ALEV GLOBAL SDN. BHD. (Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FINANCIAL PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

SYAM & CO (AF 001877)
Chartered Accountants (Malaysia)

ALEV GLOBAL SDN. BHD. (Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN

NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOR

SECRETARY

ROHAMIZA BINTI ZAINUDIN

(MIA 27213)

REGISTERED OFFICE

NO. 8-2,

JALAN SERI PUTRA 1/2, BANDAR SERI PUTRA,

43000 BANGI, SELANGOR.

AUDITORS

SYAM & CO. (AF 001877)

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NO. 5B, 3B CURVE BUSINESS PARK

JALAN MEDAN PUSAT 2D PUSAT BANDAR BANGI 43650 BANDAR BARU BANGI SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial period from 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation) to 30 September 2020.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The Company is principally engaged in the business of consultation and services of graphic designers.

There have been no significant changes in this activity during the financial period under review.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

	2020 RM
Profit for the period before Taxation	28,972
Taxation	(5,114)
Profit for the period	23,858
Other comprehensive income	
Total Comprehensive Profit for the period	23,858

In the opinion of the director, the results of the operations of the Company during the financial period have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial period from 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation) to 30 September 2020 other than those stated in the financial statements or in the notes thereto.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends have been paid or declared since the date of incorporation. The directors do not recommend that a dividend to be paid in respect of the current period.

ISSUES OF SHARES AND DEBENTURES

Date of Issue	Class of Shares	No. of Shares Issued	Issue Price (RM)	Consideration	Purpose
24 June 2019	Ordinary	15,000	1	RM 15,000	Paid up capital

The new shares issued rank pari passu in respect of the distribution of dividends and repayment of capital with the existing shares.

The company has not issued any debentures during the financial period.

SHARE OPTIONS

No options have been granted by the Company to any parties during the period to take up unissued shares of the Company.

No shares have been issued during the period by virtue of the exercise of any option to take up unissued shares of the Company. As of the end of the period, there were no unissued shares of the Company under options.

DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company who served since the date of incorporation are:

- 1. NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN
- 2. NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOR

DIRECTORS' INTEREST

According to the register of directors' shareholdings under section 59 of the Companies Act, 2016, the interests of director in office at the end of financial period in the ordinary shares of the Company during the financial period were as follows:-

Number of ord	inary shares in th	e Compan	/	
Shareholdings	s in the name of t	he director		A N
	As at 24.06.2019 (Date of Incorporation)	Bought	Sold	As at 30.09.2020
1. NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN	9,000			9,000
2. NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOR	6,000	-	- -	6,000

None of the other directors in office at the end of the period have interest in shares of the Company or its related corporations during the period.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

None of the director or past directors of the Company have received an remunerations from the Company during the year.

None of the director or past directors of the Company have received any other benefits otherwise than in cash from the Company during the year.

No payment has been paid to or payable to any third party in respect of the services provided to the Company by the directors or past directors of the Company during the year.

INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the period, for any person who is or has been the director, officer or auditor of the Company.

DIRECTORS' BENEFITS

Since the incorporation date, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit (other than a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors as shown in the financial statements, or the fixed salary of a full-time employee of the Company) by reason of a contract made by the Company or a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which the director is a member, or with a company in which the director has a substantial financial interest.

Neither during nor at the end of the financial period was the Company a party to any arrangement whose object was to enable the directors to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other body corporate.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:

- to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts and have satisfied themselves that all known bad debts had been written off and that adequate allowance had been made for doubtful debts; and
- b) to ensure that any current assets, which were unlikely to realise their values as shown in the accounting records of the Company in the ordinary course of business have been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

As of the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- a) which would render the amount written off for bad debts or the amount of allowance for doubtful debts inadequate to any substantial extent in the financial statements of the Company;or
- b) which would render the values attributed to the current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or

As of the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:

- c) which have arisen which would render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or
- d) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements whichwould render any amount stated in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

As of the date of this report, there does not exist:

- a) any charge on the assets of the Company that has arisen since the end of financial period which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- b) any contingent liability of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial period.

No contingent or other liability of the Company has become enforceable, or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial period which, in the opinion of the Directors, will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

In the opinion of the directors:

- a) the results of the operations of the Company during the period were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.
- b) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of financial period and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature which is likely to affect substantially the results of operations of the Company for financial period in which this report is made.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATIONS

Total amounts paid to or receivable by the auditors as remunerations for their services as auditors are as follows:

	2020 RM
Statutory audit	1,700 1,700

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AND EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO FINANCIAL POSITION DATE

There has not arisen in the interval between 30 September 2020 and the date of this report any time, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial period in which this report is made.

AUDITORS

The new auditors, Messrs. **SYAM & CO.**, have indicated their willingness to be appointed as the auditors in accordance with Section 267(4) of the Companies Act, 2016.

Signed by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

NAJMI ALIFF BIT CHE HARUN

NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD

NOR

In Bangi, Selangor dated: 3 1 MAR 2021

ALEV GLOBAL SDN. BHD. (Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTORS

(Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act, 2016)

We, NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN and NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOR, being the directors of ALEV GLOBAL SDN. BHD., do hereby state that, in the opinion of the director, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with applicable Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company for the period from 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation) to 30 September 2020 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the period then ended.

Signed by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the Directors

NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN

NOORAISYAH BINTI MOHAMAD NOR

In Bangi, Selangor dated: 3 1 MAR 2021

STATUTORY DECLARATION

(Pursuant to Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act, 2016)

I, NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN, (NRIC: 870629-14-5039) being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of ALEV GLOBAL SDN. BHD., do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements 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 Declaration Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly declared By above named **NAJMI ALIFF BIN CHE HARUN** at Bangi in the state Of Selangor Darul Ehsan

is 3 1 MAR 2021

Before me

NO. 29-2, JALAN 9/9C, SEKSYEN 9, 43650 BANDAR BARU BANGI,

SELANGOR DARUL EHSAN.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	NOTES	2020 RM
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS	6	7,365
CURRENT ASSETS		
Trade and Other Receivables	7	26,757
Cash and Bank Equivalents	8	14,632
		41,389
		11,000
LESS: CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and Other Payables	9	4,782
Provision for Taxation		5,114
		9,896
NET CURRENT ASSETS		31,493
		38,858
FINANCED BY:		
Share Capital	10	15,000
Retained Earnings		23,858
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		Maria Maria
		38,858

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FROM THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

		NOTES	2020 RM
REVENUE		11	263,806
DIRECT COST		12	(99,256)
GROSS PROFIT			164,550
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			(134,512)
OPERATING EXPENSES			(1,065)
FINANCING EXPENSES			(1)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		13	28,972
TAXATION		14	(5,114)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD			23,858
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOM	ME		
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOM	ME FOR THE PERIOD		23,858

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FROM THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	Share Capital RM	Retained Profit RM	Total RM
As at 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation)	15,000		15,000
Profit for the period		23,858	23,858
Other Comprehensive Income			
As at 30 September 2020	15,000	23,858	38,858

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FROM THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	2020 RM
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Profit before Taxation	28,972
ADJUSTMENTS	
Depreciation	725
Profit Before Working Capital Changes	29,697
WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	
Trade and Other Receivables	(26,757)
Trade and Other Payables	4,782
TOTAL CHANGES WORKING CAPITAL	(21,975)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	7,722
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments	(8,090)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(8,090)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Issuance of Share Capital	15,000
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	15,000
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQULVALENTS	14,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF THE PERIOD	14,632
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS REPRESENTED AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash at Bank	14,598
Cash in Hand	34
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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 3 1 MAR 2021.

The Company is a private limited liability company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

The registered office of the Company is at No. 8-2, Jalan Seri Putra 1/2, Bandar Seri Putra, 43000 Bangi, Selangor.

The principal place of business of the B-16-1, Blok B, Bangi Gateway Complex, Seksyen 15, 43650 Bangi, Selangor.

The Company is principally engaged in the business of consultation and services of graphic designers.

The financial statements of Company are presented in Ringgit Malaysia (RM).

There have been no significant changes in these activities during the financial period under review.

2. COMPLIANCE WITH FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND COMPANIES ACT 2016

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard (MPERS) issued by Malaysian Accounting Standards Board (MASB) and the provisions of the Malaysia Companies Act 2016.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

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

Management has used estimates and assumptions in measuring the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. Judgements and assumption are applied in the measurement and hence, the actual results may not coincide with the reported amount. The areas involving critical accounting estimates and judgements are disclose in Note 5.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

i) Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss.

Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. When parts of an item of property, plant, and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

ii) Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of the property, plant, and equipment are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred.

iii) Disposals

Gain or loss arising on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined by comparing the net disposal proceed with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and is recognised net within other income in the statement of comprehensive income on the date of disposal.

iv) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated over the depreciable amount, which is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.

Property, plant and equipment under construction are not depreciated. Depreciation on other property, plant and equipment is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment, since this most closely reflects the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The annual rates used for this purpose are as follows:

Computer and Software 30% Furniture and Fittings 10%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted as appropriate, at each reporting date.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash represents cash and bank balances. Cash equivalents comprise items which are readily convertible to cash with insignificant risk of change in value. For the purposes of the cash flow statements, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and at bank, demand deposits and short-term highly liquid investments which have an insignificant risk of changes in value

c) Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal and constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

d) Revenue recognition

The Company measures revenue from a sales of goods or a service transaction at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, which is usually the invoice price, net of any trade discounts and volume rebate given to the customers.

Sales of goods

Revenue from a sale of goods is recongnised when:

- a) The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risk and reward of ownership of the goods;
- b) The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownerships nor effective control over the goods sold;
- c) The amount of the revenue can be measured reliable
- d) It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company;
- e) The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of transaction can be measured reliably.

e) Employee benefits

i) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, paid annual leave and sick leave, bonuses, and non-monetary benefits are accrued in the financial period in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company.

ii) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions to the Employees Provident Fund in Malaysia, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related services are performed.

f) Financial instruments

a) Financial Asset

Financial assets 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 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.

(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

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.

(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 Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost, are impaired.

f) Financial instruments (Continued)

a) Financial Asset (Continued)

(iv) Impairment of financial assets (Continued)

Objective evidence could include:

- a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer; or
- b) a breach of contract; or
- c) the lender granting to the borrower a concession that the lender would not otherwise consider; or
- d) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; or
- e) 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 a non-current loan and receivable carried at amortised cost, the revised estimated cash flows are discounted at the original effective interest rate. Any impairment loss is recongnised in profit or loss and corresponding amount is recorded in a loss allowance account. Any subsequent reversal of impairment loss of the financial asset is reversed in profit or loss with corresponding adjustment to allowance account, subject to the limit that the reversal should not result in the revised carrying amount of the financial asset exceeding the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised previously.

For short-term trade and other receivables, where the effect of discounting is immaterial, impairment loss is tested for each individually significant receivable wherever there is any indication of impairment. Individual significant receivables for which no impairment loss is recongnised are grouped together with all receivables by classes based on credit risk characteristics and aged according to their past due periods. A collective allowance is estimated for class group based on the Company's experience of loss ratio in each class, taking into consideration current market conditions.

v) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to received the cash flow from the financial asset expire, or when the company transfers the contractual right to receive cash flow of the financial asset, including circumstances when the Company acts only as a collecting agent of the transferee, and retains no significant risk and rewards of ownership of financial asset or no continuing involvement in the control of the financial asset transferred. Any difference between the consideration received and amount recognised and derecognised are recognised in profit or loss in the period of the transfer.

f) Financial instruments (Continued)

b) 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.

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) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, its legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Any difference between the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities derecognised and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

g) Share Capital

i) Classification

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the reporting date. However, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that could require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the assets or liability affected in the future.

(i) Estimated Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews annually the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on factors such as business plans and strategies, expected level of usage and future technological developments. Future results of operations could be materially affected by changes in these estimates brought about by changes in the factors mentioned. A reduction in the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment would increase the recorded depreciation and decreases the net book value of property, plant and equipment.

(ii) Impairment of Receivable

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. To determine whether there is a objective evidence of impairment, the Company considers factors such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor and default or significant delay in payments.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENTS

	Computer & Software RM	Furniture & Fittings RM	Total RM
COST			
Balance at 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation)			
Add : Purchase	7,861	229	8,090
Less : Disposal		**	
Balance at 30 September 2020	7,861	229	8,090
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION			
Balance at 24 June 2019 (Date of Incorporation)			
Add : Depreciation for the year	723	2	725
Less : Disposal		- -	
Balance at 30 September 2020	723	2	725
Net Book Value at 30 September 2020	7,138	227	7,365

7. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	NOTE	
		2020 RM
Trade Trade Receivables Total Trade Receivables	. We have the miles of the mile	18,737 18,737
Non Trade Amount Due from Directors Total Trade and Other Receivables	7.2	 8,020 26,757

Note 7.1

Trade Receivables are non-interest bearing and generally on 30 to 90 days credit terms. They are recognized at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair value on initial recognition.

Note 7.2

Amount Due from Directors is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed term of repayment.

8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2020
	RM
Cash in Bank	14,598
Cash in Hand	34
	14,632
	The state of the state of the state of

The Company's cash management policy is to use cash and bank balances to manage cash flows to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet Company's obligations.

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	NOTE		2020 RM
Trade Trade Payables	9.1		2,082
Total Trade Payables		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,082
Non Trade			
Accruals		_	2,700
Total Trade and Other Payables			4,782

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES (Continued)

Note 9.1

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 to 90 days credit terms. They are recognized at their original invoice amounts which represents their fair value on initial recognition.

10. SHARE CAPITAL

		2020 RM
Issued and Fully Paid: Ordinary Shares		
Date of Incorporation Issued during the period		15,000 -
At end of the period		15,000

11. REVENUE

	2020 RM
Design - Company of the company of t	162,344
Other Professional Services	14,353
Printing	73,600
Sales – Business Card	636
Sales – Retail Products	265
Carriage Inwards	654
Website Design	5,500
Workshop and Training	6,454
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12. DIRECT COST

			2020 RM
Printing Cost			65,368
Professional Fees			5,518
Professional Services			17,603
Website (Subcontracted)			6,802
Workshop and Training			3,965
			99,256
		7.7	

13. PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION

The Profit before Taxation is arrived after charging the following items:

	2020 RM
After Charging:	
Audit Fees	1,700
Depreciation	725
Director Remuneration	63,256
Entertainment	3,191
EPF Expenses	2,465
Incorporation Fees	2,142
Renewal and Registration	3,875
Petrol, Toll and Parking	4,338
Salaries and Wages	28,899
Zakat	1,500
Rental Expenses on:	
- Office	9,600
Interest Expenses on: - Bank Charges	1

14. TAXATION

		2020 RM
Current period provision		5,114
		5,114

The reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to profit before taxation at the statutory income tax rate to income tax expense of the Company is as follows:

	2020 RM
Profit before taxation	28,972
Tax calculated at the tax rate of 17% Expenses not deductible for tax purposes Utilised capital allowance Zakat Other Income	4,925 727 (413) (130)
	 5,114

There is taxation charge for the period 2020 since there is chargeable income during financial period.

Appendix

ALEV GLOBAL SDN BHD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FROM THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	NOTES	2020 RM
REVENUE		263,806
LESS: DIRECT COST Printing Cost Professional Fees Professional Services Website (Subcontracted) Workshop and Training		65,368 5,518 17,603 6,802 3,965 99,256
GROSS PROFIT		164,550
LESS: EXPENSES		
Administrative Expenses Operating Expenses Financing Expenses	Schedule I Schedule I Schedule I	134,512 1,065 1 135,578
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		28,972

Schedule 1

ALEV GLOBAL SDN BHD (Incorporated in Malaysia)

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES FROM THE PERIOD FROM 24 JUNE 2019 (DATE OF INCORPORATION) TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2020

	2020
	RM
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	LINI
	250
Accounting Fees	230
Advertising and Promotion	
Audit Fees	1,700
Bonus Berger and Berger	1,570
Courier & Postage	1,662
Directors' Remuneration	63,256
Entertainment	3,191
EPF Expenses	2,465
Incorporation Fees	2,142
Renewal & Registration	3,875
Marketing	4,945
Office Expenses	966
Petrol, Toll & Parking	4,338
Rental of Office	9,600
Salaries & Wages	28,899
Secretarial Fees	781
Staff Refreshment	382
SOCSO and EIS	616
aTax Fees agreement the company of t	1,000
Telephone & Internet	1,002
Travelling & Accommodations	40
Web Hosting	120
	1,500
불활용 환경 보관 열절 경험 경험 환경 전환 경험 보고 말했다. 그 말했다고 말로 크리아지는 말은 보 <mark>네요</mark>	
실패하다 하다 이 일본 등을 보다는 것으로 하는 것으로 보는 것으로 보고 있다. <u>그 프</u>	134,512
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Depreciation	725
Upkeep of Office	340
골을 통하고 하는 것은 사람들은 이 이 아이들은 사람들이 되었다. 그 아이들은 사람들은 아이들은 사람들이 되었다.	
로봇 프로그램 : (1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1 <u>98</u>	1,065
불발물 하는 그들은 그를 가는 하는 가는 가는 것이 하는 것은 것은 사람이 되는 정점	
	2020
	RM
FINANCING EXPENSES	
Bank Charges	. (4.1)
erra alternativa de la composition de Particular de la composition de la comp	
	1.



Syam & Co (AF 001877)

Head Office:

No.5B 3B Curve Business Park, Jalan Medan Pusat 2D, Pusat Bandar Bangi, 43650 Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Cyberjaya Branch:

No. 3-2 Nadayu Square, Persiaran Bestari, Cyber 9, 63000 Cyberjaya,

Sepang, Selangor Darul Ehsan

Contact Number

Phone : 03 – 8927 4326 (Bangi) : 03 – 8322 1326 (Cyberjaya)

Fax : 03 - 6207 5484

Email: enquiry@syamnco.com (Bangi)

enquiry.cyber@syamnco.com (Cyberjaya) **Website:** www.syamnco.com

COMPANY NO: 1331236 - H

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company 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 Company 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:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company, 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.



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COMPANY NO: 1331236 - H

• Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 Company'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 Company 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

 Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, 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 directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 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 Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

SYAM & CO (AF 00 877)

Chartered Accountants

Dated: 3 1 MAR 2021

Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor, Malaysia

YAMZURIZHAM BIN ZAINUL 02630/09/2022 J

Principal