NSX/News Release

Lodgement of Subsidiary Financial Statements

Sydney, Australia & Kuala Lumpar, Malaysia Friday, 23 February 2018 — Circle International Holdings Ltd. (NSX: CCH) ("CCH" or the "Company"), as part of the NSX regulatory and quotations requirements, please find attached the interim financial statements for the six month period to 30 June 2017 for Inno Mind Works Sdn. Bhd.

ENDS

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

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INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Company No. 834868 - T)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY, 2017 TO 30 JUNE, 2017

(In Ringgit Malaysia)

Company No. 834868 – T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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The Board of Directors
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Report on Review of Interim Financial Information

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying statement of financial position of **INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.** as of 30 June, 2017 and the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period 1 January, 2017 to 30 June, 2017, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes, as set out on pages 3 to 36. Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of this interim financial information in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on this interim financial information based on our review.

Scope of Review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity." A review of interim financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

(Forward)

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying interim financial information does not give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 30 June, 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period 1 January, 2017 to 30 June, 2017 in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

Robert Mengkwai & Loo

ROBERT MENGKWAI & LOO
AF 002032
Chartered Accountants

Petaling Jaya,
30 November, 2017

Company No: 834868 - T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENTS OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY, 2017 TO 30 JUNE, 2017
(With comparatives for the financial year ended 31 December, 2016)

	Note	30.6.2017 (6 months) RM	31.12.2016 (12 months) RM
Revenue		939,470	2,484,767
Cost of sales		(762,516)	(1,872,393)
Gross profit		176,954	612,374
Other income		47,899	126,900
Administrative expenses		(34,411)	(94,590)
Other operating expenses		(593,264)	(556,463)
(Loss)/Profit before tax	6	(402,822)	88,221
Tax expense	7	-	(47,765)
(Loss)/Profit for the period/year		(402,822)	40,456
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss)/income		(402,822)	40,456

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Company No: 834868 - T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE, 2017

	Note	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
ASSETS				
Non-Current Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	8	1,181,557	1,202,329	1,644,230
Investment	9	16,000	16,000	16,000
Total Non-Current Assets		1,197,557	1,218,329	1,660,230
Current Assets				
Trade receivables	10	436,523	1,136,378	870,791
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	11	160,205	151,703	252,829
Amount owing from holding company	12	-	27,333	-
Cash and bank balances		231,133	104,374	88,137
Total Current Assets		827,861	1,419,788	1,211,757
TOTAL ASSETS		2,025,418	2,638,117	2,871,987
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Share capital	13	635,000	635,000	500,000
Accumulated losses		(721,801)	(318,979)	(359,435)
Total Equity		(86,801)	316,021	140,565
Non-Current Liabilities				
Trade payables		137,625	-	-
Amount owing to a director	16	373,167	-	-
Term loan	14	793,175	821,580	804,568
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,303,967	821,580	804,568

(Forward)

	Note	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Current Liabilities				
Trade payables		516,524	410,714	497,621
Other payables and accrued expenses	15	41,036	233,041	585,739
Amount owing to a director	16	-	404,923	299,923
Amount owing to holding company		-	-	504,367
Term loan	14	34,050	18,703	1,862
Bank borrowing	17	-	213,545	-
Bank overdraft	17	189,015	169,624	-
Tax payable		27,627	49,966	37,342
Total Current Liabilities		808,252	1,500,516	1,926,854
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,025,418	2,638,117	2,871,987

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Company No: 834868 - T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY, 2017 TO 30 JUNE, 2017
(With comparatives for the financial year ended 31 December, 2016)

	Share Capital RM	Accumulated Loss RM	Total RM
Balance as of 1 January, 2016	500,000	(359,435)	140,565
Issue during the year	135,000	-	135,000
Profit for the year	-	40,456	40,456
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	40,456	40,456
Balance as of 31 December, 2016	635,000	(318,979)	316,021
Loss for the period	-	(402,822)	(402,822)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	(402,822)	(402,822)
Balance as of 30 June, 2017	635,000	(721,801)	(86,801)

The accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

Company No: 834868 - T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY, 2017 TO 30 JUNE, 2017
(With comparatives for the financial year ended 31 December, 2016)

	30.6.2017 (6 months) RM	31.12.2016 (12 months) RM
CASH FLOWS FROM/(USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss)/Profit before tax	(402,822)	88,221
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,772	53,890
Interest expenses	18,186	44,573
Interest income	(3,768)	-
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	153,325
Operating (Loss)/Profit Before Working Capital Changes	(367,632)	340,009
(Increase)/Decrease in:		
Trade receivables	699,855	(265,587)
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	(8,502)	101,126
Increase/(Decrease) in:		
Trade payables	243,435	(86,907)
Other payables and accrued expenses	(192,005)	(352,698)
Cash Generated From/(Used In) Operations	375,151	(264,057)
Interest paid	(18,186)	(44,573)
Tax paid	(22,339)	(35,141)
Cash From/(Used In) Operating Activities	334,626	(343,771)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	3,768	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	(28,515)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	263,200
Net Cash From Investing Activities	3,768	234,685

(Forward)

	30.6.2017 (6 months) RM	31.12.2016 (12 months) RM
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from term loan	-	50,000
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	135,000
(Repayment)/Proceeds from bank borrowing	(213,545)	213,545
Repayment of term loan	(13,058)	(16,146)
(Decrease)/Increase in amount owing by holding company	27,333	(531,700)
(Repayment to)/Advances from a director	(31,756)	105,000
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities	(231,026)	(44,301)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	107,368	(153,387)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD/YEAR	(65,250)	88,137
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD/YEAR (Note 18)	42,118	(65,250)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

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

The Company is principally engaged in event organiser, advertisement and media industries.

There have been no significant changes in the nature of the activities of the Company during the financial period.

The principal place of business is located at Unit 23-06, Level 23, Tower A, Vertical Business Suite, Avenue 3, Bangsar South, No. 8, Jalan Kerinchi, 59200, Kuala Lumpur.

The Company's registered office is located at M1-05-3a, Menara 8trium, Level 5, Jalan Cempaka SD12/5, Bandar Sri Damansara, 52200 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements of the Company are expressed in Ringgit Malaysia (RM), which is the functional currency of the Company.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Circle Corp Sdn. Bhd., a company incorporated in Malaysia.

The financial statements of the Company have been authorised by the Board of Directors for issuance on 30 November, 2017.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ('MFRS'), International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), and the provisions of the Companies Act, 2016 in Malaysia.

The Company's financial statements for the financial period 1 January, 2017 to 30 June, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with MFRS for the first time. In prior years, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with Malaysian Private Entities Reporting Standard ('MPERS') in Malaysia.

The transition from MPERS to MFRS is accounted for in accordance with MFRS 1 First-time Adoption of Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, with 1 January, 2016 as the date of transition. An opening statement of financial position as at the date of transition has been prepared based on the accounting policies as disclosed in Note 4. The adoption of MFRS has not affected the amounts reported on the financial statements of the Company other than the extended disclosures under MFRS.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW MFRS AND AMENDMENTS TO MFRS

New MFRSs adopted during the financial period

The Company adopted the following Standards of the MFRS Framework that were issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ('MASB') during the financial period.

Title	**Effective Date**
Amendments to MFRS 107: *Disclosure Initiative*	1 January, 2017
Amendments to MFRS 112: *Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses*	1 January, 2017
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycles:	
• Amendments to MFRS 12: *Clarification of the Scope of Standard*	1 January, 2017

There is no material effect upon the adoption of the above Standards during the financial period.

The following are Standards of the MFRS Framework that have been issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ('MASB') but have not been early adopted by the Company.

Title	Effective Date
MFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January, 2018
MFRS 9 Financial Instruments *(IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)*	1 January, 2018
Amendments to MFRS 2 *Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions*	1 January, 2018
Amendments to MFRS 15 *Effective date of MFRS 15*	1 January, 2018
Amendments to MFRS 15 *Clarifications to MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers*	1 January, 2018
IC Interpretation 22 *Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration*	1 January, 2018
Amendments to MFRS 140: *Transfers of Investment Property*	1 January, 2018
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycles: • Amendments to MFRS 1: *Deletion of Short-term Exemptions for First-time Adopters* • Amendments to MFRS 128: *Measuring an Associate or Joint Venture at Fair Value*	1 January, 2018
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128: *Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*	Deferred until further notice
MFRS 16 *Leases*	1 January, 2019

The above accounting standards and interpretations (including the consequential amendments) are not relevant to the Company's operations except as follows:

<u>MFRS 9</u> (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)

MFRS 9 (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014) mainly to include (a) impairment requirements for financial assets and (b) limited amendments to the classification and measurement requirements by introducing a 'fair value through other comprehensive income' (FVTOCI) measurement category for certain simple debt instruments.

Key requirements of MFRS 9:

(a) All recognised financial assets that are within the scope of MFRS 139 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement are required to be subsequently measured at amortised cost or fair value. Specifically, debt investments that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. Debt instruments that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and that have contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are measured at FVTOCI. All other debt investments and equity investments are measured at their fair value at the end of subsequent accounting periods. In addition, under MFRS 9, entities may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an equity investment (that is not held for trading) in other comprehensive income, with only dividend income generally recognised in profit or loss.

(b) With regards to the measurement of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss, MFRS 9 requires that the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Under MFRS 139, the entire amount of the change in the fair value through profit or loss is presented in profit or loss.

(c) In relation to the impairment of financial assets, MFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss model, as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under MFRS 139. The expected credit loss model requires an entity to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognised.

(d) The new general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting mechanisms currently available in MFRS 139. Under MFRS 9, greater flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an 'economic relationship'. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about an entity's risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of MFRS 9 in the future to have a material impact on amounts reported in respect of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of MFRS 9 until the Company completes a detailed review.

MFRS 15: Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 establishes a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers. MFRS 15 will supersede the current revenue recognition guidance including MFRS 118 Revenue, MFRS 111 Construction Contracts and the related Interpretations when it becomes effective.

The core principle of MFRS 15 is that an entity should recognise revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Specifically, the Standard introduces a 5-step approach to revenue recognition:

(a) Step 1: Identify the contract(s) with a customer.
(b) Step 2: Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
(c) Step 3: Determine the transaction price.
(d) Step 4: Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract.
(e) Step 5: Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

Under MFRS 15, an entity recognises revenue when (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, i.e. when 'control' of the goods or services underlying the particular performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Far more prescriptive guidance has been added in MFRS 15 to deal with specific scenarios. Furthermore, extensive disclosures are required by MFRS 15.

The Directors do not anticipate that the application of MFRS 15 in the future to have a material impact on the amounts reported and disclosures made in these financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of MFRS 15 until the Company completes a detailed review.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention except as otherwise stated in the financial statements and on a going concern basis.

Going concern

During the financial period 1 January, 2017 to 30 June, 2017, the Company incurred a loss of RM402,822 and as of that date, the Company had a capital deficiency of RM86,801. These conditions provide an indication that the Company may not be able to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future is therefore dependent upon the ability of the Company to receive continuous financial support from its holding company to meet its obligation as and when they fall due.

The holding company has indicated its intention to provide continuous financial support to the Company so as to enable the Company to meet its obligation as and when they fall due to operate as a going concern in the foreseeable future.

In the view of the foregoing, the Directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis, and accordingly, the financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amount, or to amounts or classification of liabilities that may be necessary, if the going concern basis of preparing the financial statements of the Company is not appropriate.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of MFRSs requires the Directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities. In addition, the Directors are also required to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving such judgements, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 5. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the Directors' best knowledge of events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property and equipment, other than freehold land and buildings, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss (unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset) on the straight-line method to write off the depreciable amount of the assets over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation of an asset does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated. The principal annual rates used for this purpose is:

Furniture and fittings	10%
Office equipment	10%
Computers	33%
Renovation	10%
Motor vehicles	20%
Office signboard	10%
Billboard	10%
Freehold land and buildings	2%

The depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the amounts, method and periods of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the items of the property and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when the cost is incurred and it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of parts that are replaced is derecognised. The costs of the day-today servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. Cost also comprises the initial estimate of dismantling and removing the asset and restoring the site on which it is located for which the Company is obligated to incur when the asset is acquired, if applicable.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets, other than those to which MFRS 136 - Impairment of Assets does not apply, are reviewed at the end of each reporting period for impairment when there is an indication that the assets might be impaired. Impairment is measured by comparing the carrying values of the assets with their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amount of the assets is the higher of the assets' fair value less costs to sell and their value-in-use, which is measured by reference to discounted future cash flow.

An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the asset is carried at its revalued amount. Any impairment loss of a revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of a previously recognised revaluation surplus for the same asset.

In respect of assets other than goodwill, and when there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, a subsequent increase in the recoverable amount of an asset is treated as a reversal of the previous impairment loss and is recognised to the extent of the carrying amount of the asset that would have been determined (net of amortisation and depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised. The reversal is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the asset is carried at its revalued amount in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognised in the statements of financial position when the Company has become a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial instruments are classified as liabilities or equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. Interest, dividends, gains and losses relating to a financial instrument classified as a liability, are reported as an expense or income. Distributions to holders of financial instruments classified as equity are charged directly to equity.

Financial instruments are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends to settle either on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

A financial instrument is recognised initially at its fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instrument (other than a financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss) are added to/deducted from the fair value on initial recognition, as appropriate. Transaction costs on the financial instrument at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Financial instruments recognised in the statements of financial position are disclosed in the individual policy statement associated with each item.

(a) Financial Assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables financial assets, or available-for-sale financial assets, as appropriate.

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

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is either held for trading or is designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. Dividend income from this category of financial assets is recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss could be presented as current or non-current. Financial assets that are held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current whereas financial assets that are not held primarily for trading purposes are presented as current or non-current based on the settlement date.

(ii) Held-to-maturity Investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment loss, with interest income recognised in profit or loss on an effective yield basis

Held-to-maturity investments are classified as non-current assets, except for those having maturity within 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as current assets.

(iii) Loans and Receivables Financial Assets

Trade receivables and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables financial assets. Loans and receivables financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Interest income is recognised by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Loans and receivables financial assets are classified as current assets, except for those having settlement dates later than 12 months after the reporting date which are classified as non-current assets.

(iv) Available-for-sale Financial Assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated in this category or are not classified in any of the other categories.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are remeasured to their fair values at the end of each reporting period. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the fair value reserve, with the exception of impairment losses. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in the fair value reserve is reclassified from equity into profit or loss.

Dividends on available-for-sale equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Investments in equity instruments whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Available-for-sale financial assets are classified as non-current assets unless they are expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date.

(b) Financial Liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method other than those categorised as fair value through profit or loss.

Fair value through profit or loss category comprises financial liabilities that are either held for trading or are designated to eliminate or significantly reduce a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise. Derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges.

Financial liabilities are classifies as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(c) Equity Instruments

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds.

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as liabilities when approved for appropriation.

(d) Derecognition

A financial asset or part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the financial asset is transferred to another party without retaining control or substantially all risks and rewards of the asset. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received (including any new asset obtained less any new liability assumed) and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

A financial liability or a part of it is derecognised when, and only when, the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

All financial assets (other than those categorised at fair value through profit or loss), are assessed at the end of each reporting period whether there is any objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events having an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the asset. For an equity instrument, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value below its cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

An impairment loss in respect of held-to-maturity investments and loans and receivables financial assets is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate.

An impairment loss in respect of available-for-sale financial assets is recognised in profit or loss and is measured as the difference between its cost (net of any principal payment and amortisation) and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the fair value reserve. In addition, the cumulative loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity under fair value reserve, is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised. In respect of available-for-sale equity instruments, impairment losses previously recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss made is recognised in other comprehensive income.

Income Taxes

Income tax for the financial period comprises current and deferred tax.

Current tax is the expected amount of income taxes payable in respect of the taxable profit for the reporting period and is measured using the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences other than those that arise from goodwill or excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the business combination costs or from 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.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The carrying amounts of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transactions either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is included in the resulting goodwill or excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the acquiree's identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities over the business combination costs.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is the present value of the estimated expenditure required to settle the obligation. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense in profit or loss.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is recognised upon delivery of goods and customers' acceptance and where applicable, net of returns and trade discounts.

Employee Benefits

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

The Company is required by law to make monthly contributions to the Employees Provident Fund ("EPF"), a statutory defined contribution plan for all their eligible employees based on certain prescribed rates of the employees' salary. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset is capitalised as part of the cost of the asset until when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are complete, after which such expense is charged to profit or loss. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing cost is suspended during extended periods in which active development is interrupted.

The amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation is the actual borrowing costs incurred on the borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of the borrowing.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Statement of Cash Flows

The Company adopts the indirect method in the preparation of the statement of cash flows.

Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with insignificant risks of changes in value.

Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using a valuation technique. The measurement assumes that the transaction takes place either in the principal market or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market. For non-financial asset, the fair value measurement takes into account a market's participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

For financial reporting purposes, the fair value measurements are analysed into level 1 to level 3 as follows:

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liability that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2: Inputs are other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The transfer of fair values between levels is determined as of the date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

Change in estimates

Estimates are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Directors are of the opinion that there are no significant changes in estimates at the end of the reporting period.

Critical judgements made to applying accounting policies

There are no critical judgements made by the management in the process of applying the accounting policies of the Company that have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of each reporting period that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Impairment of receivables

The policy for assessing impairment of the receivables of the Company is based on the ongoing evaluation of collectability and aging analysis of the receivables and on the management's judgement. A considerable amount of judgement is required in assessing the ultimate realisation of these receivables, including creditworthiness and the past collection history of each receivables. If the financial conditions of the receivables have deteriorated, resulting in impairment of their ability to make payments, additional impairment may be required.

The Company has exposure to credit risks relating to recovery deposits. Significant judgements are involved in estimating the impairment of receivables. In determining the amounts of impairment for certain specific debts, the Directors have considered certain factors relating to the financial position of the receivables.

Fair value of borrowings

The fair values of borrowings are estimated by discounting future contractual cash flows at the current market interest rates available to the Company for similar financial instruments.

Classification of non-current bank borrowings

Loan agreements entered into by the Company include repayment on demand clauses at the discretion of financial institutions. The Company believes that in the absence of a default being committed by the Company, these financial institutions are not entitled to exercise its right to demand for repayment. Accordingly, the carrying amount of the loans have been classified as current and non-current liabilities based on their repayment period.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

The estimates for the residual values, useful lives and related depreciation charges for the property, plant and equipment are based on commercial factors which could change significantly as a result of technical innovations and competitors' actions in response to the market conditions. The Company anticipates that the residual values of its property, plant and equipment will be insignificant. As a result, residual values are not being taken into consideration for the computation of the depreciable amount. Changes in the expected level of usage and technological development could impact the economic useful lives and the residual values of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Fair value estimates for certain financial assets and liabilities

The Company carries certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value, which requires extensive use of accounting estimates and judgement. While significant components of fair value measurement were determined using verifiable objective evidence, the amount of changes in fair value would differ if the Company uses different valuation methodologies. Any changes in fair value of these assets and liabilities would affect profit and equity.

6. (LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAX

(Loss)/Profit before tax is arrived at:

	2017 (6 months) RM	2016 (12 months) RM
After charging:		
Audit fee	2,500	3,500
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	20,772	53,890
Remuneration of key management personnel	66,000	120,000
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange	-	6
Property, plant and equipment written off	-	153,325
Rental of premise	-	8,100
Rental of office equipment	3,233	-
Rental of billboard	3,500	-
Staff costs	77,680	45,693
Term loan interest	18,186	44,573
After crediting:		
Interest income	3,768	-
Realised gain on foreign exchange	-	(8,865)

Staff costs and remuneration of key management personnel:

	2017 (6 months) RM	2016 (12 months) RM
Staff costs:		
Salaries, allowances and bonus	66,279	28,368
EPF contribution	10,159	15,723
SOCSO contribution	1,242	1,602
	77,680	45,693

	2017 (6 months) RM	2016 (12 months) RM
Remuneration of key management personnel:		
Director's fee	66,000	120,000
Directors' EPF contribution	-	-
Directors' SOCSO contribution	-	-
	66,000	120,000

7. TAX EXPENSE

	2017 (6 months) RM	2016 (12 months) RM
Tax expense	-	47,765

A numerical reconciliation of tax expense to loss before tax at the applicable income tax rate to the effective income tax rate of the Company is as follows:

	2017 (6 months) RM	2016 (12 months) RM
Loss before tax	(402,822)	88,221
Tax at statutory tax rate of 18% (2016:19%)	(72,508)	16,762
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	72,508	34,275
Utilisation of capital allowances	-	(3,272)
	-	47,765

As mentioned in Note 3, the tax effects of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits which would give rise to net deferred tax benefits are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised. The amount of deferred tax assets calculated at current tax rate, which has not been recognised in the financial statements due to uncertainty of its realisation, is as follows:

	Deferred Tax Assets	
	2017	**2016**
	RM	**RM**
Tax effects of:		
Unused tax losses	76,713	-
Unutilised capital allowances	1,240	-
	77,953	-

The unused tax losses are subject to agreement by the Inland Revenue Board.

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fittings RM	Renovation RM	Office equipment RM	Computers RM	Signboard RM	Billboard RM	Buildings in progress RM	Freehold land and buildings RM	Total RM
Cost									
At 1 January, 2016	42,436	543,374	49,323	33,956	850	21,800	263,200	1,153,152	2,108,091
Additions	38	28,084	393	-	-	-	-	-	28,515
Disposal/Written off	(909)	(543,374)	(2,550)	-	-	-	(263,200)	-	(810,033)
At 31 December, 2016	41,565	28,084	47,166	33,956	850	21,800	-	1,153,152	1,326,573
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 30 June, 2017	41,565	28,084	47,166	33,956	850	21,800	-	1,153,152	1,326,573
Accumulated depreciation									
At 1 January, 2016	20,494	383,386	24,840	22,657	149	2,725	-	9,610	463,861
Charge for the year	4,171	11,396	4,740	8,255	85	2,180	-	23,063	53,890
Disposal/Written off	(257)	(392,442)	(808)	-	-	-	-	-	(393,507)
At 31 December, 2016	24,408	2,340	28,772	30,912	234	4,905	-	32,673	124,244
Charge for the period	2,080	1,404	2,358	2,267	42	1,090	-	11,531	20,772
At 30 June, 2017	26,488	3,744	31,129	33,180	276	5,995	-	44,204	145,016
Net carrying amount									
At 30 June, 2017	15,077	24,340	16,037	776	574	15,805	-	1,108,948	1,181,557
At 31 December, 2016	17,157	25,744	18,394	3,044	616	16,895	-	1,120,479	1,202,329
At 31 December, 2015	21,942	159,988	24,483	11,299	701	19,075	263,200	1,143,542	1,644,230

Freehold building of the Company have been charged as security for bank borrowings as stated in Note 14.

9. INVESTMENT

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Investment in Agro Growers Scheme, at fair value	16,000	16,000	16,000

10. TRADE RECEIVABLES

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Trade receivables	436,523	1,136,378	870,791

The following is an aged analysis of trade receivables (before allowance) presented based on the invoice dates at the end of the reporting period.

Ageing of trade receivables, net which are past due but not impaired:

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Receivables not yet due	34,185	53,217	9,687
Past due for:			
1 – 3 months	219,632	643,740	747,846
3 – 6 months	5,300	270,217	3,180
6 – 9 months	15,302	-	72,128
9 – 12 months	-	-	-
12 months and above	162,104	169,204	37,950
	436,523	1,136,378	870,791

Trade receivables disclosed above include amounts that are past due at the end of the reporting period but not impaired which the Company has not recognised an allowance for doubtful debts as there has not been a significant change in the credit quality of the receivable from the date credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period and the amounts are still considered recoverable. The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements over these balances.

In determining the recoverability of trade receivables, the Company considers any change in the credit quality of the trade receivable from the date that credit was initially granted up to the end of the reporting period. The concentration of credit risk is limited due to the customer base being large and unrelated.

11. OTHER RECEIVABLES, DEPOSITS AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Other receivables	148,084	135,985	134,579
Deposits	7,910	11,507	111,012
Prepaid expenses	4,211	4,211	7,238
	160,205	151,703	252,829

12. AMOUNT OWING FROM HOLDING COMPANY

The amount owing from holding company arose mainly from advances which are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. SHARE CAPITAL

Share capital is represented by:

	Number	RM
Authorised:		
Ordinary shares	N/A	N/A
Issued and fully paid:		
Ordinary shares	635,000	635,000

N/A Not applicable due to the adoption of the Companies Act 2016 as disclosed in item (b).

(a) The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

(b) Authorised share capital is not applicable due to adoption of Companies Act 2016.

On 31 January, 2017, the concepts of authorised share capital and par value of share capital were abolished with the Company's share premium account (if any) becoming part of the Company's share capital pursuant to the transitional provisions as set out in Section 618(2) of the Companies Act 2016. There is no impact on the number of ordinary shares in issue or the relative entitlement of any of the members as a result of this transition.

14. TERM LOAN

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Payable within 12 months	34,050	18,703	1,862
Payable after 12 months	793,175	821,580	804,568
	827,225	840,283	806,430

The term loans, which are under the name of a director, are repayable over a period of 84 months to 360 months commencing August 2015 and November 2015 with effective interest rate of 4.75% to 4.85%. The term loans are secured by legal charge over the freehold building of the Company.

15. OTHER PAYABLES AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Other payables	24,984	86,964	234,821
Accrued expenses	16,052	146,077	350,918
	41,036	233,041	585,739

16. AMOUNT OWING TO A DIRECTOR

The amount owing to a director arose mainly from advances which are unsecured, interest free and repayable over a period of 15 months.

17. BANK BORROWING/OVERDRAFT

The Company has bank overdraft and other credit facilities of RM200,000 and RM500,000 respectively with a bank. The facilities are guaranteed by the directors and bear interest of 2.50% per annum above Bank Negara Malaysia Funding Rate.

18. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents included in the statement of cash flows comprise the following amounts:

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM	1.1.2016 RM
Cash and bank balances	127,933	4,374	88,137
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	103,200	100,000	-
Bank overdraft	(189,015)	(169,624)	-
	42,118	(65,250)	88,137

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are available for the development of the Company's business whilst managing its market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The policies in respect of the major areas of treasury activity are as follow:

Financial Risk Management Policies

(a) Market Risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have any transactions or balances denominated in foreign currencies and hence not exposed to foreign currency risk.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk that changes in interest rates will affect the Company's financial position and cash flows.

The Company's significant interest-bearing liability is in respect of amount owing to a related party and the related interest rates are based on negotiated and mutually agreed terms. The Company monitors the interest rate on borrowings closely to ensure that the borrowings are maintained at favourable rates.

The following tables set out the carrying amounts, the weighted average effective interest rate as at the end of each reporting date and the remaining maturities of the financial instruments of the Company that are exposed to interest rate risk:

	Note	Weighted average effective interest rate %	Within 1 year RM	1-2 years RM	2-3 years RM	3-4 years RM	4-5 years RM	More than 5 years RM	Total RM
As of 30 June, 2017									
Fixed rates									
Term loan	14	4.75	34,050	15,522	17,457	19,393	21,330	719,473	827,225
Floating rates									
Bank overdraft	17	9.35	189,015	-	-	-	-	-	189,015
Bank borrowings	17	9.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As of 31 December, 2016									
Fixed rates									
Term loan	14	4.75	18,703	14,554	16,490	18,426	20,361	751,749	840,283
Floating rates									
Bank overdraft	17	9.35	169,624	-	-	-	-	-	169,624
Bank borrowings	17	9.35	213,545	-	-	-	-	-	213,545

Sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk

The following table details the sensitivity analysis of the Company if interest rates at the end of each reporting period changed by 50 basis points with all variables held constant:

	2017 RM	2016 RM
(Loss)/Profit after tax		
- Increase by 0.5%	5,081	6,117
- Decrease by 0.5%	(5,081)	(6,117)

(b) Credit Risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk, or the risk of counterparties defaulting, arises mainly from trade and other receivables. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk by the application of credit approvals, credit limits and monitoring procedures on an ongoing basis.

The Company establishes an allowance for impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of the trade and other receivables as appropriate. The main components of this allowance are a specific loss component that relates to individually significant exposures, and a collective loss component established for groups of similar assets in respect of losses that have been incurred but not yet identified. Impairment is estimated by management based on prior experience and the current economic environment.

Exposure to credit risk

At the end of the reporting period, the maximum exposure of the Company to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of each class of financial assets recognised in the statement of financial position.

Credit risk concentration profile

At the end of each reporting period, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk.

(c) Liquidity Risk

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises from general funding and business activities. The Company practises prudent risk management by maintaining sufficient cash balances and the continuing funding from its ultimate holding company to meet its working capital requirements.

The following table sets out the maturity profile of the financial liabilities of the Company as at the end of the reporting period based on contractual undiscounted cash flows (including interest payments computed using contracted rates or, if floating, based on the rates at the end of the reporting period):

	Carrying amounts RM	Contractual undiscounted cash flows RM	Within 1 year RM	1-5 years	More than 5 years RM
As of 30 June, 2017					
Trade payables	654,149	666,524	516,524	150,000	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	41,036	41,036	41,036	-	-
Term loan	827,225	1,469,020	58,968	294,840	1,115,212
Bank overdraft	189,015	189,015	189,015	-	-
Amount owing to a director	373,167	384,923	-	384,923	-
	2,084,592	2,750,518	805,543	829,763	1,115,212
As of 31 December, 2016					
Trade payables	410,714	410,714	410,714	-	-
Other payables and accrued expenses	233,041	233,041	233,041	-	-
Term loan	840,283	1,498,504	58,968	294,840	1,144,696
Bank overdraft	169,624	169,624	169,624	-	-
Bank borrowing	213,545	213,545	213,545	-	-
Amount owing to a director	404,923	404,923	404,923	-	-
	2,272,130	2,930,351	1,490,815	294,840	1,144,696

Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital by maintaining an optimal capital structure so as to support its businesses and maximise shareholders value. To achieve this objective, the Company may make adjustments to the capital structure in view of changes in economic conditions, such as adjusting the amount of dividend payment, returning of capital to shareholders or issuing new shares.

Classification of Financial Instruments

	30.6.2017 RM	31.12.2016 RM
Financial assets:		
Available-for-sale		
Other investment	16,000	16,000
Loans and receivables		
Other receivables and deposits	155,994	147,492
Amount owing from holding company	-	27,333
Cash and bank balances	231,133	104,374
	403,127	295,199
Financial liability:		
Other financial liabilities		
Trade payables	654,149	410,714
Other payables and accrued expenses	41,036	233,041
Term loan	827,225	840,283
Bank borrowing	-	213,545
Bank overdraft	189,015	169,624
Amount owing to a director	373,167	404,923
	2,084,592	2,272,130

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities approximately their carrying amounts due to the relatively short-term maturity of the financial instruments (maturing within the next 12 months). The fair values are included in Level 2 of their fair value hierarchy.

20. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

On 25 August, 2017, the holding company entered into a conditional sale and purchase agreement to sell its entire equity interest in the Company to Circle International Holdings Limited (CIHL).

The sale and purchase agreement is conditional upon the fulfilment of the following conditions precedent:

(a) the parties obtaining all required third party and governmental approvals and consents to give effect to the acquisition agreements including any necessary shareholder approvals; and

(b) CIHL receiving a letter from National Stock Exchange of Australia (NSX) confirming that the NSX will grant conditional quotation of the CIHL's shares on the official list of the NSX.

On 18 October, 2017, CIHL received conditional approval of listing application from NSX Listing and Admissions Committee.

21. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

During the current financial period, certain accounts were reclassified to conform with the presentation in the current period, as follows:

31.12.2016	**As previously reported RM**	**Reclassification RM**	**As reclassified RM**
Statement of cash flows			
Other receivables, deposits and prepaid expenses	1,126	100,000	101,126
Proceeds from bank overdraft	169,624	(169,624)	-
Cash and cash equivalents	4,374	(69,624)	(65,250)

The comparatives for the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows as well as comparatives in the notes to the financial statements relating to the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows are for a period of 12 months and are not comparable to that for the financial period ended 30 June, 2017.

Company No. 834868 – T

INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO SECTION 251(2) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2016

The directors of **INNO MIND WORKS SDN. BHD.** state that, in their opinion, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, 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 as of 30 June, 2017 and of the financial performance and the cash flows of the Company for the financial period 1 January, 2017 to 30 June, 2017.

Signed in accordance with
a resolution of the Directors,

DATO' YIP CHIN HWEE | **TEH KEAN THEA**

Petaling Jaya,
30 November, 2017