



Beyond Financials

Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Registration No: 334)
(Registered in Malaysia)

Reports and Financial Statements

31st December | **2016**

nk associates

(Chartered Accountants)
(AF 1313)

Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Registration No. 334)
(Registered in Malaysia)

Reports and Financial Statements

31st December |
2016

Index	Page Nos.
Statement By The Central Committee	1
Independent Auditors' Report	2 - 4
Statement of Financial Position	5
Statement of Income and Expenditure	6 - 7
Statement of Cash Flows	8
Notes to the Financial Statements	9 - 16

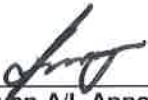
Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement By The Central Committee

We, the undersigned, being two of the Central Committee members of **Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia**, do hereby state that, in the opinion of the Central Committee, the accompanying statement of financial position of the Foundation as at **31 December 2016** and the related statements of income and expenditure and cash flows of the Foundation for the financial year then ended, together with the notes thereto, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Foundation as at **31 December 2016** and have been properly drawn up in accordance with the applicable approved Accounting Standards in Malaysia.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Central Committee in accordance with a resolution of the Central Committee


Raghavan A/L Annamalai
(President)


Selvajothi A/L Ramalingam
(Secretary)

Kuala Lumpur.

Dated: **14 APR 2017**

Statutory Declaration

I, **Loganathan A/L Govindasamy**, being the Treasurer primarily responsible for the financial management of **Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying statement of financial position of the Foundation as at **31 December 2016** and the related statements of income and expenditure and cash flows of the Foundation for the financial year then ended, together with the notes thereto are, to the best of my knowledge and belief correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.


Loganathan A/L Govindasamy
(Treasurer)

Subscribed and solemnly declared by the above named at Puchong in the state of Selangor Darul Ehsan on **14 APR 2017**

Before me,

Commissioner For Oaths



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Independent Auditors' Report

to the members of Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia
(Registration No. 334)
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Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at **31 December 2016**, and the statement of income and expenditure, and statement of receipts and payments for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 5 to 16.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Foundation as at **31 December 2016**, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of Society Act, 1966 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.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Foundation does not cover any other report that may accompany the financial statement and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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Independent Auditors' Report

to the members of Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia
(Registration No. 334) (Cont'd)
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The Central Committee of the Foundation's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Central Committee 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 Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Societies Act, 1966 in Malaysia. Central Committee of the Foundation are also responsible for such internal control as the Central Committee of the Foundation 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 Central Committee of the Foundation 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 directors 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 judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- 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 Central Committee of the Foundation.

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Independent Auditors' Report

to the members of Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia
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- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Central Committee of the Foundation 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 Central Committee of the Foundation 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

As stated in Note 3 to the financial statements, **Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia** adopted Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard on 1st January 2016 with a transition date of 1st January 2015. These standards were applied retrospectively by the directors to the comparative information in these financial statements, including the statement of financial position of the Foundation as at 31st December 2015, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows of the Foundation for the year ended 31st December 2015 and related disclosures. We were not engaged to report on the restated comparative information and it is unaudited. Our responsibilities as part of our audit of the financial statements of the Foundation for the year ended 31st December 2016, in these circumstances, included obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence that the opening balances as at 1st January 2016 do not contain misstatements that materially affect the financial position as at 31st December 2016 and the financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended.

This report is made solely to the committee members of the Foundation, as a body, in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

NK ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: AF 1313

Puchong
Dated: 14 APRIL 2017

SATHIAH A/L MUTHIAH CA (M)
Approval No: 01889/09/2018 J
Partner

Yayasan Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2016

	NOTE	2016 RM	2015 RM
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	40,894	57,812
Total Non-Current Assets		<u>40,894</u>	<u>57,812</u>
Current Assets			
Deposits and prepayments	5	4,500	4,500
Fixed deposits		729,825	315,704
Cash and bank balances		381,592	1,756,597
Total Current Assets		<u>1,115,917</u>	<u>2,076,801</u>
Total Assets		<u><u>1,156,811</u></u>	<u><u>2,134,613</u></u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Capital and Reserves			
Accumulated fund brought forward		615,025	728,969
Net surplus/(deficit) from operation		18,821	(113,944)
Accumulated fund carried forward		<u>633,846</u>	<u>615,025</u>
Current Liabilities			
Other payables and accruals	6	521,994	1,518,100
Current tax liabilities		971	1,488
Total Current Liabilities		<u>522,965</u>	<u>1,519,588</u>
Total Equity and Liabilities		<u><u>1,156,811</u></u>	<u><u>2,134,613</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Yayasan Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2016

	NOTE	2016 RM	2015 RM
Income			
Project Income	7	1,313,202	2,003,458
Donation received		73,830	3,700
Members' subscription	8	2,700	3,820
Other income		69,453	40,879
		1,459,185	2,051,857
Less: Expenditure			
Project costs	7	1,032,245	1,736,996
Accounting fees		2,500	1,800
Advertisement		-	2,150
Attestation fees		-	76
Audit fees		2,000	2,000
Bank charges		1,154	1,213
Courier and postage		2,473	1,004
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		22,833	21,973
Designer's fees		10,760	1,200
EPF contributions		22,386	21,783
Electricity and water		13,678	14,524
Insurance		-	1,468
Licence fees		-	300
Meal and refreshment		2,029	4,305
Medical charges		667	130
Newspaper and periodical		2,834	3,537
Office expenses		4,000	4,657
Printing and stationery		16,188	23,533
Rental of office		24,000	24,000
Salary, allowances and bonus		194,054	203,176
SOCSSO contributions		3,247	2,848
Tax agent fees		800	1,733
Telephone charges		9,965	13,382
Training expenses		380	2,000
Travelling and transport charges		2,069	826
Upkeep of computers		1,241	2,529
Upkeep of office		4,782	-
Upkeep of office equipment		-	4,831
Wages		63,050	54,500
Website charges		58	10,860
		1,439,393	2,163,334

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Yayasan Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31st December 2016

		2016 RM	2015 RM
Surplus/(Deficit) before taxation		19,792	(111,477)
Income tax expenses	9	(971)	(2,467)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		<u>18,821</u>	<u>(113,944)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Yayasan Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st December 2016

	2016 RM	2015 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	19,792	(111,477)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	22,833	21,973
Cash flow from/(used in) operation before changes in working capital	42,625	(89,504)
(Decrease)/Increase in payables	(996,106)	933,199
Cash (used in)/from operation	(953,481)	843,695
Tax paid	(1,488)	(979)
Net cash (used in)/from operating activities	(954,969)	842,716
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,915)	(17,236)
Net cash used in investing activity	(5,915)	(17,236)
NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(960,884)	825,480
OPENING CASH/CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,072,301	1,246,821
CLOSING CASH/CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,111,417	2,072,301
CASH/CASH EQUIVALENTS COMPRISES OF:-		
Fixed deposits	729,825	315,704
Cash and bank balances	381,592	1,756,597
	1,111,417	2,072,301

The annexed notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Yayasan Penyelidikan Dan Pembangunan Pendidikan Tamil Malaysia

(Registered in Malaysia)

Notes to the Financial Statements

31st December 2016

1. General Information

The Foundation is non-profit organisation registered under the Societies Act, 1966. The Foundation was set up to consolidate the strength of Malaysia Indian Communities in seeking to improve Tamil Schools and promote the cause of Tamil Education.

The registered address of the Foundation is located at No. 3, Jalan Yap Ah Shak, 50300 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements of the Foundation are presented in the functional currency, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Foundation is Ringgit Malaysia as the sales and purchases are mainly denominated in Ringgit Malaysia and receipts from operations are usually retained in Ringgit Malaysia and funds from financing activities are generated in Ringgit Malaysia.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ("MPERS") and the requirements of the Society Act, 1966.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities.

The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

2.1 Property, plant & equipment

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to Foundation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line method so as to write off the depreciable amount of the following assets over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

	<u>Rate</u>
Renovation	20%
Office equipment	20%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Air-conditioner	20%
Computers	33 1/3%

2.1 Property, plant & equipment (Cont'd)

If there is an indication of a significant change in factors affecting the residual value, useful life or asset consumption pattern since the last annual reporting date, the residual values, depreciation method and useful lives of depreciable assets are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively.

The carrying amounts of items of property, plant and equipment are derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising from the derecognition of items of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any, and the carrying amounts of the item, is recognised in profit or loss. Neither the sale proceeds nor any gain on disposal is classified as revenue.

2.2 Impairment of Assets

At each reporting date, Foundation assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated.

When there is an indication that an asset may be impaired but it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, Foundation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset and a cash-generating unit is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss for a cash-generating unit is firstly allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit, and then, to the other non-current assets of the unit pro rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each appropriate asset in the cash-generating unit. Impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case it is treated as a revaluation decrease.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less to sell, value in use and zero.

An impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset or the appropriate assets of a cash-generating unit is reversed when there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognised in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case it is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.3 Financial Assets

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial assets are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial assets not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for the counterparty to the arrangement.

After initial recognition, financial assets are classified into one of three categories: financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment.

2.3 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

(i) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial assets are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial assets are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

(ii) Financial Assets that are Debt Instruments measured at Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, debt instruments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are classified as current assets are measured at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be received.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial assets and of allocating the interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial assets or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial assets.

(iii) Financial Assets that are Equity Instruments measured at Cost Less Impairment

Equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair value cannot otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort, and contracts linked to such instruments that, if exercised, will result in delivery of such instruments, are measured at cost less impairment.

(iv) Impairment of Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Foundation assesses whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, are impaired.

Objective evidence could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer; or
- a breach of contract; or
- the lender granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from the financial assets since the initial recognition of those assets.

For certain category of financial assets, such as trade receivables, if it is determined that no objective evidence of impairment exists for an individually assessed financial asset, whether significant or not, the assets are included in a group with similar credit risk characteristics and collectively assessed for impairment.

2.3 Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Impairment losses, in respect of financial assets measured at amortised cost, are measured as the differences between the assets' carrying amounts and the present values of their estimated cash flows discounted at the assets' original effective interest rate.

If there is objective evidence that impairment losses have been incurred on financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the amount of impairment losses are measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate of the amount that the Foundation would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

The carrying amounts of the financial assets are reduced directly, except for the carrying amounts of trade receivables which are reduced through the use of an allowance account. Any impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. If, in subsequent period, the amount of an impairment loss decreases, the previously recognised impairment losses are reversed directly, except for the amounts related to trade receivables which are reversed to write back the amount previously provided in the allowance account. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

(v) Derecognition of Financial Assets

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire, or are settled, or the Foundation transfers to another party substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets.

On derecognition of financial assets in their entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

2.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows comprise cash and bank balances, short-term bank deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that have a short maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, net of bank overdrafts (if any).

2.5 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when Foundation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at transaction price, include transaction costs for financial liabilities not measured at fair value through profit or loss, unless the arrangement constitutes, in effect, a financing transaction for Foundation to the arrangement.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into one of three categories: financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, or loan commitments measured at cost less impairment.

(i) Financial Liabilities measured at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liabilities are within the scope of Section 12 of the MPERS or if the financial liabilities are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably without undue cost or effort.

If a reliable measure of fair value is no longer available for an equity instrument that is not publicly traded but is measured at fair value through profit or loss, its fair value at the last date that instrument was reliably measurable is treated as the cost of the instrument, and it is measured at this cost amount less impairment until a reliable measure of fair value becomes available.

2.5 Financial Liabilities (Cont'd)

(ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortised Cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities other than financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss when the financial liabilities are derecognised or impaired.

Effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of financial liabilities and of allocating the interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimate future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liabilities or, when appropriate, a shorter period, to the carrying amount of the financial liabilities.

(iii) Loan Commitments measured at Cost Less Impairment

Commitments to receive loan that meet the conditions of Section 11 of the MPERS are measured at cost less impairment.

(iv) Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Any difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised when Foundation has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The risks and uncertainties are taken into account in reaching the best estimate of a provision. When the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount recognised in respect of the provision is the present value of the expenditure expected to be required to settle the obligation.

2.7 Income Recognition

Income on membership fees and sponsorships are recognised as a receipts basis.

2.8 Employee Benefits

(i) Short Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and other benefits, are recognised at the undiscounted amount as a liability and an expense when the employees have rendered services to Foundation.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences are recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. The expected cost of non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences are measured at the undiscounted additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the end of the reporting period.

2.8 Employee Benefits (Cont'd)

The expected cost of profit-sharing and bonus payments are recognised when Foundation has a present legal or constructive obligation to make such payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when Foundation has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

Contributions payable to the defined contribution plan are recognised as a liability and an expense when the employees have rendered services to Foundation.

(iii) Defined Benefit Plan

The Foundation operates a funded Retirement Benefit Plan ('the Plan') for its eligible employees. Contributions to the Plan are made quarterly and are charged to profit or loss so as to spread the cost of the Plan over the employees' working lives in the Foundation.

The Foundation's obligations under the Plan are determined based on triennial actuarial valuations where the amounts of benefits that the employees have earned in return for their services in the current and prior periods are estimated. The present values of the Plan's obligations and the related current service and any past service cost are determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognised as income or expense in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

The Plan recognised in the statement of financial position the net amount of the present value of the Plan adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, minus the fair value of the Plan assets at the reporting date. Any asset resulting from the computation is stated at the lower of the amount determined or the total of any cumulative past service cost, and the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contribution to the Plan.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of the Plan are recognised in the profit or loss in the period when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

3. Transition to The MPERS

3.1 Basis of Transition to The MPERS

Foundation financial statements for the period from 1st January 2015 to 31st December 2015 are the first financial statements prepared in accordance with the MPERS, which is the beginning of the earliest period presented.

Foundation transition date is 1st January 2015. Foundation prepared its opening MPERS statement of financial position at that date.

Foundation has applied all the mandatory exceptions and certain of the optional exemptions from full retrospective application of the MPERS. Previously, Foundation presents the most recent financial statements using Private Entity Reporting Standards ("PERS").

Foundation has also chosen to early adopt the limited amendments issued by the MASB, which are effective for annual periods on or after 1st January 2017.

3.2 Exemptions from Full Retrospective Application

The Foundation has elected to apply the following exemptions in preparing the financial statements:

3. **Transition to The MPERS (Cont'd)**(i) **Deemed Cost Used**

The Society has elected to use the previous PERS' assets values at 1st January 2015 as its deemed cost at the transition date.

(ii) **Reconciliation**

The transition to MPERS does not have financial impact to the financial statements of the Company. No reconciliation of the financial statement is required to reflect this.

4. **Property, Plant & Equipment**

	Balance at 01.01.2016 RM	Additions RM	Disposals RM	Balance at 31.12.2016 RM
Cost				
Renovation	53,040	-	-	53,040
Office equipment	55,734	-	-	55,734
Furniture and fittings	23,752	4,000	-	27,752
Air-conditioner	2,450	-	-	2,450
Computers	36,199	1,915	-	38,114
	171,175	5,915	-	177,090

	Balance at 01.01.2016 RM	Charge for the year RM	Disposals RM	Balance at 31.12.2016 RM
Accumulated depreciation				
Renovation	29,693	7,179	-	36,872
Office equipment	33,460	8,509	-	41,969
Furniture and fittings	19,147	2,259	-	21,406
Air-conditioner	2,179	270	-	2,449
Computers	28,884	4,616	-	33,500
	113,363	22,833	-	136,196

	Net Book Value		Depreciation Charge	
	2016 RM	2015 RM	2016 RM	2015 RM
Renovation	16,168	23,347	7,179	7,179
Office equipment	13,765	22,274	8,509	8,545
Furniture and fittings	6,346	4,605	2,259	1,458
Air-conditioner	1	271	270	270
Computers	4,614	7,315	4,616	4,521
	40,894	57,812	22,833	21,973

5. **Fixed Deposits With A Licensed Bank**

Fixed Deposits of RM 729,825/- (2015: RM 315,704/-) is deposited to a licensed bank which carries an interest between 3.10% - 3.20% per annum (2015: 3.10% - 3.20%)

6. Other Payables and Accruals

	2016 RM	2015 RM
Other payables		
- Federal Government grant for IMPAK project	449,872	1,513,700
- Others	67,560	-
Accruals	4,562	4,400
	<u>521,994</u>	<u>1,518,100</u>

7. Project Income and Costs

2016	INCOME RM	COSTS RM
Fund Raising Dinner	107,410	58,273
Ibu-Bapa Memastikan Peningkatan Akademik Anak (IMPAK)	1,115,530	604,053
Lembaga Pengelola Sekolah (LPS)	6,800	142,598
TEC Project	1,807	148,183
200 Years Celebration Tamil Education	25,445	20,882
Treasure Hunt project	56,210	33,948
Other Event Costs	-	24,308
	<u>1,313,202</u>	<u>1,032,245</u>

2015	INCOME RM	COSTS RM
Centre for Leadership & Management of Tamil Schools	-	(2,500)
Kumpulan Perangsang – CSR Project	210,200	215,100
Fund Raising Dinner	10,525	19,100
Ibu-Bapa Memastikan Peningkatan Akademik Anak (IMPAK)	741,548	782,789
Lembaga Pengelola Sekolah (LPS)	408,250	235,652
TEC Project	578,240	408,708
200 Years Celebration Tamil Education	54,695	74,490
Mother Tongue Day Programme	-	2,657
Deepavali Treasure Hunt	-	1,000
	<u>2,003,458</u>	<u>1,736,996</u>

8. Members' Subscription

	2016 RM	2015 RM
Ordinary membership	2,700	3,820
	<u>2,700</u>	<u>3,820</u>

9. Income Tax Expense

	2015 RM	2015 RM
Current year's provision	971	1,488
Under provision in prior year	-	979
	<u>971</u>	<u>2,467</u>

Current year tax provision is based on interest earned during the financial year.

