

Registration No.: PPM-017-05-28022018

**PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN
NEGERI SEMBILAN**

**(REGISTRATION NO.: PPM-017-05-28022018)
(ESTABLISHED UNDER SOCIETIES ACT 1966)
(Registered in Malaysia)**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2023**

YC Lee & Co PLT
(LLP0018751-LCA & AF 1511)
Chartered Accountants

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

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Registration No.: PPM-017-05-28022018

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

PRESIDENT : LO NYOK MOOI (f)

SECRETARY : LEONG WAI YEN

ASSISTANT SECRETARY : LEE TECK TIONG

TREASURER : OOI SWEE LI (f)

COMMITTEE MEMBERS : YEW WEI HAN
: FOO CHEE CHUAN
: CHONG LEE FONG
: CHEO YEE HUANG

ADDRESS : 22, JALAN BUKIT BELIAN,
TAMAN BUKIT BELIAN,
71700 MANTIN,
NEGERI SEMBILAN DARUL KHUSUS

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

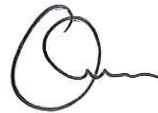
STATEMENT BY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

The Committee Members of Pertubuhan Kebajikan Amal En Xin Negeri Sembilan state that, in the opinion of the Committee Members, the financial statements set out in pages 5 to 21 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the provisions of the Societies Act, 1966 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2023 and the financial performance and cash flow of the Society for the financial year ended 31 December 2023.

Signed on behalf of the Committee Member,



Lo Nyok Mooi
President



Ooi Swee Li
Treasurer

Kuala Lumpur

Date: **1 5 MAR 2024**

STATUTORY DECLARATION

I, Ooi Swee Li (NRIC No.: 810830-02-5114), the treasurer primarily responsible for the financial management of Pertubuhan Kebajikan Amal En Xin Negeri Sembilan, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out in pages 5 to 21 are, in my opinion, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared by
the above named Ooi Swee Li
at Kuala Lumpur this **1 5 MAR 2024**



Ooi Swee Li
Treasurer

Before me,

COMMISSIONER FOR OATHS



No. 14-1 (Tingkat 1), Jalan Kuchai Maju 16
(Jalan 6/116B), Kuchai Entrepreneur's Park,
Jalan Kuchai Lama, 58200 Kuala Lumpur,
Wilayah Persekutuan,
MALAYSIA

YC Lee & Co PLT (AF 1511)

(LLP No. LLP0018751-LCA)

Chartered Accountants

No.33A, 1st Floor, Jalan Hujan Emas 8, Taman Overseas Union, 58200 Kuala Lumpur.

Tel: 03-7980 8863

Fax: 03-7980 8861

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN (Registration No.: PPM-017-05-28022018) (Registered in Malaysia)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Pertubuhan Kebajikan Amal En Xin Negeri Sembilan, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, and the statement of 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 5 to 21.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Society as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Societies 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 Society 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' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("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

We have nothing to report in information other than the financial statements and Auditors' Report. The other information comprises the statement by committee members and statutory declaration.

Responsibilities of the Committee Members for the Financial Statements

The Committee Members of the Society are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Society 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. The Committee Members are also responsible for such internal control as the Committee Members determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Society that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Society, the committees are responsible for assessing the Society'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 Society or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

YC Lee & Co PLT (AF 1511)

(LLP No. LLP0018751-LCA)

Chartered Accountants

No.33A, 1st Floor, Jalan Hujan Emas 8, Taman Overseas Union, 58200 Kuala Lumpur.

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REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN (Registration No.: PPM-017-05-28022018) (Registered in Malaysia)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

We communicate with the committee 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.

YC Lee & Co PLT (AF 1511)

(LLP No. LLP0018751-LCA)

Chartered Accountants

No.33A, 1st Floor, Jalan Hujan Emas 8, Taman Overseas Union, 58200 Kuala Lumpur.

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**REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF
PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registration No.: PPM-017-05-28022018)
(Registered in Malaysia)**

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Societies Act, 1966 in Malaysia, we also report that in our opinion, the accounting and other records and the registers required by the Act to be kept by the Society have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

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


YC LEE & CO PLT
LLP0018751-LCA & AF 1511
Chartered Accountants


CHAN WAN HOO
[03382/06/2024 (J)]
Chartered Accountant

Kuala Lumpur

Date: **15 MAR 2024**

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSET			
Property, plant and equipment	4	<u>44,862</u>	<u>23,640</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivable, deposits and prepayment	5	<u>7,237</u>	<u>4,037</u>
Cash and bank balance		<u>7,295</u>	<u>75,622</u>
		<u>14,532</u>	<u>79,659</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>59,394</u>	<u>103,299</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITY			
EQUITY AND RESERVES			
Accumulated fund	6	<u>(81,214)</u>	<u>(38,009)</u>
Building fund	7	<u>137,508</u>	<u>137,508</u>
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>56,294</u>	<u>99,499</u>
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Other payables and accruals	8	<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,800</u>
TOTAL LIABILITY		<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,800</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITY		<u>59,394</u>	<u>103,299</u>

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

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
Income		216,900	269,231
Cost of sales		(36,779)	(80,925)
Gross profit		<u>180,121</u>	<u>188,306</u>
Other income		-	187
Administration expenses		(223,326)	(375,316)
Deficit before tax		<u>(43,205)</u>	<u>(186,823)</u>
Income tax expense	9	-	-
Deficit for the year		<u><u>(43,205)</u></u>	<u><u>(186,823)</u></u>

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

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Accumulated fund RM	Building funds reserved RM	Total RM
As at 1 January 2022	148,814	137,508	286,322
Deficit for the year	<u>(186,823)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(186,823)</u>
As at 31 December 2022	(38,009)	137,508	99,499
Deficit for the year	<u>(43,205)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(43,205)</u>
As at 31 December 2022	<u><u>(81,214)</u></u>	<u><u>137,508</u></u>	<u><u>56,294</u></u>

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

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Note	2023 RM	2022 RM
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Deficit before tax		(43,205)	(186,823)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		18,147	14,762
Dividend income		-	(87)
Operating deficit before working capital changes		(25,058)	(172,148)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Other receivable, deposits and prepayment		(3,200)	280
Decrease in Other payables and accruals		(700)	(300)
Net cash used in operating activities		(28,958)	(172,168)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend received		-	87
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	10	(39,369)	-
Investment in unit trust		-	(87)
Withdrawal from unit trust		-	101,468
Net cash (used in)/ generated from investing activities		(39,369)	101,468
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(68,327)	(70,700)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		75,622	146,322
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	7,295	75,622
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:			
Bank balance		7,295	75,622

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

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The Society was incorporated under the Societies Act, 1966 and its objectives of the society are to undertake and assistance to disadvantage and less fortunate.

The principal place of office is located at 22, Jalan Bukit Belian, Taman Bukit Belian, 71700 Mantin, Negeri Sembilan Darul Khusus.

The financial statements of the Society 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 Society 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 principal accounting policies adopted are set out below:

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

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

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND 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 the Company 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, except for freehold land and buildings.

All the costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Except for freehold land and properties under construction which are not depreciated, 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>
Computer equipment	33.33%
Furniture and fittings	20%
Kitchenware	20%
Kitchen equipment	20%
Machinery and equipment	20%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office equipment	20%
Renovation	20%

2.2 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is ready for its intended use.

Where property, plant and equipment are donated and capitalised, the cost of these property, plant and equipment is determined based on the estimated replacement cost.

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.

2.3 IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS, OTHER THAN INVENTORIES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

At each reporting date, the Society 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, the Society 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 surplus 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 surplus or loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case it is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Society 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 surplus 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 surplus or loss, financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and financial assets that are equity instruments measured at cost less impairment.

i) Financial Assets At Fair Value Through Surplus Or Loss

Financial assets are classified as at fair value through surplus 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 surplus 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 surplus 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.

2.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

iv) *Impairment Of Financial Assets*

At the end of each reporting period, the Society 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.

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 Society 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 surplus 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 surplus or loss immediately.

2.4 FINANCIAL ASSETS (CONT'D)

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 Society 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 surplus or loss in the period of the transfer.

2.5 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances, short-term deposits and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash with an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents are presented net of bank overdrafts.

2.6 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Company 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 the Company 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.

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.

2.6 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

ii) *Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost (Cont'd)*

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.

2.7 REVENUE

General income

Income of the Society represents donation and are recognised in the income statement on an receipts basis

2.8 GOVERNMENT GRANT

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Society will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs which they are intended to compensate.

2.9 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

i) *Short-Term Employment Benefits*

Short-term employment benefits, such as wages, salaries and social security contributions, are recognised as an expense in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

Short-term accumulating compensated absences, such as paid annual leave, are recognised when the employees render services that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences. Non-accumulating compensated absences, such as sick and medical leaves, are recognised when the absences occur.

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

2.9 EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONT'D)

i) *Short-Term Employment Benefits (Cont'd)*

Profit-sharing and bonus plans are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to make payments as a result of past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. A present obligation exists when, and only when the Company has no realistic alternative but to make the payments.

ii) *Defined Contribution Plan*

The Company's contributions to the defined contribution plan ("Employees Provident Fund") are charged to the statement of comprehensive income in the financial period in which they relate. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

2.10 TAXATION

Tax expense is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

Tax payable on taxable profit for current and past periods is recognised as a current tax liability to the extent unpaid. If the amount paid in respect of the current and past periods exceeds the amount payable for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset.

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered, using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax liabilities and assets are offset if, and only if the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and plan either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is provided in full on temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amounts in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of an asset or liability at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences that are expected to increase taxable profit in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences that are expected to reduce taxable profit in the future and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are not recognised in respect of the temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of an asset or a liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transactions, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are also not recognised for temporary difference associated with the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects to recover or settle the carrying amounts of their assets and liabilities and are measured at the tax rates and laws that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

3 CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION TO UNCERTAINTY

3.1 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS IN APPLYING THE ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

There are no significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

4 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	As at 1 January 2023 RM	Additions RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 December 2023 RM
<u>Cost</u>				
Computer equipment	4,399	-	-	4,399
Furniture and fittings	281	-	-	281
Kitchen equipment	830	-	-	830
Kitchenware	9,391	-	-	9,391
Machinery and equipment	-	15,000	-	15,000
Motor vehicle	38,700	-	-	38,700
Office equipment	800	-	-	800
Renovation	16,473	24,369	-	40,842
	<u>70,874</u>	<u>39,369</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>110,243</u>

	As at 1 January 2023 RM	Charges for the year RM	Disposals RM	As at 31 December 2023 RM
<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>				
Computer equipment	1,711	1,466	-	3,177
Furniture and fittings	152	57	-	209
Kitchen equipment	425	166	-	591
Kitchenware	6,199	1,827	-	8,026
Machinery and equipment	-	1,000	-	1,000
Motor vehicle	25,545	7,740	-	33,285
Office equipment	613	160	-	773
Renovation	12,589	5,731	-	18,320
	<u>47,234</u>	<u>18,147</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>65,381</u>

	2023 RM	2022 RM
<u>Carrying Amounts</u>		
Computer equipment	1,222	2,688
Furniture and fittings	72	129
Kitchen equipment	239	405
Kitchenware	1,365	3,192
Machinery and equipment	14,000	-
Motor vehicle	5,415	13,155
Office equipment	27	187
Renovation	22,522	3,884
	<u>44,862</u>	<u>23,640</u>

5 OTHER RECEIVABLE, DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENT

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
Other receivable	637	637
Deposits	5,600	2,600
Prepayment	1,000	800
	<u>7,237</u>	<u>4,037</u>

6 ACCUMULATED FUND

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
At beginning of the year	(38,009)	148,814
Deficit for the year	<u>(43,205)</u>	<u>(186,823)</u>
At end of the year	<u>(81,214)</u>	<u>(38,009)</u>

7 BUILDING FUND

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
At beginning of the year	137,508	137,508
Surplus for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
At end of the year	<u>137,508</u>	<u>137,508</u>

8 OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUALS

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
Accruals	<u>3,100</u>	<u>3,800</u>

9 INCOME TAX CREDIT

No provision for taxation is necessary as the donation received and any income arrived from the Society is deemed a tax exempted organisation under Section 44(6) of the Income Tax Act, 1967.

10 PURCHASE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	39,369	-
Less: Purchases made directly by finance lease	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Purchases of property, plant and equipment by cash	<u>39,369</u>	<u>-</u>

11 ANALYSIS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
Bank balance	<u>7,295</u>	<u>75,622</u>

13 EMPLOYEES BENEFITS EXPENSES

	2023	2022
	RM	RM
Allowance	29,492	10,400
Bonus	-	2,550
EIS contribution	90	41
EPF contribution	6,058	2,730
Salaries	46,600	23,323
Socso contribution	<u>789</u>	<u>356</u>
	<u>83,029</u>	<u>39,400</u>

14 AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Society were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 15 March 2024.

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Appendix 1

	Appendix	2023 RM	2022 RM
INCOME			
Donation received		206,054	259,231
Grant received		10,846	10,000
		<u>216,900</u>	<u>269,231</u>
LESS: COST OF SALES			
Purchase-food cost		20,092	56,642
Purchase-gas		594	378
Purchase-other		15,268	23,905
Purchase-t-shirt		825	-
		<u>36,779</u>	<u>80,925</u>
GROSS PROFIT		180,121	188,306
OTHER INCOME			
Insurance claims		-	100
Investment in trust fund-dividend income		-	87
		-	187
LESS: ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	2	(223,326)	(375,316)
DEFICIT BEFORE TAX		<u>(43,205)</u>	<u>(186,823)</u>

PERTUBUHAN KEBAJIKAN AMAL EN XIN NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Registered in Malaysia)

OPERATING EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Appendix 2

	2023 RM	2022 RM
ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES		
Accountancy fees		
-current year	1,000	1,700
-over provided in previous year	(700)	-
Advertisement	2,275	420
Allowance	29,492	10,400
Audit fee	1,200	1,200
Bank charges	-	45
Bonus	-	2,550
Courier and postage	84	64
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	18,147	14,762
Donation	40,750	275,929
EIS	90	41
EPF	6,058	2,730
Freight and handling charges	3,534	-
Insurance	642	996
Insurance and road tax	1,073	3,046
Licence fee	-	5
Petrol, tolls and parking	6,544	7,074
Printing and stationery	1,293	562
Professional fee	900	900
Refreshment	1,386	127
Rental	11,800	9,600
Salaries	46,600	23,323
Service tax	147	147
Socso	789	356
Subscription and membership fee	-	1,200
Telephone and fax charges	762	41
Training and seminar	12,200	300
Travelling expenses	1,941	-
Travelling-overseas	20,516	-
Upkeep of motor vehicle	3,321	9,060
Upkeep of office	11,134	1,748
Water and electricity	348	6,990
	<u>223,326</u>	<u>375,316</u>