

No. Syarikat

908197

V

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31ST DECEMBER 2018**

**TAI, YAPP & CO**  
**(No. AF 0205)**  
**Chartered Accountants**

No. Syarikat

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**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
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**REPORTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**31ST DECEMBER 2018**

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**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2018.

**PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

The principal activity of the Company is to operate and manage an education fund called the "Elena Cooke Education Fund". There has been no significant change in the nature of this activity during the year.

**GUARANTEE**

The Company is a company limited by guarantee having no share capital. In the event the Company is wound up, the liability of each member is limited to RM100.

**RESULTS**

**RM**

Surplus for the year

13,460  
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**RESERVES AND PROVISIONS**

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the year.

**ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT OF RECEIVABLES**

Before the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position of the Company were made out, 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 impairment of receivables and are satisfied that there were no allowance for impairment of receivables.

At the date of this report, the directors of the Company are not aware of any circumstances that would render it necessary to write off bad debts or to provide for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company.

**CURRENT ASSETS**

Before the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and statement of financial position of the Company were made out, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any current assets, other than debts, which were unlikely to realise in the ordinary course of business their value as shown in the accounting records of the Company and to the extent so ascertained were written down to an amount that they might be expected so to realise.

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that would render the values attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading.

**VALUATION METHODS**

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities in the financial statements of the Company misleading or inappropriate.

**CONTINGENT AND OTHER LIABILITIES**

At the date of this report there does not exist:-

- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
- (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company that has arisen since the end of the financial year.

No contingent liability 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 year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

**CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES**

At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, not otherwise dealt with in this report or the financial statements of the Company, that would render any amount stated in the financial statements misleading.

**ITEMS OF AN UNUSUAL NATURE**

The results of the operations of the Company for the financial year were not, in the opinion of the directors, substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

There has not arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the Company for the financial year in which this report is made.

**ISSUE OF SHARES**

No issue of shares was made as the Company is limited by guarantee without a share capital.

**INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS OR AUDITORS**

No indemnities have been given or insurance premium paid, during or since the end of the year for any person who is or has been the directors, officers or auditors of the Company.

**DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY**

The directors who served during the year until the date of this report are:-

MOEY YOKE LAI  
YAP SZE PENG  
JENNIFER CHEONG NGEI FAAN

**DIRECTORS' BENEFITS**

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director of the Company has received or become entitled to receive any benefit 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 year, was the Company a party to any arrangements whose object is 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.

**DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION**

None of the directors or past directors of the Company have received any remuneration from the Company during the year.

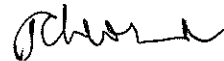
**AUDITORS' REMUNERATION**

Details of auditors' remuneration are set out in Note 8 to the financial statements.

## AUDITORS

The auditors, Messrs Tai, Yapp & Co., have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the board in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



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JENNIFER CHEONG NGEI FAAN



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MOEY YOKELAI

Kuala Lumpur  
Dated: 22 APR 2019

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF  
BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD  
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)  
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

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

**Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of BBGS Alumni Berhad, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31st December 2018, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 9 to 27.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31st December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities**

We are independent of the 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.

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### **Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon**

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report, but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards 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.

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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.
- 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.

**TAI, YAPP**

**& CO.** CHARTERED  
ACCOUNTANTS  
(AF 0205)

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TEL: 03-79830277, 79836128  
FAX: 03-79819912  
EMAIL: audit@taiyapp.com / taiyapp@gmail.com

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#### 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.



TAI, YAPP & CO  
AF 0205  
Chartered Accountants



YAPP HOCK HOE  
00723/03/2020 J  
Chartered Accountant

Date : 22 APR 2019  
Kuala Lumpur

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

		2018	2017
	Note	RM	RM
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Sundry deposits and prepayment	5	1,474	8,309
Fixed deposits with a licensed bank		1,317,113	738,869
Bank balance		71,388	163,008
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>1,389,975</u></u>	<u><u>910,186</u></u>
<b>FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Fund</b>			
Accumulated fund	6	48,869	35,409
Elena Cooke Education Fund	7	1,338,109	871,235
<b>Total fund</b>		<u><u>1,386,978</u></u>	<u><u>906,644</u></u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Sundry payables and accruals		2,600	3,400
Taxation		397	142
		<u><u>2,997</u></u>	<u><u>3,542</u></u>
<b>TOTAL FUND AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>1,389,975</u></u>	<u><u>910,186</u></u>

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

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

		2018	2017
	Note	RM	RM
Revenue		-	-
Other income		28,244	19,243
Administrative expenses		<u>(14,387)</u>	<u>(5,042)</u>
Surplus from operations		13,857	14,201
Finance cost		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	8	13,857	14,201
Taxation	9	<u>(397)</u>	<u>(142)</u>
<b>Surplus after taxation</b>		13,460	14,059
Other comprehensive income :			
Elena Cooke Education Fund		466,874	218,407
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<u><u>480,334</u></u>	<u><u>232,466</u></u>

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

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
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**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	Accumulated Fund	Elena Cooke Education Fund	Total
	RM	RM	RM
Balance at 1st January 2017	21,350	652,828	674,178
Total comprehensive income	<u>14,059</u>	<u>218,407</u>	<u>232,466</u>
Balance at 31st December 2017	35,409	871,235	906,644
Total comprehensive income	13,460	466,874	480,334
Balance at 31st December 2018	<u><u>48,869</u></u>	<u><u>1,338,109</u></u>	<u><u>1,386,978</u></u>

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

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
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**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Surplus before taxation	13,857	14,201
Adjustment for :-		
Interest income	<u>(28,244)</u>	<u>(19,243)</u>
Operating loss before working capital changes	(14,387)	(5,042)
Decrease/(Increase) in receivables	6,835	(3,279)
Decrease in payables	<u>(800)</u>	<u>(3,514)</u>
Cash absorbed in operations	(8,352)	(11,835)
Interest received	<u>28,244</u>	<u>19,243</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,892	7,408
Tax paid	<u>(142)</u>	<u>(105)</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	19,750	7,303
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Placement of fixed deposit	<u>(513,903)</u>	<u>(11,948)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	(513,903)	(11,948)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net increase in Elena Cooke Education Fund	<u>466,874</u>	<u>218,407</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	466,874	218,407
<b>NET (DECREASE)/INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>(27,279)</u>	213,762
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BROUGHT FORWARD</b>	572,559	358,797
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD</b>	<u><u>545,280</u></u>	<u><u>572,559</u></u>

2018

2017

RM

RM

**Note :****Cash and cash equivalents**

Fixed deposits with a licensed bank

1,317,113

738,869

Bank balance

71,388

163,008

1,388,501

901,877

Less : Fixed deposits with maturity date  
more than 3 months

(843,221)

(329,318)

545,280

572,559

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

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION**

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia. It is limited by guarantee without a share capital. In the event the Company is being wound up, the liability of each member is limited to RM100.

The Company's registered office is at 3-1, Jalan Indrahana 2, Off Jalan Kuchai Lama, 58200 Kuala Lumpur.

The Company's principal place of business is at 12, Lengkongan Jenjarom, Taman Seputeh, 58000 Kuala Lumpur.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 22nd April 2019.

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

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

The Company had adopted the following amendments/improvements to MFRS mandatory for the current financial year :-

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
MFRS 9 Financial Instruments (IFRS 9 issued by IASB in July 2014)	1st January 2018
MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers	1st January 2018
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2014 – 2016 Cycle	1st January 2018
Amendments to MFRS 2 – Classification and Measurement of Share – based Payment Transactions	1st January 2018
Amendments to MFRS 15 – Clarifications to MFRS 15	1st January 2018
Amendments to MFRS 140 – Transfers of Investment Property	1st January 2018
Amendments to MFRS 4 – Applying MFRS 9 Financial Instruments with MFRS 4 Insurance Contracts	1st January 2018
IC Interpretation 22 – Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration	1st January 2018

**(a) MFRS 9 Financial instruments**

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into three measurement categories, namely : (i) financial assets at amortised cost; (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and (iii) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Company's business model objective for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments.

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets, as follows :

- (i) Financial assets at Amortised Cost (AC) – A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if : (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.
- (ii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if : (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset both to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.
- (iii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) – A financial asset is measured at FVPL if it is an equity investment, held for trading (including derivative assets) or if it does not meet any of the condition specified for the AC or FVOCI model.

MFRS 9 also introduces a new impairment methodology for financial assets, lease receivables and contract assets subject to impairment requirements and a new hedge accounting model. It uses a single forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) model that requires a 12 month expected credit loss be provided on initial recognition of a financial instrument, and if, and only if, there has been a significant deterioration in the credit risk after initial recognition, a lifetime expected credit loss shall be recognised. For trade receivables, the Company has availed the exception to the 12 months ECL requirement to recognise only lifetime expected credit losses. Also, the new hedge accounting model has been aligned to an entity's business model for managing financial risks, with eligible qualifying hedged items being extended to cover hedges of non-financial items.

The date of initial application of MFRS 9 is 1st January 2018. The effects of the adoption are discussed below :

### Changes in Measurement Categories

The original measurement categories of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities have been changed to conform with the new measurement categories, as follows :

Financial assets	Classification under MFRS 139	New classification under MFRS 9
Other receivables and deposits	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost
Deposits with licensed bank	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost
Cash and bank balances	Loans and receivables	Financial assets at amortised cost

The classification of loans and receivables under MFRS 139 have been changed to financial assets measured at amortised cost model because MFRS 9 no longer has the former measurement categories. The measurements basis for such instruments at amortised cost effective interest method is retained because the Company's business model objective for such financial assets is to collect contractual cash flows of interest and principal and the instruments have these contractual cash flow characteristics.

For financial liabilities, the Company did not change the measurement categories because the requirements in MFRS 9 are substantially similar to those in the former MFRS 139.

### (b) MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

MFRS 15 establishes a new five-step model that will apply to 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 which 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 exchanged for those goods or services.

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.

The Amendments to MFRS 15 are to clarify certain aspects of MFRS 15 to make them easier for reporting entities to apply the requirements of the new Revenue Standard. In assessing whether an entity's promises to transfer goods or services to the customer are separately identifiable, the objective is to determine whether the nature of the promise, within the context of the contract, is to transfer each of those goods or services individually or, instead, to transfer a combined item or items to which the promised goods or services are inputs.

The adoption of MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers and the Amendments to MFRS 15 did not have significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

The accounting standards and interpretations that are issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intend to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Effective for annual periods beginning on or after</b>
MFRS 16 Leases	1st January 2019
Annual Improvements to MFRS Standards 2015 – 2017 Cycle	1st January 2019
Amendments to MFRS 9 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation	1st January 2019
Amendments to MFRS 128 – Long term Interest in Associates and Joint Ventures	1st January 2019
IC Interpretation 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatment	1st January 2019
MFRS 17 – Insurance Contracts	1st January 2021
Amendments to MFRS 10 and MFRS 128 : Sale or Contribution of Assets between an investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Deferred

The directors expect that the adoption of the above standards and interpretations will have no material impact on the financial statements in the year of initial application.

## **2.2 Basis of Measurement**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention and other measurement basis otherwise indicated in the respective accounting policies as set out below.

## **2.3 Functional and Presentation Currency**

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

## 2.4 Use of Estimates and Judgements

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

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

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements are described in the respective notes.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### 3.1 Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

### 3.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank, deposits with financial institutions that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in values.

### 3.3 Income Taxes

#### (a) Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

**(b) Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference 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, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be utilised.

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

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 transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity and deferred tax arising from a business combination is adjusted against goodwill on acquisition.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### 3.4 Impairment

#### (i) Financial assets

All financial assets are assessed at each reporting date 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. Losses expected as a result of future events, no matter how likely, are not recognised.

An impairment loss in respect of loans and receivables 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 asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account.

#### (ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non-financial assets (except for deferred tax asset) are reviewed at the end of each reporting period to determine whether there is any indication of impairment.

If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit").

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

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognised in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (groups of units) on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at the end of each reporting period for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation losses are credited to profit or loss in the year in which the reversals are recognised.

### 3.5 Financial Instruments

#### (a) 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, an entity in the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

If a contract is a host financial liability or a non-financial host contract that contains an embedded derivative, the Company assesses whether the embedded derivative shall be separated from the host contract on the basis of the economic characteristics and risks of the embedded derivative and the host contract at the date when the Company becomes a party to the contract. If the embedded derivative is not closely related to the host contract, it is separated from the host contract and accounted for as a stand-alone derivative. The Company does not make a subsequent reassessment of the contract unless there is a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the expected cash flows or when there is a reclassification of a financial liability out of the fair value through profit or loss category. Embedded derivatives in host financial assets are not separated.

On initial recognition, all financial assets (including intra-group loans and advances) and financial liabilities (including intra-group payables) are measured at fair value 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.

#### (b) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Company first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirety as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

A financial asset, whether as a single item or as a part, 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 receive cash flows of the financial asset, including circumstances when the 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.

**(c) Regular-Way Purchases and Sales of Financial Assets**

The Company recognises a regular-way purchase or sale of a quoted equity of debt instrument at trade date, which is the date the purchase or sale transaction is entered into, rather than recognising the forward contract between trade date and settlement date.

**(d) Financial Assets**

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into three measurement categories, namely: (i) financial assets at amortised cost; (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income and (iii) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification is based on the Company's business model objective for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments.

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets, as follows :

- (i) Financial assets at amortised cost (AC) – A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if : (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.
- (ii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI) – A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if : (a) it is held within the Company's business objective to hold the asset both to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.
- (iii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVPL) – A financial asset is measured at FVPL if it is an equity investment, held for trading (including derivative assets) or if it does not meet any of the condition specified for the AC or FVOCI model.

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, all other financial assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Note 3.4(a).

**(e) Financial Liabilities**

After initial recognition, the Company measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost using the effective interest method, except for :

- (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives that are liabilities) are measured at fair value.
- (ii) Financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies.
- (iii) Financial guarantee contracts issued, and commitments to provide loans at a below-market interest rate given by the Company, if any, are measured at the higher of : (a) the amount of impairment loss determined and (b) the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative of income recognised in accordance with the principles in MFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

**(f) Fair Value Measurement**

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.

**(g) 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 mandatorily measured at FVOCI, interest income (calculated using the effective interest rate method), impairment losses, and exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. All other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and retained in a fair value reserve. On derecognition of the financial assets, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is reclassified to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment.

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, interest income and interest expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. 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.

**4. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY**

The principal activity of the Company is to operate and manage an education fund called the "Elena Cooke Education Fund".

**5. SUNDRY DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENT**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
Deposits	1,000	2,500
Prepayment	474	5,809
	<u>1,474</u>	<u>8,309</u>
	=====	=====

**6. ACCUMULATED FUND**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
At beginning of the year	35,409	21,350
Surplus for the year	13,460	14,059
	<u>48,869</u>	<u>35,409</u>
	=====	=====

**7. ELENA COOKE EDUCATION FUND**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
At beginning of the year	871,235	652,828
Donations received	620,102	367,287
Disbursements	(153,228)	(148,880)
	<u>1,338,109</u>	<u>871,235</u>
	=====	=====

**8. SURPLUS BEFORE TAXATION**

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
This is stated after charging :-		
Auditors' remuneration	2,000	1,900
	=====	=====
And crediting :		
Interest income	28,244	19,243
	=====	=====

The number of employees (excluding directors) of the Company as at the end of the year was Nil (2017 : Nil).

<b>9. TAXATION</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
Based on the results for the year :-	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
Malaysian Income Tax	397	142
	=====	=====

The tax charge for the year is based on fixed deposit interest income earned during the year computed as follows :-

	<b>2018</b>	<b>2017</b>
	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
Fixed deposit interest income	28,244	19,243
	=====	=====
Malaysian income tax at scale rate	397	142
	=====	=====

## 10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

### (a) Financial risk management policies

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 risks. The Company operates within clearly defined guidelines that are approved by the Board and the Company's policy is not to engage in speculative transactions.

The main risks and corresponding management policies arising from the Company's normal course of business are as follows :-

#### i) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company does not have any significant exposure to foreign currency risk as its transactions and balances are substantially denominated in Ringgit Malaysia.

The Company does not engage in derivative financial instruments.

#### ii) Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk of the Company is minimal as it maintains adequate working capital to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

#### iii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate fluctuation is in respect of the fixed deposits placed with licensed bank that attracts interest income.

However, the fluctuation in interest rates, if any, is not expected to have a material impact on the financial performance of the Company.

**iv) Credit Risk**

The carrying amount of cash and receivables represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. No other financial assets carry a significant exposure to credit risk.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk and places its cash with a creditworthy financial institution.

**(b) Fair Values**

The carrying amount of the financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company as at the reporting date are approximate fair value due to the relative short term maturity.

**(c) Fair Value Hierarchy**

As the financial assets and liabilities of the Company are not carried at fair values by any valuation method, the fair value hierarchy analysis is not presented.

**(d) Classification of Financial Instruments**

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised under MFRS 9 as follows :

**2018**

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost (AC)

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (FL)

<b>2018</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>AC</b>	<b>FL</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
Receivables	1,474	1,474	-
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	1,317,113	1,317,113	-
Bank balance	71,388	71,388	-
	-----	-----	-----
	1,389,975	1,389,975	-
	=====	=====	=====
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Payables	(2,600)	-	(2,600)
	=====	=====	=====

**2017**

(i) Loan and receivables (L&amp;R)

(ii) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FL)

<b>2017</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>L&amp;R</b>	<b>FL</b>
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>	<b>RM</b>
Receivables	8,309	8,309	-
Fixed deposits with licensed bank	738,869	738,869	-
Bank balance	163,008	163,008	-
	<u>910,186</u>	<u>910,186</u>	<u>-</u>
	=====	=====	=====
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Payables	(3,400)	-	(3,400)
	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>	<u>=====</u>

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
**(A Company Limited By Guarantee)**  
**(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**Statement by Directors**  
**Pursuant to Section 251 (2) of the Companies Act 2016**

We, JENNIFER CHEONG NGEI FAAN and MOEY YOKE LAI, being two of the directors of BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD, do hereby state on behalf of the directors that, in our opinion, the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 27 are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 31ST DECEMBER 2018 and of its financial performance and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the board in accordance with a resolution of the directors.



JENNIFER CHEONG NGEI FAAN



MOEY YOKE LAI

Kuala Lumpur

Dated : 22 APR 2019

**Statutory Declaration**  
**Pursuant to Section 251 (1) (b) of the Companies Act 2016**

I, LEE KIM LIAN, being the officer primarily responsible for the financial management of BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD, do solemnly and sincerely declare that the financial statements set out on pages 9 to 27 are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1960.

Subscribed and solemnly  
declared at Petaling Jaya in the Selangor D.E.  
this day of 22 APR 2019

Before me,




LEE KIM LIAN  
(Officer)

No. 69A, Jalan SS21/37  
Damansara Utama (Up Town)  
47400 Petaling Jaya, Selangor D.E

**BBGS ALUMNI BERHAD**  
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**DETAILED INCOME STATEMENT**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2018**

	2018	2017
	RM	RM
<b>REVENUE</b>	-	-
<b>OTHER INCOME</b>		
Interest income	<u>28,243.88</u>	<u>19,243.00</u>
	28,243.88	19,243.00
Less :		
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
<b>Administration Expenses</b>		
Auditors' remuneration	2,000.00	1,900.00
Bank charges	119.49	122.50
BBGS 125th Anniversary Event	7,357.10	-
Filing and attestation fee	1,230.00	-
GST expenses	290.40	423.93
Printing and stationery	875.00	610.00
Secretarial fee	1,320.00	900.00
Service tax charges	19.80	-
Taxation fee	600.00	600.00
Website hosting fees	574.98	485.34
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<u>14,386.77</u>	<u>5,041.77</u>
	13,857.11	14,201.23
Less : Finance cost	-	-
<b>SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<u><u>13,857.11</u></u>	<u><u>14,201.23</u></u>