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HEW CHEE HUI (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

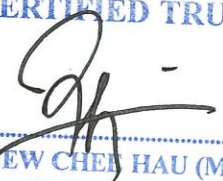
**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
*(Incorporated in Malaysia)*

**REPORTS AND INTERIM  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

Company No.: 1240540-K

**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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**NEW CHEN HAU (MIA 21967)**  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**REPORTS AND INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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Company No.: 1240540-K

**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS**

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COMPANY SECRETARY

The directors of **A2A Global Network Holdings Sdn. Bhd.** state that, in their opinion, the interim financial statements set out on pages 5 to 16 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as of 30 September 2017 and of its financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the period then ended.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,


  
Tan Yee Yong  
Director

  
Goh Jia Jiunn  
Director

Petaling Jaya  
Date: 7 December 2017

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Company No.: 1240540-K)  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

  
**HEO CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)**  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**Report on the Audit of the Interim Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the interim financial statements of **A2A Global Network Holdings Sdn. Bhd.**, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 September 2017, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the interim financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 6 to 16.

In our opinion, the accompanying interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 September 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard.

**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 Interim 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 Company 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.



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD. (Continued)**  
(Company No.: 1240540-K)  
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COMPANY SECRETARY

**Responsibilities of the Directors for the Interim Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the interim 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 Interim Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim 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 interim 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 interim 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.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT  
TO THE MEMBERS OF  
A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD. (Continued)**  
(Company No.: 1240540-K)  
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COMPANY SECRETARY

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- 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 interim 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 interim financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the interim 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.

**Other Matters**

This report is made solely to the board of directors of the Company and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.



**Danny Loo & Co**  
Firm No. AF002056  
Chartered Accountants

Petaling Jaya  
Date: 7 December 2017



**Kow Hoay Lee**  
Approval No. 03042/10/2019 J  
Chartered Accountant

**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
**AS AT 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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HEW CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

	Note	RM
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Investment in subsidiary company	5	<u>8,773,292</u>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
Cash in hand		<u>2</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>8,773,294</u></u>
<b>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</b>		
Share capital	6	8,773,294
Accumulated loss		<u>(5,930)</u>
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		<u>8,767,364</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
Accruals		<u>5,930</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>8,773,294</u></u>

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



**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

  
NEW CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 27 JULY 2017,  
THE DATE OF INCORPORATION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Note	RM
<b>REVENUE</b>		-
Administrative and operating expenses		(5,930)
<b>Loss before tax</b>	7	(5,930)
Income tax expense	8	-
<b>Loss for the period</b>		(5,930)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the period</b>		(5,930)

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



**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 27 JULY 2017,  
THE DATE OF INCORPORATION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	Share capital RM	Accumulated loss RM	Total RM
As at incorporation	2	-	2
Issue of shares	8,773,292	-	8,773,292
Loss for the period	<u>-</u>	<u>(5,930)</u>	<u>(5,930)</u>
As at 30 September 2017	<u>8,773,294</u>	<u>(5,930)</u>	<u>8,767,364</u>

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

**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**

*(Incorporated in Malaysia)*

  
HEW CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 27 JULY 2017,  
THE DATE OF INCORPORATION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	RM
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Loss before tax	(5,930)
Increase in payables	5,930
Net cash change in operating activities	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Investment in subsidiary company	(8,773,292)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Proceeds from issuance of shares	8,773,294
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	2
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	
Cash in hand	2

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

**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

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NEW CHAI HUI (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**1 GENERAL INFORMATION**

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

The registered office is located at No. 6-1, Jalan Angsana 2, Taman Bukit Angsana, 56000 Cheras, Kuala Lumpur.

The principal place of business is located at Block 6-5-1, Level 5, VSQ @ PJ Centre, Jalan Utara, 46200 Petaling Jaya, Selangor.

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding. There has been no significant change in the nature of the activity during the period.


The interim financial statements of the Company 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 Company 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 BASIS OF PREPARATION**

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared using historical cost basis, unless otherwise indicated in accounting policies set out in Note 3, and on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

Management has used estimates and assumptions in measuring the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the end of the reporting period and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Judgements and assumptions are applied in the measurement, and hence, the actual results may not coincide with the reported amounts. The areas involving significant judgements and estimation uncertainties are disclosed in Note 4.



  
HEW CHIE MAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

### 3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### 3.1 INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Subsidiary companies are entities, including structured entities, controlled by the Group. The Group controls the entities when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the entities and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entities.

In the Company's separate financial statements, investment in subsidiary companies is stated at cost less any impairment, unless the investment is classified as held for sale. The impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss.

On disposal of an investment, the difference between net disposal proceeds and their carrying amounts is charged or credited to profit or loss.

#### 3.2 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.

#### 3.3 SHARE CAPITAL AND DISTRIBUTIONS

##### *i) Share Capital*

Ordinary shares and non-redeemable preference share issued that carry no put option and no mandatory contractual obligation: (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset; or (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the Company, are classified as equity instruments.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issues in a private placement or in a rights issue to existing shareholders, they are recorded at the issue price. For ordinary shares and other equity instruments issued in exchange for non-monetary assets, they are measured by reference to the fair values of the assets received.

When ordinary shares and other equity instruments are issued as consideration transferred in a business combination or as settlement of an existing financial liability, they are measured at their fair value at the date of the exchange transaction.

Transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effect.

##### *ii) Distributions*

Distributions to holders of an equity instrument are recognised as equity transactions and are debited directly in equity, net of any related income tax effect.

A dividend declared is recognised as a liability only after it has been appropriately authorised, which is the date when the Board of Directors declares an interim dividend, or in the case of a proposed final dividend, the date of shareholders of the Company approve the proposed final dividend in an annual general meeting of shareholders. For a distribution of non-cash assets to owners, the Company measures the dividend payable at the fair value of the assets to be distributed.



### 3.4 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

#### *i) Initial Recognition And Measurement*

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) in the statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

#### *ii) Derecognition Of Financial Instruments*

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

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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. For this purpose, the Company considers a modification as substantial if the present value of the revised cash flows of the modified terms discounted at the original effective interest rate differ by 10% or more when compared with the carrying amount of the original liability.

#### *iii) Subsequent Measurement Of Financial Assets*

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into two categories, namely: (i) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, and (ii) financial assets at amortised cost.

After initial recognition, investments in preference shares and ordinary shares are measured at their fair values by reference to the active market prices, if observable, or otherwise by a valuation technique, without any deduction for the transaction costs it may incur on sale or other disposal.

Investments in debt instruments, whether quoted or unquoted, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Investments in unquoted equity instruments and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost.

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, all other financial assets are subject to review for impairment.

#### *iv) Subsequent Measurement Of Financial Liabilities*

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

  
HEW CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

v) *Fair Value Measurement Of Financial Instruments*

The fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability is determined by reference to the quoted market price in an active market, and in the absence of an observable market price, by a valuation technique using reasonable and supportable assumptions.

vi) *Recognition Of Gains And Losses*

Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss when they arise.

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

vii) *Impairment And Uncollectibility Of Financial Assets*


At the end of each reporting period, the Company examines whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Evidences of trigger loss events include (i) significant difficulty of the issuer or obligor; (ii) a breach of contract, such as default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; (iii) granting exceptional concession to a customer; (iv) it is probable that a customer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation; (v) the disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or (vi) any observable market data indicating that there may be a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows from a group of financial 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 recognised in profit or loss and a 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 a corresponding adjustment to the loss 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. Individually significant receivables for which no impairment loss is recognised are grouped together with all other receivables by classes based on credit risk characteristics and aged according to their past due periods. A collective allowance is estimated for a class group based on the Company's experience of loss ratio in each class, taking into consideration current market conditions.

For an unquoted equity investment measured at cost less impairment, the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the best estimate (which will necessarily be an approximation) of the amount (which might be zero) that the Company expects to receive for the asset if it were sold at the reporting date. The Company may estimate the recoverable amount using an adjusted net asset value approach.



  
HEW CHIE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

### 3.5 TAX ASSETS AND TAX LIABILITIES

A current tax for current and prior periods, to the extent unpaid, is recognised as a current tax liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those periods, the excess is recognised as a current tax asset. A current tax liability (asset) is measured at the amount the Company expects to pay (recover) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from: (a) the initial recognition of goodwill; or (b) the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for initial recognition differences include items of property, plant and equipment that do not qualify for capital allowances and acquired intangible assets that are not deductible for tax purposes.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (or tax loss). The exceptions for the initial recognition differences include non-taxable government grants received and reinvestment allowances and investment tax allowances on qualifying property, plant and equipment.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry-forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. Unused tax credits do not include unabsorbed reinvestment allowances and unabsorbed investment tax allowances because the Company treats these as part of initial recognition differences.

Deferred taxes are measured using tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The measurement of deferred taxes reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities. For an investment property measured at fair value, the Company does not have a business model to hold the property solely for rental income, and hence, the deferred tax liability on the fair value gain is measured based on the presumption that the property is recovered through sale at the end of the reporting period.

At the end of each reporting period, the carrying amount of a deferred tax asset is reviewed, and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of a part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilised. Any such reduction will be reversed to the extent that it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available.

A current or deferred tax is recognised as income or expense in profit or loss for the period. For items recognised directly in equity, the related tax effect is also recognised directly in equity.

### 3.6 PROVISIONS

The Company recognises a liability as a provision if the outflows required to settle the liability are uncertain in timing or amount.

A provision for warranty costs, restoration costs, restructuring costs, onerous contracts or lawsuit claims is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and of which the outflows of resources on settlement are probable and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. No provision is recognised if these conditions are not met.

Any reimbursement attributable to a recognised provision from a counter-party (such as an insurer) is not off-set against the provision but recognised separately as an asset when, and only when, the reimbursement is virtually certain.

A provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. For a warranty provision, a probability-weighted expected outcome of the resources required to settle the obligation applied, taking into account the Company's experiences of similar transactions and supplemented with current facts and circumstances. For a restoration provision, where a single obligation is being measured, the Company uses the individual most likely outcome as the best estimate of the liability by reference to current prices that contractors would charge to undertake such obligations, and taking into account likely future events that may affect the amount required to settle an obligation. For an onerous contract, a provision is measured based on the amount by which costs to fulfil the contract exceed the benefits. For a lawsuit provision, a probability-weighted expected outcome is applied in the measurement, taking into account of past court judgements made in similar cases and advices of legal experts.


A provision is measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a discount rate that reflects the time value of money and the risk that the actual outcome might differ from the estimate made. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as an interest expense.

## 4 CRITICAL JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTIES

In the process of preparing the interim financial statements, there were no significant judgements and estimations made in applying the accounting policies of the Company which may have significant effects on the amounts recognised in the interim financial statements.



## 5 INVESTMENT OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANY



HEW CHIEN HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

RM

Unquoted shares, at cost

8,773,292

Detail of the subsidiary company, which was incorporated in Malaysia, is as follow:

Name of subsidiary company	Effective equity interest %	Principal activities
A2A Global Network Sdn. Bhd.	100.00	Retail sale by direct sale or e-commerce platform, provide e-commerce and data technology solutions.

No consolidated accounts were prepared for the period as the subsidiary company were acquired for less than a month and the results were insignificant.

## 6 SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of shares Units	RM
<b>Issued and fully paid ordinary shares</b>		
At incorporation	2	2
Issued during the period	8,773,292	8,773,292
At 31 September	8,773,294	8,773,294

During the period, the Company has issued the following ordinary shares:

<u>Date of issue</u>	<u>No. of shares</u>	<u>Class of share</u>	<u>Consideration</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
27.07.2017	2	Ordinary	Cash	Subscribers' shares
07.08.2017	8,773,292	Ordinary	Otherwise	Working capital purpose

Ordinary shares of the Company have no par value. The holder of ordinary shares is entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restrictions.

The new shares issued rank pari passu with the existing shares of the Company.

  
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7 **LOSS BEFORE TAX**

**After charging:**

Audit fee

RM

3,000

8 **INCOME TAX EXPENSE**

RM

**Current tax expense**

- Current period's provision

-

The significant differences between the income tax expense and accounting loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate, is analysed as follows:

RM

Loss before tax

(5,930)

Tax at Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24%

(1,423)

*Tax effects of:*

- Non-deductible expenses

1,423

Total income tax expense

-

9 **AUTHORISATION FOR ISSUE OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The financial statements of the Company were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 December 2017.

Company No.: 1240540-K

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**A2A GLOBAL NETWORK HOLDINGS SDN. BHD.**  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

  
HEW CHEE HAU (MIA 21967)  
COMPANY SECRETARY

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS  
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 27 JULY 2017,  
THE DATE OF INCORPORATION TO 30 SEPTEMBER 2017**

	RM
<b>REVENUE</b>	<u>-</u>
<b>LESS: OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Audit fee	3,000
Incorporation fees	2,500
Printing and stationery	80
Secretarial and filing fees	<u>350</u>
<b>LOSS BEFORE TAX</b>	<u><u>(5,930)</u></u>

*This Statement is prepared for the purpose of the Management's use only and does not form part of the statutory audited financial statements.*