunan dan menjual unit individu di dalam bangunan kepada pelanggan.
- (b) entiti meminjam dana khususnya untuk tujuan pembinaan bangunan dan menanggung kos pinjaman berkaitan pinjaman tersebut.
- (c) sebelum pembinaan bermula, entiti menandatangani kontrak dengan pelanggan untuk jualan beberapa unit dalam bangunan (unit terjual).
- (d) entiti berhasrat untuk memeterai kontrak dengan pelanggan bagi baki unit bahagian yang terbina (unit tidak terjual) sebaik sahaja ia menemui pelanggan yang sesuai.
- (e) terma dan fakta relevan serta keadaan yang berkaitan dengan kontrak entiti dengan pelanggan (untuk kedua-dua unit yang terjual dan tidak terjual) adalah, dengan mengaplikasi perenggan 35(c) IFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*, entiti memindahkan kawalan setiap unit dari masa ke masa dan oleh itu, mengiktiraf hasil dari masa ke masa. Ganjaran yang dijanjikan oleh pelanggan dalam kontrak itu adalah dalam bentuk tunai atau aset kewangan lain.

Permohonan bertanyakan sama ada entiti mempunyai aset layak seperti yang diperincikan dalam IAS 23 dan oleh itu, memodalkan kos pinjaman berkaitan secara langsung.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa dalam corak fakta yang dijelaskan dalam permohonan, entiti tidak memodalkan kos pinjaman. IFRIC memerhatikan bahawa:

- (a) sebarang belum terima yang diiktiraf entiti adalah bukan aset layak. Perenggan 7 IAS 23 menetapkan bahawa aset kewangan bukanlah aset layak.
- (b) sebarang aset kontrak yang diiktiraf entiti bukanlah aset layak. Aset kontrak (seperti yang ditakrifkan dalam Lampiran A kepada IFRS 15) akan melambangkan hak entiti untuk ganjaran yang disyaratkan dengan sesuatu yang lain daripada peredaran masa sebagai ganti untuk pemindahan kawalan ke atas unit. Kegunaan sepatutnya kontrak aset tersebut – untuk mengutip tunai atau aset kewangan yang lain – merupakan bukan kegunaan yang semestinya memerlukan tempoh masa yang lama untuk disiapkan.
- (c) sebarang inventori (kerja sedang berlangsung) untuk unit tidak terjual semasa dalam pembinaan yang diiktiraf entiti bukanlah aset layak. Dalam corak fakta yang dijelaskan dalam permohonan, aset ini sedia dijual seperti yang dirancang dalam keadaan semasa aset tersebut – iaitu, entiti berhasrat untuk menjual unit separa siap sebaik sahaja ia menemui pelanggan yang sesuai dan semasa menandatangani kontrak dengan pelanggan, akan memindahkan sebahagian kawalan ke atas sebarang kerja sedang berlangsung yang berkaitan dengan unit tersebut kepada pelanggan.

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IFRIC merumuskan bahawa prinsip dan keperluan dalam IAS 23 menyediakan asas yang mencukupi untuk entiti menentukan sama ada untuk memodalkan kos pinjaman dalam corak fakta yang diperinci dalam permohonan.

- (xv) *Hak Pelanggan untuk Mengakses Perisian Pembekal yang Dihoskan di Awan (IAS 38 Aset Tak Ketara)*

IFRIC menerima permohonan mengenai bagaimana pelanggan memperakaunkan pengaturan pengkomputeran awan ‘Perisian sebagai Perkhidmatan’. Dalam pengaturan ini, pelanggan memeterai kontrak untuk membayar fi sebagai pertukaran untuk mengakses perisian pembekal pada terma yang ditetapkan. Perisian pelanggan dikendalikan di infrastruktur awan yang diurus dan dikawal oleh pembekal. Pelanggan mengakses perisian berdasarkan keperluan melalui internet atau melalui talian khusus.

IFRIC mengamati bahawa pelanggan menerima aset perisian jika (a) kontrak mengandungi pajakan perisian, atau (b) pelanggan sebaliknya mendapat kawalan ke atas perisian, pada tarikh permulaan kontrak. IFRIC memerhatikan bahawa:

- (a) jika kontrak mengandungi pajakan perisian, pajakan perisian adalah perjanjian perlesenan di bawah skop IAS 38 kerana perenggan 6 IAS 38 menyatakan bahawa hak dipegang oleh penerima pajak di bawah perjanjian perlesenan adalah di bawah skop Piawaian ini dan dikecualikan daripada skop IFRS 16 *Pajakan*.
- (b) pelanggan mengawal hak penggunaan jika ia mempunyai kuasa untuk memperoleh manfaat ekonomi masa depan yang mengalir daripada hak penggunaan dan untuk menahan akses kepada manfaat (perenggan 13 IAS 38). Jika pelanggan mempunyai hak untuk mengguna perisian, ia mengiktiraf hak penggunaan sebagai aset tak ketara, tertakluk kepada kriteria pengiktirafan dalam perenggan 21 IAS 38. Perenggan 24 IAS 38 mengkehendaki aset tak ketara diukur pada kos pada mulanya.

IFRIC mengamati bahawa jika sesuatu kontrak hanya memberikan pelanggan hak untuk menerima akses kepada perisian aplikasi pembekal sepanjang tempoh kontrak, pelanggan tidak menerima aset tak ketara perisian. Hak untuk menerima akses masa depan kepada perisian pembekal yang beroperasi di infrastruktur awan pembekal tidak memberi pelanggan sebarang hak untuk membuat keputusan tentang bagaimana dan untuk tujuan apa perisian itu digunakan – pembekal akan mempunyai hak tersebut dengan, sebagai contoh, memutuskan bagaimana dan bila untuk mengemas kini atau mengkonfigurasi semula perisian, atau memutuskan di perkakas (atau infrastruktur) mana perisian tersebut akan beroperasi. Oleh itu, kontrak yang hanya memberikan pelanggan hak untuk menerima akses kepada perisian aplikasi pembekal pada masa akan datang adalah kontrak perkhidmatan.

IFRIC merumuskan bahawa keperluan dalam Piawaian IFRS sedia ada menyediakan asas yang mencukupi kepada entiti untuk memperakaunkan fi yang dibayar atau belum dibayar untuk mengakses perisian aplikasi pembekal dalam Perisian sebagai pengaturan Perkhidmatan.

Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/2 *Kontrak Membebankan – Kos Memenuhi Kontrak* (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 37)

IASB mencadangkan untuk meminda IAS 37 *Peruntukan, Liabiliti Bersyarat dan Aset Bersyarat* untuk mengkhususkan kos yang mana entiti patut masukkan apabila menilai sama ada kontrak akan mengalami kerugian.

Entiti menentukan sesuatu kontrak akan mengalami kerugian – dan memperincikannya sebagai membebankan – jika kos yang dijangka akan ditanggung oleh entiti untuk memenuhi kontrak adalah lebih tinggi daripada manfaat ekonomi yang dijangka akan diterima daripadanya.

Draf Pendedahan IASB menetapkan bahawa kos untuk memenuhi kontrak termasuklah kos tambahan, seperti kos material, dan peruntukan kos lain yang terlibat secara langsung dengan kontrak, seperti caj susut nilai peralatan yang digunakan syarikat untuk memenuhi kontrak.

RINGKASAN DRAF PERNYATAAN TEKNIKAL YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

Pindaan ini akan memberikan kejelasan yang lebih baik kepada syarikat dan akan membantu bagi memastikan bahawa Piawaian diaplifikasi secara konsisten. Perubahan ini adalah relevan bagi syarikat yang terlibat dalam sektor perkilangan, pembinaan dan perkhidmatan, dan mungkin akan menyebabkan beberapa syarikat mengiktiraf kos lebih awal daripada sebelum ini.

Jawatankuasa Interpretasi (dahulunya dikenali sebagai Jawatankuasa Isu) bertanggungjawab untuk mempertimbangkan draf pernyataan di atas. Mereka terdiri daripada:

Pengerusi	:	Mohamed Raslan Abdul Rahman
Pengurus Projek	:	Tan Bee Leng
Ahli	:	Cheong Thoong Farn (Deloitte) Chong Kin Leong (Genting Berhad) Chua Siam Keong (Sime Darby Property Berhad)
		Datuk Zaiton Mohd Hassan (Malaysia Professional Accountancy Centre) [Bersara pada 30 September 2018]
		Dr Fatima Abdul Hamid (Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia)
		Ho Say Keng (YTL Corporation Berhad)
		Jalalullail Othman (Shook Lin & Bok)
		Kevin Lim Chong Yeow (RAM Holdings Berhad) [Dilantik pada 1 October 2018]
		Ng Kim Tuck (Institut Akauntan Awam Bertauliah Malaysia)
		Siew Kar Wai (PricewaterhouseCoopers)
		Tang Seng Choon (BDO)
		Thong Foo Vung (KPMG)
		Yap Seng Chong (Ernst & Young)
Pemerhati (wakil daripada)	:	Bank Negara Malaysia Bursa Malaysia Berhad Institut Akauntan Malaysia Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

Kertas Perbincangan IASB DP/2018/1 *Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti*

IASB meminta maklum balas terhadap topik di dalam Kertas Perbincangan khususnya tentang bagaimana syarikat yang menerbitkan instrumen kewangan perlu mengelaskan ia dalam penyata kewangan. Objektif Kertas Perbincangan adalah untuk menambahbaik maklumat yang disediakan syarikat dalam penyata kewangan mengenai instrumen kewangan yang diterbitkan dengan:

- menyiasat cabaran dalam pengelasan instrumen kewangan dengan mengaplikasi IAS 32 *Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan*; dan
- mempertimbangkan bagaimana untuk menangani cabaran tersebut melalui prinsip pengelasan yang lebih jelas dan keperluan untuk pembentangan dan pendedahan yang telah ditambahbaik.

Pada masa ini, IAS 32 menetapkan bagaimana penerbit instrumen harus mengelaskan instrumen kewangan sebagai instrumen liabiliti atau instrumen ekuiti. Ia menetapkan prinsip untuk membezakan instrumen liabiliti daripada instrumen ekuiti. Keperluan dalam IAS 32 telah diaplifikasi dengan baik dan aplikasinya telah memberikan maklumat yang bermanfaat kepada pengguna. Namun, inovasi kewangan yang berterusan menyebabkan penerbit instrumen mendapat IAS 32 semakin mencabar untuk diaplifikasi terutamanya untuk mengelaskan instrumen kewangan yang lebih kompleks yang menggabungkan kedua-dua ciri liabiliti dan ekuiti. Tambahan pula, sebab untuk sesuatu hasil pengelasan apabila mengaplikasi IAS 32 selalunya tidak diterangkan dengan jelas.

RINGKASAN DRAF PERNYATAAN TEKNIKAL YANG DITERBITKAN PADA 2018

Sebagai maklum balas terhadap cabaran ini, IASB mencadangkan untuk mengehadkan perubahan yang tidak perlu bagi hasil pengelasan daripada IAS 32 yang sudah dapat difahami dengan baik dan dikatakan dapat memberikan maklumat yang berguna. IASB mencari jalan untuk menetapkan prinsip yang dapat mengelaskan instrumen kewangan berdasarkan kepada kehadiran atau ketiadaan ciri-ciri tertentu. Untuk menetapkan prinsip tersebut, pendekatan pilihan IASB akan mengelaskan instrumen kewangan sebagai liabiliti kewangan jika instrumen tersebut mengandungi:

- kewajipan berkontrak yang tidak dapat dielakkan untuk memindahkan tunai atau aset kewangan lain pada masa tertentu selain waktu pembubarannya (ciri-ciri ‘masa’); dan/atau
- kewajipan berkontrak yang tidak dapat dielakkan untuk amaun yang bebas daripada sumber ekonomi sedia ada entiti (ciri-ciri ‘amaun’).

Instrumen kewangan akan dikelaskan sebagai instrumen ekuiti jika ia tidak mengandungi mana-mana ciri di atas.

Pendekatan pilihan IASB bertujuan untuk memberikan keperluan pengelasan yang lebih jelas dan boleh diaplikasi secara konsisten antara penerbit dan akan menghasilkan pengelasan yang konsisten bagi instrumen kewangan berlainan dengan kesan ekonomi yang sama.

WG 60 *Instrumen Kewangan*, Kumpulan Kerja yang bertanggungjawab untuk mempertimbangkan draf pernyataan di atas terdiri daripada:

Pengerusi	:	Chan Hooi Lam
Pengurus Projek	:	Christine Lau
Ahli/Jemputan (wakil daripada)	:	AmlInvestment Bank Berhad AmMerchant Bank Berhad HSBC Bank Malaysia Berhad Permodalan Nasional Berhad Public Bank Berhad RAM Rating Services Berhad Telekom Malaysia Berhad Tenaga Nasional Berhad Deloitte KPMG PricewaterhouseCoopers Persatuan Institusi Perbankan Islam Malaysia Persekutuan Pekilang-Pekilang Malaysia Persekutuan Syarikat Awam Tersenarai Berhad Persatuan Insurans Hayat Malaysia Persatuan Pengurus Aset Malaysia Institut Akauntan Malaysia Persatuan Perbankan Pelaburan Malaysia Persatuan Bank Bank dalam Malaysia Bank Negara Malaysia Bursa Malaysia Berhad Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia Suruhanjaya Syarikat Malaysia

RINGKASAN DOKUMEN PERUNDINGAN LAIN

Yayasan IFRS telah menerbitkan dokumen perundingan berikut dalam tahun ini di mana MASB juga telah memberikan komen.

Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS: Meminda Terma Pelantikan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS

Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS telah menerbitkan pindaan berskop terhad ke atas Perlembagaan Yayasan IFRS untuk menambah tempoh perkhidmatan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Pemegang Amanah. Cadangan tersebut akan:

- (a) menambah tempoh perkhidmatan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Pemegang Amanah daripada enam kepada sembilan tahun (tiga penggal – setiap penggal adalah tiga tahun termasuk mana-mana tempoh sebelumnya jika pernah berkhidmat sebagai Pemegang Amanah).
- (b) membenarkan pilihan untuk melantik Pengerusi sama ada di kalangan Pemegang Amanah atau pihak luar.
- (c) menjelaskan bahawa Naib Pengerusi akan dilantik di kalangan Pemegang Amanah.
- (d) menjelaskan bahawa lantikan semula Pemegang Amanah akan dihadkan kepada satu penggal sahaja di mana satu penggal adalah tiga tahun dan hanya boleh diperbaharui sekali, selepas selang enam tahun.

Pindaan kepada Perlembagaan Yayasan IFRS telah diterbitkan pada 29 November 2018. Perlembagaan yang dipinda berkuat kuasa mulai 1 Disember 2018.

SEMAKAN DRAF PERNYATAAN

Di peringkat antarabangsa, MASB juga menyertai proses wajar IASB secara aktif.

Sepanjang tahun ini, MASB telah menyemak dan memberikan komen terhadap tiga belas (13) draf pernyataan yang merangkumi tiga (3) Draf Pendedahan IASB, satu (1) Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS dan sembilan (9) Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC.

No.	Draf Pernyataan	Tajuk
1	IASB ED/2017/5	<i>Polisi Perakaunan dan Anggaran Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</i>
2	IASB ED/2017/6	<i>Definisi Material (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 1 dan IAS 8)</i>
3	Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS	Meminda Terma Pelantikan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Yayasan IFRS
4	IASB ED/2018/1	<i>Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</i>
5	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>
6	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</i>
7	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila Terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)</i>
8	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Liabiliti Berkenaan Kepentingan Pengendali Bersama dalam Kendalian Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)</i>
9	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Pelupusan Separa (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)</i>
10	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Perolehan Berperingkat (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)</i>
11	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Deposit Berkenaan Cukai selain Cukai Pendapatan (IAS 37 Peruntukan, Liabiliti Bersyarat dan Aset Bersyarat)</i>
12	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Aplikasi Keperluan Berkemungkinan Tinggi dalam Hubungan Lindung Nilai Aliran Tunai (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan dan IAS 39 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran)</i>
13	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Pentaksiran Barang atau Perkhidmatan yang Dijanjiikan (IFRS 15 Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan)</i>

AGENDA BAGI TAHUN 2019

Penetapan Piawaian dan Penyelenggaraan

Pelan kerja untuk 2019 akan bergerak seiring dengan pelan kerja IASB kerana MFRS telah menumpu dengan IFRS sejak 1 Januari 2012.

Pelan kerja IASB pada tarikh berakhir 14 Mac 2019 adalah seperti berikut:

Pernyataan Muktamad

Projek	Tarikh dijangka
Polisi Perakaunan dan Anggaran Perakaunan (Pindaan kepada IAS 8)	April 2019
Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Pindaan kepada IAS 8)	-
Ketersediaan Bayaran Balik (Pindaan kepada IFRIC 14)	-
Klasifikasi Liabiliti sebagai Semasa atau Bukan Semasa (Pindaan kepada IAS 1)	-
Kontrak Membebangkan–Kos Memenuhi Kontrak (Pindaan kepada IAS 37)	Q2 2019
Harta, Loji dan Peralatan: Terimaan sebelum Kegunaan Sepatutnya (Pindaan kepada IAS 16)	-

Draf Pendedahan / Kertas Perbincangan / Permohonan Pandangan

Projek	Tarikh dijangka
Pindaan kepada IFRS 17 Kontrak Insurans	Q2 2019
Kombinasi Perniagaan di bawah Kawalan Sepunya	H1 2020
Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti	Mac 2019
Cukai Tertunda berkaitan Aset dan Liabiliti Terhasil daripada Urus niaga Tunggal (Pindaan kepada IAS 12)	Q2 2019
Inisiatif Pendedahan–Polisi Perakaunan	-
Inisiatif Pendedahan–Semakan tahap Piawaian yang disasarkan ke atas Pendedahan	-
Pengurusan Risiko Dinamik	H2 2019
Yuran bagi ujian ‘10 peratus’ untuk Penyahiktirafan (Pindaan kepada IFRS 9)	Q2 2019
Muhibah dan Rosot Nilai	H2 2019
Pembaharuan Kadar Tawaran antara Bank dan Kesannya kepada Pelaporan Kewangan	Q2 2019
Insentif Pajakan (Pindaan kepada Contoh Ilustratif 13 yang mengiringi IFRS 16)	Q2 2019
Ulasan Pengurusan	H1 2020
Penyata Kewangan Utama	H2 2019
Aktiviti Kawal Selia Kadar	H2 2019
Anak Syarikat sebagai Penerima Pakai Pertama Kali (Pindaan kepada IFRS 1)	Q2 2019
Percukaian dalam Pengukuran Nilai Saksama (Pindaan kepada IAS 41)	Q2 2019
Mengemaskini Rujukan kepada Rangka Kerja Konseptual (Pindaan kepada IFRS 3)	Q2 2019
Semakan Buku Panduan Proses Wajar	Q2 2019
Semakan Komprehensif Piawaian IFRS untuk SME 2019	H2 2019

Ringkasan Projek / Pernyataan Maklum Balas

Projek	Tarikh dijangka
Inisiatif Pendedahan–Prinsip Pendedahan	Mac 2019

AGENDA BAGI TAHUN 2019

Semakan Penyelidikan

Projek	Tarikh dijangka
Aktiviti Ekstraktif	-
Manfaat Persaraan yang Bergantung kepada Pulangan Aset	H2 2019
Peruntukan	H2 2019

Nota: Q2 – Suku kedua
H1 – Separuh tahun pertama
H2 – Separuh tahun kedua

Projek Pelaksanaan Tempatan

Pada Januari 2019, MASB telah menujuhkan Jawatankuasa Pelaksanaan dan Pengaplikasian MFRS untuk menyokong pelaksanaan dan aplikasi MFRS. Gerak kerja tersebut seiring dengan IASB yang juga telah memasukkan sokongan pelaksanaan dalam program kerjanya, iaitu melalui tugas Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS, Kumpulan Peralihan Sumber, dan Kumpulan Pelaksanaan SME. MASB kini adalah badan berkuasa tunggal yang menyokong pelaksanaan Piawaian MASB, termasuklah penerbitan material pelaksanaan untuk menyokong aplikasi piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB, seiring dengan kuasa, tugas dan fungsi sebagaimana yang tertakluk di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997.

Aktiviti Penyelidikan

Aktiviti penyelidikan MASB akan memfokuskan kepada aplikasi Piawaian MFRS ke atas urus niaga kewangan Islam. Untuk tahun 2019, MASB dijangka akan menyemak pengaplikasian MFRS 17 *Kontrak Insurans* kepada takaful dan Sekretariat akan bekerja rapat dengan industri dan pihak berkepentingan yang berkaitan untuk menyokong pengaplikasian MFRS 17 semasa fasa pelaksanaan.

Penerbitan kertas strategi tentang pengantaraan berdasarkan nilai (VBI) oleh Bank Negara Malaysia dijangka akan mengubah model perniagaan bank Islam, termasuklah pemacu keuntungan dan risiko. Oleh itu, penerimaan pakai VBI oleh bank Islam mungkin akan memberi kesan terhadap pelaporan kewangan dan Sekretariat akan sentiasa mengawasi perkara yang berkaitan dengan aplikasi Piawaian MFRS kepada urus niaga kewangan Islam.

Di peringkat serantau, MASB akan terus mengetuai Kumpulan Kerja Kewangan Islam AOSSG (WG) dan oleh itu, Sekretariat akan merancang gerak kerja untuk menyokong aplikasi Piawaian IFRS kepada urus niaga kewangan Islam di kalangan negara anggota. Di peringkat antarabangsa, Sekretariat akan terus bekerjasama dan menyokong Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam IASB dalam wacana mengenai isu pelaporan kewangan Islam.

PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN DILULUSKAN MASB DAN INTERPRETASI UNTUK ENTITI SELAIN DARIPADA ENTITI PERSENDIRIAN PADA TARIKH BERAKHIR 14 MAC 2019

Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS)

Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia		Tarikh Kuat kuasa
MFRS 1	Penerimaan Pakai Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia Pertama Kali	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 2	Bayaran Berasaskan Saham	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 3	Kombinasi Perniagaan	1 Januari 2012
	Definisi Perniagaan (Pindaan kepada MFRS 3)	1 Januari 2020
MFRS 4	Kontrak Insurans [akan digantikan oleh MFRS 17]	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 5	Aset Bukan Semasa Dipegang untuk Jualan dan Penamatkan Operasi	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 6	Eksplorasi dan Penilaian Sumber Mineral	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 7	Instrumen Kewangan: Pendedahan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 8	Segmen Operasi	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 9	Instrumen Kewangan (IFRS 9 diterbitkan oleh IASB pada Julai 2014)	1 Januari 2018
MFRS 10	Penyata Kewangan Disatukan	1 Januari 2013
	Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama (Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128)	Ditunda
MFRS 11	Pengaturan Bersama	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 12	Pendedahan Kepentingan Dalam Entiti Lain	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 13	Pengukuran Nilai Saksama	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 14	Akaun Penundaan Kawal Selia	1 Januari 2016
MFRS 15	Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan	1 Januari 2018
MFRS 16	Pajakan	1 Januari 2019
MFRS 17	Kontrak Insurans	1 Januari 2021
MFRS 101	Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan	1 Januari 2012
	Definisi Material (Pindaan kepada MFRS 101)	1 Januari 2020
MFRS 102	Inventori	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 107	Penyata Aliran Tunai	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 108	Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan	1 Januari 2012
	Definisi Material (Pindaan kepada MFRS 108)	1 Januari 2020
MFRS 110	Peristiwa Selepas Tempoh Pelaporan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 112	Cukai Pendapatan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 116	Harta, Loji dan Peralatan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 117	Pajakan [akan digantikan oleh MFRS 16]	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 119	Manfaat Pekerja	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 120	Perakaunan untuk Geran Kerajaan dan Pendedahan Bantuan Kerajaan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 121	Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 123	Kos Pinjaman	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 124	Pendedahan Pihak Berkaitan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 126	Perakaunan dan Pelaporan Pelan Manfaat Persaraan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 127	Penyata Kewangan Berasingan	1 Januari 2013
MFRS 128	Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama	1 Januari 2013
	Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama (Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 dan MFRS 128)	Ditunda

PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN DILULUSKAN MASB DAN INTERPRETASI UNTUK ENTITI SELAIN DARIPADA ENTITI PERSENDIRIAN PADA TARikh BERAKHIR 14 MAC 2019

Piaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia		Tarikh Kuat kuasa
MFRS 129	Pelaporan Kewangan dalam Ekonomi Hiperinflasi	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 132	Instrumen Kewangan: Pembentangan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 133	Perolehan Sesaham	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 134	Pelaporan Kewangan Interim	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 136	Rosot nilai Aset	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 137	Peruntukan, Liabiliti Bersyarat dan Aset Bersyarat	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 138	Aset Tak Ketara	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 139	Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 140	Harta Pelaburan	1 Januari 2012
MFRS 141	Pertanian	1 Januari 2012

Nota:

Penomboran MFRS adalah setara dengan IFRS. MFRS dengan ‘awalan 1xx’ adalah setara dengan IAS yang berkaitan.

Interpretasi IC

Interpretasi IC		Tarikh Kuat kuasa
Interpretasi IC 1	Perubahan dalam Penamatan Sedia Ada, Pemasangan Semula dan Liabiliti Serupa	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 2	Saham Ahli dalam Entiti Koperasi dan Instrumen Serupa	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 4	Menentukan sama ada sesuatu Pengaturan Mengandungi Pajakan [akan digantikan oleh MFRS 16]	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 5	Hak ke atas Kepentingan berpunca daripada Penamatan, Pemasangan Semula dan Dana Pemulihan Persekutaran	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 6	Liabiliti berpunca daripada Penyertaan dalam Pasaran Tertentu – Peralatan Sisa Elektrikal dan Elektronik	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 7	Mengaplikasi Kaedah Penyataan Semula di bawah MFRS 129 <i>Pelaporan Kewangan dalam Ekonomi Hiperinflasi</i>	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 10	Pelaporan Kewangan Interim dan Rosot nilai	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 12	Pengaturan Konsesi Perkhidmatan	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 14	MFRS 119 – Had dalam Aset Manfaat Tetap, Keperluan Pendanaan Minimum dan Interaksinya	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 16	Lindung Nilai daripada Pelaburan Bersih dalam Operasi Asing	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 17	Pengagihan Aset Bukan Tunai kepada Pemilik	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 19	Melunaskan Liabiliti Kewangan dengan Instrumen Ekuiti	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 20	Kos Pelucutan dalam Fasa Penghasilan Lombong Permukaan	1 Januari 2013
Interpretasi IC 21	Levi	1 Januari 2014
Interpretasi IC 22	Urus Niaga Mata Wang Asing dan Ganjaran Pendahuluan	1 Januari 2018
Interpretasi IC 23	Ketidakpastian terhadap Pengolahan Cukai Pendapatan	1 Januari 2019
Interpretasi IC 107	Pengenalan kepada Euro	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 110	Bantuan Kerajaan – Tiada Kaitan Khusus Terhadap Aktiviti Operasi	1 Januari 2012

PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN DILULUSKAN MASB DAN INTERPRETASI UNTUK ENTITI SELAIN DARIPADA ENTITI PERSENDIRIAN PADA TARIKH BERAKHIR 14 MAC 2019

Interpretasi IC	Tarikh Kuat kuasa
Interpretasi IC 115 Pajakan Operasi – Insentif [akan digantikan oleh MFRS 16]	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 125 Cukai Pendapatan – Perubahan Status Cukai Entiti atau Pemegang Sahamnya	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 127 Menilai Inti Pati Urus Niaga yang Melibatkan Bentuk Sah Sesuatu Pajakan [akan digantikan oleh MFRS 16]	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 129 Pendedahan: Pengaturan Konsesi Perkhidmatan	1 Januari 2012
Interpretasi IC 132 Aset Tak Ketara – Kos Laman Web	1 Januari 2012

Nota:

Penomboran Interpretasi IC adalah setara dengan interpretasi berkaitan yang diterbitkan oleh Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS. Interpretasi IC yang bermula dengan 'awalan 1xx' adalah setara dengan Interpretasi yang diterbitkan oleh Jawatankuasa Interpretasi Tetap (SIC).

PIAWAIAN PERAKAUNAN DILULUSKAN MASB

Piawaian Perakaunan Diluluskan MASB untuk Entiti Persendirian yang diterbitkan pada 14 Mac 2019

Entiti Persendirian perlu patuh dengan, sama ada:

- Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian Malaysia (MPERS) secara keseluruhannya; atau
- Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (MFRS) secara keseluruhannya.

Sebuah entiti persendirian adalah sebuah syarikat persendirian ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Syarikat 1965, yang:

- tidak perlu menyedia atau mengemukakan penyata kewangannya di bawah undang-undang Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia atau Bank Negara Malaysia; dan
- bukan anak syarikat atau syarikat bersekutu bagi, atau kawalan bersama oleh, sebuah entiti yang dikehendaki untuk menyedia atau mengemukakan penyata kewangannya di bawah undang-undang Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia atau Bank Negara Malaysia.

Maksud ‘anak syarikat’, ‘syarikat bersekutu’ dan ‘kawalan bersama’ didefinisikan dan diterangkan dalam MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan*, MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama* dan MFRS 11 *Pengaturan Bersama*.

Sesebuah entiti hanya akan dianggap sebagai entiti persendirian sepanjang tempoh tahunan atau tempoh interim di mana ia adalah sebuah entiti persendirian.

Pernyataan Lain

Pernyataan lain yang diterbitkan sehingga kini:

- Prakata kepada Piawaian Perakaunan Diluluskan MASB
- Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan (2011)
- Rangka Kerja Konseptual untuk Pelaporan Kewangan (2018)
- Penyata Amalan 1 MFRS *Ulasan Pengurusan*
- Penyata Amalan 2 MFRS *Membuat Penghakiman Kematanan*
- TR 3 Panduan mengenai Pendedahan Peralihan kepada IFRS

Pernyataan Teknikal Islam

- SOP *i-1* Pelaporan Kewangan daripada Perspektif Islam
- TR *i-1* Perakaunan untuk Zakat Perniagaan
- Penyata Maklum Balas: Kertas Perbincangan MASB ke atas Takaful, Sukuk dan Kontrak Perkongsian Keuntungan Patuh Shariah
- Kertas Kajian: Wakaf
- Laporan Semakan Dokumen Polisi Shariah

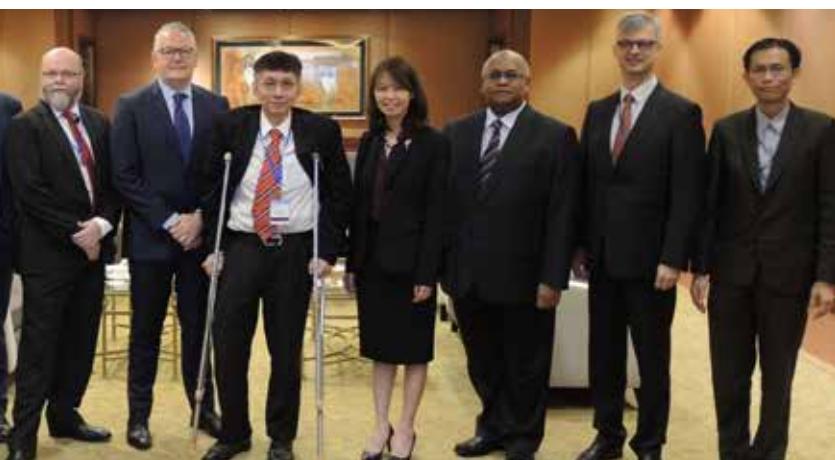
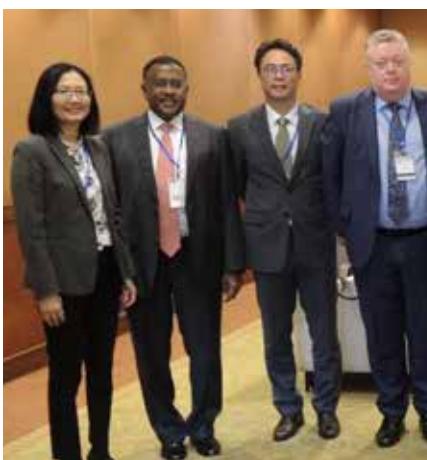


LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Peristiwa Sepanjang 2018
Penglibatan Dengan Pihak Berkepentingan**



PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018



PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018



PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Antarabangsa	
Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam IASB (IFCG) 27 Mac 2018 - Dubai, UAE	<p>Pada tahun 2011, Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) mengadakan rundingan tentang beberapa topik untuk dimasukkan ke dalam agenda teknikalnya. Kesan daripada itu, pada tahun 2013, IASB telah menubuhkan Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam, IFCG. Kumpulan ini dahulunya dikenali sebagai Kumpulan Perundingan Instrumen dan Urus Niaga Patuh Syariah. IFCG dipengerusikan oleh Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi dan dipengerusikan bersama Encik Martin Edelmann, ahli Lembaga IASB.</p> <p>Objektif IFCG adalah untuk membantu IASB dengan perkara berkaitan kewangan Islam, memberi tumpuan kepada cabaran yang mungkin timbul dalam mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS ke atas urus niaga kewangan Islam. Mesyuarat pertama dan kedua telah diadakan di Kuala Lumpur pada bulan Julai 2013 dan berikutnya pada September 2014.</p> <p>Mesyuarat IFCG Ke-4 di Dubai telah dianjurkan oleh Pihak Berkuasa Perkhidmatan Kewangan Dubai (DFSA) dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Arab Saudi serta wakil dari AAOIFI. Pemerhati dari organisasi lain adalah Pertubuhan Perakaunan dan Pengauditan Majlis Kerjasama Teluk (GCCAAO) dan firma perakaunan utama seperti EY, KPMG, dan PwC.</p> <p>Selain daripada kedua-dua pengurus, turut hadir adalah Encik Henry Rees, Pengarah Teknikal IASB. MASB telah diwakili oleh ahli Lembaga, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, dan kakitangan kanan, Encik Angus Thomson dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Berikut adalah perkara yang dibincangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urusan kewangan Islam melibatkan urus niaga berkait (dibentangkan oleh staf MASB);• IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i>;• Pengolahan perakaunan produk Islam yang memerlukan pembayaran keuntungan penuh pada prabayar;• Piawaian Perakaunan bagi Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di Pakistan;• Laporan Kemas Kini AOSSG <i>Melaporkan Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di bawah Piawaian IFRS</i> (dibentangkan oleh staf MASB); dan• Perakaunan untuk urus niaga berdasarkan Islam - pengalaman Indonesia.

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Antarabangsa	
Mesyuarat Forum Penetap Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IFASS) 12 & 13 April 2018 <i>- Mumbai, India</i>	<p>Forum Penetap Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IFASS) merupakan rangkaian tidak rasmi penetap piawaian perakaunan nasional (NSS) dari seluruh dunia dan organisasi lain yang mempunyai penglibatan rapat dalam isu pelaporan kewangan. IFASS kini dipengerusikan oleh Cik Liesel Knorr, bekas Presiden Jawatankuasa Piawaian Perakaunan Jerman.</p> <p>IFASS adalah platform untuk NSS dan pihak berkepentingan yang berminat untuk membincangkan perkara kepentingan bersama, termasuk perkembangan dalam Piawaian IFRS. IASB mengambil bahagian dalam mesyuarat ini untuk tujuan yang sama dengan NSS. Selain itu, IASB menggunakan IFASS untuk mengadakan aktiviti luaran, terutamanya untuk pertanyaan yang diajukan kepada Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS (IFRIC), untuk mengumpul maklumat berkenaan relevansi praktikal, isu umum dan amalan semasa untuk isu yang berpotensi sebagai agenda IFRIC.</p> <p>Mesyuarat IFASS di Mumbai telah dihoskan oleh Institut Akauntan Bertauliah India (ICAI) dan telah dihadiri oleh 63 peserta, termasuk NSS dari 32 bidang kuasa serta wakil daripada IASB dan Kumpulan Penasihat Laporan Kewangan Eropah (EFRAG). MASB telah diwakili oleh Pengerusinya, Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>Berikut adalah perkara utama yang dibincangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strategi IFRIC; ● Memudahkan penerimaan pakai Piawaian IFRS baru - Pendekatan dan pengalaman tentang IFRS 15, IFRS 16 dan IFRS 17; ● Cadangan mengenai projek Muhibah dan Rosot nilai; ● Instrumen Ekuiti: Rosot nilai & Kitar Semula; ● Kombinasi Perniagaan di bawah kawalan sepunya (BCUCC); ● Kajian Majlis Pelaporan Kewangan (FRC) terhadap keputusan tentatif IASB mengenai Penyata Kewangan Utama dan projek penyelidikan FRC tentang Aset Tak Ketara; dan ● Sesi pilihan telah diadakan tentang Taksonomi IFRS.
2 & 3 Oktober 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>Mesyuarat IFASS di London telah dihoskan oleh IASB dan dihadiri oleh penetap piawaian nasional daripada 30 bidang kuasa serta wakil daripada Institusi Penasihat Kewangan Awam dan Perakaunan (CIPFA), EFRAG, IASB dan kakitangannya, Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Persatuan Arab Antarabangsa (IASCA), Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Antarabangsa (IPSASB), dan Persekutuan Akauntan Pan Afrika (PAFA). Mesyuarat itu dipengerusikan oleh Cik Liesel Knorr. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Antarabangsa	
2 & 3 Oktober 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>Perkara yang dibincangkan adalah termasuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCUCC: Pengalaman Hong Kong dan Itali dengan kaedah pendahulu; ● Pelan Pencen Hibrid; ● IFRS 3 - Perakaunan untuk Duti Setem & Kos Lain yang berkaitan dengan Harta Tanah, Loji dan Peralatan (PPE); ● Penyemakan Kesesuaian rangka kerja EU untuk pelaporan awam oleh syarikat: Pandangan dan Pengertian mendalam; ● Piawaian IFRS Baharu: Penambahbaikan dan pencapaian; ● Industri Ekstraktif : Kertas Perbincangan (DP) IASB 2010 dan hala tuju ke hadapan; ● Kertas Perbincangan IASB mengenai <i>Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti</i> (FICE); ● Ulasan Pengurusan: Pendekatan FRC; dan ● Ke arah rangka kerja bagi melaporkan pengukuran prestasi.
Mesyuarat Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik (EEG) IASB 14 - 16 Mei 2018 <i>- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia</i>	<p>Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik (EEG) IASB ditubuhkan selaras dengan kehendak Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS, dengan tujuan untuk meningkatkan penyertaan ekonomi sedang meningkat naik dalam pembangunan Piawaian IFRS. Keanggotaan semasa EEG terdiri daripada negara anggota ekonomi sedang meningkat naik dalam G20 dan Malaysia. EEG memfokuskan isu berkaitan aplikasi dan pelaksanaan Piawaian IFRS dalam ekonomi sedang meningkat naik. Di samping itu, kumpulan ini juga boleh mempertimbangkan jika, dan bagaimana, IASB boleh menyediakan panduan pendidikan di peringkat yang tepat untuk pihak yang berminat dalam ekonomi sedang meningkat naik dan apakah sistem penyampaian yang terbaik untuk perkara ini.</p> <p>Mesyuarat ke-15 EEG telah dihoskan oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia, MASB, dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Rusia, Afrika Selatan, dan Turki. MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng, dan ahli Lembaga, Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p> <p>Mesyuarat telah dipengerusikan oleh Encik Amaro Gomes, ahli Lembaga IASB. Turut hadir di mesyuarat tersebut adalah Encik Darrel Scott, ahli Lembaga IASB, dan kakitangan kanan, Cik Michelle Sansom.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Antarabangsa	
Mesyuarat Kumpulan Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik (EEG) IASB 14 - 16 Mei 2018 - Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	<p>Topik mesyuarat hari pertama yang dibincangkan adalah IFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i>. Topik lain yang dibincangkan termasuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pinjaman komoditi dan transaksi berkaitan; ● Mata wang digital – Kes untuk aktiviti penetap piawaian; ● Perakaunan untuk entiti mikro; ● Perakaunan untuk entiti persendirian; ● Perakaunan untuk entiti anak syarikat; ● Perakaunan untuk kos 'paksaan' infrastruktur awam; ● Penyatuan entiti bukan untung; dan ● Pembentangan asset semasa/bukan semasa. <p>Pada hari ketiga, Kumpulan ini telah membincangkan pelaksanaan IFRS 9 <i>Instrumen Kewangan</i> dalam Ekonomi Sedang Meningkat Naik. Encik Chan Hooi Lam telah berkongsi maklum balas awal mengenai pelaksanaan IFRS 9 di Malaysia.</p> <p>Puan Tan Bee Leng membentangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perjalanan MASB dalam membangunkan Piawaian Pelaporan Entiti Persendirian, MPERS; ● Analisis Aplikasi Piawaian IFRS untuk SME dalam bidang kuasa ahli AOSSG; ● Laporan mengenai Kaji Selidik AOSSG tentang Aplikasi Piawaian IFRS untuk SME; dan ● Perakaunan untuk kos 'paksaan' infrastruktur awam dalam projek pembangunan.
29 - 31 Oktober 2018 - Seoul, Korea Selatan	<p>Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Korea (KASB) telah menganjurkan mesyuarat ke-16 dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Rusia, Afrika Selatan, Korea Selatan, Arab Saudi, dan Turki.</p> <p>Mesyuarat telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FICE; ● Muhibah dan Rosot Nilai;

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Antarabangsa	
29 - 31 Oktober 2018 <i>- Seoul, Korea Selatan</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perakaunan untuk Entiti Mikro – Perakaunan untuk Entiti Bukan Kepentingan Awam; ● IFRS untuk SME – kajian akan datang; ● Pelaksanaan IFRS 9 <i>Instrumen Kewangan</i>; ● Aktiviti Ekstraktif – Pengenalan; dan ● Kemaskini dan perbincangan mengenai projek semasa IASB, dengan tumpuan khas kepada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Komunikasi Lebih Baik (termasuk Pendedahan Inisiatif); dan - BCUCC. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p>
Mesyuarat Penetap Piawaian Sedunia (WSS) 1 & 2 Oktober 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>IASB telah menganjurkan Mesyuarat WSS setiap tahun untuk semua penetap piawaian perakaunan nasional. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Delegasi WSS diberi taklimat tentang perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kemaskini program teknikal IASB; ● Rangka Kerja Konseptual (2018) disemak; dan ● Penyata Amalan Komentar Pengurusan. <p>IASB juga telah mengadakan sesi perbincangan kumpulan seperti berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● BCUCC; ● Komunikasi Lebih Baik – tumpuan kepada Penyata Kewangan Utama & Pendedahan; ● FICE – Kertas Perbincangan; ● Muhibah dan Rosot Nilai; dan ● Kemaskini Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS dan strategi pelaksanaan Piawaian baharu.

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Kumpulan Penetap Piawaian Asia-Oceania (AOSSG)	
Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Penasihat Pengerusi (CAC) AOSSG 31 Januari 2018 <i>- Hong Kong</i>	<p>MASB telah mengambil bahagian dalam Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG yang diadakan secara berkala untuk membantu Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi AOSSG dalam melaksanakan fungsi mereka, termasuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● merancang dan menyelaraskan aktiviti AOSSG demi mengekalkan kesinambungan operasi aktiviti AOSSG; ● bertukar maklumat mengenai aktiviti kumpulan kerja AOSSG; ● menyatukan pandangan di kalangan ahli AOSSG mengenai topik tertentu; dan ● bertukar pendapat mengenai strategi komunikasi AOSSG. <p>Keahlian CAC AOSSG terdiri daripada China (Pengerusi), India (Naib Pengerusi), Australia, Hong Kong, India, Jepun, Korea, Malaysia, dan Singapura.</p> <p>Berikut adalah mesyuarat CAC AOSSG yang telah diadakan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG; dan (b) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG dengan Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRSF (IFRSF). <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>CAC AOSSG membincangkan isu yang akan dibangkitkan dengan IFRSF, wakil AOSSG di Forum Penasihat Piawaian Perakaunan (ASAF) IASB dan Program Mentor AOSSG.</p> <p>Pada pertemuan bersama IFRSF, CAC AOSSG melahirkan minat untuk terus bekerjasama dengan IFRSF dalam mencapai matlamat bersama tentang set global piawaian perakaunan. CAC AOSSG juga meminta agar IFRSF mempertimbangkan untuk menyediakan lebih banyak sumber kepada rantau Asia dan Oceania.</p>
30 September 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wakil AOSSG di ASAF IASB; ● Keahlian AOSSG; ● Mesyuarat dengan IFRSF 2019; dan ● Persediaan untuk Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG yang ke-10. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Kumpulan Penetap Piawaian Asia-Oceania (AOSSG)	
20 November 2018 <i>- Singapura</i>	<p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Wakil AOSSG di mesyuarat ASAFA IASB; ● Keahlian AOSSG; ● Mesyuarat dengan IFRSF di Kuala Lumpur; dan ● Cadangan pelancaran Kumpulan Kerja untuk mengkaji dasar perakaunan dan anggaran perakaunan. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
Mesyuarat Interim AOSSG 30 September 2018 <i>- London, United Kingdom</i>	<p>AOSSG mengadakan mesyuarat interim sebelum mesyuarat utamanya iaitu WSS dan mesyuarat tahunan AOSSG. MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● FICE; ● Kontrak Insurans; ● Wakil AOSSG di ASAFA IASB; dan ● Persediaan untuk Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG yang ke-10.
20 November 2018 <i>- Singapura</i>	<p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hasil; ● BCUCC; dan ● FICE.

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Mesyuarat Kumpulan Penetap Piawaian Asia-Oceania (AOSSG)	
Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG ke-10 21 & 22 November 2018 - Singapura	<p>Mesyuarat tahunan AOSSG yang ke-10 telah dianjurkan oleh Majlis Piawaian Perakaunan Singapura. Mesyuarat ini telah dihadiri oleh 20 ahli penetap piawaian AOSSG serta wakil daripada IASB dan Yayasan IFRS. MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng, dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Wakil IASB memberikan maklumat mengenai aktiviti dan pencapaian IASB tahun 2017-2018 dan projek aktif serta Piawaian <i>IFRS untuk SME</i>. Topik yang sedang diusahakan oleh IASB telah dibincangkan, termasuk IFRS 17, Instrumen Kewangan, Penyata Kewangan Utama, Inisiatif Pendedahan, dan lain-lain.</p> <p>Topik teknikal berikut telah dibentangkan oleh beberapa ahli kumpulan kerja AOSSG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pembentangan dan Pendedahan;● FICE;● BCUCC;● Isu Perakaunan yang Terlibat dalam Pinjaman dan Peminjaman Bullion (Emas);● Matawang Maya;● Pelaporan Prestasi dan Era Digital;● Kontrak Insurans; dan● Kajian mengenai Aplikasi IFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i> untuk Ijarah (dibentangkan oleh staf MASB). <p>Mesyuarat ini juga menyediakan platform bagi ahli untuk berkongsi perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Pengalaman tentang peralihan kepada IFRS di Singapura dan Arab Saudi;● Kemas kini aplikasi IFRS di Thailand; dan● Isu pelaksanaan (dibentangkan oleh Sri Lanka dan Singapura).

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Aktiviti Luaran	
Sesi Khas tentang Piawaian IFRS baharu, IFRS 17 Kontrak Insurans 16 Mei 2018 <i>- Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur</i>	<p>MASB telah menganjurkan Sesi Khas separuh hari mengenai IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i> untuk Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Ia telah dihadiri oleh kira-kira 70 pegawai BNM. Sesi ini disampaikan oleh ahli Lembaga IASB, Encik Darrel Scott.</p> <p>Objektif Sesi ini bukan sahaja untuk BNM memahami lebih baik mengenai MFRS 17, yang serupa dengan IFRS 17, tetapi juga untuk memahami inti pati Piawaian, dan peluang untuk menanyakan soalan dan mendengar secara langsung daripada wakil IASB.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam. Turut hadir adalah Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>
Bengkel IFRS Serantau mengenai IFRS 17 Kontrak Insurans 17 Mei 2018 <i>- Hotel Sheraton Imperial Kuala Lumpur</i>	<p>MASB dan Yayasan IFRS telah menganjurkan '<i>Bengkel IFRS Serantau mengenai IFRS 17 Kontrak Insurans</i>' di Hotel Sheraton Imperial Kuala Lumpur.</p> <p>Bengkel serantau satu hari yang pertama ini membawa bersama panel penyampai terkenal, iaitu ahli Lembaga IASB Encik Darrel Scott, Encik Jeong Hyek Park dari Samsung Life Insurance yang juga ahli Kumpulan Sumber Peralihan Insurans IASB, Pengurus Kumpulan Kerja MASB (Insurans) Encik Ken Pushpanathan, Encik Paul Davis dari Allianz Global Corporate & Specialty SE, dan Encik Martyn van Wensveen dari EY Malaysia. Puan Jessica Chew, Timbalan Gabenor Bank Negara Malaysia, menyampaikan ucaptama di Bengkel ini.</p> <p>Bengkel ini membincangkan isu dan pengalaman dalam persiapan untuk mengaplikasi IFRS 17, pengajaran utama yang diperoleh daripada analisis jurang IFRS 17 yang pertama dan kesan projek penilaian di Malaysia & ASEAN/APAC serta isu semasa IFRS 17 yang dibincangkan oleh Kumpulan Sumber Peralihan IASB.</p> <p>Bengkel ini mendapat sambutan hangat dan telah dihadiri oleh 278 peserta yang terdiri daripada pengamal, penyedia, dan pengawal selia, dari 17 buah negara – Kemboja, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jepun, Malaysia, Nepal, Rusia, Singapura, Afrika Selatan, Korea Selatan, Arab Saudi, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turki, dan Vietnam.</p> <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, dan ahli Lembaga Encik Chan Hooi Lam, Encik New Kheng Chee, dan Encik Ahmad Shahrul Mohamed. Turut hadir di Bengkel tersebut adalah Puan Tan Bee Leng dan kakitangan kanan MASB yang lain.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Aktiviti Luaran	
Perbincangan mengenai aplikasi ‘pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah sepenuhnya’ (SPPI) kepada transaksi kewangan Islam 23 Julai 2018 <i>- Pejabat AIBIM, Kuala Lumpur</i>	<p>Persatuan Institusi Perbankan Islam Malaysia (AIBIM) telah menjemput MASB ke mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah (SAC) untuk memberi penjelasan mengenai SPPI daripada perspektif laporan kewangan Islam.</p> <p>Mesyuarat membincangkan bahawa SPPI adalah istilah yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 9 <i>Instrumen Kewangan</i> dan digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada aset kewangan harus dibawa pada kos terlunas atau nilai saksama. Oleh itu, instrumen Islam yang melepas ujian SPPI akan dibawa pada kos terlunas dan ia tidak semestinya bermaksud bahawa instrumen tersebut mengandungi ‘faedah’ daripada sudut pandangan Syariah.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Dato’ Mohammad Faiz Azmi, Pengurus Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
Dialog Jamuan Tengah Hari MFRS 16 Pajakan dan pelaporan kewangan Islam dengan ketua pegawai kewangan bank-bank Islam 11 Oktober 2018 <i>- Dewan Persidangan 1, Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur</i>	<p>MASB telah mengadakan Dialog Jamuan Tengah Hari Bersama ketua pegawai kewangan bank-bank Islam untuk membincangkan pelaporan MFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i> dan kewangan Islam.</p> <p>Memandangkan tarikh kuat kuasa mandatorinya pada 1 Januari 2019, Dialog ini bertujuan untuk memahami cabaran dalam melaksanakan MFRS 16, terutamanya kepada transaksi kewangan Islam seperti <i>Ijarah</i>.</p> <p>Di samping itu, Dialog ini memberi peluang kepada MASB untuk berkongsi penemuan kajian semula Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM tentang <i>Ijarah</i> daripada perspektif pelaporan kewangan.</p> <p>Dato’ Mohammad Faiz Azmi telah menyampaikan ucapan pembukaan. Encik Zharif Agil (PwC), Ahli Jawatankuasa Tetap, membentangkan gambaran keseluruhan MFRS 16 dan potensi implikasinya ke atas transaksi kewangan Islam.</p> <p>29 peserta tempatan dan luar negara dari 17 bank Islam telah menghadiri Dialog ini. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam. Turut hadir adalah ahli Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, Puan Tan Bee Leng, Puan Christine Lau, dan kakitangan MASB yang lain.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Aktiviti Luaran	
Sesi tentang Perakaunan dan Kewangan Islam dengan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Audit institusi kewangan Islam 22 Oktober 2018 - Hotel Stripes, Kuala Lumpur	<p>MASB telah menganjurkan Sesi tentang Perakaunan dan Kewangan Islam dengan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Audit institusi kewangan Islam untuk menyediakan platform perbincangan tentang aplikasi MFRS kepada urus niaga kewangan Islam di Malaysia.</p> <p>Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi telah menyampaikan ucapan pembukaan di Sesi ini dan memberi taklimat tentang pengaplikasian MFRS kepada urus niaga kewangan Islam. Dato' Mohamed Rafique Merican, Pengerusi Kumpulan Kerja <i>Kajian Dokumen Polisi Syariah daripada Perspektif Pelaporan Kewangan</i>, menyampaikan gambaran keseluruhan tahap tinggi Kumpulan Kerja dan pendekatannya dalam mengkaji Dokumen Polisi Syariah.</p> <p>Hasil laporan itu kemudiannya dibentangkan oleh Ketua Kumpulan Kerja, iaitu Encik Muhammad Syarizal Rahim (EY), Puan Sherene Yahya (EY) dan Encik Zharif Agil (PwC).</p> <p>Sesi ini telah dihadiri oleh peserta dari tujuh bank Islam dan tiga pengendali takaful. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, Puan Faziyatun Mohamed Yahya, dan Encik Abdul Majid Salleh. Turut hadir adalah ahli Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, Puan Tan Bee Leng, Puan Christine Lau, dan kakitangan MASB yang lain.</p>
Lawatan oleh Delegasi Luar	
22 Januari 2018 - Pejabat MASB, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Encik Abdulkader Husrieh dari Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Syria telah membuat lawatan ke MASB untuk membincangkan tentang kerja AOSSG mengenai Kewangan Islam, yang mana MASB adalah ketua kumpulan kerja tersebut.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>
29 Januari 2018 - Pejabat MASB, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Cik Kala Kandiah, Pengarah Teknikal, dan Cik Justine Keenan, Pengurus Projek dari Lembaga Perakaunan Australia (AASB), telah melawat MASB untuk memahami isu perakaunan semasa di Malaysia dan berkongsi beberapa isu perakaunan semasa yang memberi kesan kepada Australia. Mesyuarat itu juga menerokai bidang di mana AASB dan MASB dapat menjalankan kerjasama.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Stephanie Lip.</p>

PERISTIWA SEPANJANG 2018

Peristiwa	Butiran
Sesi bersama Ahli Akademik	
22 Oktober 2018 - Pejabat MASB, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Sepanjang tahun ini, MASB telah mengadakan dua (2) sesi taklimat kepada para pelajar dari dua (2) universiti tempatan tentang peranan dan tanggungjawab MASB sebagai penetap piawaian perakaunan nasional serta rangka kerja pelaporan kewangan di Malaysia.</p> <p>Secara keseluruhannya, seramai 58 orang pelajar telah menghadiri sesi taklimat seperti yang dinyatakan di bawah:</p> <p><i>UiTM Melaka</i></p> <p>Taklimat ini telah disampaikan oleh Pengurus Teknikal MASB, Puan Lai Lee Ting. Ia telah dihadiri oleh 28 pelajar dengan diiringi pensyarah.</p>
19 Disember 2018 - Pejabat MASB, Kuala Lumpur	<p><i>Universiti Selangor</i></p> <p>Taklimat ini telah disampaikan oleh Eksekutif Teknikal MASB, Puan Maisarah Mustapa. Ia telah dihadiri oleh 30 pelajar dengan diiringi pensyarah.</p>



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong



LAPORAN TAHUNAN **2018**

**Keputusan Penilaian Pencapaian
Bagi Tahun 2018 (SPA 1/2012)**



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong



KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN	KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR																																																																						
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Mineral			(4) Pindaan kepada MFRS 14 Akaun Penundaan Kawal Selia			(5) Pindaan kepada MFRS 101 Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan			(6) Pindaan kepada MFRS 108 Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan			(7) Pindaan kepada MFRS 134 Pelaporan Kewangan Interim			(8) Pindaan kepada MFRS 137 Peruntukan, Liabiliti Luar Jangka dan Aset Luar Jangka			(9) Pindaan kepada MFRS 138 Aset Tak Ketara			(10) Pindaan kepada Interpretasi IC 12 Pengaturan Konsesi Perkhidmatan			(11) Pindaan kepada Interpretasi IC 19 Melunaskan Liabiliti Kewangan dengan Instrumen Ekuiti			(12) Pindaan kepada Interpretasi IC 20 Kos Pelucutan dalam Fasa Penghasilan Lombong Permukaan			(13) Pindaan kepada Interpretasi IC 22 Urus Niaga Mata Wang Asing dan Ganjaran Pendahuluan			(14) Pindaan kepada Interpretasi IC 132 Aset Tak Ketara – Kos Laman Web			<u>Tarikh diterbitkan oleh IASB dan tarikh kuat kuasa</u>	<u>Tarikh Terbitan</u> <u>Tarikh Kuat Kuasa</u>	<u>12 Disember 2017</u> <u>1 Januari 2019</u> 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Senarai draf pernyataan yang diterbitkan pada 2018</p> <p>Draf pernyataan teknikal yang diterbitkan untuk komen awam pada tahun 2018 adalah seperti berikut:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tajuk</th><th>Tarikh Terbitan</th><th>Tarikh Akhir Komen</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Draf Pendedahan IASB ED/2018/1 <i>Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</i></td><td>11 April 2018</td><td>18 Jun 2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC–Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</td><td>10 Julai 2018</td><td>6 Ogos 2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC–Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)</td><td>10 Julai 2018</td><td>6 Ogos 2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC–Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)</td><td>10 Julai 2018</td><td>6 Ogos 2018</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kertas Perbincangan IASB DP/2018/1 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Semakan draf pernyataan IASB dan Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC dan senarai surat maklum balas yang dihantar kepada IASB dan IFRIC</u></p> <p>Sepanjang tahun 2018, MASB telah menyemak dan memberi maklum balas terhadap draf pernyataan berikut yang telah diterbitkan oleh IASB, Yayasan IFRS dan IFRIC:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>IASB / Yayasan IFRS / IFRIC</th> <th>Tajuk</th> <th>Surat komen dihantar pada</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>IASB ED/2017/5</td> <td>Polisi Perakaunan dan Anggaran Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</td> <td>15 Januari 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IASB ED/2017/6</td> <td>Definisi Material (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 1 dan IAS 8)</td> <td>15 Januari 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS</td> <td>Meminda Terma Pelantikan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Yayasan IFRS</td> <td>19 Julai 2018</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IASB ED/2018/1</td> <td>Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)</td> <td>27 Julai 2018</td> </tr> <tr> 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pindaan kepada IAS 8)	15 Januari 2018	IASB ED/2017/6	Definisi Material (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 1 dan IAS 8)	15 Januari 2018	Draf Pendedahan Yayasan IFRS	Meminda Terma Pelantikan Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi Yayasan IFRS	19 Julai 2018	IASB ED/2018/1	Perubahan Polisi Perakaunan (Cadangan pindaan kepada IAS 8)	27 Julai 2018	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	Kos Pinjaman ke atas Tanah (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)	21 Ogos 2018	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	Perbelanjaan ke atas Aset Layak (IAS 23 Kos Pinjaman)	21 Ogos 2018	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	Penentuan Kadar Tukaran apabila terdapat Kekurangan Kebolehtukaran Jangka Panjang (IAS 21 Kesan Perubahan Kadar Tukaran Wang Asing)	21 Ogos 2018	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	Liabiliti berkenaan Kepentingan Pengendali Bersama dalam Kendalian Bersama (IFRS 11 Pengaturan Bersama)	21 November 2018	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	Pelaburan dalam Anak Syarikat Diperakaunkan pada Kos: Pelupusan Separa (IAS 27 Penyata Kewangan Berasingan)	21 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	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Aplikasi Keperluan Berkemungkinan Tinggi dalam Hubungan Lindung Nilai Aliran Tunai (IFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan dan IAS 39 Instrumen Kewangan: Pengiktirafan dan Pengukuran)</i>		21 November 2018		20 September 2018	21 November 2018	
	Keputusan Agenda Tentatif IFRIC	<i>Pentaksiran Barang atau Perkhidmatan yang Dijanjikan (IFRS 15 Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan)</i>		27 November 2018		20 September 2018	21 November 2018	
Pencapaian KPI (%)								
<i>Semua draf pernyataan IFRS yang diterbitkan oleh IASB dan IFRIC telah diterbitkan pada masa sama untuk pendedahan awam di Malaysia.</i>				100%				
<i>Surat maklum balas kepada IASB, Yayasan IFRS dan IFRIC telah dihantar tepat pada masanya selepas proses konsultansi dengan konstituen kami.</i>				100%				
KPI Keseluruhan (%)				100%				

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR				
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetapan piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa.	<p><u>1. Penyertaan dalam peristiwa penetapan piawaian antarabangsa</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tarikh</th><th>Peristiwa</th><th>Keterangan Ringkas</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>27 Mac 2018</td><td>Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam IASB (IFCG), Dubai, UAE</td><td> <p>Pada tahun 2011, Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) mengadakan rundingan tentang beberapa topik untuk dimasukkan ke dalam agenda teknikalnya. Kesan daripada itu, pada tahun 2013, IASB telah menubuhkan Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam, IFCG. Kumpulan ini dahulunya dikenali sebagai Kumpulan Perundingan Instrumen dan Urus Niaga Patuh Syariah. IFCG dipengerusikan oleh Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi dan dipengerusikan bersama Encik Martin Edelmann, ahli Lembaga IASB.</p> <p>Objektif IFCG adalah untuk membantu IASB dengan perkara berkaitan kewangan Islam, memberi tumpuan kepada cabaran yang mungkin timbul dalam mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS ke atas urus niaga kewangan Islam. Mesyuarat pertama dan kedua telah diadakan di Kuala Lumpur pada bulan Julai 2013 dan berikutnya pada September 2014.</p> <p>Mesyuarat IFCG Ke-4 di Dubai telah dianjurkan oleh Pihak Berkuasa Perkhidmatan Kewangan Dubai (DFSA) dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Arab Saudi serta wakil dari AAOIFI. Pemerhati dari organisasi lain adalah Pertubuhan Perakaunan dan Pengauditan Majlis Kerjasama Teluk (GCCAAO) dan firma perakaunan utama seperti EY, KPMG, dan PwC.</p> <p>Selain daripada kedua-dua pengurus, turut hadir adalah Encik Henry Rees, Pengarah Teknikal IASB. MASB telah diwakili oleh ahli Lembaga, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, dan kakitangan kanan, Encik Angus Thomson dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Berikut adalah perkara yang dibincangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urusan kewangan Islam melibatkan urus niaga berangkai (dibentangkan oleh kakitangan MASB); • IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i>; • Pengolahan perakaunan produk Islam yang memerlukan pembayaran keuntungan penuh pada prabayar; • Piawaian Perakaunan bagi Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di Pakistan; • Laporan Kemas Kini AOSSG <i>Melaporkan Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di bawah Piawaian IFRS</i> (dibentangkan oleh kakitangan MASB); dan • Perakaunan untuk urus niaga berdasarkan Islam – pengalaman Indonesia. </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Tarikh	Peristiwa	Keterangan Ringkas	27 Mac 2018	Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam IASB (IFCG), Dubai, UAE	<p>Pada tahun 2011, Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa (IASB) mengadakan rundingan tentang beberapa topik untuk dimasukkan ke dalam agenda teknikalnya. Kesan daripada itu, pada tahun 2013, IASB telah menubuhkan Kumpulan Perundingan Kewangan Islam, IFCG. Kumpulan ini dahulunya dikenali sebagai Kumpulan Perundingan Instrumen dan Urus Niaga Patuh Syariah. IFCG dipengerusikan oleh Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi dan dipengerusikan bersama Encik Martin Edelmann, ahli Lembaga IASB.</p> <p>Objektif IFCG adalah untuk membantu IASB dengan perkara berkaitan kewangan Islam, memberi tumpuan kepada cabaran yang mungkin timbul dalam mengaplikasi Piawaian IFRS ke atas urus niaga kewangan Islam. Mesyuarat pertama dan kedua telah diadakan di Kuala Lumpur pada bulan Julai 2013 dan berikutnya pada September 2014.</p> <p>Mesyuarat IFCG Ke-4 di Dubai telah dianjurkan oleh Pihak Berkuasa Perkhidmatan Kewangan Dubai (DFSA) dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Arab Saudi serta wakil dari AAOIFI. Pemerhati dari organisasi lain adalah Pertubuhan Perakaunan dan Pengauditan Majlis Kerjasama Teluk (GCCAAO) dan firma perakaunan utama seperti EY, KPMG, dan PwC.</p> <p>Selain daripada kedua-dua pengurus, turut hadir adalah Encik Henry Rees, Pengarah Teknikal IASB. MASB telah diwakili oleh ahli Lembaga, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman, dan kakitangan kanan, Encik Angus Thomson dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Berikut adalah perkara yang dibincangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urusan kewangan Islam melibatkan urus niaga berangkai (dibentangkan oleh kakitangan MASB); • IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i>; • Pengolahan perakaunan produk Islam yang memerlukan pembayaran keuntungan penuh pada prabayar; • Piawaian Perakaunan bagi Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di Pakistan; • Laporan Kemas Kini AOSSG <i>Melaporkan Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di bawah Piawaian IFRS</i> (dibentangkan oleh kakitangan MASB); dan • Perakaunan untuk urus niaga berdasarkan Islam – pengalaman Indonesia. 	Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.	Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.	Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.
Tarikh	Peristiwa	Keterangan Ringkas								
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OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	Tarikh	Peristiwa	Keterangan Ringkas	Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.	Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.	Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
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	2 & 3 Oktober 2018	Mesyuarat IFASS, London, United Kingdom	<p>Mesyuarat IFASS di London telah dihoskan oleh IASB dan dihadiri oleh penetap piawaian nasional dari 30 bidang kuasa serta wakil daripada Institusi Penasihat Kewangan Awam dan Perakaunan (CIPFA), EFRAG, IASB dan kakitangannya, Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Persatuan Arab Antarabangsa (IASCA), Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Sektor Awam Antarabangsa (IPSASB), dan Persekutuan Akauntan Pan Afrika (PAFA). Mesyuarat itu dipengerusikan oleh Cik Liesel Knorr. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Perkara yang dibincangkan adalah termasuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCUCC: Pengalaman Hong Kong dan Itali dengan kaedah pendahulu; • Pelan Pencen Hibrid; • IFRS 3 – Perakaunan untuk Duti Setem & Kos Lain yang berkaitan dengan Harta Tanah, Loji dan Peralatan (PPE); • Penyemakan Kesesuaian rangka kerja EU untuk pelaporan awam oleh syarikat: Pandangan dan Pengertian mendalam; • Piawaian IFRS Baharu: Penambahbaikan dan pencapaian; • Industri Ekstraktif: Kertas Perbincangan (DP) IASB 2010 dan hala tuju ke hadapan; • Kertas Perbincangan IASB mengenai <i>Instrumen Kewangan dengan Ciri-ciri Ekuiti</i> (FICE); • Ulasan Pengurusan: Pendekatan FRC; dan • Ke arah rangka kerja bagi melaporkan pengukuran prestasi. 			

OBJKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	Tarikh	Peristiwa	Keterangan Ringkas	Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.	Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.	Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

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(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	Tarikh 29-31 Oktober 2018	Peristiwa Mesyuarat ke-16 EEG, Seoul, Korea Selatan	<p>Keterangan Ringkas</p> <p>Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Korea (KASB) telah menganjurkan mesyuarat ke-16 dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Rusia, Afrika Selatan, Korea Selatan, Arab Saudi, dan Turki.</p> <p>Mesyuarat telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FICE; • Muhibah dan Rosot Nilai; • Perakaunan untuk Entiti Mikro – Perakaunan untuk Entiti Bukan Kepentingan Awam; • IFRS untuk SME – kajian akan datang; • Pelaksanaan IFRS 9 <i>Instrumen Kewangan</i>; • Aktiviti Ekstraktif – Pengenalan; dan • Kemaskini dan perbincangan mengenai projek semasa IASB, dengan tumpuan khas kepada: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Komunikasi Lebih Baik (termasuk Pendedahan Inisiatif); dan - BCUCC. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam.</p>	Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.	Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.	Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.
	Tarikh 1 & 2 Oktober 2018	Peristiwa Mesyuarat Penetap Piawaian Sedunia (WSS), London, United Kingdom	<p>IASB telah menganjurkan Mesyuarat WSS setiap tahun untuk semua penetap piawaian perakaunan nasional. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> <p>Delegasi WSS diberi taklimat tentang perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kemaskini program teknikal IASB; • Rangka Kerja Konseptual (2018) disemak; dan • Penyata Amalan Komentar Pengurusan. <p>IASB juga telah mengadakan sesi kumpulan perbincangan seperti berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCUCC; • Komunikasi Lebih Baik – tumpuan kepada Penyata Kewangan Utama & Pendedahan; • FICE – Kertas Perbincangan; • Muhibah dan Rosot Nilai; dan • Kemaskini Jawatankuasa Interpretasi IFRS dan strategi pelaksanaan Piawaian baharu. 			

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	Tarikh 21 & 22 November 2018	Peristiwa Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG ke-10, Singapura	Keterangan Ringkas <p>Mesyuarat tahunan AOSSG yang ke-10 telah dianjurkan oleh Majlis Piawaian Perakaunan Singapura. Mesyuarat ini telah dihadiri oleh 20 ahli penetap piawaian AOSSG serta wakil daripada IASB dan Yayasan IFRS. MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng, dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Wakil IASB memberikan maklumat kemas kini mengenai aktiviti dan pencapaian IASB tahun 2017-2018 dan projek aktif serta Piawaian <i>IFRS untuk SME</i>. Topik yang sedang diusahakan oleh IASB telah dibincangkan, termasuk IFRS 17, Instrumen Kewangan, Penyata Kewangan Utama, Inisiatif Pendedahan, dan lain-lain.</p> <p>Topik teknikal berikut telah dibentangkan oleh kumpulan kerja AOSSG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pembentangan dan Pendedahan; • FICE; • BCUCC; • Isu Perakaunan yang berkaitan Pinjaman dan Peminjaman Bullion (Emas); • Matawang Maya; • Pelaporan Prestasi dan Era Digital; • Kontrak Insurans; dan • Kajian mengenai aplikasi IFRS 16 <i>Pajakan tentang Ijarah</i> (dibentangkan oleh staf MASB). <p>Mesyuarat ini juga menyediakan platform bagi ahli untuk berkongsi perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pengalaman tentang peralihan kepada IFRS di Singapura dan Arab Saudi; • Kemas kini aplikasi IFRS di Thailand; dan • Isu pelaksanaan (dibentangkan oleh Sri Lanka dan Singapura). <p>Puan Nadiah Ismail menyampaikan hasil kajian mengenai aplikasi IFRS 16 <i>Pajakan tentang Ijarah</i>.</p>	Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.	Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.	Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN	KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR									
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	<p><u>Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Penasihat Pengerusi (CAC) AOSSG</u></p> <p>MASB telah mengambil bahagian dalam Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG yang telah diadakan secara berkala untuk membantu Pengerusi dan Naib Pengerusi AOSSG dalam melaksanakan fungsi mereka, antaranya termasuk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • merancang dan menyelaras aktiviti AOSSG demi mengekalkan kesinambungan operasi aktiviti AOSSG; • bertukar maklumat mengenai aktiviti Kumpulan Kerja AOSSG; • menyatukan pandangan di kalangan ahli AOSSG mengenai topik tertentu; dan • bertukar pandangan mengenai strategi komunikasi AOSSG. <p>Keahlian CAC AOSSG terdiri daripada China (pengerusi), India (naib pengerusi), Australia, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, dan Singapura.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tarikh</th> <th>Tempat</th> <th>Keterangan Ringkas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>31 Januari 2018</td> <td>Hong Kong</td> <td> <p>Berikut adalah mesyuarat CAC AOSSG yang telah diadakan:</p> <p>(a) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG; dan</p> <p>(b) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG dengan Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS (IFRSF).</p> <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>CAC AOSSG membincangkan isu yang akan dibangkitkan dengan IFRSF, wakil AOSSG di Forum Penasihat Piawaian Perakaunan (ASAF) IASB dan Program Mentor AOSSG.</p> <p>Pada pertemuan bersama IFRSF, CAC AOSSG melahirkan minat untuk terus bekerjasama dengan IFRSF dalam mencapai matlamat bersama tentang set global piawaian perakaunan. CAC AOSSG juga meminta agar IFRSF mempertimbangkan untuk menyediakan lebih banyak sumber kepada rantau Asia dan Oceania.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 September 2018</td> <td>London, United Kingdom</td> <td> <p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wakil AOSSG di ASAF IASB; • Keahlian AOSSG; • Mesyuarat dengan IFRSF pada tahun 2019; dan • Persediaan untuk Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG 2018. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Tarikh	Tempat	Keterangan Ringkas	31 Januari 2018	Hong Kong	<p>Berikut adalah mesyuarat CAC AOSSG yang telah diadakan:</p> <p>(a) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG; dan</p> <p>(b) Mesyuarat CAC AOSSG dengan Pemegang Amanah Yayasan IFRS (IFRSF).</p> <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan.</p> <p>CAC AOSSG membincangkan isu yang akan dibangkitkan dengan IFRSF, wakil AOSSG di Forum Penasihat Piawaian Perakaunan (ASAF) IASB dan Program Mentor AOSSG.</p> <p>Pada pertemuan bersama IFRSF, CAC AOSSG melahirkan minat untuk terus bekerjasama dengan IFRSF dalam mencapai matlamat bersama tentang set global piawaian perakaunan. CAC AOSSG juga meminta agar IFRSF mempertimbangkan untuk menyediakan lebih banyak sumber kepada rantau Asia dan Oceania.</p>	30 September 2018	London, United Kingdom	<p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wakil AOSSG di ASAF IASB; • Keahlian AOSSG; • Mesyuarat dengan IFRSF pada tahun 2019; dan • Persediaan untuk Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG 2018. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>	<p>Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.</p>	<p>Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.</p>	<p>Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.</p>
Tarikh	Tempat	Keterangan Ringkas											
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KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

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<p>20 November 2018</p> <p>Singapura</p> <p>Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wakil AOSSG di ASAF IASB; • Keahlian AOSSG; • Mesyuarat dengan IFRSF di Kuala Lumpur; dan • Cadangan mewujudkan Kumpulan Kerja untuk mengkaji dasar perakaunan dan anggaran perakaunan. <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>						
<p><u>Mesyuarat Interim AOSSG</u></p> <p>AOSSG telah mengadakan mesyuarat interim sebelum mesyuarat utamanya iaitu WSS dan mesyuarat tahunan AOSSG. MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Puan Tan Bee Leng.</p>						
	Tarikh	Tempat	Keterangan Ringkas			
	30 September 2018	London, United Kingdom	Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FICE; • Kontrak Insurans; • Wakil AOSSG di ASAF IASB; dan • Persediaan untuk Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG yang ke – 10. 			
	20 November 2018	Singapura	Mesyuarat ini telah membincangkan perkara berikut:			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hasil; • BCUCC; dan • FICE. 			

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR									
(3) Untuk bekerjasama dengan penetap piawaian nasional lain bagi pembangunan piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang diterima global untuk kegunaan antarabangsa (sambungan).	<u>Lawatan oleh Delegasi Luar</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Tarikh</th> <th>Tempat</th> <th>Keterangan Ringkas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22 Januari 2018</td> <td>Lawatan dari Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Syria</td> <td> <p>Encik Abdulkader Husrieh dari Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Syria telah membuat lawatan ke MASB untuk membincangkan tentang kerja AOSSG mengenai Kewangan Islam, yang mana MASB adalah ketua kumpulan kerja tersebut.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>29 Januari 2018</td> <td>Lawatan dari Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Australia (AASB)</td> <td> <p>Cik Kala Kandiah, Pengarah Teknikal, dan Cik Justine Keenan, Pengurus Projek dari Lembaga Perakaunan Australia (AASB), telah melawat MASB untuk memahami isu perakaunan semasa di Malaysia dan berkongsi beberapa isu perakaunan semasa yang memberi kesan kepada Australia. Mesyuarat itu juga menerokai bidang di mana AASB dan MASB dapat menjalinkan kerjasama.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Stephanie Lip.</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Tarikh	Tempat	Keterangan Ringkas	22 Januari 2018	Lawatan dari Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Syria	<p>Encik Abdulkader Husrieh dari Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Syria telah membuat lawatan ke MASB untuk membincangkan tentang kerja AOSSG mengenai Kewangan Islam, yang mana MASB adalah ketua kumpulan kerja tersebut.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>	29 Januari 2018	Lawatan dari Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Australia (AASB)	<p>Cik Kala Kandiah, Pengarah Teknikal, dan Cik Justine Keenan, Pengurus Projek dari Lembaga Perakaunan Australia (AASB), telah melawat MASB untuk memahami isu perakaunan semasa di Malaysia dan berkongsi beberapa isu perakaunan semasa yang memberi kesan kepada Australia. Mesyuarat itu juga menerokai bidang di mana AASB dan MASB dapat menjalinkan kerjasama.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Stephanie Lip.</p>	<p>Memastikan suara Malaysia didengari dan untuk mempengaruhi isu yang relevan kepada Malaysia.</p>	<p>Pembentangan / penyertaan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan antarabangsa / serantau.</p>	<p>Kerjasama yang tinggi dicapai dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan.</p>
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Pencapaian KPI (%)

Kerjasama yang tinggi dan kehadiran di mata dunia telah dipertingkatkan dan dicapai.

100%

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN			KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR									
(4) Untuk menggalakkan penggunaan dan mendapatkan pandangan tentang aplikasi piawaian perakaunan dan pelaporan kewangan dengan penglibatan dan penyebaran maklumat kepada pengguna, penyedia akaun, juruaudit dan orang awam.	<p><u>1. MASB telah mengambil bahagian dalam acara berikut yang dianjurkan sama ada oleh MASB atau organisasi lain sepanjang tahun 2018:</u></p> <p><u>Aktiviti Luaran MASB</u></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #D9E1F2;"> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Tarikh</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Peristiwa</th> <th style="text-align: center; padding: 5px;">Keterangan Ringkas</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">16 Mei 2018</td><td style="padding: 5px;"> Sesi Khas tentang Piawaian IFRS baharu, IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i> <i>- Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur</i> </td><td style="padding: 5px;"> <p>MASB telah menganjurkan sesi khas separuh hari mengenai IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i> untuk Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM). Ia telah dihadiri oleh kira-kira 70 pegawai BNM. Sesi ini disampaikan oleh ahli Lembaga IASB, Encik Darrel Scott.</p> <p>Objektif Sesi ini bukan sahaja untuk BNM memahami dengan lebih baik mengenai MFRS 17, yang serupa dengan IFRS 17, tetapi juga untuk memahami inti pati Piawaian, dan peluang untuk menanyakan soalan dan mendengar secara langsung daripada wakil IASB.</p> <p>MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam. 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Puan Jessica Chew, Timbalan Gabenor Bank Negara Malaysia, menyampaikan ucaptama di Bengkel ini.</p> <p>Bengkel ini membincangkan isu dan pengalaman dalam persiapan untuk mengaplikasi IFRS 17, pengajaran utama yang diperoleh daripada analisis jurang IFRS 17 yang pertama dan kesan projek penilaian di Malaysia & ASEAN/APAC serta isu semasa IFRS 17 yang dibincangkan oleh Kumpulan Sumber Peralihan IASB.</p> <p>Bengkel ini mendapat sambutan hangat dan telah dihadiri oleh 278 peserta yang terdiri daripada pengamal, penyedia dan pengawal selia, dari 17 buah negara – Kemboja, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Jepun, Malaysia, Nepal, Rusia, Singapura, Afrika Selatan, Korea Selatan, Arab Saudi, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turki, dan Vietnam.</p> <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, dan ahli Lembaga Encik Chan Hooi Lam, Encik New Kheng Chee, dan Encik Ahmad Shahrul Mohamed. 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	23 Julai 2018	Perbincangan mengenai aplikasi ‘pembayaran prinsipal dan faedah sepenuhnya’ (SPPI) kepada transaksi kewangan Islam - Pejabat AIBIM, Kuala Lumpur	<p>Persatuan Institusi Perbankan Islam Malaysia (AIBIM) telah menjemput MASB ke mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Penasihat Syariah (SAC) untuk memberi penjelasan mengenai SPPI daripada perspektif laporan kewangan Islam.</p> <p>Mesyuarat membincangkan bahawa SPPI adalah istilah yang ditakrifkan dalam MFRS 9 <i>Instrumen Kewangan</i> dan digunakan untuk menentukan sama ada aset kewangan harus dibawa pada kos terlunas atau nilai saksama. Oleh itu, instrumen Islam yang melepassi ujian SPPI akan dibawa pada kos terlunas dan ia tidak semestinya bermaksud bahawa instrumen tersebut mengandungi ‘faedah’ daripada sudut pandangan Syariah.</p> <p>MASB telah diwakili oleh Dato’ Mohammad Faiz Azmi, Pengurus Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, Puan Tan Bee Leng dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p>	Penglibatan tinggi dengan pihak berkepentingan.	Penglibatan kerap dengan pelbagai kategori pihak berkepentingan.	Penglibatan tinggi dengan pihak berkepentingan telah dicapai.
	11 Oktober 2018	Dialog Jamuan Tengah Hari MFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i> dan pelaporan kewangan Islam dengan ketua pegawai kewangan bank-bank Islam - Sasana Kijang, Kuala Lumpur	<p>MASB telah mengadakan Dialog Jamuan Tengah Hari Bersama ketua pegawai kewangan bank-bank Islam untuk membincangkan pelaporan MFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i> dan kewangan Islam.</p> <p>Memandangkan tarikh kuat kuasa mandatorinya pada 1 Januari 2019, Dialog ini bertujuan untuk memahami cabaran dalam melaksanakan MFRS 16, terutamanya kepada transaksi kewangan Islam seperti <i>Ijarah</i>.</p> <p>Di samping itu, Dialog ini memberi peluang kepada MASB untuk berkongsi penemuan kajian semula Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM tentang <i>Ijarah</i> daripada perspektif pelaporan kewangan.</p> <p>Dato’ Mohammad Faiz Azmi, telah menyampaikan ucapan pembukaan. Encik Zharif Agil (PwC), Ahli Jawatankuasa Tetap membentangkan gambaran keseluruhan MFRS 16 dan potensi implikasinya ke atas transaksi kewangan Islam.</p> <p>29 peserta tempatan dan luar negara dari 17 bank Islam telah menghadiri Dialog ini. MASB diwakili oleh Encik Mohamed Raslan, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman dan Encik Chan Hooi Lam. Turut hadir adalah ahli Jawatankuasa Tetap Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, Puan Tan Bee Leng, Puan Christine Lau, dan kakitangan MASB yang lain.</p>			

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KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN	KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR																
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Pencapaian KPI (%)		
Penglibatan tinggi dengan pihak berkepentingan telah dicapai:		
<i>Mengadakan lima (5) forum awam [Sasaran: 4]</i>	100%	
<i>Mengadakan dua (2) sesi bersama ahli akademik [Sasaran: 6]</i>	33.33%	
<i>Menerbitkan empat (4) artikel teknikal [Sasaran: 4]</i>	100%	
<i>Mesyuarat Tahunan Jawatankuasa Tugas MPERS</i>	100%	
KPI keseluruhan (%)	83.33%	

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN	KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
(5) Untuk menggalakkan dan menyokong kajian dalam bidang pelaporan kewangan, khasnya bagi pasaran yang sedang meningkat naik dan pasaran Islam.	<p>a) MASB, sebagai Ketua Kumpulan Kerja AOSSG tentang Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, telah menghasilkan Kaji Selidik mengenai IFRS 16 dan <i>Ijarah</i> dan meminta maklum balas daripada ahli WG Kewangan Islam AOSSG. Hasil Kaji Selidik ini telah dibentangkan di Mesyuarat Tahunan AOSSG pada November 2018 dan perbincangan mengenainya, akan dilaporkan kepada Kumpulan Perundingan IASB tentang Kewangan Islam (IFCG) pada April 2019.</p> <p>b) Untuk mengambil bahagian dalam IFCG (dahulunya dikenali sebagai Kumpulan Perundingan Instrumen dan Urus Niaga Patuh Syariah) untuk mengetengahkan pandangan Malaysia.</p> <p>Mesyuarat IFCG Ke-4 di Dubai telah dianjurkan oleh Pihak Berkusa Perkhidmatan Kewangan Dubai (DFSA) dan dihadiri oleh delegasi dari Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Arab Saudi serta wakil daripada AAOIFI. Pemerhati daripada organisasi lain adalah Pertubuhan Perakaunan dan Pengauditan Majlis Kerjasama Teluk (GCCAAO) dan firma perakaunan utama seperti EY, KPMG, dan PwC.</p> <p>Selain daripada pengerusi, Dato' Mohammad Faiz Azmi, dan pengerusi bersama Encik Martin Edelmann, turut hadir adalah Encik Henry Rees, Pengarah Teknikal IASB. MASB telah diwakili oleh ahli Lembaga, Dr. Maliah Sulaiman dan kakitangan kanan, Encik Angus Thomson dan Puan Nadiah Ismail.</p> <p>Berikut adalah perkara yang dibincangkan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urusan kewangan Islam melibatkan urus niaga berangkai (dibentangkan oleh MASB); • IFRS 17 <i>Kontrak Insurans</i>; • Pengolahan perakaunan produk Islam yang memerlukan pembayaran keuntungan penuh pada prabayar; • Piawaian Perakaunan bagi Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di Pakistan; • Laporan Kemas Kini AOSSG <i>Melaporkan Urus Niaga Kewangan Islam di bawah Piawaian IFRS</i> (dibentangkan oleh MASB); dan • Perakaunan untuk urus niaga berdasarkan Islam – pengalaman Indonesia. <p>c) Lain-lain</p> <p>(i) Semakan terhadap Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM</p> <p>Pada tahun 2017, kakitangan MASB telah melaksanakan projek bersama dengan kakitangan MIA, dengan input daripada Kumpulan Kerja Jawatankuasa Tetap MASB mengenai Pelaporan Kewangan Islam, untuk menyemak Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM berikut daripada perspektif pelaporan kewangan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mudarabah (b) Musyarakah (c) Murabahah (d) Tawarruq (e) Ijarah 	Memastikan Malaysia diiktiraf di kalangan komuniti antarabangsa di dalam bidang nic.	Pembentangan / penglibatan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan serantau/ antarabangsa dalam bidang kewangan Islam.	Kehadiran di mata dunia dalam bidang nic telah dicapai.

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN	KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR
(5) Untuk menggalakkan dan menyokong kajian dalam bidang pelaporan kewangan, khasnya bagi pasaran yang sedang meningkat naik dan pasaran Islam (sambungan).	<p>(f) Istisna'</p> <p>(g) Qard</p> <p>(h) Kafalah</p> <p>(i) Wakalah</p> <p>(j) Hibah</p> <p>(k) Wadiah</p> <p>(l) Wa`d</p> <p>Satu Laporan hasil semakan bertajuk '<i>Laporan - Semakan Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM daripada Perspektif Pelaporan Kewangan</i>' telah diterbitkan pada 30 Ogos 2018.</p> <p><u>(ii) Aktiviti luaran dengan konstituen tempatan</u></p> <p>Pada 11 Oktober 2018, MASB telah mengadakan <i>Dialog Jamuan Tengah Hari Bersama Ketua Pegawai Kewangan bank-bank Islam tentang MFRS 16 dan Pelaporan Kewangan Islam</i>. Dialog ini bertujuan untuk memahami cabaran dalam melaksanakan MFRS 16 <i>Pajakan</i>, terutamanya kepada transaksi kewangan Islam seperti Ijarah memandangkan tarikh kuat kuasa Piawaian adalah pada 1 Januari 2019.</p> <p>Pada 22 Oktober 2018, MASB telah menganjurkan <i>Sesi tentang Perakaunan dan Kewangan Islam dengan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Audit institusi kewangan Islam</i>. Objektif utama Sesi ini adalah untuk menyediakan platform perbincangan tentang pengaplikasian MFRS kepada urus niaga kewangan Islam di Malaysia.</p> <p>Butiran terperinci di atas boleh didapati di bahagian 'Aktiviti Luaran MASB'.</p>	Memastikan Malaysia diiktiraf di kalangan komuniti antarabangsa di dalam bidang ini.	Pembentangan / penglibatan dalam mesyuarat, forum atau persidangan serantau/ antarabangsa dalam bidang kewangan Islam.	Kehadiran di mata dunia dalam bidang nic telah dicapai.

Pencapaian KPI (%)	
Kehadiran di mata dunia dalam bidang nic telah dicapai	
MASB sebagai Ketua Negara bagi Kumpulan Kerja AOSSG tentang Kewangan Islam	100%
Penyertaan dalam Kumpulan Perundingan IASB tentang Kewangan Islam	100%
Lain-lain – Semakan terhadap Dokumen Polisi Syariah BNM & aktiviti luaran dengan konstituen tempatan	100%
KPI keseluruhan (%)	100%

KEPUTUSAN PENILAIAN PENCAPAIAN BAGI TAHUN 2018 (SPA 1/2012)

OBJEKTIF	KELUARAN YANG DIHASILKAN		KEPUTUSAN YANG DIKEHENDAKI	PENUNJUK PRESTASI	PRESTASI SEBENAR					
(6) Untuk memantau aplikasi piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB.	<p>Pada tahun 2018, MASB telah bekerjasama dengan MIA FRSIC dalam menyelesaikan isu perakaunan tentang:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="background-color: #D9E1F2;">Isu</th> <th style="background-color: #D9E1F2;">Tindakan yang diambil</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Penentuan nilai saksama hasil pertanian (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)</td> <td>Sekretariat FRSIC telah melibatkan diri dengan 3 syarikat perladangan (bersama-sama dengan juruaudit mereka) untuk memahami model yang mereka gunakan untuk memperoleh nilai saksama buah kelapa sawit. Hasil kajian tersebut telah dibincangkan di mesyuarat FRSIC pada bulan Ogos 2018.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Pengolahan kos infrastruktur paksaan sepunya dalam pembangunan harta (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)</td> <td>Sekretariat FRSIC telah menyediakan draf Konsensus yang disemak dan dibentangkan dalam aktiviti luaran FRSIC dengan industri / penyedia pada bulan September 2018.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Nota * Pada tahun 2019, MASB telah menujuhkan Jawatankuasa Aplikasi dan Pelaksanaan MFRS (MAIC) untuk melihat isu di mana terdapatnya praktis sedia ada dan berkemungkinan yang bercanggah serta untuk memudahkan aplikasi dan pelaksanaan MFRS yang konsisten. Oleh yang demikian, MIA FRSIC tidak lagi akan menerbitkan sebarang konsensus FRSIC.</p> <p>Untuk item (b) di atas, staf MASB telah menerbitkan Q&A tentang perakaunan untuk kos infrastruktur awam dan kerugian perumahan mampu milik yang berkaitan dengan pembangunan harta tanah pada 30 Januari 2019.</p>	Isu	Tindakan yang diambil	a. Penentuan nilai saksama hasil pertanian (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)	Sekretariat FRSIC telah melibatkan diri dengan 3 syarikat perladangan (bersama-sama dengan juruaudit mereka) untuk memahami model yang mereka gunakan untuk memperoleh nilai saksama buah kelapa sawit. Hasil kajian tersebut telah dibincangkan di mesyuarat FRSIC pada bulan Ogos 2018.	b. Pengolahan kos infrastruktur paksaan sepunya dalam pembangunan harta (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)	Sekretariat FRSIC telah menyediakan draf Konsensus yang disemak dan dibentangkan dalam aktiviti luaran FRSIC dengan industri / penyedia pada bulan September 2018.	Menyelesaikan ketidaktentuan pasaran tentang isu perakaunan dengan bekerja bersama agensi lain yang ditugaskan dengan pelaksanaan piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB.	Terbitan draf atau Konsensus FRSIC muktamad.	Kerja masih diteruskan untuk menyelesaikan beberapa isu perakaunan yang kini dipikul oleh MIA FRSIC (sila lihat Nota*).
Isu	Tindakan yang diambil									
a. Penentuan nilai saksama hasil pertanian (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)	Sekretariat FRSIC telah melibatkan diri dengan 3 syarikat perladangan (bersama-sama dengan juruaudit mereka) untuk memahami model yang mereka gunakan untuk memperoleh nilai saksama buah kelapa sawit. Hasil kajian tersebut telah dibincangkan di mesyuarat FRSIC pada bulan Ogos 2018.									
b. Pengolahan kos infrastruktur paksaan sepunya dalam pembangunan harta (<i>kesinambungan daripada tahun 2017</i>)	Sekretariat FRSIC telah menyediakan draf Konsensus yang disemak dan dibentangkan dalam aktiviti luaran FRSIC dengan industri / penyedia pada bulan September 2018.									

Pencapaian KPI (%)	
Ketidaktentuan pasaran tentang isu perakaunan dapat diselesaikan dengan bekerja bersama agensi lain yang ditugaskan dengan pelaksanaan piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB.	
a. <i>FRSIC membentangkan hasil kajian Sekretariatnya di mesyuaratnya pada bulan Ogos.</i>	25%
b. <i>FRSIC telah menyampaikan draf Konsensus yang disemak dengan pihak industri / penyedia pada bulan September 2018.</i>	25%
KPI keseluruhan %	25%
JUMLAH KPI KESELURUHAN %	94.58%



Muka surat ini sengaja dibiarkan kosong



LAPORAN TAHUNAN 2018

**Penyata Kewangan
Yayasan Laporan Kewangan**



YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

PENYATA KEDUDUKAN KEWANGAN
PADA 31 DISEMBER 2018

	Nota	2018 RM	2017 RM
Aset bukan semasa			
Aset ketara	4	373,290	391,896
Aset semasa			
Inventori	5	34,952	23,914
Perdagangan belum terima		8,325	5,387
Lain-lain belum terima, deposit dan bayaran terdahulu	6	95,185	90,880
Deposit di institusi kewangan	7	10,245,346	10,620,315
Tunai dan baki di bank		572,627	242,991
Jumlah aset		10,956,435	10,983,487
		11,329,725	11,375,383
Ekuiti			
Geran modal	8	39,000,000	36,000,000
Defisit terkumpul		(28,068,566)	(24,796,194)
		10,931,434	11,203,806
Liabiliti semasa			
Lain-lain belum bayar dan akruan	9	328,291	102,666
Liabiliti bukan semasa			
Peruntukan	9	70,000	68,911
Jumlah ekuiti dan liabiliti		11,329,725	11,375,383

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

**PENYATA UNTUNG ATAU RUGI DAN LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN KOMPREHENSIF
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018**

	Nota	2018 RM	2017 RM
Hasil	10	33,089	36,849
Lain-lain pendapatan	11	565,223	521,516
Belanja penetapan piawaian dan aktiviti berkaitan		(3,275,002)	(3,717,044)
Belanja penerbitan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan		(137,852)	(134,518)
Lain-lain belanja		<u>(457,830)</u>	<u>(466,298)</u>
Defisit sebelum cukai	12	(3,272,372)	(3,759,495)
Pencukaian	13	-	-
Defisit bagi tahun/Jumlah perbelanjaan komprehensif bagi tahun		<u>(3,272,372)</u>	<u>(3,759,495)</u>

Nota yang dilampirkan adalah sebahagian penting daripada penyata kewangan ini.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

PENYATA PERUBAHAN EKUITI
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018

	Geran modal RM	Defisit terkumpul RM	Jumlah RM
Pada 1 Januari 2017	33,000,000	(21,036,699)	11,963,301
Geran modal	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Defisit dan jumlah perbelanjaan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	-	(3,759,495)	(3,759,495)
Pada 31 Disember 2017/1 Januari 2018	36,000,000	(24,796,194)	11,203,806
Geran modal	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
Defisit dan jumlah perbelanjaan komprehensif bagi tahun kewangan	-	(3,272,372)	(3,272,372)
Pada 31 Disember 2018	39,000,000	(28,068,566)	10,931,434

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018

	2018 RM	2017 RM
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI OPERASI		
Bayaran untuk		
- yuran audit	(26,000)	(26,000)
- belanja pentadbiran	(362,910)	(589,987)
- honorarium ahli	(11,700)	(38,600)
- belanja kakitangan	(2,456,699)	(2,799,851)
- sewa dan penyelenggaraan premis	(198,328)	(419,669)
- belanja kumpulan kerja	-	(10,690)
- percetakan pernyataan teknikal	(55,915)	(12,146)
- percetakan am dan alat tulis	(60,714)	(64,650)
- kos bersama Yayasan IFRS (Nota 12)	(377,886)	(422,115)
Deposit runcit	1,000	76,142
Penerimaan daripada jualan pernyataan teknikal	30,151	36,741
Lain-lain pendapatan dan penerimaan	73,912	40,166
Aliran keluar tunai bersih daripada aktiviti operasi	(3,445,089)	(4,230,659)
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PELABURAN		
Pendapatan kewangan daripada deposit tetap	473,598	461,366
(Penempatan)/Pengeluaran deposit dengan institusi kewangan	(105,265)	553,341
Pembelian aset ketara	(91,563)	(402,849)
Penerimaan daripada pelupusan aset ketara	21,415	1,675
Aliran masuk tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pelaburan	298,185	613,533
ALIRAN TUNAI DARIPADA AKTIVITI PEMBIAYAAN		
Penerimaan – geran modal	3,000,000	3,000,000
Aliran masuk tunai bersih daripada aktiviti pembiayaan	3,000,000	3,000,000
KURANGAN BERSIH DALAM TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI		
	(146,904)	(617,126)
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIBAWA KE HADAPAN	882,628	1,499,754
TUNAI DAN KESETARAAN TUNAI DIHANTAR KE HADAPAN (Nota A)	735,724	882,628

Nota yang dilampirkan adalah sebahagian penting daripada penyata kewangan ini.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

PENYATA ALIRAN TUNAI
BAGI TAHUN KEWANGAN BERAKHIR 31 DISEMBER 2018 (SAMBUNGAN)

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<u>Nota kepada penyata aliran tunai</u>		
A. Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai pada akhir tahun kewangan merangkumi:		
Deposit di institusi kewangan (Nota 7)	163,097	639,637
Tunai dan baki di bank	572,627	242,991
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	735,724	882,628
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Nota yang dilampirkan adalah sebahagian penting daripada penyata kewangan ini.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

1. MAKLUMAT UMUM

Fungsi dan kuasa Yayasan Laporan Kewangan (“FRF” atau “Yayasan”) seperti yang diperuntukkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 (“Akta”) adalah:

- (a) untuk menyelia perjalanan fungsi oleh Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Malaysia (“MASB” atau “Lembaga”) di bawah Akta; dan
- (b) untuk melaksanakan apa-apa fungsi lain sebagaimana yang boleh ditetapkan oleh Menteri Kewangan melalui perintah yang disiarkan dalam Warta.

Di bawah Akta, sebuah badan dengan nama MASB ditubuhkan sebagai penetap piawaian Yayasan, di mana fungsinya adalah penentuan dan penetapan piawaian perakaunan untuk penyediaan laporan kewangan, yang dikehendaki untuk disediakan atau diserahkan bagi mematuhi sebarang undang-undang yang ditadbirkan oleh Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia, Bank Negara Malaysia atau Pendaftar Syarikat.

Tanpa mengehadkan keluasan fungsi Yayasan seperti yang dinyatakan di atas, Yayasan hendaklah bertanggungjawab:

- (a) memberikan pandangannya kepada Lembaga tentang apa-apa perkara yang hendak diusahakan atau dilaksanakan oleh Lembaga berhubung dengan fungsi Lembaga di bawah Akta;
- (b) mengkaji semula prestasi Lembaga; dan
- (c) bagi segala perkiraan pembiayaan bagi operasi Lembaga, termasuk meluluskan belanjawan Lembaga.

Yayasan tidak boleh mengarahkan Lembaga untuk mengusahakan atau tidak mengusahakan mana-mana projek atau kegiatan tertentu atau selainnya menyentuh perjalanan kuasa Lembaga atau pelaksanaan fungsi Lembaga di bawah Akta.

Untuk memudahkan fungsi Yayasan seperti di atas, Yayasan telah berkerjasama dengan Kementerian Kewangan Malaysia (Kementerian) dan pihak berkepentingan berkaitan untuk pelan pendanaan alternatif.

Tempat utama perniagaan terletak di:

Unit 13A-1, Menara MBMR
No. 1, Jalan Syed Putra
58000 Kuala Lumpur

Penyata kewangan ini dibentangkan dalam Ringgit Malaysia, yang merupakan mata wang fungsian dan mata wang pembentangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN

(a) Asas penyediaan

Penyata kewangan Yayasan telah disediakan di bawah konvensyen kos sejarah (melainkan dinyatakan di dalam penyata kewangan) selaras dengan Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia (“MFRS”) terpakai yang diluluskan dan diterbitkan oleh MASB, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 di Malaysia.

Yayasan mengalami defisit sebanyak RM3,272,372 bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2018, dan ekuiti pada hujung tahun kewangan berada dalam trend yang menurun sejak tahun kewangan yang lepas, dengan itu ia menunjukkan bahawa geran modal yang diterima Yayasan (seperti yang dibentangkan dalam Nota 8) adalah tidak memadai untuk membiayai keperluan modal kerja. Keraguan signifikan terhadap kemampuan Yayasan untuk terus sebagai usaha berterusan akan timbul jika sumber kewangan Yayasan tidak lagi memadai atau ketiadaan bantuan kewangan berterusan dan sumber kewangan mampan jangka panjang untuk membiayai keperluan modal kerja Yayasan.

Yayasan berpendapat bahawa adalah wajar untuk menyediakan penyata kewangan berdasarkan usaha berterusan kerana Yayasan masih mempunyai sumber kewangan yang mencukupi untuk membiayai keperluan modal kerja sekurang-kurangnya untuk 12 bulan selepas tahun kewangan berakhir pada 31 Disember 2018, dan Kementerian, melalui suratnya yang bertarikh 22 Februari 2019, telah bersetuju untuk memberi bantuan kewangan kepada Yayasan untuk meneruskan operasinya. Kementerian telah menyatakan bahawa surat tersebut tidak boleh digunakan sebagai suatu bentuk jaminan terhadap obligasi kewangan Yayasan, dan tidak boleh digunakan sebagai perjanjian yang mengikat atau representasi antara Yayasan dan pemberi pinjaman atau pihak lain.

(b) Aset ketara

Aset ketara dinyatakan pada kos selepas ditolak susut nilai dan sebarang kerugian rosot nilai terkumpul. Semua aset ketara disusut nilai berdasarkan kaedah garis lurus pada kadar pengiraan untuk menghapus kira kos aset di sepanjang anggaran hayat bergunanya.

Kos berikutan diiktiraf dalam amaun dibawa aset apabila terdapat kemungkinan bahawa manfaat ekonomi masa hadapan yang berkait dengan item berkenaan akan mengalir ke Yayasan dan kosnya boleh diukur dengan sahih. Kos pembakaian dan penyelenggaraan aset ketara diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi bilamana ianya tertanggung.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(b) Aset ketara (sambungan)

Nilai sisa, hayat berguna dan kaedah susut nilai ditaksir semula pada setiap akhir tahun kewangan. Kadar tahunan susut nilai yang dikenakan ke atas aset ketara Yayasan adalah seperti berikut:

Perabot dan kelengkapan	20%
Komputer	33.33%
Kenderaan	20%
Peralatan pejabat	20%

Untung atau rugi daripada pelupusan ditentukan dengan membandingkan penerimaan jualan dengan amaun dibawa dan dimasukkan ke dalam untung atau rugi.

(c) Inventori

Inventori dinyatakan pada nilai yang lebih rendah antara kos dan nilai boleh realis bersih. Kos ditentukan dengan menggunakan kaedah purata wajaran dan merangkumi kos asal pembelian dan kos untuk membawa inventori ke lokasi dan keadaan semasa. Nilai boleh realis bersih ditentukan berdasarkan item demi item atau berdasarkan kumpulan item yang serupa.

(d) Instrumen kewangan

(i) Pengiktirafan dan pengukuran awal

Instrumen kewangan diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan apabila, dan hanya apabila, Yayasan menjadi pihak kepada peruntukan kontrak instrumen tersebut.

Pada pengiktirafan awal, semua aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan diukur pada nilai saksama tambah kos urus niaga jika aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan tidak diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi. Untuk instrumen yang diukur pada nilai saksama melalui untung atau rugi, kos urus niaga dibelanjakan ke untung atau rugi bilamana ianya tertanggung.

(ii) Penyahiktirafan instrumen kewangan

Untuk tujuan penyahiktirafan, pertamanya Yayasan akan menentukan sama ada aset atau liabiliti kewangan perlu dinyahiktiraf secara keseluruhan sebagai item tunggal atau dinyahiktiraf bahagian demi bahagian daripada item tunggal atau kumpulan item yang serupa.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(d) Instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Penyahiktirafan instrumen kewangan (sambungan)

Aset kewangan, sama ada sebagai item tunggal atau sebagai satu bahagian, dinyahiktiraf apabila, dan hanya apabila, hak berkontrak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan luput, atau apabila Yayasan memindahkan hak berkontrak untuk menerima aliran tunai daripada aset kewangan, termasuklah keadaan bilamana Yayasan bertindak hanyalah sebagai ejen pemungut penerima pindahan, dan tidak menanggung risiko dan ganjaran yang signifikan ke atas pemilikan aset kewangan atau tiada penglibatan berterusan pada aset kewangan yang dipindahkan.

Liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf bila, dan hanya apabila, ia dilunaskan secara sah, sama ada obligasi yang diperinci dalam kontrak dilepaskan atau dibatalkan atau luput.

(iii) Aset kewangan

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, aset kewangan dikategorikan sebagai aset kewangan pada kos terlunas. Aset kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas apabila: (a) ia dipegang oleh objektif perniagaan Yayasan untuk memegang aset hanya untuk mengumpul aliran tunai berkontrak, dan (b) terma berkontrak aset kewangan menghasilkan aliran tunai pada tarikh spesifik yang semata-mata adalah bayaran prinsipal dan faedah dalam prinsipal tertunggak.

Aset kewangan adalah tertakluk kepada semakan untuk rosot nilai selaras dengan Nota 2(e).

(iv) Liabiliti kewangan

Selepas pengiktirafan awal, liabiliti kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan.

(v) Pengiktirafan untung atau rugi

Untuk aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan yang dibawa pada kos terlunas, pendapatan faedah dan perbelanjaan faedah adalah diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi menggunakan kaedah faedah berkesan. Untung atau rugi diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi hanya apabila aset kewangan atau liabiliti kewangan dinyahiktiraf atau dirosot nilai, dan melalui proses pelunasan instrumen tersebut.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(e) Rosot nilai aset kewangan

Yayasan mengaplikasi model kerugian kredit dijangka untuk mengiktiraf kerugian rosot nilai aset kewangan yang diukur pada kos terlunas.

Selain daripada perdagangan belum terima, kerugian kredit dijangka (ECL) 12 bulan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi pada tarikh permulaan atau pembelian aset kewangan. Pada akhir tempoh pelaporan, Yayasan perlu menaksir sama ada terdapat peningkatan ketara dalam risiko kredit ke atas aset kewangan sejak pengiktirafan awal atau pada akhir tempoh pelaporan sebelumnya. Selain aset kewangan yang dianggap mempunyai gred berisiko rendah, ECL sepanjang hayat akan diiktiraf jika terdapat peningkatan ketara ke atas risiko kredit sejak pengiktirafan awal.

Pentaksiran sama ada risiko kredit meningkat secara signifikan adalah berdasarkan maklumat kuantitatif atau kualitatif yang merangkumi penilaian kewangan kepercayaan kredit oleh penghutang atau penerbit instrumen, jadual pengumuran boleh terima, amaun yang lepas tempoh dan dimungkiri, pengalaman lepas dengan penghutang, keadaan semasa dan munasabah tentang keadaan ekonomi masa depan. Untuk peringkasan pengoperasian: (a) kerugian kredit dijangka 12 bulan dikekalkan untuk aset kewangan di mana gred pelaburan dianggap sebagai berisiko kredit rendah, tidak kira sama ada risiko kredit meningkat secara signifikan atau tidak, dan (b) risiko kredit dianggap telah meningkat secara signifikan jika pembayaran tertuggak melebihi 30 hari jika tiada maklumat spesifik mengenai penghutang yang tersedia tanpa kos atau usaha tidak wajar.

ECL diukur menggunakan amaun wajaran kebarangkalian dan saksama yang ditentukan dengan menilai pelbagai kemungkinan yang bakal berhasil, terdiskaun untuk nilai masa wang dan mengaplikasi maklumat yang munasabah dan boleh disokong yang tersedia tanpa kos atau usaha tidak wajar pada tarikh pelaporan mengenai peristiwa lepas, keadaan semasa, dan keadaan ekonomi akan datang.

Apabila aset kewangan ditentukan sebagai kredit terjejas (berdasarkan bukti objektif rosot nilai), ECL sepanjang hayat akan ditentukan secara individu.

Untuk perdagangan belum terima, Yayasan telah memanfaatkan pengecualian kepada keperluan ECL 12 bulan untuk mengiktiraf hanya kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat. ECL sepanjang hayat ditentukan pada setiap tempoh akhir pelaporan menggunakan matriks peruntukan.

(f) Geran

Geran modal

Geran modal adalah geran yang dianugerahkan kepada Yayasan tanpa sebarang syarat dan geran tersebut dibentangkan sebagai salah satu komponen ekuiti yang berasingan di dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(g) Peruntukan

Peruntukan diiktiraf apabila Yayasan mempunyai obligasi kini (sama ada yang sah di sisi undang-undang atau yang konstruktif) yang berbangkit daripada peristiwa lalu yang berkemungkinan memerlukan aliran keluar sumber yang melibatkan manfaat ekonomi untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut dan amanah obligasi itu boleh dianggarkan dengan sahih.

Peruntukan disemak semula pada setiap tarikh pelaporan dan dilaraskan untuk memberi gambaran anggaran semasa terbaik. Jika aliran sumber keluar yang melibatkan manfaat ekonomi untuk menyelesaikan obligasi tersebut tidak lagi diperlukan, peruntukan yang dicatat akan dibalikkan.

(h) Pajakan operasi – ruang pejabat

Pajakan ruang pejabat Yayasan diklasifikasikan dan dikira sebagai pajakan operasi kerana sebahagian besar risiko dan ganjaran berkaitan dengan aset yang dipajak dipegang oleh pemberi pajak. Bayaran pajakan untuk ruang pejabat diiktiraf sebagai belanja sepanjang tempoh pajakan tidak boleh batal.

(i) Hasil daripada kontrak dengan pelanggan

Hasil mewakili jualan pernyataan teknikal dan ia diiktiraf pada sesuatu masa apabila kawalan barang dipindahkan kepada pelanggan.

Yayasan mengukur hasil daripada jualan barang pada nilai saksama ganjaran diterima atau belum terima, di mana kebiasaannya adalah harga invois, bersih daripada diskau dagangan dan rebat volum (kuantiti) yang diberikan kepada pelanggan.

(j) Lain-lain pendapatan

Lain-lain pendapatan diiktiraf di dalam penyata kewangan Yayasan mengikut asas akruan.

(k) Pembentangan perbelanjaan

Bagi tujuan menyusun maklumat kewangan, Yayasan telah mengkategorikan perbelanjaan kepada dua kategori. Penetapan piawaian dan aktiviti berkaitan termasuk semua aktiviti yang berkaitan dengan penetapan piawaian dan fungsi sokongan yang perlu untuk mencapai objektif Yayasan. Penerbitan dan perkhidmatan berkaitan termasuk pernyataan teknikal muktamad dan draf pernyataan teknikal MASB versi cetakan serta yuran royalti.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(l) Pencukaian

Pencukaian ke atas untung atau rugi untuk tahun kewangan merangkumi cukai semasa dan cukai tertunda. Cukai semasa adalah amaun yang dijangka bagi cukai belum bayar ke atas untung boleh cukai bagi tahun kewangan dan diukur dengan menggunakan kadar cukai yang diwartakan pada tarikh pelaporan.

Cukai tertunda diperuntukkan menggunakan kaedah liabiliti, ke atas perbezaan sementara antara asas cukai bagi sesebuah aset atau liabiliti dan amaun dibawa di dalam penyata kewangan pada tarikh pelaporan. Pada dasarnya, liabiliti cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara boleh cukai dan aset cukai tertunda diiktiraf bagi semua perbezaan sementara boleh kurang, kerugian cukai belum diguna dan kredit cukai belum diguna, setakat mana untung boleh cukai boleh digunakan ke atas perbezaan sementara boleh kurang, kerugian cukai belum diguna dan kredit cukai belum diguna.

Cukai tertunda diukur pada kadar cukai yang dijangka digunakan dalam tahun kewangan apabila aset direalisasi atau liabiliti diselesaikan, berdasarkan kadar cukai yang telah diwartakan atau diwartakan secara substantif pada tarikh pelaporan. Cukai tertunda diiktiraf dalam penyata penyata untung atau rugi, kecuali jika ia terhasil daripada urus niaga yang diiktiraf secara langsung dalam ekuiti, di mana cukai tertunda juga akan dicaj atau dikreditkan secara langsung dalam ekuiti.

(m) Tunai dan kesetaraan tunai

Bagi tujuan pembentangan dalam penyata aliran tunai, tunai dan kesetaraan tunai merangkumi tunai dan baki di bank dan deposit yang mempunyai kematangan rendah (tiga bulan atau kurang) yang tersedia untuk ditukar kepada tunai dan tertakluk kepada risiko perubahan nilai yang tidak signifikan.

(n) Rosot nilai aset bukan kewangan

Pada setiap tarikh pelaporan, Yayasan menaksir sama ada terdapat sebarang petunjuk terhadap rosot nilai aset. Jika terdapat sebarang petunjuk atau apabila penaksiran rosot nilai tahunan sesuatu aset diperlukan, Yayasan membuat anggaran amaun boleh pulih bagi aset tersebut.

Amaun boleh pulih ialah amaun yang lebih tinggi daripada nilai saksama tolak kos jualan aset dan nilai sedang digunakan. Nilai saksama tolak kos jualan adalah amaun yang boleh didapati daripada hasil penjualan aset pada urus niaga tulus. Nilai sedang digunakan adalah nilai semasa bagi anggaran aliran tunai masa hadapan yang dijangka timbul kesan daripada penggunaan aset yang berterusan dan pelupusan aset pada hujung tempoh hayat berguna aset tersebut. Amaun boleh pulih dianggarkan untuk aset individu.

Kerugian rosot nilai akan dibalikkan catatannya jika wujud perubahan dalam anggaran yang digunakan untuk menentukan amaun boleh pulih. Kerugian rosot nilai dibalikkan hanya setakat amaun dibawa aset yang tidak melebihi amaun dibawa yang telah ditentukan, pada amaun bersih selepas ditolak susut nilai atau pelunasan, jika tiada kerugian rosot nilai yang telah diiktiraf.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

2. DASAR PERAKAUNAN SIGNIFIKAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(o) Manfaat pekerja

(i) Manfaat jangka pendek

Upah, gaji, bonus dan caruman keselamatan sosial diiktiraf sebagai belanja dalam tahun kewangan di mana perkhidmatan berkenaan diberikan oleh kakitangan Yayasan. Ketidakhadiran terpampas terkumpul jangka pendek seperti cuti tahunan berbayar diiktiraf apabila perkhidmatan diberi oleh kakitangan yang meningkatkan hak mereka bagi ketidakhadiran terpampas masa hadapan, dan ketidakhadiran terpampas jangka pendek tidak terkumpul seperti cuti sakit, diiktiraf apabila ketidakhadiran berlaku.

(ii) Pelan caruman ditentukan

Seperti yang dikehendaki oleh undang-undang, pekerja dan majikan di Malaysia perlu membuat caruman kepada Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP). Caruman tersebut diiktiraf sebagai belanja.

(p) Anggaran dan pertimbangan perakaunan signifikan

(i) Pertimbangan kritikal dalam mengguna pakai dasar perakaunaan

Tiada pertimbangan kritikal yang memberi kesan signifikan ke atas amaun yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan.

(ii) Sumber utama anggaran tidak pasti

Tiada sumber anggaran utama anggaran tidak pasti pada tarikh kunci kira-kira yang boleh menyebabkan pelarasan material kepada amaun dibawa aset dan liabiliti dalam tahun kewangan berikutnya.

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI

3.1 MFRS, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang diterima pakai

Untuk penyediaan penyata kewangan, berikut adalah piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi kepada rangka kerja MFRS yang diterbitkan oleh MASB yang wajib bagi kali pertama bagi tahun kewangan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2018:

- MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (2014)*
- MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 15 – *Penjelasan kepada MFRS 15*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 2 *Bayaran Berasaskan Saham – Klasifikasi dan Pengukuran Transaksi Bayaran berdasarkan Saham*

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI (SAMBUNGAN)

3.1 MFRS, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang diterima pakai (sambungan)

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 1 *Penerimaan Pakai Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia Pertama Kali (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2014–2016)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2014–2016)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 140 *Harta Pelaburan – Pindahan Harta Pelaburan*
- Interpretasi IC 22 *Urus Niaga Mata Wang Asing dan Ganjaran Pendahuluan*

Penerimaan pakai piawaian, pindaan dan interpretasi yang disebut di atas tidak mempunyai kesan signifikan terhadap penyata kewangan Yayasan.

Piawaian perakaunan yang mempunyai perubahan besar dalam tahun ini dibentangkan di bawah:

a) MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan*

Prinsip asas MFRS 15 adalah entiti perlu mengiktiraf hasil untuk menggambarkan pemindahan barang atau perkhidmatan yang dijanjikan kepada pelanggan pada amaun yang mencerminkan pertimbangan di mana entiti menjangka akan menerima hak sebagai pertukaran untuk barang atau perkhidmatan tersebut. Entiti mengiktiraf hasil menurut prinsip teras dengan mengaplikasi langkah berikut:

- (i) mengenal pasti kontrak dengan pelanggan;
- (ii) mengenal pasti obligasi pelaksanaan dalam kontrak;
- (iii) menentukan harga urus niaga;
- (iv) memperuntuk harga urus niaga kepada obligasi pelaksanaan berasingan dalam kontrak; dan
- (v) mengiktiraf hasil apabila (atau semasa) entiti memenuhi obligasi pelaksanaan.

Untuk kontrak dengan pelanggan yang mempunyai pelbagai elemen, MFRS 15 mengkehendaki kontrak dikenal pasti mengikut obligasi pelaksanaan berasingan jika mereka adalah jelas berbeza. Harga urus niaga (iaitu ganjaran belum terima) dalam kontrak perlu diperuntukkan kepada obligasi pelaksanaan ke atas kaedah harga jualan kendiri secara relatif. Jika ganjaran belum terima adalah ganjaran boleh ubah kebarangkalian wajaran dianggar atau keputusan yang paling berkemungkinan diaplikasi dalam pengukuran, bergantung kepada asas mana yang lebih sesuai mengikut sesuatu keadaan. Hasil untuk obligasi pelaksanaan diiktiraf dalam untung atau rugi apabila, atau pada masa, entiti memindahkan kawalan ke atas aset (iaitu barang atau perkhidmatan) kepada pelanggan. MFRS 15 juga menyediakan pendedahan baharu tentang sifat, masa dan ketidakpastian hasil dan aliran tunai daripada kontrak dengan pelanggan.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI (SAMBUNGAN)

3.1 MFRS, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang diterima pakai (sambungan)

a) MFRS 15 *Hasil daripada Kontrak dengan Pelanggan* (sambungan)

Pindaan kepada MFRS 15 adalah untuk menjelaskan beberapa aspek di dalam MFRS 15 untuk membolehkan entiti pelaporan lebih mudah mengaplikasi keperluan di dalam Piawaian Hasil yang baharu. Dalam mentaksir sama ada janji entiti untuk memindahkan barang atau perkhidmatan kepada pelanggan boleh dikenal pasti secara berasingan, objektifnya adalah untuk menentukan sama ada sifat perjanjian tersebut mengikut konteks kontrak, adalah untuk memindahkan setiap barang atau perkhidmatan secara individu atau sebaliknya, memindahkan item yang digabungkan atau item di mana barang atau perkhidmatan yang dijanjikan merupakan input.

Penerimaan pakai MFRS yang baharu tidak mempunyai kesan signifikan terhadap kedudukan kewangan Yayasan.

b) MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan* (2014)

Untuk tujuan pengukuran susulan, Yayasan mengelaskan aset kewangannya pada kos terlunas.

Pengelasan adalah berdasarkan objektif model perniagaan Yayasan untuk mengurus aset kewangan dan ciri-ciri aliran tunai berkontrak untuk aset kewangan.

Aset kewangan diukur pada kos terlunas jika: (a) ia dipegang dalam lingkungan objektif perniagaan Yayasan untuk memegang aset hanya untuk mengumpul aliran tunai berkontrak, dan (b) terma berkontrak aset kewangan menghasilkan aliran tunai pada tarikh spesifik yang semata-mata adalah bayaran prinsipal dan faedah dalam prinsipal tertunggak.

MFRS 9 juga memperkenalkan kaedah rosot nilai baharu untuk aset kewangan, pajakan belum terima dan aset kontrak yang tertakluk kepada keperluan rosot nilai dan model perakaunan lindung nilai yang baharu. Ia menggunakan model kerugian kredit dijangka yang berpandangan jauh yang memerlukan kerugian kredit dijangka 12 bulan disediakan untuk pengiktirafan awal instrumen kewangan, dan jika, dan hanya jika, terdapat kemerosotan ketara dalam kerugian kredit dijangka selepas pengiktirafan awal, kerugian kredit dijangka sepanjang hayat perlu diiktiraf.

Tarikh penggunaan awal MFRS 9 adalah pada 1 Januari 2018. Kesan penerimaan pakai dibincangkan di bawah:

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI (SAMBUNGAN)

3.1 MFRS, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang diterima pakai (sambungan)

b) MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (2014)* (sambungan)

Penyesuaian amaun dibawa:

	Amaun di bawah MFRS 139 RM	Kesan peralihan RM	Amaun di bawah MFRS 9 RM
31 Disember 2017			
Pinjaman dan belum terima diklasifikasi semula sebagai aset kewangan pada kos terlunas			
Perdagangan belum terima	5,387	-	5,387
Akaun belum terima dan deposit lain	54,176	-	54,176
Deposit tetap di institusi kewangan	10,620,315	-	10,620,315
Tunai dan baki di bank	242,991	-	242,991
Jumlah	10,922,869	-	10,922,869

Asas dan sebab pengelasan

MFRS 9 menggantikan peruntukan di dalam MFRS 139 mengenai pengiktirafan, pengelasan dan pengukuran aset dan liabiliti kewangan, penyahiktirafan instrumen kewangan, rosot nilai aset kewangan serta perakaunan lindung nilai.

Penerimaan pakai MFRS 9 pada 1 Januari 2018 tidak menyebabkan perubahan kepada amaun yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kewangan. Yayasan terus mengukur aset kewangan pada kos terlunas kerana model perniagaan Yayasan untuk aset kewangan adalah untuk memegang aset kewangan demi mengumpul aliran tunai berkontrak dan termasuk kontrak aset kewangan menghasilkan aliran tunai pada tarikh spesifik yang semata-mata adalah bayaran prinsipal dan faedah ke atas amaun prinsipal belum bayar.

Tiada perubahan dalam kategori pengukuran liabiliti kewangan Yayasan kerana keperluan di dalam MFRS 9 serupa dengan MFRS 139.

3.2 MFRS baharu/disemak, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang belum berkuat kuasa

Berikut adalah piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi kepada rangka kerja MFRS yang telah diterbitkan oleh MASB tetapi belum diterima pakai oleh Yayasan:

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI (SAMBUNGAN)

3.2 MFRS baharu/disemak, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang belum berkuat kuasa (sambungan)

MFRS, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2019

- MFRS 16 *Pajakan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 9 *Instrumen Kewangan (2014) – Ciri-ciri Bayaran Terdahulu dengan Pampasan Negatif*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Kepentingan Jangka Panjang dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan – Kepentingan Sebelum Ini Dipegang dalam Kendalian Bersama (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2015–2017)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 11 *Pengaturan Bersama – Kepentingan Sebelum Ini Dipegang dalam Kendalian Bersama (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2015–2017)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 112 *Cukai Pendapatan – Kesan Cukai Pendapatan ke atas Pembayaran Instrumen Kewangan yang dikelaskan sebagai Ekuiti (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2015–2017)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 123 *Kos Pinjaman – Kos Pinjaman Layak untuk Permodalan (Penambahbaikan Tahunan Kitaran 2015–2017)*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 119 *Pelan Manfaat – Pindaan, Pemotongan atau Penyelesaian Pelan*
- Interpretasi IC 23 *Ketidakpastian terhadap Pengolahan Cukai Pendapatan*

Pindaan kepada MFRS yang berkuat kuasa bagi tempoh tahunan bermula pada atau selepas 1 Januari 2020

- Pindaan kepada Rujukan kepada Rangka Kerja Konseptual di dalam Piawaian MFRS
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 3 *Kombinasi Perniagaan – Definisi Perniagaan*
- Pindaan kepada MFRS 101 *Pembentangan Penyata Kewangan dan MFRS 108 Polisi Perakaunan, Perubahan dalam Anggaran Perakaunan dan Kesilapan – Definisi Material*

Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang berkuat kuasa pada tarikh yang belum ditentukan

- Pindaan kepada MFRS 10 *Penyata Kewangan Disatukan* dan MFRS 128 *Pelaburan dalam Syarikat Bersekutu dan Usaha Sama – Penjualan atau Sumbangan Aset antara Pelabur dan Syarikat Bersekutu atau Usaha Sama*

Yayasan menjangkakan bahawa piawaian perakaunan dan pindaan di atas hanya akan diterima pakai pada tarikh kuat kuasanya.

Yayasan telah menaksir, mana yang boleh dilaksanakan, potensi kesan piawaian perakaunan, pindaan dan interpretasi yang akan dikuat kuasa pada masa akan datang, seperti berikut:

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

3. PENERIMAAN PAKAI MFRS, PINDAAN KEPADA MFRS DAN INTERPRETASI (SAMBUNGAN)

- 3.2 MFRS baharu/disemak, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang belum berkuat kuasa (sambungan)**

MFRS 16 Pajakan

MFRS 16 memperkenalkan model perakaunan tunggal untuk penerima pajak dan menghapuskan perbezaan antara pajakan kewangan dan pajakan operasi. Penerima pajak kini perlu mengiktiraf aset dan liabiliti untuk semua pajakan yang mempunyai tempoh lebih daripada 12 bulan, kecuali jika aset sandaran bernilai rendah. Apabila MFRS 16 diterima pakai, Yayasan dikehendaki untuk memperakaunkan sebahagian besar daripada pajakan operasinya dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan dengan mengiktiraf ‘hak-guna’ aset dan liabiliti pajakan, lantas meningkatkan aset dan liabiliti Yayasan.

Berdasarkan kepada pentaksiran awal, komitmen pajakan tidak boleh batal sebanyak RM310,856 setakat 31 Disember 2018 (Nota 15) akan menepati definisi pajakan di bawah MFRS 16. Berdasarkan anggaran kadar pinjaman meningkat sebanyak 6.92% setahun, hak guna aset dan liabiliti pajakan, masing-masing lebih kurang sebanyak RM715,454 dan RM753,224 mungkin akan diiktiraf semasa penerimaan pakai pertama kali MFRS 16 pada 1 Januari 2019.

3.3 MFRS baharu/disemak, Pindaan kepada MFRS dan Interpretasi yang tidak diterima pakai

MFRS 17 *Kontrak Insurans* dan Pindaan kepada MFRS 4 *Kontrak Insurans – Mengaplikasi MFRS 9 Instrumen Kewangan dengan MFRS 4 Kontrak Insurans* tidak dijangka akan terpakai kepada Yayasan.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

4. ASET KETARA

	Perabot dan kelengkapan	Komputer	Kenderaan	Peralatan pejabat	Jumlah
<u>2018</u>					
Kos	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM
Pada 1.1.2018	630,031	148,715	61,570	253,640	1,093,956
Tambahan	1,089	17,772	66,202	6,500	91,563
Pelupusan	-	(22,382)	(61,570)	-	(83,952)
Pada 31.12.2018	631,120	144,105	66,202	260,140	1,101,567
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Pada 1.1.2018	289,584	114,030	61,569	236,877	702,060
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	73,143	21,055	11,662	4,301	110,161
Pelupusan	-	(22,375)	(61,569)	-	(83,944)
Pada 31.12.2018	362,727	112,710	11,662	241,178	728,277
Amaun dibawa					
Pada 31.12.2018	268,393	31,395	54,540	18,962	373,290
<u>2017</u>					
Kos					
Pada 1.1.2017	750,810	171,958	61,570	258,078	1,242,416
Tambahan	364,679	24,775	-	13,395	402,849
Pelupusan	(30,990)	-	-	-	(30,990)
Hapus kira	(454,468)	(48,018)	-	(17,833)	(520,319)
Pada 31.12.2017	630,031	148,715	61,570	253,640	1,093,956
Susut nilai terkumpul					
Pada 1.1.2017	750,643	146,169	52,333	246,087	1,195,232
Susut nilai bagi tahun kewangan	24,278	15,858	9,236	7,942	57,314
Pelupusan	(30,985)	-	-	-	(30,985)
Hapus kira	(454,352)	(47,997)	-	(17,152)	(519,501)
Pada 31.12.2017	289,584	114,030	61,569	236,877	702,060
Amaun dibawa					
Pada 31.12.2017	340,447	34,685	1	16,763	391,896

Termasuk dalam perabot dan kelengkapan adalah peruntukan kos penamatan berjumlah RM70,000 (2017: RM68,911).

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

5. INVENTORI

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Pernyataan teknikal yang diterbitkan oleh MASB		
Pada kos	80,117	51,800
Tolak: Elaun untuk keusangan inventori	(45,165)	(27,886)
	<u>34,952</u>	<u>23,914</u>

Pernyataan teknikal merujuk kepada piawaian perakaunan diluluskan MASB dan lain-lain pernyataan teknikal yang diterbitkan dan tersedia untuk dijual oleh Yayasan.

6. LAIN-LAIN BELUM TERIMA, DEPOSIT DAN BAYARAN TERDAHULU

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Lain-lain belum terima	1,415	128
Deposit	53,048	54,048
Bayaran terdahulu	40,722	36,704
	<u>95,185</u>	<u>90,880</u>

7. DEPOSIT DI INSTITUSI KEWANGAN

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<i>Instrumen berkadar tetap</i>		
Deposit di bank berlesen		
- dengan kematangan kurang daripada 3 bulan	163,097	639,637
- dengan kematangan lebih daripada 3 bulan	10,082,249	9,980,678
	<u>10,245,346</u>	<u>10,620,315</u>

Kadar faedah bagi deposit tetap pada tarikh pelaporan adalah antara 3.10% ke 4.38% (2017: 3.25% ke 3.95%) setahun. Kadar purata wajaran efektif pada tarikh pelaporan adalah 4.08% (2017: 3.89%) setahun.

Deposit tetap Yayasan mempunyai tempoh matang antara 23 hari ke satu tahun (2017: 1 bulan ke 1 tahun). Pendapatan kewangan belum terima pada tarikh pelaporan adalah RM234,464 (2017: RM238,158).

Termasuk dalam deposit di atas adalah deposit tetap bertempoh kurang daripada tiga bulan berjumlah RM163,097 (2017: RM639,637) yang dikelaskan sebagai tunai dan kesetaraan tunai dalam penyata aliran tunai.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

8. GERAN MODAL

Geran modal sebanyak RM39 juta (2017: RM36 juta) telah diberikan oleh:

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Kerajaan Malaysia	19,000,000	16,000,000
Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia	10,000,000	10,000,000
Bursa Malaysia Berhad	10,000,000	10,000,000
	39,000,000	36,000,000

Geran modal awal sebanyak RM30 juta, yang tidak perlu dibayar balik, diterima dalam dua tranche pada tahun 1997 dan 1998. Dalam tahun semasa, Yayasan telah menerima geran modal sebanyak RM3 juta daripada Kerajaan Malaysia.

9. LIABILITI

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Semasa:		
Lain-lain belum bayar	65,415	23,326
Akruan	262,876	79,340
	328,291	102,666

Bukan semasa:

Peruntukan untuk kos penamatan pengubahsuaian pejabat*	70,000	68,911
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Pergerakan peruntukan:

	RM	RM
Pada 1 Januari	68,911	130,000
Peruntukan digunakan sepanjang tahun	-	(103,827)
Peruntukan berbalik sepanjang tahun	-	(26,173)
Peruntukan tambahan sepanjang tahun	1,089	68,911
Pada 31 Disember	70,000	68,911

- * Kos penamatan pengubahsuaian pejabat adalah berkaitan dengan premis yang dipajakkan kepada Yayasan. Kos tersebut, yang telah dipermodalkan, diiktiraf berdasarkan syarat berkenaan yang termaktub dalam perjanjian sewa dan anggaran yang dibuat berdasarkan kos penanggalian, pembuangan dan baik pulih yang dikenakan apabila premis dipulangkan kepada pemberi pajak pada akhir perjanjian sewa.

Pajakan operasi ruang pejabat akan tamat tempoh pada 31 Ogos 2020.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

10. HASIL

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Hasil daripada kontrak dengan pelanggan:		
- Jualan pernyataan teknikal	<u>33,089</u>	<u>36,849</u>

11. LAIN-LAIN PENDAPATAN

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Pendapatan kewangan daripada deposit tetap	469,904	480,498
Untung daripada pelupusan aset ketara, bersih daripada aset ketara dihapus kira	21,407	852
Lain-lain	<u>73,912</u>	<u>40,166</u>
	<u><u>565,223</u></u>	<u><u>521,516</u></u>

12. DEFISIT SEBELUM CUKAI

Defisit sebelum cukai dinyatakan selepas mengenakan caj/(mengkreditkan):-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Ganjaran juruaudit	28,000	26,000
Kos barang yang dijual	27,598	20,494
Susut nilai aset ketara	110,161	57,314
Kos kakitangan (Nota 16)	2,456,699	2,799,851
Elaun untuk keusangan inventori	17,931	21,905
Penarikbalikan elauan untuk keusangan inventori	(653)	(322)
Kos bersama Yayasan IFRS*	377,886	422,115
Sewa peralatan	27,000	27,000
Sewa dan penyelenggaraan premis	198,328	419,669
Yuran royalti	<u>110,254</u>	<u>111,864</u>

- * Yayasan IFRS merupakan sebuah badan bebas antarabangsa yang bekerja untuk kepentingan awam dan objektifnya ialah untuk menghasilkan satu set tunggal piawaian pelaporan kewangan yang berkualiti tinggi dan diterima pakai secara global melalui badan penetapan piawaiannya iaitu IASB (Lembaga Piawaian Perakaunan Antarabangsa), untuk menggalakkan penggunaan dan aplikasi piawaian yang teliti serta penggunaan pakai piawaian melalui penumpuan piawaian perakaunan nasional dan IFRS.

Kos bersama Yayasan IFRS ialah bahagian kos yang ditanggung oleh Yayasan Laporan Kewangan untuk penetapan piawaian perakaunan, pendidikan, perkhidmatan kandungan, XBRL dan program luaran bersama pihak berkepentingan.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

13. PENCUKAIAN

Tiada peruntukan pencukaian dibuat kerana Yayasan berada dalam keadaan rugi cukai.

Pelarasian belanja cukai pendapatan ke atas hasil kewangan pada kadar cukai pendapatan berkanun yang dikenakan adalah seperti berikut:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Defisit bagi tahun kewangan	(3,272,372) _____ _____	(3,759,495) _____ _____
Cukai pendapatan pada kadar berskala	(883,540)	(1,015,064)
Kesan cukai daripada:-		
Belanja tidak boleh ditolak untuk tujuan cukai	31,234	13,077
Aset cukai tertunda tidak diiktiraf	808,736	992,566
Pengasalan dan penarikbalikan perbezaan sementara	43,570 _____ -	9,421 _____ -

Menteri Kewangan Malaysia telah memberikan Yayasan pengecualian daripada cukai pegangan bagi bayaran royalti kepada Yayasan IFRS selama 10 tahun, berkuat kuasa dari tahun 2009 hingga 2018 di bawah Seksyen 127(3A) Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967.

Pada 29 Disember 2017, Menteri Kewangan Malaysia telah memberikan Yayasan pengecualian daripada cukai pegangan bagi bayaran royalti kepada Yayasan IFRS selama 10 tahun berkuat kuasa dari tahun 2019 hingga 2028 di bawah Seksyen 127(3A) Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967.

14. PENCUKAIAN TERTUNDA

(a) Amaun yang ditentukan setelah mengofset dengan sesuai, adalah seperti berikut:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Liabiliti cukai tertunda	122,511	93,308
Aset cukai tertunda	(122,511) _____ -	(93,308) _____ -

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

14. PENCUKAIAN TERTUNDA (SAMBUNGAN)

- (b) Komponen aset dan liabiliti cukai tertunda pada akhir tahun kewangan merangkumi kesan cukai yang berikut:-

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Liabiliti cukai tertunda		
Pendapatan belum terima daripada deposit di institusi kewangan	63,305	64,303
Lebihan elauan modal ke atas susut nilai	59,206	29,005
	<hr/> 122,511	<hr/> 93,308
Aset cukai tertunda		
Rugi cukai belum guna	(122,511)	(93,308)
	<hr/> -	<hr/> -
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

- (c) Baki perbezaan sementara boleh kurang yang tidak diiktiraf sebagai aset cukai tertunda adalah seperti berikut:

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Rugi cukai belum guna	(34,633,573)	(31,890,528)
Lain-lain perbezaan sementara boleh kurang	(1,890,211)	(1,637,937)
	<hr/> (36,523,784)	<hr/> (33,528,465)

- (d) Tiada aset cukai tertunda yang diiktiraf dalam penyata kedudukan kewangan disebabkan ketidakpastian mengenai adanya untung boleh cukai masa hadapan yang dapat digunakan terhadap perbezaan sementara boleh digunakan.
- (e) Bermula tahun taksiran (YA) 2019, kerugian cukai belum guna hanya boleh dibawa ke hadapan bagi tempoh maksimum 7 YA berturut-turut untuk digunakan ke atas pendapatan daripada sebarang sumber perniagaan. Kerugian cukai belum guna dan elauan modal sejak YA 2018 boleh digunakan untuk 7 YA yang akan datang dan akan diabaikan pada YA 2026.

15. KOMITMEN PAJAKAN OPERASI TIDAK BOLEH BATAL

Komitmen pajakan untuk ruang pejabat dengan tempoh pajakan semasa boleh diperbaharui yang akan luput pada 31 Ogos 2020 adalah seperti berikut:

	2018 RM	2017 RM
Ruang pejabat		
Dalam satu tahun	186,514	197,704
Lebih daripada satu tahun	124,342	329,507
	<hr/> 310,856	<hr/> 527,211

Opsyen pembaharuan bermula pada 1 September 2020 dan akan luput pada 31 Ogos 2023.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

16. KOS KAKITANGAN

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Gaji, elauan dan bayaran kerja lebih masa	2,116,939	2,405,917
Caruman KWSP	313,906	350,743
Caruman PERKESO	9,709	10,484
Manfaat lain	16,145	32,707
	2,456,699	2,799,851

17. PAMPASAN KAKITANGAN PENGURUSAN UTAMA

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
Imbuhan kakitangan pengurusan utama:		
Gaji dan lain-lain emolumen	1,033,060	1,023,066
Bonus	72,690	223,500
Caruman KWSP	176,048	195,246
	1,281,798	1,441,812
Honorarium kepada ahli Yayasan	1,200	-
Honorarium kepada ahli MASB	10,500	2,000
	11,700	2,000
	1,293,498	1,443,812

Kakitangan pengurusan utama ditentukan sebagai mereka yang mempunyai kuasa dan tanggungjawab untuk merancang, memberi arahan dan mengawal aktiviti Yayasan dan MASB, sama ada secara langsung atau tidak langsung dan termasuk ahli Yayasan dan ahli MASB.

Kakitangan pengurusan utama termasuk ahli FRF, ahli MASB, Pengarah Eksekutif, Pengarah Bersekutu, Pembantu Setiausaha Yayasan dan yang setara dengannya.

18. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN

(a) Objektif dan polisi pengurusan risiko kewangan

Objektif dan polisi pengurusan risiko kewangan Yayasan adalah untuk memastikan bahawa sumber kewangannya sentiasa mencukupi untuk perkembangan operasi Yayasan di samping menguruskan risiko kewangannya termasuk risiko harga pasaran, risiko kredit, risiko kadar faedah dan risiko kecairan. Pelaburan diuruskan dan diawasi secara berterusan bagi memastikan pemeliharaan dana.

(i) Risiko harga pasaran

Pendedahan Yayasan terhadap risiko harga pasaran adalah minimum kerana Yayasan tidak mempunyai pelaburan dalam instrumen ekuiti di mana nilai saksama atau aliran tunai masa hadapan akan turun naik berikutkan perubahan harga pasaran.

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

18. INSTRUMEN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)

(a) Objektif dan polisi pengurusan risiko kewangan (sambungan)

(ii) Risiko kredit

Risiko kredit adalah risiko kerugian kewangan kepada Yayasan jika institusi kewangan gagal untuk memenuhi obligasi kontrak.

Risiko kredit timbul terutamanya daripada deposit di institusi kewangan (Nota 7) dan tunai serta baki di bank. Pendedahan maksimum kepada risiko kredit pada tarikh pelaporan adalah bersamaan amaun dibawa deposit di institusi kewangan dan tunai serta baki di bank sebanyak RM10,817,973 (2017: RM10,863,306).

Pada tarikh pelaporan, baki dan deposit di bank dipegang oleh lima bank berdaftar yang dikawal selia oleh Bank Negara Malaysia.

(iii) Risiko kadar faedah

Risiko kadar faedah adalah risiko di mana nilai saksama atau aliran tunai masa hadapan instrumen kewangan Yayasan akan turun naik akibat daripada perubahan dalam kadar faedah pasaran.

Yayasan terdedah kepada risiko kadar faedah yang minimum kerana deposit di institusi kewangan dibawa pada kadar tetap dan diukur pada kos terlunas.

(iv) Risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai

Risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai adalah potensi di mana wang kepada dana yang dilaburkan tidak dapat diakses apabila diperlukan.

Pendedahan Yayasan kepada risiko kecairan dan aliran tunai telah dikurangkan melalui dasar pelaburannya dalam instrumen pelaburan cair. Yayasan mengekalkan tahap tunai dan kesetaraan tunai yang mencukupi untuk membayai operasinya dan untuk mengurangkan kesan turun naik dalam aliran tunai.

(b) Pengurusan modal

Yayasan menguruskan geran modal melalui pelaburan dalam deposit tetap yang berpatutan untuk meminimumkan risiko kerugian modal.

(c) Nilai saksama instrumen kewangan

Yayasan telah menetapkan bahawa amaun dibawa aset kewangan dan liabiliti kewangan Yayasan adalah hampir dengan nilai saksamanya disebabkan sifat jangka pendek instrumen kewangan ini.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

NOTA KEPADA PENYATA KEWANGAN – 31 DISEMBER 2018

19. PERISTIWA SELEPAS TAHUN KEWANGAN

Pada 24 Januari 2019, Yayasan telah menerima geran yang keempat sebanyak RM1 juta daripada Kerajaan Malaysia.

20. KEBENARAN UNTUK DITERBITKAN

Penyata kewangan Yayasan bagi tahun berakhir 31 Disember 2018 ini telah diluluskan dan dibenarkan untuk diterbitkan oleh Ahli Yayasan pada 14 Mac 2019.

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

PENYATA OLEH AHLI YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN

Kami, **TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL** dan **MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN**, selaku dua daripada Ahli **YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN**, dengan ini menyatakan bahawa pada pendapat Ahli Yayasan Laporan Kewangan, penyata kewangan di muka surat 107 hingga 133 telah disediakan menurut peruntukan Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 di Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia serta Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa untuk menunjukkan gambaran yang benar dan saksama berkenaan kedudukan kewangan Yayasan pada 31 Disember 2018 dan prestasi kewangan dan aliran tunai bagi tahun berakhir pada tarikh tersebut.

Bagi pihak Ahli Yayasan Laporan Kewangan,



TAN SRI AZLAN ZAINOL

Pengerusi



MOHAMED RASLAN ABDUL RAHMAN

Ahli

Kuala Lumpur

14 Mac 2019

YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN
(Ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997)

**PERAKUAN OLEH PEGAWAI UTAMA YANG
BERTANGGUNGJAWAB KE ATAS PENGURUSAN KEWANGAN
YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN**

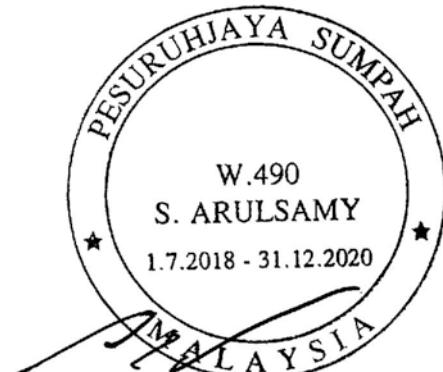
Saya, **TAN BEE LENG**, selaku pegawai utama yang bertanggungjawab terhadap pengurusan kewangan **YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN**, dengan sesungguhnya dan seikhlasnya berikrar bahawa pada sebaik-baik pengetahuan dan kepercayaan saya, penyata kewangan yang dibentangkan di muka surat 107 hingga 133 adalah betul, dan saya membuat ikrar ini dengan bersungguh-sungguh mempercayai bahawa ia adalah benar dan menurut peruntukan di bawah Akta Akuan Berkanun 1960.



TAN BEE LENG
Nombor MIA: 10990

Ditandatangani dan diakui dengan sesungguhnya
oleh penama di atas di Kuala Lumpur
di Wilayah Persekutuan
pada 14 Mac 2019

Di hadapan saya



**LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS
KEPADAH AHLI YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN**

Laporan mengenai Audit Penyata Kewangan

Pendapat

Kami telah mengaudit penyata kewangan Yayasan Laporan Kewangan, yang terdiri daripada penyata kedudukan kewangan pada 31 Disember 2018, dan penyata untung atau rugi dan lain-lain pendapatan komprehensif, penyata perubahan ekuiti dan penyata aliran tunai bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut, dan nota kepada penyata kewangan, termasuk rumusan dasar-dasar perakaunan penting, seperti yang dibentangkan di muka surat 107 hingga 133.

Pada pendapat kami, penyata kewangan ini memberikan gambaran yang benar dan saksama mengenai kedudukan kewangan Yayasan pada 31 Disember 2018, dan pencapaian kewangannya serta aliran tunainya bagi tahun kewangan berakhir pada tarikh tersebut menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 di Malaysia.

Asas kepada pendapat

Kami menjalankan pengauditan kami berdasarkan piawaian pengauditan yang diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa. Tanggungjawab kami di bawah piawaian tersebut dijelaskan dengan lanjut dalam bahagian Tanggungjawab Juruaudit terhadap Audit Penyata Kewangan laporan kami. Kami percaya bahawa bukti audit yang kami perolehi adalah mencukupi dan sesuai untuk memberi asas kepada pendapat audit kami.

Kebebasan dan Tanggungjawab Etika Lain

Kami bebas daripada Yayasan menurut Undang-undang Kecil (tentang Etika Profesional, Kelakuan dan Amalan) Institut Akauntan Malaysia (“Undang-undang Kecil”) dan Kod Etika bagi Akauntan Profesional Lembaga Piawaian Etika Antarabangsa untuk Akauntan (“Kod IESBA”), dan kami telah memenuhi tanggungjawab etika lain menurut Undang-undang Kecil dan Kod IESBA itu.

Tanggungjawab Ahli Yayasan ke atas Penyata Kewangan

Ahli Yayasan bertanggungjawab dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan Yayasan yang menunjukkan gambaran yang benar dan saksama menurut Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Malaysia, Piawaian Pelaporan Kewangan Antarabangsa dan peruntukan dalam Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 di Malaysia. Ahli Yayasan juga bertanggungjawab untuk kawalan dalaman sebagaimana yang ditentukan perlu oleh Ahli bagi memastikan penyediaan penyata kewangan Yayasan adalah bebas daripada salah nyata material, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan.

Dalam penyediaan penyata kewangan Yayasan, Ahli bertanggungjawab untuk menilai keupayaan Yayasan untuk terus sebagai satu usaha berterusan, mendedahkan, yang berkenaan, perkara yang berkaitan dengan usaha berterusan dan menggunakan asas perakaunan usaha berterusan melainkan Ahli berniat untuk membubarkan Yayasan atau menamatkan operasi, atau tidak mempunyai pilihan yang realistik tetapi untuk berbuat demikian.

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit terhadap Audit Penyata Kewangan

Objektif kami adalah untuk mendapatkan asurans munasabah tentang sama ada penyata kewangan Yayasan secara keseluruhan adalah bebas daripada salah nyata material, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan, dan untuk menerbitkan laporan juruaudit yang merangkumi pendapat kami. Asurans munasabah adalah tahap asurans yang tinggi, tetapi bukan satu jaminan bahawa audit yang dijalankan menurut piawaian pengauditan diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa akan sentiasa mengesan salah nyata material apabila ia wujud. Salah nyata boleh terjadi akibat daripada penipuan atau kesilapan, dan dikira sebagai material sekiranya, secara individu atau secara agregat, boleh dijangkakan secara munasabah akan mempengaruhi keputusan ekonomi yang diambil oleh pengguna berdasarkan penyata kewangan ini.

**LAPORAN JURUAUDIT BEBAS
KEPADAH AHLI YAYASAN LAPORAN KEWANGAN (SAMBUNGAN)**

Tanggungjawab Juruaudit terhadap Audit Penyata Kewangan (sambungan)

Sebagai sebahagian daripada audit menurut piawaian pengauditan diluluskan di Malaysia dan Piawaian Pengauditan Antarabangsa, kami menggunakan pertimbangan profesional dan mengekalkan skeptisme profesional sepanjang audit tersebut. Kami juga:

- Mengenal pasti dan menilai risiko salah nyata material penyata kewangan Yayasan, sama ada disebabkan oleh penipuan atau kesilapan, mereka dan menjalankan prosedur audit responsif terhadap risiko berkenaan, dan mendapatkan bukti audit yang cukup dan sesuai untuk memberikan asas kepada pendapat kami. Risiko tidak mengesan sesuatu salah nyata material disebabkan oleh penipuan adalah lebih tinggi daripada sesuatu yang terjadi disebabkan oleh kesilapan, memandangkan penipuan mungkin melibatkan pakatan sulit, pemalsuan, peninggalan yang disengajakan, gambaran yang salah, atau ketidakpatuhan terhadap kawalan dalaman.
- Mendapatkan pemahaman tentang kawalan dalaman yang relevan terhadap audit untuk mereka prosedur audit yang sesuai dalam keadaan tersebut, tetapi bukan bertujuan untuk menyatakan pendapat mengenai keberkesanan kawalan dalaman Yayasan.
- Menilai kesesuaian dasar perakaunan yang digunakan dan kewajaran anggaran perakaunan dan pendedahan berkenaan yang dibuat oleh Ahli.
- Membuat kesimpulan tentang kesesuaian penggunaan usaha berterusan sebagai asas perakaunan oleh Ahli dan, berdasarkan bukti audit yang diperolehi, sama ada ketidaktentuan material wujud berkenaan dengan peristiwa atau keadaan yang boleh menimbulkan keraguan signifikan ke atas keupayaan Yayasan untuk terus beroperasi sebagai satu usaha berterusan. Jika kami membuat kesimpulan bahawa salah nyata material wujud, kami dikehendaki untuk memberi perhatian di dalam laporan juruaudit kami terhadap pendedahan berkenaan di dalam penyata kewangan Yayasan atau, jika pendedahan tersebut tidak mencukupi, untuk mengubah suai pendapat kami. Kesimpulan kami adalah berdasarkan kepada bukti audit yang diperolehi setakat tarikh laporan juruaudit kami. Walau bagaimanapun, peristiwa atau keadaan masa hadapan boleh menyebabkan Yayasan untuk menghentikan operasinya sebagai satu usaha berterusan.
- Menilai keseluruhan pembentangan, struktur dan kandungan penyata kewangan Yayasan, termasuk pendedahan, dan sama ada penyata kewangan mewakili transaksi sandaran dan peristiwa dengan cara yang mencapai pembentangan saksama.

Kami berkomunikasi dengan Ahli berkenaan, antara lain, skop yang dirancang dan masa audit dan penemuan signifikan audit, termasuk sebarang kekurangan dalam kawalan dalaman yang kami kenal pasti semasa audit kami.

Hal-hal lain

Laporan ini disediakan khas untuk Ahli Yayasan secara keseluruhannya, mengikut peruntukan Akta Laporan Kewangan 1997 di Malaysia dan bukan atas tujuan lain. Kami tidak bertanggungjawab ke atas mana-mana pihak terhadap kandungan laporan ini.

RSM Malaysia

AF: 0768

Akauntan Berkanun

Kuala Lumpur



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