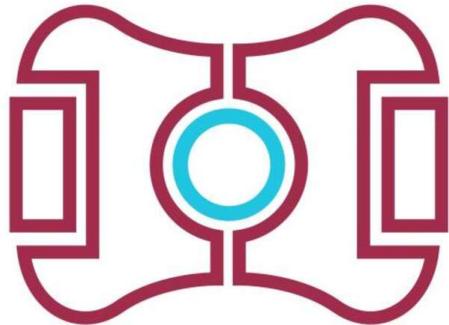


SNAPGOAL COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended 2019 & 2020



fanera

Al Abbasi Professional Accounting Services

CPA Professional Office

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the board of directors of SnapGoal Inc. Delaware

We have reviewed the accompanying balance sheet of SnapGoal Inc. (the company) as of December 31, for the years ended 2019 and 2020, and the related statement of income, statement of equity and statement of cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of the company's management. A review is less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; and this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review in accordance with the Statement on Standards of Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of material modifications that should be made in the financial statements for them to be in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our report.

Accountant's Conclusion

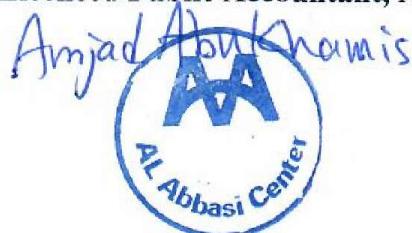
Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

March 31, 2021

Amjad N. I. Abu Khamis

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25.03.2021

Snapgoal Inc.
Balance Sheet Statement
As of 31 December 2019 & 2020

	As of December, 31 st 2019	As of December, 31 st 2020
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and Bank Balances	22,760	75,380
Non-Current Assets		
Software Development - Fanera	83,000	144,500
Accumulated Depreciation - Software	(16,600)	(45,500)
Office Equipment	9,400	10,600
Accumulated Depreciation - Non Current Assets	(1,560)	(3,560)
Total Non-Current Assets	74,240	106,040
Total Assets	97,000	181,420

Liabilities & Owners Equity

Non-Current Liabilities		
Convertible Notes	50,000	150,000
Equity		
Owners Contribution	75,000	115,000
Retained Earning	(28,000)	(83,580)
Total Liabilities and Equity Balances	97,000	181,420

Snapgoal Inc.

Income Statement

For the years ended 2019 & 2020

	2019	2020
Operating Revenues	17,450	46,500
Operating Expense	(34,500)	(32,200)
Professional Service Fees	2,500	2,500
Dues and Subscriptions	4,200	3,400
Salaries	25,000	23,500
Web Hosting and Domains	2,800	2,800
Administrative and Selling Expenses	(53,190)	(69,880)
Rent Expense	4,800	2,400
R&D	2,500	1,800
Telephone Expense	840	380
Travel Expense	3,200	1,400
Non-current assets Depreciation Expense	17,850	30,900
Advertising Expense	24,000	33,000
Net Income from Operations	(70,240)	(55,580)
Non-Operating Revenues	100,000	-
Net Income	29,760	(55,580)

Snapgoal Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the years ended 2019 & 2020

	Owners Contributions	Retained Earnings	Equity Balance
Begginning Balance as of January 1, 2019	75,000	(57,760)	17,240
Contributions During 2019	-	-	-
Net Income of 2019		29,760	47,000
Contributions During 2020	40,000	-	87,000
Net Income of 2020	-	(55,580)	(31,420)
Equity Ending Balance as of December 31, 2020			31,420

Snapgoal Inc.

Statement of Cash Flow

For the years ended 2019 & 2020

	2019	2020
Income from Operating Activities	(70,240)	(55,580)
Adjustments to net cash from operating activities		
(Increase) Depreciation Expense	17,850	30,900
Net Cash Flow used for Operating Activities	(52,390)	(24,680)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Assets Purchased	(89,300)	(62,700)
Net Cash Flow for Investment Activities	(89,300)	(62,700)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Owners Contribution	-	40,000
Grants	100,000	-
Convertible Notes	50,000	100,000
Net Cash Flow by Financing Activities	150,000	140,000
Net Increase (decrease) in cash	8,310	52,620
Cash at Beginning of Year	14,450	22,760
Cash at End of Year	22,760	75,380

Snapgoal Inc.

Notes to the Financial Statements:

As of 31 December 2019 & 2020

1. Description of the Business

SnapGoal Inc. was incorporated in Delaware in August 2018. The company provides a platform for sports fans through their mobile application and is doing business as Fanera. The flagship application provides football fans features for sharing photos, videos, and stories; Fanera makes revenues from premium services offered to clubs and providing their fan base with a unique gamification experience with in-app purchases. The application went live in Q3 of 2019, and won the challenge 22 competition hosted by the Supreme Committee for Delivery & Legacy in Qatar, the hosts of the World Cup 2022, and featured as one of the most 20 disruptive sports startups worldwide.

Currently, Fanera is serving more than 120,000 users, and expects to have over 200 Million Users within the next 4 years.

For more information about the business visit Fanera website: www.fanera.co

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (US GAAP).

2.2. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting period. [e.g. useful life of fixed assets].

Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors, including the current economic environment, and makes adjustments when facts and circumstances dictate. These estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements; therefore, actual results could differ from those estimates

2.3. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The Company uses an estimated useful life of Five years for employee-related computers, office equipment and site-related computer hardware and software, and furniture.

2.4. Cost of Revenue

Cost of revenue consists primarily of hosting costs, merchant and credit card processing fees, depreciation and amortization, consulting costs, and compensation, employee benefits and stock-based compensation of operations and support personnel associated with the delivery of our products to our customers.

2.5. Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist of compensation, employee benefits and other compensation of sales and marketing employees, as well as commissions, travel, trade show sponsorships and events, conferences, and Internet advertising costs. Costs associated with the Company's advertising and are expensed as incurred and are included in sales and marketing expenses. Advertising expense was \$24,000 and \$33,000 for the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

2.6. General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses include compensation, employee benefits, and stock-based compensation for executive management, finance administration and human resources, facility costs (including rent), bad debt costs, professional service fees, and other general overhead costs including depreciation to support our operations

2.7. Convertible notes

The company signed investment agreements with Techween Investment and Development LLC. Establishing an early investment with the company amounted 150,000 USD, which aims to give the company financial support, which allows (Techween) to allot number of shares that equals 17% of the fully diluted capitalization of the company on the issuance date.

2.8. Research and Development

Research and development costs that do not meet the criteria for capitalization are expensed as incurred. Research and development expenses include compensation, employee benefits, and stock-based compensation for technology developers and product management employees as well as fees paid to outside consultants and the amortization of capitalized software costs for the Company's proprietary technology.

2.9. Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes certain development costs incurred in connection with its internal use software and website. These capitalized costs are primarily related to its performance tool that is hosted by the Company and accessed by its customers via a web application on a subscription basis. Costs incurred in the preliminary stages of development are expensed as incurred. Once an application has reached the development stage, internal and external costs, if direct and incremental, are capitalized until the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use.

Capitalization ceases upon completion of all substantial testing. The Company also capitalizes costs related to specific upgrades and enhancements when it is probable the expenditures will result in additional features and functionality. Maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Internal use software is amortized on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life (which is 5 years).

The Company capitalized \$93,000 and \$61,500 in internal use software during the years ended December 31, 2019 and 2020, respectively.

2.10. Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is recorded for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.